

DA 890.L78 F4 V2



a31188000474656b



UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

00042971

The Library


RESTRD

DA 890.L78 F4 V.2

Fergusson, Robert Menzies,
1859

Logie; A Parish History, by
R. Menzies Fergusson

VM



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

LOGIE : A PARISH HISTORY

IMPRESSION LIMITED TO 300 COPIES

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH



AIRTHREY CASTLE.

LOGIE
A PARISH HISTORY

BY

R. MENZIES FERGUSSON, M.A.

MINISTER OF LOGIE

AUTHOR OF

“Rambles in the Far North,” “Quiet Folk,” “My Village,” “Our Trip North,”
“My College Days,” “A Village Poet,” “A Student of Nature,” “The Viking’s Bride,”
“Alexander Hume: an early Poet-Pastor of Logie,” “On Tramp Through Lakeland,”
“Through Holland and Belgium on Wheels,” etc., etc.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

VOLUME II

PAISLEY: ALEXANDER GARDNER

Publisher by Appointment to the late Queen Victoria

1905

42,971

LONDON :
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO., LMD.

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER GARDNER, FAISLEY.

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

P R E F A C E .

IN the first volume the Ecclesiastical History of the Parish was fully dealt with, and in the second an account is given of the Lands and their Owners, which has been derived from historical sources, the charters and writs of the various estates, public and private records. Among the holders of land will be found the Stuart sovereigns, some of the ancient religious houses, and many of the noblest and oldest families connected with the Scottish nobility. The Grahams of Montrose, the Shaws of Sauchie, the Stirlings of Ardoch and Keir, the Erskines of Mar, the Drummonds of Perth, the Setons of Touch, the Murrays of Tullibardine and Polmaise, the Hopes of Hopetoun, the Campbells of Argyll, the family of Dundas, the Earls of Stirling and Strathearn, and others, appear in close relation with the civil history of Logie.

The Parish has given some celebrated men to add fame and lustre to the history of the British Empire. Of these, mention need only be made of the famous and gallant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Aboukir, whose descendant is the present Lord Abercromby, and whose brother, Sir Robert, was also a brilliant soldier; Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, the first Earl of Stirling, who was Secretary of State for Scotland in the reign of Charles I., a poet and courtier, the coloniser of Nova Scotia, and whose long public career ended amid the storm-clouds of financial ruin and public disapprobation; General Sir James Edward Alexander of Westerton, an intrepid traveller and brave soldier, whose services in bringing that ancient monolith, Cleopatra's Needle, from the sandy plains of Egypt to the Thames Embankment, have never been adequately recognised; and the poet-pastor, Mr. Alexander Hume, is not the least famous among the poets and divines of the sixteenth century. Major-General

Holburne of Menstrie figured in the Cromwellian wars, and the noble Marquis of Montrose, executed in 1650, was the last of the direct line who owned the beautiful estate of Airthrey. From the battle of Stirling Bridge, in 1297, which Sir William Wallace fought within its bounds, to that of Sheriffmuir, in 1715, when the rebels over-ran the parish, there have always been those who have sought for fame and glory in the ranks of the British army. In the fields of peace the services to Christian missions rendered by Robert Haldane of Airthrey and his brother James, in the end of the eighteenth century, will never be forgotten; and, although they were prevented from entering India, they expended their fortune in preaching the Gospel at home.

It is hoped that the genealogical information given in this volume will prove helpful to future historians, and the author is greatly indebted to the researches of the late Mr. William Troup, and to Mr. W. B. Cook, who has kindly revised the proofs. Thanks are also tendered to the proprietors and their legal agents for permission to consult their charters and writs. Mr. D. B. Morris has contributed a most interesting chapter upon the Geology of the Parish, distinguished alike for accurate knowledge and literary style. The Place Names should brighten the eyes of etymologists.

The illustrations add much to the completeness of this Parish History, and thanks are due to Mr. J. Trotter, Crieff, for the photographs of the Abercromby portraits, in Ferntower House; Messrs. Crowe and Rodger, Stirling, for the view of Airthrey Castle; Mr. C. C. Ramsay, Bridge of Allan, for the portraits of the Westerton family; Mr. J. W. M'Call, for the view of Westerton House; Dr. Fergusson, Alloa, for the view of Powis House; Miss Hare, for the view of Blairlogie Castle; and others to whom the author is indebted.

CONTENTS.

	<i>LANDS AND LAND OWNERS.</i>	PAGE
CHAPTER I.—REPORT ON THE PARISH, - - - - -		9
„ II.—SPITTAL, - - - - -		19
„ III.—GOGAR, - - - - -		26
„ IV.—AIRTHREY, - - - - -		41
„ V.—LANDS OF WESTERTON OF AIRTHREY AND CONEYHILL, -		64
„ VI.—LANDS OF LOGIE, - - - - -		84
„ VII.—FOSSACHIE, - - - - -		89
„ VIII.—LANDS OF POWHOUSE OR POWIS, - - - - -		92
„ IX.—MANOR (KING'S POWHOUSE), - - - - -		101
„ X.—LONGKERSE OF BLAIRLOGIE, - - - - -		116
„ XI.—STEPS, <i>ALIAS</i> MANOR-STEPS, - - - - -		124
„ XII.—LANDS OF WESTGRANGE, BROOM, ETC., - - - - -		126
„ XIII.—CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY LANDS, - - - - -		134
„ XIV.—BLAIRLOGIE, - - - - -		139
„ XV.—LOSS, - - - - -		152
„ XVI.—CAULDHAME (NOW BLAIR OCHIL) AND ASHINTRULE, -		159
„ XVII.—LANDS OF JERAH, - - - - -		167
„ XVIII.—LANDS OF MENSTRIE, - - - - -		169
„ XIX.—MIDDLETON KERSE OF MENSTRIE, - - - - -		174

	PAGE
CHAPTER XX.—BALQUHARN AND MYRETON, - - - - -	177
„ XXI.—SHERIFFMUIRLANDS, - - - - -	187
„ XXII.—CORNTON AND ITS PORTIONERS, - - - - -	193
„ XXIII.—FEUS—BLAWLOWAN, ETC., - - - - -	238
„ XXIV.—THE KIDSTON FAMILY IN LOGIE, - - - - -	248
„ XXV.—BRIDGE OF ALLAN, - - - - -	258
„ XXVI.—A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT NORTH ROAD, - - - - -	267
„ XXVII.—THE GEOLOGY OF THE PARISH OF LOGIE, - - - - -	273
A VETERAN PEAR TREE, - - - - -	280
PLAN OF AITHRAY ROADS, 1769, - - - - -	281
“A MAPPE OF THE COUNTRIE ABOUT STIRLING—1685,” - - - - -	283
PLACE-NAMES, - - - - -	284
LOGIE PARISH PLACE-NAMES NOT NOW IN USE, - - - - -	291
ADDENDUM—PAROCHIAL REGISTERS, - - - - -	292
EXTRACTS FROM KIRK SESSION RECORDS, - - - - -	293
INDEX, - - - - -	301

GENEALOGICAL TREES.

JOHN FORRESTER OF LOGIE—1542, - - - - -	87
WILLIAM MAYNE, - - - - -	<i>facing</i> 88
PATRICK SPITTAL OF BLAIRLOGIE—1480, - - - - -	149
ALEXANDER McNAB, OF LOANING BANK, MENSTRIE, - - - - -	175
SIR JAMES SCHAW OF SAUCHIE—1451, - - - - -	180
JOHN CHRISTISON, PORTIONER OF CORNTON—1530, - - - - -	197
JAMES WILLISON, PORTIONER OF CORNTON, - - - - -	210
JOHN KEMPT—1544, - - - - -	231
JAMES BRYCE, PORTIONER, IN PATHFOOT OF AIRTHREY, - - - - -	245

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

AIRTHREY CASTLE, - - - - -	-	<i>Frontispiece</i>
SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, G.C.B., OF AIRTHREY, - -	-	<i>facing page</i> 40
JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD DUNFERMLINE, - - -	-	,, 54
SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY, - - - - -	-	,, 58
DONALD GRAHAM, ESQ., OF AIRTHREY, - - - -	-	,, 62
WESTERTON HOUSE, - - - - -	-	,, 64
CATHERINE GLAS, - - - - -	-	,, 73
MAJOR J. ALEXANDER HENDERSON OF WESTERTON, - -	-	,, 76
POWIS HOUSE, - - - - -	-	,, 92
EDWARD ALEXANDER OF POWIS, - - - - -	-	,, 96
SIR JAMES E. ALEXANDER, - - - - -	-	,, 98
CALLANDER STONE, MANOR, - - - - -	-	,, 105
COWANE'S HOSPITAL, - - - - -	-	,, 134
BLAIRLOGIE CASTLE, - - - - -	-	,, 139
INVERALLAN INN, - - - - -	-	,, 162
EARL OF STIRLING'S TOWN HOUSE—EXTERIOR, - - -	-	,, 169
EARL OF STIRLING'S TOWN HOUSE, - - - - -	-	,, 172
MIDDLETON KERSE, - - - - -	-	,, 174
CORNTON VALE HOUSE, - - - - -	-	,, 228
STANDING STONE, PATHFOOT, - - - - -	-	,, 244
A VETERAN PEAR TREE, - - - - -	-	,, 279
Do. Do., - - - - -	-	,, 280
PLAN OF AITHRAY ROADS, 1769, - - - - -	-	,, 282

LOGIE : A PARISH HISTORY.

LANDS AND LAND OWNERS.

CHAPTER I.

REPORT ON THE PARISH.

IN dealing with the history of the Lands and Land Owners of the parish, we shall follow the order given in the Report on the Kirk and Parish of Logie, prepared by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under a Royal Commission, and given in on 22nd May, 1627. For convenience that Report is printed here as it has been transcribed from the original MS. in the General Register House, Edinburgh¹ :—

“The trew report of the estate of the kirk of Logie and parochie thair of together with the estait of that pairt of the Abbay Kirk of Cambuskenneth quhilk in respect of the vicinitie thereof to the kirk of Logie ar thairto annexit contening the Commissioneris nominat and suorne thair relations according to the articles set down in thair commission gevin vp the 22 of May 1627.

“1. The number of the communicants within the paroch of Logie in this instant zeir of God extendis to sex hundreth and thretty persones.

“2. The number of the peopill within that pairt of the Abbay Kirk of Cambuskenneth now demolished that cumis to the Kirk of Logie and gettis benefit of the word Sacramentis burial and mariages ar ane hundredth and threttie.

¹ A number of these Reports, including that on Logie, was issued by the Maitland Club in 1835, in a volume entitled, “Reports on the State of Certain Parishes in Scotland, made to His Majesty’s Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks, etc. In Pursuance of their Ordinance dated April 12, 1627.” *Vide* Vol. I., p. 90, for names of Commissioners.

“The extent of the lenth of the said parochie from vest to eist is reput and callit thrie myles and the breadth thair of from north to south other thrie myles¹ and that the kirk is placit and situat directlie in the mids of the said parochie or thairby so that the remotest hous in the paroch is vthin ane myle and ane half or thairby from the kirk.²

“3. The paroch of Logie vas never vnited to any vther kirk bot hes bene alwayes ane paroch kirk of it selffe.

“4. The kirk of Logie was ane kirk of the priorie of Northbervik within the diocie of Dunblane bot now as it is thocht is changit in ane laik patronage and my lord Elphinstone pretendis to be patron thair of as having the kingis confirmatioun thoir of quhilk gift his L. took the tyme his L. was Thresorer to his Majestie, but it is thocht be vtheris that his patronage is not valid, becaus at his L. gift taking thair of the said kirk was not dissolved fra the priorie, bot if his l. gift thair of be not good it must apperteine to thame quho hes erected the priorie of Northbervik if it be erected in ane temporalitie.

“5. The minister hes of stipend out of the personage fra the laird of Polwart quho is takisman of the teind scheavis of the hail parochie of Logie, four hundreth merkis together with the vicarage thair of estimat to ane hundreth merkis and fourtie pennyis with ane dussone of hennis.³

“6. Thair is at the said kirk ane Inglisch schoole but in respect of the multitude of peopill it var requisit thair suld be thair ane better provisioun for ane grammer schole as their vas of old bot it decayit be ressoun it hes no provisioun at al except ane hous and zaird quhilk now is set in few be the King to James Forrester of Logie since the reformation quhilk is thocht can not be law stand seing it vas once belonging to the kirk and thair the ministeris and school maisteris lewe and dyit, and it is thocht that seing the

¹ Of course these “myles” are Scots miles. *The Statistical Account*, written in 1841 by the Rev. Wm. Robertson (afterwards of New Greyfriars, Edinburgh), states the extent as follows:—“The extreme length of the parish from north to south is between six and seven miles; and its extreme breadth from east to west about six.”

² The parish kirk mentioned in the Report is now a picturesque ivy-clad ruin. It ceased to be used for public worship in 1807, when the new church was erected, a little south of the old; it was a plain square building with a spire, supposed to seat 640 persons, and was reconstructed in 1901. Its position is not now so convenient for the majority of the parishioners, as two *quoad sacra* parishes have been carved out of Logie. The parish of Bridge of Allan, which includes the greater part of the burgh, was erected in 1868, and Menstrie in 1897.

³ The present stipend is twenty-four chalders, half oatmeal and half barley, with £12 for Communion money. The fall in the value of grain has adversely affected all parish ministers whose stipends are paid according to Fiars prices.

teindis vill be about twenty four chalder of teind that of the teindis may be taken ane competent provisoun both for stipend and schoole—As for hospitalis and foundatiounis thair of, none to our knowledge.¹

“7. Thair was of old within the said paroche two chappellis bot ve know of no rent that ever pertein it thairto.

“8. The Minister at Logie is callit the prebendar of Logie bot knowis of no rent belonging thairto, howbeit that zeir lie he payis two merkis to the titular of the Trinity altar of Dunblane.²

“THE FRIERKERSS.

“9. Thair is within the paroch ane littill roume callit the Frierkers³ quhilk belongit of old to the frieris at Stirling, quhilk land is now heretage to the laird of Urquhill haldin in few of the toun of Stirling quho since the reformation took the same haldin of the king; this Frierkers payis of few dewty to the hospital at Stirling zeirly fyv merkis quhilk fyv merkis is allowit be the laird to the tennentis out of thair fermes—the worth of the rent of the said Frierkers was of old sevin bollis of meal, two bollis of malt, but now it payis eight bollis meal, four bollis of beir, whilk augmentit dewty can be hardlie payit be the tennent, it payis of teind to the laird of Polwart four bollis of meal in rental bollis.

¹The old parochial school, near the parish church, was discontinued on the introduction of the Education Act, and the School Board of Logie erected new schools at Bridge of Allan, Causewayhead, and Menstrie.

²“The Prebend of Logie, in the old Cathedral of Dunblane, dates from an early period. In 1275, the tithes attached to it amounted to 14s. 10½d. Scots. . . . The last payment by the Kirk Session of Logie for the maintenance of service at the Trinity altar was at Martinmas, 1689, when the sum of £1 6s. 8d. was paid ‘to Harie Blackwood in Dunblane his year’s salary for serving at the Trinity altar.’”—*William Troup*. The Trinity altar was situated in the south-west corner of the nave of the Cathedral.

³The Frierkers, extending to 16 ac. 3 ro. 3 po., lay below the Hospital (which belonged to the order of Knight Templars, and later to the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem), where now stands the farm-house of Spittal, between the brae, at the foot of which the Stirling and Bridge of Allan turnpike now runs, and the lands of Corntoun. In an agreement between Patrick Hume of Polwarth and George Hume of Lindores, his uncle, as to the teinds of Logie, dated 10th October, 1533, the teind of “ye frere kerss” is stated to be “iiij bollis male.” The valuation of the Kirk of Logie, before the Sub-commissioners of Dunblane, in 1630, informs us that “The Frierkerss of Spittal pertening to the said John Grahame of Urquhill (who also owned Dryfield of Spittal and Spittalkerse) payes of personage teyndis to the said Sir Patrick Home four bollis meill whereupon the said John Graham explenit that it was ane rigorous teynd.” It is now in the possession of the widow of the late Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., of Airthrey.

"SPITTALL.

"10. The landis of Spittall¹ payis of zeirliche dewty to the maister ane chalder of beir, of silver to the maister four scoir merkis of teind, to the laird of Polwart seven bollis and fourteen pekis of beir two bollis tua pekis of meall, farther the teind scheavis of the kirk of Spittall is drawin be the Erle of Mar and his subtakisman estimat communibus annis to fyv bollis of victuall, farther the Brighauch ane part of the kers of Spittal payis zeirliche to the laird of Urquhill eight bollis beir and twentie merkis money to the toun of Stirling superiouris to the haill Spittal. Theis landis of Spittall of old payit eight bollis of victual les thei pay farther daylie cariag and harage quhairwith thei ar our-burdenit, and it is thocht ane deir teind being comparit with the stock of vicarage fourtie schilling.

"GOGAR.

"11. The landis of Gogar² payit of old of beir xxxi bollis, of wheat xxxi bollis, of hors corne eight chalder, with ane chalder of meall, bot presentlie it is set for eight hundredth merkis money and ane chalder of meall, the teind of old was ane chalder of quheit haldin of the bischop of Dunblane bot set now in tak to the maister for sexten pundis money of zeirliche dewty, and zit is thocht be us to our knowlege too deir of vicarag 3 pundis.

"ATHRAY.

"The baronie of Athray³ payit of old of quheit 24 bollis, of malt fyv chalder, of aittis 21 bollis, of silver 101 pundis, twelf scheip, it payis presentlie thrie chalder quheit, twelf chalder of malt, 21 bollis aittis and 101 pundis

¹ The *Valuation Report* states "that the Rental of the parsonage Teyndis of the Landis of Spittlekerse to the brig of Stirling pertaining to John Grahame of Urquhill is aughtene bollis brokit aittis;" and "the landis of Dryfield of Spittal pertening to John Graham of Urquhill payes of personage teyndis zeirliche to the said Sir Patrick Home of Polwart seven bollis three firlots twa pks. beir twa pks. meill of vicarage zeirliche xx shill."

² "The lands of Gogar pertening to William Lord Stirling payes of auld of pesonage Teyndis ane chalder of wheit to the Bishop of Dunblane but is now set in tack to the proprietor of the saidis Landis for five pundis money and payes of vicarage Teyndis thre pundis." — *Valuation Report*. The present proprietor is Mr. J. M. Morries of Blackgrange.

³ According to the Valuation of 1630, John Earl of Mar was taxman, "having right to the Teind sheaves or parsonage Teyndis of the lands underwritten, Qulkis Teynd Sheaves ar proper partis and pertinentis and belonget to the parsonage of the Kirk of Stirling whereof the said noble Erle is Titular and taxman and gave in ane rental of the saidis Teynds as the same has been in use and accustomed to pay, the Westertown of Airthrie and Walkmyln to zeires bygane To witt the Rental of the parsonage Teyndis of the Lands of Westertown of Airthrie and Walkmyln Lands y^of and of the Middletown of Airthrie till the Rochburne, per-teining heretablie to Sir W. Grahame of Braco. The rental of the parsonage Teyndis y^of

money, twelf schiep with daylie harage and carriage—Of teind first of rentallis to the laird of Polwart of beir tuentie bollis and of meal thriescoir and four bollis, all rentallit bollis, and it is lamentit be the tennentis that both stok and teind is owre deir, of smal teind to the Minister sexten pundis with tuo dusson of hennis, the tenentis of the said baronie of old payit befor the doubling of the fermes of grissom every fyv zeir fourtie pundis, farther the said Baronie of Athray is at ane hicher rent in respect of corne and valkis mylnes quhilkis now of the foirsaid rent payis tua chalder malt twenty pundis money with vther tuentie merkis money tuo dusson caponis.

“CORNETOWN.

“13. The landis of Cornetoun¹ payis to the Kingis Majestie, being bot ane eight pund land fifty nyne bollis thrie firlatis quheit, of beir fyftie nyne bollis thrie firlatis, tua chalder of aittis, of silver sex pundis, farther being labourit in mainsing be the fewaris, it is thocht worth thrie chalderis victuall better to the Owneris, of teind to the Erle of Mar twentie bollis of quheit and beir, of aittis to the Erle of Mar fiftie four bollis, of small teind eight pund. The fewaris thairof humblie protestis for remeid anent the exorbitancie and derth of theis landis both in stock and teind.

“FOSSOQUHIE.

“14. The landis of Fossoquhie² payis to the Maister of meall and beir fourtie thrie bollis, of silver of ald tuentie pundis mair fourtie schillingis pre-

thrie chalderis meill q^{lk} is payit zeirlic to the Laird of Polwart as for the dewtie contenit in the said noble Erle his Tack and ane chalder sex bollis malt q^{lk} was anes payit to the said noble Erle and his Factor. . . . The Lands of Aithray fra Rochburne east pertening heretable to Sir William Grahame of Braco payes of personage Teyndis zeirlic to Sir Patrick Home of Polwart Knicht Baronet twentie bollis beir twentie four bollis meill whereupon the said Sir William be Robert Dow his pror. complenit to the saidis Sub commissioneris that it was over rigoros ane teynd and Desyreit mitigation thareof. The vicarage teyndis of the hail landis of Aithray is sextene pundis moy wt twa doz of hennis.” The Grahams of Braco were cadets of Montrose, and possessed Airthrey for several generations. The late proprietor, Mr. Donald Graham, was descended from the Grahams of Tamrawer, a branch of the Montrose Grahams. His widow now possesses the estate.

¹ Andrew Dick and James Christie, two of the Cornetoun feuars, appeared before the Sub-Commissioners in 1630, and complained that the said lands “were scarcilie abill to pay the few dewtie,” and that they got no benefit of said lands to themselves “in regard that the Water of Forthe be greyit speatis and inundatione has washen away ane greyit pairt of his landis.”

² James Duncansone held Fossoquhie in 1630, and agreed to the parsonage teind of his lands “extending to four bollis meill one boll beir.” The present proprietor is Mrs. Donald Graham of Airthrey.

sentlie fourscoir of merkis of teind to the laird of Polwart four bollis of meall ane boll of beir, thrie pundis ten schillingis of vicarage, to the king of silver deuty eighten pundis.

“LOGIE.

“15. The landis of Logie¹ payis presentlie to the king tua chalder of malt, to the fewar tua chalder, of silver deuty to the King twelve poundis, of vicarage four pundis, of teind to the laird of Polwart tuelf bollis, and the tennant and we the commissioneris for the paroch thinkis the sam highlie rentallit and protestis for remeid.

“LIPNOCHT.

“16. The landis of Lipnocht² being now labourit in maynsing be the fewar of ald quhen it was set did pay to the Maister sex and tuentie bollis as zit nothing better, to the king tuentie pundis, of teind to the laird of Polwart thrie bollis meill, tua bollis beir, of vicarag 40s.

“PENDRICHE.

“17. The landis of Pendriche³ payit to the Maister of ald fyv chalder of victuall and now of victuall thrie chalder and ane halff, of silver thrie hundreth merkis and fiftie of vicarage eight merkis of rentallit teind bollis to the laird of Polwart fourtie thrie bollis thrie firlots and it is regraittit be us all that the teindis of the land is rentallit above the vorth verrie far.

¹ The lands of Logie pertained at this time to James Forrester, who was, on 6th January, 1630, one of “the Sub-Commissioners of the Presbytrie of Dunblane for the Valuation of the Teindis and rentis of Landis by and within the said Presbytrie and in speciall of lands within the Parochin of Logie, they are to say Sir James Drummond of Mauchannie Knyt, David Muschett of Callichat, convenar, Jo. Grahame of Reidnoche, Walter Leckie of Discheris, James Forrester of Logie and Robert Muschett fear of Callichat, Thomas Grahame of Duchra.” The lands of Logie are now included in Airthrey.

² Robert Dawson held these lands in 1630; they are now included in Blairlogie, belonging to Colonel Hare.

³ Alexander Lintoune, “heritable proprietor of the Landis of Pendreiche,” appeared before the Valuation Sub-Commissioners on 15th April, 1630, and “Deponit that the saidis Landis of Pendreache with the pertinents are nae mare worth nor may not pay farder in time coming in stock and personage teynd nor seven chalderis victle thre pairts meill and first pairt beir out of the qlk the propietaire payes zeirle twentie pundis of feudewtie to his superior.” These lands are now included in the estate of Airthrey.

“JARRAYIS AND THE PENDICLES.

“18. The landis of Jarray¹ payis to the Maister thriettene scoir merkis eightene stane of butter, of teind to the laird of Polwart nyne bollis, of vicarag sex pundis.

“BALQUHARNE.

19. “The landis of Balquharne² payis to the Maister 60 bollis of meal and beir, the teind thairof is ten bollis payit to the laird of Polwart, bot now the maister of that roume hes ane tack thairof frae the said laird for how lang it is unknawen.

“MEDOWLAND.

“20. The landis callit the medowland³ of old was ane medow and the hay thairof caryit to Stirling to the Kingis Stabillis, it payit of vicarage to the minister xxxs. It is now maid arabill land and payis to the Maister ane hundredth merkis for stok and teind, it payis no teind, bot if it war drawin it is thocht worth tuo bollis of victuall, and payis farther to the King eight merkis and fourtie pennies.

“MANER.

“21. The landis of Maner⁴ payis to the King tua chalder of beir, to the fewar thairof fyv chalder of meal and beir or thairby, of teind to the laird of Polwart tuentie bollis, of vicarage 3 lib.

“AISCHINTRUILL.

“The landis of Aischtruill⁵ payis to the King tuentie pundis of feu deuty, to the heritour four hundreth and fourtie merkis, of vicarag 3 pundis,

¹“The Landis of Meikle and Littel Jeyreayis pertening to the richt hon^{ble} the Erle of Mar,” are considered by him, through his procurator, Harie Dow, “ower rigorous for so mein ane and desyrit remeid yrof.”—*Valuation Report, 1630*. They are now part of the Menstrie Estate, the property of Lord Abercromby.

²“Pertening to the said noble Lord Stirling.”—*Valuation Report*. Miss Johnstone of Alva now possesses them.

³“The Meadow land of Cornetown pertening to Walter Grahame of Meikilwood was of auld ane Meadow and the Hay thereof made to the King’s use.”—*Valuation Report*.

⁴“Mr. Robert Home for the said Sir Patrick Home of Polwart gaif in the Rentall of the Personage of the lands of Maner pertening to Mr. George Dundas.” The present proprietor is the widow of the late Mr. John Dawson, who also owns Longcarse and Park.

⁵The lands of Aischintruill and Cauldhame pertained to Mr. David Drummond. The former now belongs to Mr. Archibald Stirling of Keir, and the latter to Mr. A. G. Anderson.

of teind to the laird of Polwart sevin bollis and ane half, and is bot ane gras rouse for the maist pairt.

“BLAIRLOGIE.

“The hail landis of Blairlogie¹ payis to the King ane chalder quheit ane chalder of beir, thei will be worth besyd in stok and teind to the fewar eight chalder, quhair of thair is of aittis sex chalderis and the rest peis quheit and beir, and the aittis thairof is estimat to half meall and sum mair, of money and vther casualities ane hundredth merkis, the Teind thairof is rentallit to tuentie bollis and set in tak to the fewar be the laird of Polwart so long as the laird has any teind in the parochie for ten merkis be zier with the payment of vther ten merk at the issue of every nynten zeir, of vicarag 3 lib., of money to the King four pundis, quhilkis landis ar lykwayis thocht to be extremlie rakkit.

“MENSTRIE AND MYRTOWN.

“Theis landis² will be worth to the Maister tuenti tua chalderis of victuall, of teind fyv chalderis and one half, of vicarage eight pundis, and the tennentis of the landis compleinis of the extreme derth of the teind and humblie entretis for help.

“Followis the rental of theis roumes that are not of the parochie and zit being neir hand thairto, recavis benefit of the foirsaid kirk of Logie.

“First of all it is to be vnderstud that the Abbay Kirk of Cambuskenneth is demolischit and the peopill getis benefit from thrie kirkis, viz., the toun of the Abbay gois to Stirling kirk, the landis of Cambus gois to Alloway and the rest following cumis to Logie, howbeit thei be not annexit be any parliament.³

¹The lands of Blairlogie pertained to Alexander Spittal. The old castle dates from 1513 or 1543. The present proprietor is Colonel Hare, who bought the estate, in 1891, from the Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, whose predecessor acquired it from the Spittals.

²“The Landis of Menstrie and Myretown pertenis to the richt Hon^{ble} Lord Stirling . . . q'upon it was explaint that the teynd was too rigorous and desyrit mitigation.”—*Valuation Report of 1630*. Lord Abercromby now owns Menstrie, while the greater part of Myretown belongs to Miss Johnstone of Alva.

³The writer of the Statistical Account of the Parish of Logie (1841) states, “The Abbey district is at present considered part of Stirling Parish; but there is reason to believe on very insufficient grounds; and there is an action pending or preparing with the view of recovering it to the parish of Logie.”

“EISTGRANGE.

“Theis landis¹ are rentallit to tuentie chalderis of stok and teind and ar set cum decimis inclusis, zit is thocht that the said rentall is our hich and the tennentis ar not abill to pay the same.

“VESTGRANGE.

“Theis landis¹ are rentallit to ten chalder of victuall stok and teind and ar lykvayis rakkit to the uttermost avail.

“CRAIGTOUN.

“Theis² landis ar rentallit to four chalder and ten bollis of stok and teind and ar lykvayis put to the uttermost avail, the mylne thairof payis twenty bollis.

“VNDER THE CRAIG.

“Theis landis payis to the Maister viz. to the Erle of Mar, fiftie ane bollis mair for ane piece land halden of my Lord Elphinston eight bollis quhilk is not within the paroch, of teind to the Erle of Mar ane boll of meall.

“POWHOUS.

“Theis landis³ payis to the Maister nyne chalder of victuall and thrie bollis stok and tiend, the tiend is put to ane chalder thairof and is set in tak to the fewar and stud him verry deir and payis zeirlie for the tak deuty ten merk of few deuty 34 merkis.

¹These lands now form an integral part of the parish of Logie and are presently possessed by Mr. J. M. Morris of Blackgrange and Gogar. Eastgrange and Blackgrange are identical.

²Part of the land of Craigton is now included in the estate of Airthrey, the patrons of Cowane's Hospital having exchanged part of the lands of Craigton for a portion of the lands of Spittal in 1814.—*Vide Landmarks of Old Stirling*, p. 128, by James Ronald. Stirling: Eneas Mackay. 1899. The corn of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth was ground at the mills of Craigie, now called Craigmill. There were also small mills at Airthrey and Cornton.

³“Compeirit Alexander Stirling proprietor of the Landis of Powis and Productit ane rental subscriyvit be him self berand that his saidis Landis of Powis payis zeirlie in Stok and personage Teyndis seven chalderis victle two pairt meill and third pairt beir and of feu dewties to his Superior threttie four merkis, and that he has ane tack in his persone of the parsonage teyndis of the saidis Landis for payment of Ten merks zeirlie and of vicarage teyndis.”—*Valuation Report of 1630*. Messrs. J. & F. C. Buchanan are the present proprietors.

“The fairsaid report vas maid be the minister¹ and commissioneris nominat accepting and suorne and undersubseryvand at Logie the 22 of Maij fairsaid proceeding as conscientiouslie as thei culd and wrettin be the Minister.

“Mr. Henry Schaw Minister at Logie.

“Thomas Hendersone ane
of the Commissioners.

“Robert Dawsonne ane
of the Commissioners.

“Jo. Ewing ane of
the said Commissioneris.”

¹ The minister of the parish at this time was Mr. Henry Schaw, A.M., who was laureated at the University of Edinburgh, 27th July, 1609, and ordained minister of Logie between 20th March and 3rd April, and admitted 14th April, 1617 (in succession to Mr. James Seytoun). He gave ten merks towards the building of the library of the University of Glasgow in 1637, was deposed before 6th December, 1648, and died prior to 2nd September, 1656. He was succeeded, in 1649, by his son George, who was deprived for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, unwarrantably, prior to 27th July, 1659. He was barred from entering his church again by Lord Cardross's dragoons. As his case came before the Privy Council, he continued till 5th August, 1691.—Dr. Hew Scott's *Fasti*.

CHAPTER II.

SPITTAL.

THE Spittal has a history which, if known, would be of considerable interest. It is mentioned *circa* 1206-1220, in connection with a controversy between the monks of Dunfermline and the nuns of North Berwick, regarding the tithes of Atherey and Corntown, and is designated the *Hospital*. That controversy was submitted to arbiters, in whose decree the rights of parties and the boundary of the lands in dispute were defined as is stated in the introductory chapter, Volume I., page 13.

Most of the places mentioned, viz., the Hospital lands, the Moss of Atherey, the Flat—which lies between Aithray and Kildean—and Geffraisburn, now called the Roughburn, can still be identified. The exact position of Glackinlouy (the calves' hollow) and Albethy (the Birch Hill) is not known.¹

From 1327 to 1332, both inclusive, fees from the fermes of Stirling were paid annually to the Master of the Hospital of Stirling, and to the Master of the Hospital of Torphichen, to the former 13s. 4d. and to the latter 12s.² This evidently refers to the Hospital at "the head of the causey," which was, at that time, the only hospital within the bounds of Stirling, of which there is authentic record. Mentioned in connection with the Hospital at Torphichen, which belonged to the Hospitallers³ or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem—an

¹ Later documents, relative to these teinds, show that the part of Aithray west of the boundary above specified, comprehended "the lands of Westertown of Aithrae, and Walkmyln lands y^eof, and the Middletown of Aithrae till the Rockburne." Middletown, and the "Crofts of Aithray" comprised the tableland, now part of the glebe lands of Logie, the feus of Aithray, and part of Westertown park. Westertown did not extend towards the east and north, as it does now, till 1681, when it became a separate property. So that the early boundary may be traced as following the course of the Roughburn, from Aithray lodge to near Logie manse, thence in a straight line to the old quarry near Ferniebank, and thence to the boundary of the lands of Aithrey, at the point where the river Allan receives the Cocksburn.

² *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. I., p. 67.

³ The Hospitallers, subsequently, came into possession of considerable property throughout the country, which they continued to hold till about the period of the Reformation. The Hospital lands of Torphichen, the chief seat of the Order, came into the possession of Sir James Sandilands, the last preceptor, in 1563, on payment of 10,000 crowns, and an annual rent of 500 merks.

Order introduced into Scotland by King David I., who founded the Hospital of Torphichen in 1152—there is reason for believing that the Hospital of Stirling belonged to the same Order, and was also founded by King David. Particulars of its history have not, however, been ascertained, and fragmentary notices relating to it are mostly incidental. Spottiswoode states, but on what authority does not appear, that “Oggerstone in the shire of Striveling founded by St. David, was a fort and barony belonging to the Knights.”¹ No place of that name has been identified in the shire of Stirling. It may have been an early designation of the place, or eminence, on which the Hospital stood, and which was, as far back as can be traced, a fortified place till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the old fortalice was demolished.² In the account of the lands and valuation of the Parish of Logie, of date 1627, it is stated that “the teind scheawes of the kirk of Spittal is drawin be the Erle of Mar and his subtakisman estimat *communibus annis* to fyve bollis of victuall.” When making excavations, for building purposes, in 1861, on a part of the Spittal ground, then feued to the late Mr. David Gillespie, human bones were discovered over a considerable area at a uniform depth of about four feet below the surface, clearly showing that the spot had once been a place of burial. These facts indicate the status which the Hospital had held in having its chapel and cemetery attached. Twenty yards north from the site of this burying ground, there formerly stood, on a slight eminence, the old Dovecot, a square turretted building, apparently of great antiquity. It was pulled down in the year 1864, at the instance of Lord Abercromby, then proprietor of the lands. It was surely an unfortunate thought that suggested the removal of this vestige of the past, the last remnant of the former importance of the place, while it still enhanced both the appearance and value of the property.

The date at which the Hospital was suppressed is not known.³ On 17th December, 1541, there is a sasine of Robert Robertson in the town and lands of Spittal by writ of the King in the hands of John Craingingelt of that ilk, Provost of Stirling—witnesses, John Lord Erskine, David Forrester of Garden, Jas. Erskine, brother-german of the said John Lord Erskine

¹ *Religious Houses*, p. 266; Keith's *Scottish Bishops*, p. 435.

² This place may be, however, Otterston in the parish of Dalgety, Fifeshire, where there was a fort and lake (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*), and we know the Templars had lands in Fifeshire. In the reign of David II. there was also an Otterston in Perthshire.

³ The Order of Templars was suppressed in 1312, but then, or soon after, it united with the Order called *Hospitaliers*, also introduced by King David. The latter Order continued to the time of the Reformation. But whether the Hospital at the “head of the causey” did so unite, is uncertain.

(*Stirling Prot.*, 1529-42). In 1555, the lands of Spittal appear in the possession of William Bell. He, at this date, was pursued by the town of Stirling "for production off his infestment of the landis of Spittall . . . and forthar for the ground rycht tharoff and proffitis of the saymyn safar as may pertene to the town justlie, ay and quhill the triakle of the treutht tharof may be had, bayth for the commoun wele of the town and the said Williamis singlar wele, in sic maner that gif he haif just rycht thereto, and swa being funding, that he may bruik the samyn peceable without pley, and gyf the town hes the just rycht thairof and recoweris the samyn that thai may inlikmaner use the samyn as thair awin peceable according to justyce." The matter was submitted to arbiters, mutually chosen, who "being ryply avisit, takand consultations and avismentis fra the begynning, allegeances and rychtis of baith the saidis parteis being hard, thair writtis and defenssis producit . . . ordanis the said William Bell" (who, it appears, also claimed the Bridgehaugh) "to resing purlie and semple the Brighaucht, with the pertinentis, in the townis handis *ad perpetuam remanentiam*, saiffand to him his fermes of this crope now sawin on the ground allanerlie, and sall mak new infestment of the remanent town and landis of Spittall haldin of the town of Striveling, with restrictionis conform to the remanent few landis of the said town and sall pay yeirly thairfor the sowm of twenty merkis Scottis mony at twa termes in the yeir, Witsunday and Mertymes in wintir, with the double of the few at the entres of everilk air, with service of brucht usit and wont allanerlie."¹

It would thus appear that William Bell² had for some time previous to this action possessed the lands. The probability is that he had been in possession when the Hospital was suppressed, and had acquired from the Crown the Hospital lands, of which the superiority had been granted to the town of

¹ *Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. II., pp. 62, 63.

² William Bell was an innkeeper in Stirling, and, according to Mr. W. B. Cook, the builder of Belzebrig, at the corner of Bow Street and St. John Street. On 6th April, 1542, he and his wife renounced the lands of Livilands and Bissatlands, in which they were liferented, to James Cunningham of Polmaise. The deed of renunciation was made in the hospitium of the said William Bell. In 1542, he witnesses a charter of Wester Coldoch, *alias* Craighead, in favour of Robert Gib of Carriber, Master of Horse to James V., and in the same year he witnesses, at Edinburgh, a charter of the lands of Carnock in favour of John Drummond of Innerpeffray and Lady Margaret Stewart, his spouse. He was twice married. His first wife was Margaret Crichton, who was probably the mother of the boy who got two conventual portions of Cambuskenneth Abbey. About 1550, he married, secondly, Sybilla Drummond, whom Malcolm, in his *Genealogy of the House of Drummond*, says was the daughter of John Drummond, second of Colquhalzie, who was "married to — Bell, a rich merchant in Stirling." Bell's hospitium was the house frequented by Darnley, and here also Queen Mary met and dined with Lethington, on 5th September, 1566.

Stirling, and that he had attached, as part of the same, the Bridgehaugh, without right thereto. He was, no doubt, the same person who, at an earlier date, obtained from the Lords of Council a liferent provision to his son out of the revenues of Cambuskenneth. A protest against that transaction is recorded in the Protocol Books of Stirling, under date 12th July, 1549.¹ From 1545 to 1563, William Bell appears thrice as bailie, four times as councillor, and once as treasurer of the Burgh of Stirling. He sold the lands of Spittal, in 1557, to Mungo Graham, the third son of William second Earl of Montrose. Mungo Graham of Orchill had a charter from his father, 25th August, 1547, of the lands of Rathernis, in Perthshire.

On 26th January, 1557-8, a charter was granted by the Provost and Town Council of Stirling in favour of Kentigern Graham of Rathernis, son of William Earl of Montrose, of the town and lands of Spittal, lying to the north and west of the Lang Calsay, sold by William Bell (*Stirling Protocols*, 1544-90).

The next proprietor of Spittal, on record, was Hew, or Hugh, Sommervell, son of Hugh Sommervell of Plean, the third son of Hugh fifth Lord Sommerville, and Janet Maitland, daughter of William Maitland of Lethington. He married Christian Graham, and had two sons, James and William, the latter of whom succeeded him.

William Sommervell of Spittal married Elspeth Hamilton, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret. He died in the beginning of the year 1600,²

¹ "Protest by the prior and convent of the monastery of Cambuskenneth, . . . that they were sharply menaced and charged by letters of the Queen's grace, the governor and lords of secret council, coacting them to give two conventual portions of the Abbey to a son of William Bell's 'within innocent yeris and nocht to auld failyeit and decrepit folkis,' and provide him thereof, under the common seal and subscriptions manual, for his lifetime, which was great prejudice to them and contrary to the will of their 'maist noble fundatour;' and because it was contrary to justice to give portions to rich men's sons and so many poor in the country, and that they dreaded hurt to them and their place if they disobeyed the charge and command, protesting therefore that whatever was done by them, compelled and coacted in the said matter, should be of no force nor effect to the said William Bell's son 'and for ws and our successouris that wants now ane ourman and prelat,' all in one voice revoke and annul the said gift; protesting that it shall be no hurt nor damage to the prelate and abbot entering to the said place; and crave instruments thereupon of the notaries. Done in the chapterhouse of the said Abbey the ninth hour before noon or thereby." *Records of the Burgh of Stirling*, Vol. I., pp. 268, 269.

² On 23rd April, 1600, the Presbytery of Stirling called certain persons to answer "for sclanderung of ye Kirk be defylling ye land wth the bounds of this presbrie . . . wth the Innocent blude of v^mq^{ll} W^m Sommerwall of Spittall cruellie slaine be yame vpon ye day of . . . last bypast vpon sait purpois and foirthot felonie as at mair lenth is conteinit in ye sum^{ds}. Compeirit Alexander Cuthbert in Falkirk in name and behalf of ye saids persones and alledged ye said v^mq^{ll} W^m Sommerwall was laine at the horne and that they had pouar and

survived by his widow, who was married, secondly, before 30th April, 1601, to James Douglas, apparent of Wells. From that date, the possession of the lands was, for several years, the subject of violent dispute. After the death of William Sommervell, who, although a younger son, had succeeded his father, Hew Sommervell, in the lands of Spittal, James, his elder brother, claimed possession of the lands, and took forcible steps to eject his brother's widow, who also claimed the lands in conjunct fee derived from her late husband. Complaints by the disputants, bonds of caution by friends that the parties should be harmless of each other, were, during the contest, repeatedly before the Privy Council. The first of these, dated 30th April, 1601, in which the *fortalice* and *tower* are specially mentioned, is a "Complaint by Elspeth Hammiltoun, relict of William Sommervell of Spittell, and James Douglas, apparent of Wells, now her spouse, for his interest as follows: Upon the 6th instant, when they had gone furth of their fortalice of Spittell, pertaining to the said Elspeth in conjunct fee, to certain of their roums and steadings for labouring and sowing the same, James Sommervell, brother of the late William Sommervell of Spittell, accompanied by certain evil disposed persons violently surprised the said place, and intruded themselves therein, and expelled the complainers servants, intending to hold the said tower as 'ane weir house'¹ and to debar complainers from possessing it."² Another "surprise" was made by the same parties on 10th December of the same year. The last complaint recorded, dated 27th November, 1606, is by "James Sommervell of Spittell," that certain persons "came with swords, long staves, gauntlets, and other weapons, to his house in Spittell, and there wounded him with drawn swords, and would have murdered him if he had not 'eschaiped furth at ane bak dure and fled his way.'³ Ultimately James Sommervell obtained possession of the lands. He was appointed tutor to his brother's daughter, Margaret Sommervell, by retour dated 9th September, 1606, in which he is designated "now of Spittal."⁴ He is last mentioned in 1616.

commissione of his Matie to do the samin." . . . Cuthbert was ordered to produce at next meeting "thair exceptiones qualefeit in wret." He failed to compear, and the matter is not again referred to in the Record.—*Presb. Register*. In 1600 there is a James Crystie in Spittal.—*Stirlingshire Bonds*, 1591-2 (2nd March). Testament of John Huttoun in Spittal at the Lang Calsay-heid of Stirling.—*Edin. Test*.

¹ Guardhouse.

² *Records of the Privy Council*, Vol. VI., p. 235.

³ *Records of the Privy Council*, Vol. VII., p. 277.

⁴ Retours. In the *Acta Caut.*, under date 15th March, 1611, "James Sommervell of Spittal, as principal, and James Mure, portioner of Newtoun as cautioner for him, 1000 merks, not to harm James Sommervell in Carswell, or John Sommervell his brother." Under date 16th March, 1611, "James Dunlop of that Ilk and Robert Sommervell of Cauldlaw, for James

Before 1620, the lands of Spittal had passed from the Sommervells to Sir John Graham of Urchill, grandson of William second Earl of Montrose. Sir John married Elizabeth Maxwell,¹ by whom he had John, his successor, and his death took place in 1620. John Graham of Urchill and Spittal² was served heir to his father, 9th March, 1626. He disposed the lands of Spittal to James Stevenson, merchant in, and sometime provost of Stirling, by disposition dated

James Stevenson of Spittal³ married Janet Brown, by whom he had seven daughters:—Agnes, married to John Murray, merchant in Edinburgh; Janet, married to James Baird, merchant in Stirling; Margaret, married to

Sommervell in Carswell and Johnne Sommervell his brother, 1000 merks each not to harm James Sommervell of Spittell; also that the said James Sommervell shall answer before the Council when charged for bearing hagbuts and pistols.”—*Register of the Privy Council*, Vol. IX. (1610-1613), p. 671.

¹ On 18th July, 1601, the minister of Stirling reported “that Dame Elit Maxwell spous to Sir Johnne Grahame of Vrchill hes maid residence in this toun thir twa moneths bygaine or y^eby and hes at na tyme repairit to the kirk, and affir she was admonesit y^of be sum brethrein direct from the eldership of Stirling kirk and the minister y^of beand send for he fand na thing in to hir bot taikins of papistrie. The brethrein ordanis ye said Dame Elit to be sum^d to compeir befor this presbrie and be admonesit in the name of god and his kirk to mend the said fault be frequenting to ye heiring of god’s word . . . undir paine of disobedience.” The better counsel prevailed, for, on 27th November, 1605, it is recorded that “Dame Elizabeth Maxwell spous to Sir Johnne Grahame of Vrchill, confessit that she hes red the confessione of fayt delyverit to hir be the brethrein . . . and fullie aggreis y^ot in all points.”—*Presb. Register*.

² On 24th June, 1625, the town of Stirling pursued “the Laird of Urchill, and others, for production of certain writs of some lands which were not specially contained in the charter produced by the pursuers for their title of pursuit . . . the defenders alleged that the pursuers’ title being a charter of the burgh wherein no mention of their lands, should not be sustained . . . the Lords found the pursuers’ title sufficient . . . being a charter granted by King Robert II.”—*Morison’s Dict. of Decisions*. The particular lands are not mentioned. In the published extracts from the Burgh Records, it is stated, under date 29th December, 1623, that a summons of improbation was to be raised against “the hail possessours of the tounes lands,” which probably had been the preliminary of the above action.

³ In 1656, there is mention of Edward Buchanan of Spittal (*Stirlingshire Bonds*), and in 1637 Edward Buchanan of Spittal is a witness (*Stirlingshire Court Book*). In 1657 there is John Christison in Spittal (*Dunblane Decrees*), who is termed a burges of Stirling in 1658 (*Council Records*); while mention is made of a James Crystison and Kath. Nichol his spouse, in 1572 (*Stirling Prot.*, 1566-73). On 29th January, 1658, is recorded the Testament of Kath. Paton, spouse of John Christison in Spittal, their only child being Hariet (*Stirlingshire Test.*). There is also mention, on 25th February, 1664, of the Testament of Anna Graham, spouse of John Christison in Spittal (*Dumb. Test.*), Margaret Christison, daughter of John C., in Spittal, 1666 (*Stirlingshire Bonds*), in 1668, John C. in Spittal dec^d Janet Gillies his spouse, James, Agnes, and Christison his children (*Stirlingshire Sas.*), and on 9th February, 1676, the Testament of John Christison in Spittal (*Dumb. Test.*).

James Murray, advocate in Edinburgh; Elizabeth, married to George Nairn, of Brackenhouse; Mary, married to Captain Simeon Fraser; Catherine, married to Henry Christie, writer in Stirling; and Anna.

James Stevenson of Spittal also possessed the Meadow of Corntown. He died about 1688,¹ and was succeeded by his daughters as heirs-portioners. They, with consent of their husbands, disposed the lands of Spittal, and the Meadow of Corntown, to John Don of Seabeggs, sheriff-clerk of Stirling, by disposition dated 3rd May, 1706, and 14th January, 1707, for the sum of 27,700 merks Scots, equal to £1,538 17s. 9½d. sterling.

John Don of Spittal acquired, in 1708, from John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, the westmost half of the sixth part of the lands of Corntown, which his son, William Don, who succeeded him, sold to Alexander Wingate in 1746. The lands of Spittal were sold by William Don to Robert Haldane of Airthrey, in 1759, since which date they have remained a portion of that estate; but in 1814 the patrons of Cowane's Hospital exchanged part of the lands of Craigton for a portion of the lands of Spittal, lying next to the Bridge of Stirling.

SUCCESSION OF PROPRIETORS.

Hospital (Templars) before 1120—1550.
 Robert Robertson, 1541.
 William Bell, before 1555—1557.
 Mungo Graham, 1557—1589.²
 Hew Somervell, before 1600.
 William Somervell, son, *murdered* in 1600.
 James Somervell, son of Hew, 1606—1616.
 Sir John Graham of Urchill, before 1620.
 John Graham of Urchill, 1620.
 James Stevenson, whose family sold the lands to—
 John Don, 1706.
 William Don, 1751—1759.
 Robert Haldane of Airthrey, 1759—1806.
 Afterwards his successors in Airthrey.

Note.—"The Frierkerss of Spittal," referred to in the Report above quoted, was included in the lands of Spittal, and does not require detailed notice.

¹ Testament recorded 14th December, 1688.—*Stirling Test.*

² Will given up, October, 1589.—*Or and Sable*, p. 433.

CHAPTER III.

GOGAR.

THE lands of Gogar belonged to the Abbey of Culross prior to 1538. There is a feu-charter, dated 17th February, 1538-9, by William, Commendator of Culross Abbey; John, Abbot thereof, and Chapter, in favour of John Lord Erskine of Gogar and Gargraiss¹ Easter and Wester; and also on 4th March, 1538-9, a Crown charter of confirmation.² Sir Alexander Erskine of Gogar, fourth son of John fourth Lord Erskine, born about 1521, was proprietor before 1560, apparently holding blench of the heads of the family. Thomas Erskine, his second son, born in 1566, the same year as James VI. (who became Sir Thomas in 1601, Viscount Fentoun in 1606, and Earl of Kellie in 1619), succeeded him before 1596.³ For a long time there had been a

¹ Gargraiss was the original spelling of Jerah, behind Dunmyat, which also belonged to the Abbey of Culross.

² *Reg. of Great Seal*, Book 28, No. 489.

³ "Thomas Erskine of Gogar" is mentioned in an Act of Parliament, 1592, c. 223—*Thomson's Acts*, Vol. III., 604. His sister, Jean, was the third wife of John Leslie of Balquhairn, M.P. for Aberdeenshire in 1593. Mr. Leslie's first two wives divorced him, and it is said that his three wives were alive at the same time, and were on one occasion all in the same chapel of Garioch. He died in 1622. In 1600, February 12, "Order to Mr. George Young, Archdeacon of Sanctandrois, to deliver to Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, gentleman of His Majesty's Chamber," certain "Border bills . . . to be useit be him as his proper, and dewlie pertaining to him be richt of escheat and executrie to umquhill Andro, commendator of Jedburgh."—*P. C.*, Vol. VI., p. 78. What gained for him his position of favour was the part he had in the King's rescue in the Gowrie Conspiracy. 1601, February 19, His Majesty conferred upon the "Laird of Urchill" the escheat of Hew Moncrieff in Perth, "forfeited for his concern in the Gowrie Conspiracy." His Majesty declared that "immediatlie efter his Majesteis happie delyverie fra the tressonable conspiracie attempted aganis his Hienes at Perth upoun the flyt of August last, as his Majestie then promiseit and now sensyne hes accomplischt the dew reward to the thrie gentilmen quha, nixt to God, wer the authoris of his Majesteis preservatioun quhen his Hienes person wes sae cruellie persewit be that traitor Gowrie and aucht or nyne of his tressonable associattis all in arms sua his Majestie at that same tyme promiseit accordinglie to remember sic uthers of his guid servandis."—*Ibid.*, p. 212. The three were Sir John Ramsay, Sir Thomas Erskine, and Sir Hugh Herries, the King's physician. John second Earl of Mar, son of the Regent, was educated along with James VI., under George Buchanan. The King called him "Jock o' the Selaits," the *sobriquet* being given to him because Buchanan entrusted him with a *slate*, whereon to record the misdeeds of the royal pupil during the pedagogue's absence. Along with John Erskine, the King had, as fellow-pupils, the sons of Alexander Erskine of Gogar, under the superintendence of the Countess of Mar.—Dr. Jas. Taylor's *Great Historic Families of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 107.

dispute between the town of Stirling and the family of Erskine with reference to the town's mills and lands formerly belonging to the Blackfriars. This dispute is referred to on 24th February, 1560-61—"The provest, baillies, and counsall hes condiscendit to spend thair commoun gude upon the defens of the burrowmyllis and landis agains Alexander Erskine of Cangloir and otheris quhatsumevir personis that will persew the samyn; and in cace of inlaik (deficiency) of thair commoun gude, to spend of thair awin geir accordingly as tyme sall requyre, and to that effect to be taxt with avis of the counsall gif neid." On 21st February, 1598-9, the Presbytery of Stirling "Consents that the magistrats and counsall of ye burgh of Stirling sall rather accept voluntarlie fra Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, kny., ten bolls mault zeirlic for ye Landis perteing sumtyme to ye blak freirs in Stirling then to pley for ye said Landis." The advice offered was certainly good, and in the Burgh Records we find, under date 28th January, 1601, that "The saidis baillies and counsall gevis power and commissioun to the moderator remanent brether of the presbyterie of Striviling for the better provissioun of ane secund minister within the said burgh, to travel (consult) with Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogare, knight, for the dispositione of his richt title and kyndness, of the burrow mylnes of this burgh, upoun the conditiones offred be him to thame of befoir." From a Minute of the Burgh, dated 9th October, 1643, it appears that, amongst others, "Sir Thomas Erskine, knight," had given 500 merks towards the "help and supplie of the provisioone of ane uther minister to be provydit to the kirk of Stirling." The question of the town's mills comes up again on 30th September, 1622, when "The saidis provest, baillies, and counsell, convenit, all in ane voce, efter consultatioune the deane of gild with his gild brether and the convenare with the hail craftis, nominates and appoints Johnne Sherer, provest, and [the clerks, dean of guild, and convener] commissioneris for the toun to deale, apoint and conclude, with the Erle of Kellie and the Lord Fentoun, for the heretable richt and dispositioun to be maid be thame to the toun of their twa mylnes, with the croftis about the same, and the freir yaird and freir croft; provyding the saidis commissioneris exceid nocht the soume of ten thousand merkis to be payed be the toun thairfoir; and als provyding that the acqyring of the saidis mylnes be the toun infer nocht ony thrilling of the toun thairto unto the tyme the toun acqyre ma mylnes, nor yit that thair be ony alteratioun or hitching of the quantitie of the multure¹ or knaifshap² that presentlie is payed." On 15th November, 1600, there is a charter to Thomas Erskine of Gogar in warrandice of certain lands forfeited by the Earl of Gowrie of lands of Cornetoun, Maner, Powhouse, Logy, Blairloggy, etc.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

¹ Fee for grinding corn.

² Dues in meal payable to under-miller.

In 1619, Sir Robert Mowbray of Gogar is proprietor.¹ He was the husband of Sir Thomas Erskine's daughter, Lady Anne, and is described as "Sir Robert Mowbray of Barnbogle, in the County of Linlithgow, knight."² From 1630 to 1638 the lands appear to be in the possession of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie (Earl of Stirling) as part of the Barony of Tullibody. On 26th August, 1638, George Meldrum, brother-german and heir of umq^{ll} Mr. William Meldrum, eldest son and heir of umq^{ll} Sir David Meldrum of Sygie, knight, records an Instrument of Sasine upon a charter of resignation of Gogar by John Earl of Mar.³ Then Mr. Robert Meldrum, brother of George, records an Instrument of Sasine upon a charter of alienation by his brother.⁴ In consequence of the pressure of his creditors, the Earl of Stirling, on 28th January, 1640 (about a fortnight before his death), granted a charter to Sir James M'Gill of Cranston-Riddell, Bart., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, for himself, and in name of the other Senators of the said College, and to Charles Alexander, son of the Earl, of a large part of the estates, including the lands of Gogar, Eister and Waster Jargreisis, etc. This charter was confirmed by the King on 2nd September, 1641; and on the 15th of the same month, a charter was granted to Sir James M'Gill and the other Senators of the College of Justice of the above lands, including Gogar, Over and Nather, and Gorgiis⁵ (Jargreisis) Eister and Waster. This charter bears that the lands were appraised from the heirs of the Earl for a debt of £32,680 Scots, and another charter of the same date grants the Barony of Tullibody to Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse, who had a prior appraisement for a debt of 12,200 merks. Charles Alexander regained possession of the lands in 1642, a charter being granted in his favour on the resignation of Sir James M'Gill, but they were again appraised, in 1643, by Sir George Morison, on whose resignation, in 1648, Mr. Robert Meldrum of Tullibody resumed possession.⁶

Major George Meldrum, brother of the last, declined to serve himself heir to his brother.⁷

In 1665, John Saunders "of Gogar" gets a tack of the teinds from the Bishop of Dunblane.

¹ *Particular Register of Sasines*, Stirling.

² Douglas's *Peerage*, 2nd Ed., Vol. II., p. 18.

³ *Particular Register of Sasines*, Stirling.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Gorgiis is Gargraiss, Jargrays or Jareas, now called Jerah, forming part of the barony of Menstrie. From a Retour of John Earl of Mar, dated 25th March, 1635—"Terris de Eister et Wester Gargreiss, E., £25; Terris de Gogar, A.E., £10; N.E., £20 6s."

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Lib. IV., No. 234, fol. 260.

⁷ *Gogar Writs*.

In 1668, Sir William Sharp of Stonyhill, Keeper of the Signet, upon a charter by John Earl of Mar, is infeft in Gogar, which lands formerly belonged to umq¹ Mr. Robert Meldrum of Tullibodie, and after his death were adjudged by Sir William Sharp. The date of the Decreet of Adjudication is 6th December, 1662.

Robert Bruce of Bordie acquired the lands of Gogar in 1668, and, in 1672, is infeft, upon a Disposition by Sir William Sharp, with consent of John Sanders, maltman in Torrieburn, and Jonet Meldrum, his spouse, also of George Meldrum of Tullibodie and George Abercromby of Skeich, dated 1669-70.¹ In 1676, Robert Bruce gets a charter of confirmation from Charles Earl of Mar. In 1698, he disposes it to Mr. James Inglis of St. Leonards, who, in 1718, disposes it to Edward Callander, writer in Edinburgh.

A family named Keirie now appears as holders of Gogar until 1727. In the Particular Register of Sasines of Stirling and Clackmannan, under date September, 1670, is a sasine, dated 30th August: John Keirie of Gogar on Disposition and Alienation by Charles Earl of Mar and curators, dated at Edinburgh, 11th August, 1670, of "All and Hail the lands of Gartinclear being a part of the lands and barony of Alloa 'lyand contigue to the lands of Gogar alreadie pertaining to the said John Keirie upon the north syd y'of.'" ² We learn from Thomson's *Acts* ³ that John Keirie was Convener of Supply in 1678, and, in 1685, "John Keirie of Gogar" holds the same office.⁴ At a meeting of heritors held at Logie, 17th May, 1686, anent repair of the manse, "Mr. John Keirie of Gogar" was present. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane held at Logie in the same year, for a division of the kirk seats, there is signed, as agreeing to the said division, "Jo. Keirie for the Earl of Mar, and myself."

There seems to be an overlapping of ownership about this period, which is rather confusing, and difficult to clear up, and the Gogar mentioned must be Shawpark, near Alloa, now the property of the Earl of Mansfield. The agents of the Earl of Mansfield (Messrs. Condie, Mackenzie & Co., Perth), supply the following information:—"We have now (4th January, 1905), had an opportunity of looking over the old titles of the Shawpark estate, and have no doubt that the Gogar, which belonged to John Keirie, *does* form part of Lord Mansfield's estate, and is not the Gogar now held by Mr. Morries. We have several reasons for so thinking, the first being that the present titles of

¹ Sasine, 13th January, 1672.—*Gogar Writs*.

² Barony and Parish of Alloa. This Gogar is now known as Shawpark, the property of the Earl of Mansfield.

³ VIII., 228.

⁴ VIII., 469.

Lord Mansfield's Shawpark property include the lands of Gogar, Gartinclair, Gartmorn, etc. (being those purchased *inter alia* from Lord Cathcart in 1802), which lands of Gogar were those formerly held by John Keirie. Another reason is that it would appear from the titles that the above-mentioned lands must have lain close to Gartmorndam. The third reason is that in the disposition by the Earl of Mar to John Keirie in 1670 of the lands of Gartinclair, the description seems to point to these lands of Gogar lying in or near the parish of Alloa. It runs as follows:—‘All and haill the lands of Gartinclair . . . being a part of the lands and barony of Alloway lyand contigue to the lands of Gogar already pertaining to the said John Keirie upon the north syd thereof and now possessed by William Bennie . . . lyand within the said barronie and *Parish of Alloway* regalitie thereof and Shereffdom of Clackmannan.’”

John Keirie of Gogar died 2nd October, 1695, and his son, John Keirie of Gogar, 9th May, 1696. The latter was an advocate.¹

From 1704 to 1744, there appears to have been some intermediate owners, who are not infert.

The estate now passed to Charles Masterton of Parkmill, who acquired Gogar in 1727, from Edward Callander. The following is an account of the family:—

MASTERTON OF PARKMILL AND GOGAR.

The Mastertons were of long standing as proprietors in the counties of Clackmannan, Fife, and Perth. The first of whom was, it is said, one of the architects at the building of the Abbey of Dunfermline, in the early part of the twelfth century. In 1547, one of the family acquired the lands of Parkmill, in the county of Clackmannan.

- V. 1642-1719—FRANCIS MASTERTON, fifth laird of Parkmill, baptised 26th August, 1642, took his degree at the University of Edinburgh, in 1663. He succeeded his father as Sheriff-Depute of Clackmannan, 31st May, 1665.² He married, 13th January, 1673, Christian, eldest daughter of John Keirie of Gogar, who died 2nd October, 1695, by Christian, daughter of Mr. John Craigingelt, minister of Alloa, and by her had the following issue:—

¹See *Remarques*, by Francis Masterton, the son-in-law of the elder Keirie.

²“He was appointed Ensign of 1st Company of Foot in Stirling Castle, 29th April, 1689, and was Captain-Lieutenant in Lord Elphinstone's Company of the Militia of Clackmannan in July, 1685. He was also a Commissioner of Supply, 1667-1704.”

1. Marie, born 16th November, 1678.
2. Kathrine, born 26th November, 1679, married Francis Hegin in Feriton, 54th April, 1700, and had issue—(a) John, born 20th May, 1701; (b) second son, born 12th July, 1702, and died immediately; (c) Christian, born 4th April, 1710, her sixth child.
3. Christian, born 14th January, 1681, died 20th November, 1682.
4. Charles; see *infra*, VI.
5. John, born 22nd July, 1683, merchant in Edinburgh (see Stodart); married, 27th February, 1711, Kathrine Edington, and had issue—(a) Francis, born 2nd December, 1711, and died 4th May, 1713; (b) John, born 28th May, 1713; (c) Janet, born 17th August, 1714; (d) James, born 9th September, 1715, of Newston, Colonel and A.D.C. to the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden: subsequently, from 1768 to 1774, M.P. for Stirling Burghs, and was, in 1769, appointed Barrack-Master-General for Scotland. He died at his house in Clackmannan, 7th August, 1777. His cousin, Francis of Parkmill, was “out” in 1745, on the Jacobite side.
6. Francis, born 14th November, 1684; died 14th July, 1718.
7. Jean, born 17th December, 1685.
8. Christian, born 12th April, 1687; died 24th March, 1718.
9. David, born 17th July, 1688, a physician in England.
10. Robert, born 4th February, 1690; died 9th December, 1690.
11. Jonet, born 1st October, 1691; died 20th August, 1700.
12. James, born 13th March, 1693; died 20th August, 1695.
13. Harie, born 2nd July, 1694; died 5th November, 1719.
14. Agnes, born 26th August, 1695; died 14th March, 1718.
15. Stillborn son, 1st December, 1696.¹

Francis Masterton died in 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles. Francis Masterton of Parkmill left a Note Book in MS. of “Remarques,” embracing a period from 1670 to 1719. The “Remarques,” along with an account of the Masterton Family, are now printed in the first volume of the Miscellany of the “Scottish History Society,” 1893.

¹ Alloa Register.

EXTRACTS FROM THE "REMARQUES."

1663. S^r Charles Arskine of Ava dyed.

1664. My father dyed 20 Ja^r; M^r Jⁿ Craingelt, minister at Aloa, dyed Martch. There was a great frost in the end of '63, and continowed till 20 Martch '64, upon v^{ch} day ye ploughes went, and others and I curled the same day.

1678. I was married to Ch^r Keirie, eldest dochter to gogar, the 13 Jarii; she bore Marie, her first child, 16 Nov^r.

1681. Geo. Meldrum, Laird of Tullibody, dyed May.

[*Note by Editor.*—"George Abercromby of Skeith, as is recorded, purchased the property (Tullibody) 26th March, 1655, from Robert Meldrum, a cadet of the house of Seggie.—Crawford's *Memorials of Alloa.*"]

1695. Gogar, my good-father, dyed 2 Oct.

1696. M^r Jⁿ Keirie of Gogar dyed 9 May; John his son 18 May.

„ S^r Hugh Paterson dyed Oct.

[*Note by Editor.*—"Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, W.S."]

1699. Laird Tullibody dyed 29 June.

1700. Laird of Tullibody's young dochter dyed 2 Ja^r.

„ My sister Joⁿ Keirries wyfe, died of ane decay, ye 24 Agust, at 4 afternoon.

1701. Laird of Bannockburn dyed 21 De^r.

[*Note by Editor.*—"Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, Bart., W.S., son of Sir Hugh noted above (1696)."]

1702. Ye lady Menstrie dyd Ja^r, S^r V^m Stirling of Ardoch dyd Febr^r.

1702. Old John Main aged 98 in Cambuss dyd 3 Decer^r.

1706. Joⁿ Hadden of Myrtown dyd 21 July. The Laird of Herbershire dyd at Powhouse 22 De^r.

[*Note by Editor.*—"George Stirling of Herbertshire."]

1707. Robert Keirie dyed of a decay at Ed^r ye 9 Marçh, and was buried ther.

1709. Jean Keirie dyd at Ed^r of a decay 19 Ja^r at 2 in ye morning 1709.

„ Charles Row of Enerallan dyd at Ed^r 5 Martch.

1710. Tobias Bachop masson in Alloa, dyed 26 Aprile.

1711. M^{rs} Keirie, aged 78 died att parkmilne the 29th March at 10 acloak day.

NOTES BY CHARLES MASTERTON.

Giving an account of his marriage and births of his children, he closes his notes as follows:—"Mary Keirie, my Dear wife, dyed at Parkmilne of a decay on the 16th June, 1717, and was buried in Alloa Church on the 19th day. She dyed att 3 acloak in the morning after six or seven months of sore sickness and trouble, but bore it with admirable patience and resignatione, and dyed with a great dale of ease and calmnes, being sensible to her last moments, and to the great satisfacione of her friends about her in full assurance of Heaven."

VI. 1682-1744—CHARLES MASTERTON of Parkmill and Gogar, W.S., born 1st August, 1682, graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1697. He married, 11th August, 1713, his cousin Mary,¹ only surviving daughter of John Keirie of Gogar, by Catherine, daughter of Mr. Robert Wright, minister of Clackmannan, and by her had issue:—

1. Francis, born 21st, died 22nd February, 1714.
2. Kathren, born 10th May, 1715; married James Christie, writer in Stirling. Marriage contract registered (Books of Council and Session) 2nd January, 1768. Francis Masterton, Esq., of Gogar, is designed in an inventory of papers (1791) brother and representative of the deceased Catherine Masterton, widow of the deceased James Christie, writer in Stirling.
3. Francis, see *infra* VII.
4. John, born 31st May, 1717; died 24th June, 1717.

In 1744, Charles Masterton succeeded in right of his wife to the estate of Gogar, of which he had a charter to himself in liferent, and his son, Francis Masterton, in fee.² He died in April, 1744, predeceased by his wife, who died at Parkmill, 16th June, 1717, and was succeeded by his son.

¹ "Marie Keirie had a brother Francis. Her Mother, Katherine Wright, died 29th March, 1711, aged 78. Her grandfather, Robert Wright, minister at Clackmannan, died 1673. Mr. Robert Wright's wife died 15th January, 1711. John Keirie of Gogar, and his son, John, died 9th and 18th May, 1696."

² This was a Charter of Novodamus by Thomas Lord Erskine.—*Gogar Writs*: the Gogar in Alloa parish,

VII. 1716-1795—FRANCIS MASTERTON of Parkmill and Gogar, born 2nd April, 1716, was, in 1720, along with his uncle, Francis Keirie, served heir of provision general to his grandfather, John Keirie, younger of Gogar. He was apprenticed to Charles Farquharson, W.S., 17th June, 1735. He was "out" with the Jacobites in 1745.¹ In 1747, he was served heir general to his father, Charles Masterton of Parkmill. He sold Parkmill in 1763, and the following year was served heir of provision general to his cousin, Edward Wright of Kersie, M.D., son of his maternal uncle, James Wright of Kersie; and in 1766, to his cousin Mary, daughter of his maternal uncle, Mr. Robert Wright, minister of Culross.

He married Margaret,² daughter of James Graeme of Gorthy and Braco, Perthshire, by Katherine, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, and had the following issue:—

Charles of Auchlandskies,³ in Glendevon, Perthshire, Captain of the 30th Regiment of Foot; died of consumption, 3rd June, 1789, unmarried. He left a natural son, Charles.

James, his successor.

Katharine,⁴ died of fever at Alloa, 25th February, 1775, unmarried.

Mary,⁵ died at Edinburgh in 1840, unmarried.

Francis Masterton, who resided at Gogar,⁶ and took an active interest in

¹ See Rosebery's *Persons Concerned in the Rebellion of 1745*, pp. 148, 348.

² See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1843, p. 1146. On 23rd September, 1775, Francis Masterton of Gogar, brother-german of the deceased Catherine, relict of James Christie, writer in Stirling, is served heir to his sister in a tenement in High Street, Stirling.—*Stirling Bonds*.

³ Colonel John Irvine of Burleigh conveyed this estate to Colonel David Graeme of Gorthy, in 1764, who conveyed it to Captain Henry Graeme, sometime of Hanwell, Middlesex, afterwards Lieutenant-Governor of St. Helena, in 1765. His daughter Anne, wife of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, conveyed it to General David Graeme in 1788, who bequeathed it to Charles Masterton, Captain in the 30th Regiment of Foot, his nephew, in 1789. In 1791, James Masterton was served heir in special in these lands to Charles, his brother, and in the same year he sold them to Thomas Hepburn, Esq., of Colquhollie.

⁴ *Scots Magazine*, February, 1775.

⁵ Family Papers.

⁶ Gogar (Logie) lies within a few miles of Parkmill, and was purchased for Charles Masterton by Mr. Edward Callander, writer in Edinburgh, who conveyed it to him by disposition, dated 30th October, 1727. Charles settled the lands on himself in liferent, and his son Francis in fee. James Masterton sold them in 1800-1801, when he succeeded to Braco.

parochial affairs, died at Braco Castle,¹ 1st May, 1795. His only surviving son succeeded him.

VIII. JAMES MASTERTON of Gogar married Anne Amelia Murdoch, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret Seymour. This lady was remarkable for being one of the most beautiful women of her time, and was presented at the Court at Holyrood, held by King George IV., in 1822. She was married, in 1823, to Captain William Elliot, eldest son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras, and died without issue. James Masterton was for many years a merchant in Madeira. He acquired, in 1798, from John Francis Erskine of Mar the superiority of the lands of Gogar;² and, in 1801, he disposed these lands to John Stirling of Kippendavie. On the death, in 1797, of his uncle, General David Graeme of Braco, he succeeded to that estate, and after his return from abroad resided there. He died at Braco Castle suddenly, being found dead in bed, 3rd April, 1836, aged about 85, and was interred in the family burial-place, within the old church of Logie. In him the male line of the family became extinct. He is still remembered in the district, and is said to have been a man of great amiability, tall and handsome, and always appeared in the old-fashioned style of dress.

There is no tombstone in Logie to the memory of the Mastertons; but the following excerpt from an allocation of the church among the heritors, in 1684, and recorded in the Churchyard Register, at the desire of Francis Masterton of Gogar, in 1785, sufficiently indicates the spot:—"Upon the Gavell wall on the south side of the Church Myreton is to have two foot and a half. The lands of Gogar the rest of the room to the west door." "Miss Katy Masterton was buried next the wall on the side in Feb., 1775, and Miss Isable Graeme the March after in the middle so deep that one may

¹ Braco, in the parish of Muthill and Sheriffdom of Perth, was purchased by James Masterton of Gogar from the trustees, under the trust-disposition and settlement of Colonel (General) David Graeme of Gorthy, eldest lawful son of James Graeme of Braco. He conveyed the estate to his son-in-law, Major Theodore Henry Elliot, whose trustees, with consent of his widow, sold it in 1843 to George Drummond Stewart, Esq., second son of Sir George Stewart, Bart.

² In 1800, he is infeft in Gogar (property or *dominium utile*) and Gogar Haugh as "only lawful son now in life" and heir of Francis Masterton, his father,

be buried above her. The one upon the north must be made so deep when it is wanted to hold two. There is only room for three Graves."¹

IX. MARGARET SEYMOUR MASTERTON was born 10th November, 1799, as appears from a letter of that date from Hugh Corrie, Edinburgh, to James Masterton, which refers to his wife and "little one." Margaret Seymour Masterton married (see *The Courier*, 31st October, 1823), 30th October, 1823, Theodore Henry Elliot, Captain Royal Engineers, eldest son of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras, by Margaret Jones (*Lewis-Foster's Peerage*), his second wife (*Memoir of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot*, by Lady Minto, p. 415). Captain Elliot died in London, 2nd April, 1842,² and left no issue.

¹The following account of James Masterton is given:—"James Masterton, merchant in Madeira, and sometime of Gogar, thereafter of Braco, both in Perthshire, at his father's death was the only surviving son, his elder brother, Charles, having predeceased. In 1787, he entered into a partnership for three years with Arthur Ahmuty of the island of Madeira, merchant, the firm being Ahmuty, Masterton & Co. In 1791, he was at Gogar, where he signed a letter recorded (Books of Council and Session) 29th January, 1795, appointing his mother his factor in the event of his father's death during his absence. That he was married in 1798, is shown by a letter of 25th November in that year, addressed to him at Madeira by Lord Mornington, in which reference is made to Mrs. Masterton. His wife, Anna Amelia Murdoch, was a daughter of James Murdoch of the island of Madeira (as appears from a Memorandum in his own writing), died 16th April, 1806 (*Scots Magazine*, May, 1806, p. 399). Stodart says that 'John' Masterton of Braco married Anna Amelia Murdoch; but there was no John Masterton of Braco. In January, 1799, he granted a commission at Funchall, in Madeira, recorded (Books of Council and Session) 25th January, 1800, empowering his mother to sell Gogar. On 30th June, 1800, he entered into partnership with James Murdoch, mentioned above; Thomas Yuille, then residing in London; and Andrew Wardrop and James Denyer of the island of Madeira, merchants. The firm was Murdoch, Masterton & Co., and the agreement was for a period of five years. In the following year he was at Braco, and in March, 1801, considering that his affairs required his going abroad for some time, he granted a commission to the Hon. David Smyth of Methven, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to procure him infeft in the estate of Braco. He was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Perthshire in 1807, and died at Braco Castle, 1st April, 1836."—*Scotsman*, 9th April, 1836.

The interments, for at least about two centuries past, in the Gogar division of the old church of Logie, are as follows:—

Miss Katy Masterton, buried 1st March, 1775; died of fever.

Miss Isabel Graeme, buried 23rd March, 1775; died of consumption.

Captain Charles Masterton, buried 6th June, 1789; died of consumption.

Francis Masterton of Gogar, buried May, 1795; aged 78.

Margaret Graeme, his wife, buried 1806; aged.

James Masterton of Braco, buried 7th April, 1836; aged 85.

Mary Masterton, only surviving sister of the last, died unmarried in Edinburgh in 1840, but there is no record of her burial in Logie.

² See Confirmation by Executor.

John Stirling of Kippendavie,¹ born 22nd December, 1742, acquired the lands of Gogar, by purchase, from James Masterton of Braco, in 1801. While James Masterton was abroad, Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie looked after this landed property, which he ultimately bought. John Stirling died 17th June, 1816. He was succeeded in Gogar by his second son, John, who was born in 1788, and died without issue in 1819.² To him succeeded his nephew, Patrick, the second son of Patrick, younger of Kippendavie.³ He was born 19th August, 1813, and died without leaving issue on 10th March, 1839. His sister, Mary Wedderburn Stirling, succeeded to the estate on her brother's death. She was born on 19th November, 1814, and married, 2nd May, 1840, John Davie Morries, M.D. (born 25th October, 1810; died 21st October, 1858), who took the name of Stirling. Mrs. Morries-Stirling died on 28th April, 1893, and was succeeded by her only son, John M. Morries-Stirling, born 12th March, 1851, the present proprietor, who, however, changed his name, in 1903, to John Morries Morries, dropping the surname of Stirling.

Formerly a part of the glebe of Logie, in extent 2 acres, 3 roods, 16 falls, Scots measure, adjoined the lands of Gogar. In a controversy regarding the extent of the glebe lands in 1686, it is described as "that part of the Gleib lying in the Overgogar," and is further referred to as containing "19 short rigs and 3 headrigs"; also (as inclusive) "the ridge commonly called the Hemprig upon the north side." In 1803, when surveyed for an excambion of the glebes, it is called "the plot adjoining the lands of Gogar." It had at that time been conveyed to the proprietor of Gogar by Sir Robert Abercromby, out of whose lands the new glebe was designed. The date of this conveyance is dated 15th October, 1805. As the designation of glebes, after the Reformation, was regulated by statute, it would appear that the *arable* Church lands

¹ John Stirling of Kippendavie was born on 22nd December, 1742, and married, 30th April, 1781, Mary, second daughter of William Graham of Airth and Ann Stirling of Ardoch. Mary died 9th July, 1820. He had seven sons and six daughters. (1) Patrick, who succeeded, born 25th April, 1782.

² John Stirling was bred a W.S., but never practised, and became a broker in London. On the death of his father, he succeeded to the estates of Gogar and Blackgrange. He died at Brighton on 21st May, 1819, upon which these estates descended to his nephew, Patrick, second son of his eldest brother, Patrick.

³ Patrick Stirling, younger, of Kippendavie, married Catherine Georgiana, third daughter of John Wedderburn of Spring-garden estate, Westmoreland, Jamaica, grandson of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness. Patrick died at Hastings, 30th March, 1816. His children were—(1) John, who succeeded; (2) Patrick, born 19th August, 1813. He inherited Gogar and Blackgrange on the death of his uncle, John, and died 10th March, 1839, in consequence of injuries received by a fall at Lauriston Castle, near Edinburgh. He was unmarried.

then lying adjacent to the manse, which stood below the present garden of Airthrey, had been within the legal quantity of four acres, and that the designation had been completed out of the lands of Gogar, as being in some way or another—*qua* temporality—the next adjacent *Church* lands. But there are no writs extant referring to this.

GOGAR.

Culross Abbey, before 1538.

Lord John Erskine, 1538.

Sir Alex. Erskine, before 1560-1592.

Sir Thos. Erskine (son), 1592-1619.

Sir Robert Moabray, 1619.

Sir William Alexander of Menstrie (Lord Stirling), 1630-1638.

George Meldrum, 1638.

Robert Meldrum, 1648-1665.

John Saunders, 1665. Had a tack of the teinds from the Bishop of Dunblane.

Sir Wm. Sharp, 1668-1672.

Robert Bruce of Bordie, 1672-1684.

{	John Keirie, 1684-	}	Doubtful.
	John Keirie (son), -1704.		
	Charles Keirie, 1704.		

Charles Masterton, 1727-1744.

Francis Masterton, 1744-1795.

James Masterton, 1795-1801.

John Stirling of Kippendavie, 1801-1816.

John Stirling (second son), 1816-1819.

Patrick Stirling (nephew of last), 1819-1839.

Mrs. Mary W. Morries-Stirling (sister), 1839-1893.

John M. Morries Stirling (son), 1893.

EASTGRANGE.

The lands of Eastgrange or Blackgrange, in the County of Clackmannan, which belonged, previous to the Reformation, to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, were, in 1604, granted by King James VI. to John sixth Earl of Mar. The property continued for a considerable period in the possession of the Earls of Mar. These lands were sold by the trustees of the estate of Mar, with consent of Thomas Lord Erskine, to Colonel James Cochrane, second son of the deceased William Cochrane of Ochiltree, in 1745. Colonel Cochrane's affairs having become embarrassed, he conveyed them to trustees for

behoof of his creditors, from whom they were purchased, *at a public roup*, by Colonel (afterwards General) Scott, in 1759.¹ This General Scott was John Scott of Balcomie, in Fife, the celebrated gambler, who is said to have amassed over half a million by play. General Scott was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Henrietta Scott, about 1775-76. Miss Scott conveyed the lands of Eastgrange, or Blackgrange, as they are now called, to trustees, upon her marriage with the Marquis of Tichfield, in 1795. The trustees of the Marquis of Tichfield sold them to John Stirling of Kippendavie in 1799. (*Gogar Writs.*)

EASTGRANGE OF CAMBUSKENNETH.

Abbey of Cambuskenneth before the Reformation.

John Earl of Mar, 1604.

Earls of Mar, 1604-1745.

Col. James Cochrane, 1745-1759.

General John Scott, 1759-1775.

Henrietta Scott, 1775-1795.

Marquis of Tichfield, 1795-1799.

John Stirling of Kippendavie, 1799-1816.

Then same as Gogar.

“Statement of the Valuation of All and Hail the Lands, Lordship, Barony and Regality of Alloa, with the pertinents comprehending all and sundry the Lands of Gabberstoun Isle called the Isle of Clackmannan and Land of Holtoun and Powis or *Powhouse* and Forrest of Clackmannan with the Mill thereof Grange *Blackgrange* Ferriehouse hill and meadow of Clackmannan and little croft thereof in the north side of the Water of little Dovan Langkers well house and Pow of Alloway with the Burgh of Barony and regality of Alloway and Crofts of the same and the Weeklie market and yearly free fair holden therein with the Commodities and Casualties pertaining thereto and the Seaport and Harbour of Alloway etc. as the same stand separately disjoined and valued in the Valuation Books of the County of Clackmannan :—

“ The Barony of Alloa, - - - - -	£3,268	1	1
The Lands of Parkmill, - - - - -	90	5	3
The Mills of Alloa, - - - - -	267	8	4
Hiltoun, - - - - -	267	8	4
Holeton, - - - - -	120	6	6

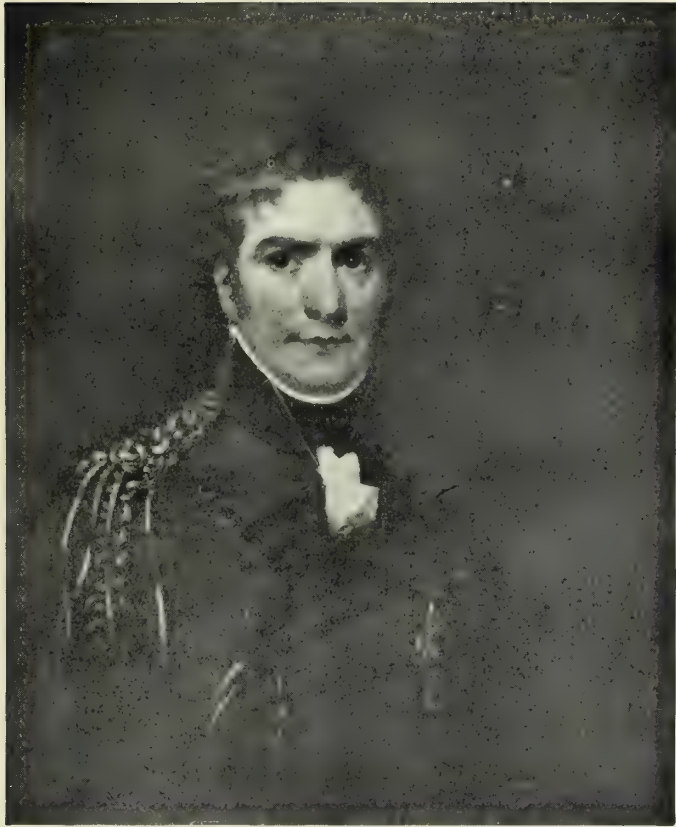
¹ For valuation, see following “Statement.”

Woodside, - - - - -	£90	5	3
Petty feus of Alloa, - - - - -	85	5	3
House Mails of Alloa, - - - - -	601	1	10
Gartmorn, now the Property of the Earl of Mansfield, -	45	10	0
Gogar ¹ now the Property of the Earl of Mansfield, -	100	6	0
All the above lands lie in the Parish of Alloa.			
The Lands of Ferryton in the Parish of Clackmannan, -	1,490	16	4
The Lands of Forrest, - - - - -	745	8	2
The Lands of Aikenhead, now belonging in property to James Erskine, - - - - -	100	6	0
Westgrange in the Parish of Logie, - - - - -	325	14	1
Park of Black or East Grange, sometime Liferented by David Scott of Scottstarvet in the Parish of Logie,	441	17	5
Those Parts of the said Lands which were renounced in favour of Colonel Scott, - - - - -	455	16	1
Powis or Powhouse, - - - - -	471	6	3
	<hr/>		
	£8,967	2	2
	<hr/>		

“I Robert Jameson, Clerk to the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Clackmannan, hereby Certify that the Lands above mentioned stand separately disjoined and valued in the Valuation Books of the said County at the respective sums before specified amounting in whole the said Valuation to Eight Thousand nine hundred and sixty seven Pounds Two shillings and Two pence Scots money, and that the said Lands pay Cess and other Public Burdens accordingly. Subscribed at Alloa this 25th day of July 1839 years.

“(Signed) ROBERT JAMESON.”

¹ Now called *Shawpark*. There were thus two Gogars, one in Logie and another in Alloa Parish.



SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY, G.C.B., OF AIRTHREY.

To face page 40. Vol. II.

CHAPTER IV.

AIRTHREY.

THE name of Aithrey or Airthrey is supposed to be a corruption of *Ard-rathad*, i.e., "high or ascending road," and an old and very steep road leads through it to Sheriffmuir; or, which is more likely, from Gaelic, *Aithrin*, "a sharp point," or "a conflict." This latter derivation agrees with the physical aspect of the cliff behind, or it might refer to the battle fought near the castle in 839, when the Picts were defeated by the Scots, under Kenneth Macalpine.

In the introductory chapter, we have seen how the Parish of Logie was identified with this estate, under the name of Logie-Athran, and we have already dealt with the dispute regarding the teinds between the nuns of North Berwick and the monks of Dunfermline (1114-53). It is in connection with this controversy that we find the earliest authentic notice of the lands of Atherai, as recorded in a charter by King David I. (1124-53) of which the following is a translation:—

"Regarding the Tithes of Atherai, David King of Scots, to the sheriffs and bailies of the shire of Stirling greeting. Know ye that I have granted and given to God and the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline and the Abbot and monks there the tithe of the land which Brixwald has in Atherai in exchange for the tithe of the land which the canons have in Cambuskinel.¹ Witnesses, John, bishop, and Duncan,² Earl, and Robert burguillon. At Stirling."³ The charter is undated, but had been granted prior to 1146. The tithes of Atherae were held by Brixwald, 1178-1203, and the dispute between the monks of Dunfermline and the nuns of North Berwick anent the tithes of "Atheray and Cornetun" lasted from 1206 to 1220.

"Athran" is mentioned in an old account of the divisions of Scotland (1150-1184) as part of the northern boundary of the ancient province of Hilef, which contained the whole peninsula of Fife, including Kinross and Clackmannan, along with the district of Gowrie.—Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 341.

¹ *Circa* 1146, probably immediately preceding the foundation of Cambuskenneth Abbey, in 1147.

² Earl Duncan died in 1154. John, Bishop of Glasgow, 1115-46.

³ *Regist. de Dunferm.*, p. 10.

The next reference to the lands is contained in the Precept by King Robert I. for payment to the Abbot and Convent of Cambuskenneth of the teinds of the King's farms of Bothkenner and Athray, in excambion for the teinds of the Lordship of Stirling, dated 17th September, 1317.¹

Sir Maurice Moray of Drumsargard, nephew of Malise, seventh Earl of Strathearn, had a charter of the lands of Atheren in Stirlingshire. David II. granted a charter of the Earldom of Strathearn to him in 1343. He fell at the battle of Durham, 17th October, 1346, and the Earldom reverted to the Crown.—Douglas's *Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 559.

Sir John Herice, Knight, Keeper of the Castle of Stirling, had a charter by King David II., dated 14th March, 1368-9, of all the lands of Athra, and an annual rent of 20 merks out of the lands of Skeok,² to be held for a pair of gilt spurs at Whitsunday yearly.³ He was a person of great consequence in the reign of King David II., and was one of the Commissioners to negotiate affairs of the State with England in 1361 and 1369. How long the lands of Athra continued in the possession of the Herices is not known.⁴

Sir William Graham of Kincardine, eldest son of Sir Patrick Graham of Dundaff and Kincardine, had a charter of Logy-Athray from Archibald Earl Douglas, *circa* 1405.

From the *Exchequer Rolls* it appears that in 1448 twenty shillings was paid to "chaplain of St. Laurence by receipt of Sir John of Athray."⁵ On 11th May, 1453, Sir John of Athray is witness to a charter.

The lands now pass into the possession of the Grahams. The first proprietor of this family was—I. WILLIAM THIRD LORD GRAHAM, who, in 1504, was raised to the dignity of Earl of Montrose. He seems to have become owner of "the lands of Athra" in 1472. An action was raised, 23rd February, 1489, by Adam of Crechtoune of Kippandavy against William Lord Graham, Andrew Gibson, John of Haddwick, David Gibson, John Straithe, and Gilbert Taylor,⁶ for withholding from the said Adam of 8m. 4s. 6d. which he should have had yearly of the said William Lord Graham's lands of Athra." The

¹ *Reg. Mon. de Cambuskenneth.*

² In St. Ninians, previously held by John M'Kelly, and passed by revocation to the said Sir John Herice.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 73.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* p. 73.

⁴ In the latter part of the reign of David II., Sir John Herice obtained grants of land in the counties of Dumfries and Perth (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*). In 1374-5, John M'Kelly (son of Gilfrid M'Kelly) and his son John, had charters from King Robert II. of lands in Perthshire, and of "4 acres in the cars of Bothkenner," Stirlingshire.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁵ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. V., 318. Sir John of Corntoun (evidently the same) was chaplain of St. Laurence's altar in 1405.—*Ex. Rolls*, IV.

⁶ Probably tenants on the lands.

Lords of Council decreed, 23rd June, 1490, "that William Lord Graham shall content and pay to Adam of Crechtoun the sum of 8m. 4s. 6d. out of the mailes of the lands of Athra assigned by him in warrandice for the lands of Douchquhaly."¹

William third Lord Graham of Kincardine succeeded his father, William second Lord Graham, in 1472. On 16th May, 1477, when in his fourteenth year, he took obligation to obey his curators. He married, 25th November, 1479, Anabella, daughter of John Lord Drummond of Cargill, and by her had an only son, William, who succeeded him. He married two other wives, by the first of whom he had three daughters and by the last two sons. The King confirmed a charter, 23rd May, 1478, to William Lord Graham—(*domino le Grahame*)—*inter alia*, "terras de Athra vic. Striveling," to be held by him and his heirs, whom failing, his brother-german, Patrick Grahame, whom failing, David Grahame, their uncle on the mother's side ("eorum avunculo"), whom failing, M. James Grahame, his brother, whom failing, the next lawful heirs.²

In consideration of the gallantry which he displayed at the battle of Sauchieburn, in 1488, at which his royal master, James III., lost his life, he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Montrose, in 1504-5. The Earl fell with James IV. and the flower of the Scottish nobility, at Flodden Field, 9th September, 1513, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. WILLIAM GRAHAM second Earl of Montrose, whose sasine in the lands and barony of Athra is dated 1st November, 1513,³ and who was one of the peers to whom John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland in the minority of James V., committed the tuition of the young prince during his own absence in France, in 1523. He married Janet, daughter of William Keith third Earl Marischal, and had four sons, the third of whom, Mungo, was ancestor of the Grahams of Orchil, and the youngest, William, of the Grahams of Killearn. He died 24th May, 1571,⁴ and was succeeded by his grandson,

III. JOHN GRAHAM third Earl of Montrose, the posthumous son of Robert Lord Graham, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547, by Margaret, third daughter of Malcolm third Lord Fleming, Great Chamberlain of Scotland. He was Chancellor of the Kingdom in 1598-9, and held the seals until 1604. Becoming Viceroy of Scotland, he presided, by virtue of this high office, in the Parliament of Perth, 1606. John Earl of Montrose

¹ *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, pp. 330, 331.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ *Ex. Rolls*, XIV., p. 520.

⁴ *Burke*.

had a charter in favour of his son, John, master of Graham, in 1587, "off all and hail the landis and baronie of Athera with the salmond fischeing vpon the watter of ellone with power to big cruvis thairvpon."¹ He married, in 1569, Jean, eldest daughter of David Lord Drummond, and was succeeded at his death, in 1608, by his eldest son,

IV. JOHN GRAHAM fourth Earl of Montrose, who was President of the Council in Scotland in 1626. He died 24th November in the same year. He married Lady Margaret Ruthven, eldest daughter of William first Earl of Gowrie, and by her had an only son, born in 1612,

V. JAMES GRAHAM fifth Earl of Montrose, who, on 28th March, 1627, was retoured heir to his father, John Earl of Montrose, "in the lands and barony of Atheray with the salmon fishings upon the water of Alloun."² This Earl took the side of the Covenanters at first, but subsequently that of the ill-fated Charles I. He was created Marquess of Montrose, 16th May, 1644, and his career is well known. He was executed at Edinburgh, 21st May, 1650. On the night previous to his execution, he wrote with a diamond the following lines upon his prison window:—

" Let them bestow on every airth a limb,
Then open all my veins that I may swim
To Thee, my Maker, in that crimson lake;
Then place my parboiled head upon a stake,
Scatter my ashes, strew them through the air—
Lord, since Thou knowest where all these atoms are,
I'm hopeful Thou'lt recover once my dust,
And confident Thou'lt raise me with the just."

His portrait was painted by Van Dyck, about 1630, the year of the painter's marriage to a niece of the Duchess of Montrose. This picture is in the possession of the Duke of Montrose. Another portrait is from the brush of George Jameson.

Before 1630, the lands of Aithrey had passed to Sir William Graham of Braco,³ a younger son of John third Earl of Montrose. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Graham of Braco. In 1645, during the conflict between the Royalists, under the Earl of Montrose, and the Covenanters, under the Marquis of Argyll, the Manor House of Menstrie, belonging to the Earl of Stirling, and the Manor House of Aithrey were, at the instance of Argyll,

¹ *Acta Parl.* The same was ratified to "John Maister of Montrose" in 1592.

² *Retour*—"in terris et baronia de Atheray cum salmonum piscariis super aqua de Alloun."

³ Braco was an ancient possession of the Grahams of Montrose.

burned to the ground. His son, Sir William Graham of Braco, was retoured, 9th October, 1648, heir to his father, Sir John Graham of Braco, "in the lands and barony of Aithrey with the corn and waulk mills and salmon fishings on the Water of Allan in the parish of Logie." The lands of Braco were held of the Earls of Montrose. Sir William Graham of Braco died without issue in 1689, when the title became extinct.

According to the Stirlingshire Sasines, James Holburn of Menstrie was, on 12th May, 1659, infest in the lands and baronies of Braco and Airthrey, on disposition by Sir William Graham of Braco and Dame Margaret Campbell, his mother. James Holburn of Menstrie, on 26th October, 1655, pursues the tenants of Airthrey for bygone rents. (*Stirlingshire Court Books*.) He also raised an action, on 4th January, 1656, against the tenants of Ruchburn, who pleaded that the crop for 1651 was utterly wasted. John Christison in Spittal, fifty years of age, deponed by his great oath that the haille cornes and crop which grew upon the defenders' lands, namely, crop 1651, was totally eaten and destroyed by the Scottis and English armies and that there was not the half of the seed left to them. The defenders were assoilzied. (*Stirlingshire Court Book*, 1655-58.)

About 1660, Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch¹ came into possession of Braco, and, as it would appear, acquired also the barony of Airthrey. His father conveyed Ardoch to him in 1635. He was created Baronet, 2nd May, 1666, and married Isobel, daughter of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and had by her, who survived him, two sons, William, who succeeded him, and James, who died young. Sir Henry Stirling died in February, 1669, as appears from the confirmation of his will.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING, second Knight Baronet of Ardoch, was retoured heir to his father on 10th March, 1670, "in villa et terris de Athrie:—terris de Eister Rochburne, Westir, Midle, cum decimis garbalibus, in vicecomitatu de Stirling."² He was infest, 27th March, 1671, on a precept from

¹ Sir Henry Stirling's father, William Stirling of Ardoch, married Margaret, daughter of James Murray, fiar of Strowan, commonly called one of the seventeen sons of Tullibardine, and had a family of thirty-one children. This is stated on the authority of a well-known anecdote of James VI. and little Meg Murray. The King having been on a visit to Ardoch, was struck with the large family, and expressed his surprise to the lady, who answered, "Yes, please your Majesty, I just want your Majesty's help to make out the twa chalder." (Family tradition.) "Margaret Murray, mother of these thirty-one children, was daughter to Murray of Strowan, one of the seventeen sons of Tullybardine, and whose youngest son, commonly called the Factor of Ardoch, died in the year 1715, aged 111 years."—*Note* by Robert Burns to "Cromlet's Lilt."

² "In the town and lands of Athrie, the lands of Easter Rochburne, Wester and Middle, with the teind sheaves in the sheriffdom of Stirling."—*Vide Printed Retours*, Perth, No. 801.

Robert, Bishop of Dunblane. In 1693, Sir William Stirling purchased Easter Gask from John Earl of Tullibardine. He married, first, contract dated 22nd January, 1685, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Baronet; secondly, contract dated 24th May, 1699, Janet, daughter of John Murray of Touchadam, who survived Sir William, and married, secondly, 3rd December, 1702, Robert, second son of Sir Robert Murray of Abercairney. Sir William Stirling's children were all by his first marriage, viz. :—(1) Henry, who succeeded; (2) James, living in 1694; and three daughters—(1) Isobel, married to Patrick Linton of Pendreich—she died in 1761, without issue; (2) Christian, married to Captain John Stirling of Bellewill, Auchyll, and Herbertshire—she died on 6th September, 1763; (3) Catherine, married James Graham of Braco and Gorthie—he died in 1736: they had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son was General Baird Graham of Braco and Gorthie. One of the daughters, Mary Graham, was married to Mr. Smythe of Methven; another, Margaret, to Francis Masterton of Gogar, and her son, James Masterton, eventually became laird of Braco. Sir William Stirling died in February, 1702.

About 1678, the lands of Airthrey were purchased by JOHN HOPE of Hopetoun, who also purchased, about the same time, the barony of Abercorn, with the office of Heritable Sheriff of the county of Linlithgow, from Sir Walter Seton. He represented Linlithgowshire in Parliament in 1684. His wife was Margaret, eldest daughter of John fourth Earl of Haddington, by whom he had a son, Charles, and a daughter, Eleanor, who married Thomas sixth Earl of Haddington. Mr. Hope, while accompanying the Duke of York and several other distinguished persons from London to Scotland, by sea, in the *Gloucester* frigate, was lost in the wreck of that vessel, a few days after going aboard, on 7th May, 1682, in the thirty-second year of his age.

CHARLES HOPE of Hopetoun, born in 1681, was retoured heir to his father, John Hope of Hopetoun, “in terris et baronia Aithry, cum piscatione salmonum super aqua de Allane in parochia de Logie, cum decimis, et loco funerario in ecclesia de Logie,”¹ on 7th February, 1683. He was raised to the peerage, on 5th April, 1703, under the titles of VISCOUNT AITHRIE, BARON HOPE, and EARL OF HOPETOUN. He married, in 1699, Henrietta, only daughter of William Johnstone, first Marquis of Annandale, and had thirteen children.

¹ “In the lands and barony of Aithry, with the fishing of salmon in the water of Allane in the parish of Logie, with the teinds, and the place of burial in the church of Logie.” A.E., £15. N.E., £40.—*Stirlingshire Retours*, No. 288.

Lord Hopetoun, in 1706, sold the lands of Airthrey to RALPH DUNDAS of Manour,¹ who died in 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN DUNDAS of Manour. He built a house at Airthrey in 1748, and made some enclosures there. John Dundas disposed the lands of Airthrey, in 1759, to Captain ROBERT HALDANE of Plean,² a younger half-brother of Patrick Haldane of Gleneagles, who, on returning from India with a large fortune, being the first Scotsman who ever commanded an East India Company's ship, purchased the estate of Gleneagles, and also Airthrey. Captain Robert Haldane married, 29th September, 1742, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Oglander of Nunwells, in the Isle of Wight, widow of Captain Robert Holmes, and becoming himself M.P. for the Stirling Burghs, is referred to in the letters of Junius.³ He died at Airthrey, on the 31st day of December, 1767, and by his own desire was buried at Gleneagles, on Tuesday, 5th January, 1768. The entry in the Book of Burials of the Parish of Logie, under date 31st December, 1767, is as follows:—

“Eodem Die Robert Haldane Esqr. of Airthrie at Airthrie and Buried at Gleneagles on Tuesday January 5th 1768.”⁴

He left no surviving issue.

“His elder brother was still living at his death, as well as his nephew, Captain James Haldane, the only son of another brother. But Captain Robert having acquired both the estates of Airthrey and Gleneagles by purchase, unfettered by any entail, they were entirely at his own disposal, and he determined to divide them. To Captain James Haldane, who had acquired a fortune of his own, and was averse to a residence on the northern side of the Ochils, he left the estate of Airthrey, with its southern exposure, beautifully sloping down into the Carse of Stirling, charged with a debt of £14,000; whilst the lands of Gleneagles and of Trinity Gask, charged with the remainder of his debts, were, in the first instance, entailed on the male descendants of his two sisters of the full blood, with remainder ‘to my nephew, Captain James Haldane, of the *Duke of Albany* East Indiaman.’

¹ For a fuller notice of the family, see under MANOUR.

² He was third son of John Haldane of Gleneagles.

³ *Memoirs of the Lives of Robert Haldane of Airthrey and of his Brother, James Alexander Haldane*, by Alexander Haldane, Esq., 1853 Edition, p. 20. He was M.P. for Stirling Burghs 1758-61.

⁴ The *Memoirs* give 1st January, 1768, as the date of Robert Haldane's death; but this, as the above entry shows, is erroneous. On 21st June, 1780, an Inventory of goods of Mrs. Elizabeth Haldane *alias* Oglander, relict of Robert Haldane of Gleneagles, who resided at Airthrey, is given up by Mrs. Margt. Oglander, niece of deceased, executor. She leaves a mourning ring to Sir Wm. Oglander.—*Dunblane Test*.

It was thus upon condition of merging his own name and arms, and assuming those of Haldane, that George Cockburn, only son of Mrs. Margaret Cockburn,¹ of the family of Ormiston, in East Lothian, succeeded to Glen-eagles, but on his death and the failure of his male issue, in 1799, it devolved on the celebrated Admiral Viscount Duncan, as being then the eldest surviving son of the entailer's other sister of the full blood, Helen Haldane, wife of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, and also the maternal grandmother of the subjects of these *Memoirs*.—*Robert and James A. Haldane*, p. 20.

CAPTAIN JAMES HALDANE of Airthrey was the only son of Colonel James Haldane, who married Margaret Pye, in the County of Durham. This Colonel James Haldane was a man of great stature and physical strength, and served, from 1715 to 1741, in the squadron of the Royal Horse, now known as the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards. He died at sea, 9th December, 1742, near Jamaica, on the Carthagena expedition, in command of General Guise's regiment of Infantry. Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, his son, married, 15th December, 1762, his first cousin, Katherine, daughter of Alexander Duncan of Lundie and Helen Haldane, commonly called Lady Lundie, by the courtesy of Scotland then allowed to the wife of a minor baron. By her he had three children—(1) Robert, who succeeded his father in the estate of Airthrey; (2) Helen, born in 1765, who died in childhood; and (2) James Alexander Haldane, his youngest and posthumous son. He died from the effects of an inflammatory sore throat, on the 30th June, 1768, while on a visit to his father-in-law, at the old house of Lundie, now Camperdown, near Dundee, and was buried there.²

ROBERT HALDANE of Airthrey was only four years old at the death of his father. He and his brother were educated at the High School of Edinburgh, boarding with the celebrated Dr. Adam, the rector. It is stated that Robert Haldane's boyish desire was to fit himself for the ministry of the Church of Scotland, and while at Lundie House he used regularly to preach to the domestics in the servants' hall. Though this was the early bent of his mind, the exploits of his uncle seemed to have kindled in his breast a desire to enter the navy and share in the glories of the sea. He, therefore, left his studies at the University of Edinburgh early in 1780, and joined the *Monarch* at Ports-

¹ She resided for some time at Airthrey House.

² His wife died in 1774, and was buried at Lundie. On 19th August, 1774, Mungo Haldane, Esq., of the Excise Office, London, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexr. Duncan of Lundie, and Captain Duncan of H.M. Navy, disposes in trust of the lands of Airthrey and others for behoof of Robert Haldane, eldest lawful son of the deceased James Haldane, Esq., late Commander of the East India ship *Duke of Albany*.—*Stirlingshire Reg. of Inhibitions*.

mouth. He remained in that ship until the spring of 1781. His uncle obtained his transfer to the *Foudroyant*, of 80 guns, which was commanded by Captain Jervis, the future Earl St. Vincent, and under this commander took part in the celebrated action with the *Pégase*, which laid the foundation of Lord St. Vincent's fame. In this action Robert Haldane acquitted himself with such gallantry as to win the high commendation of his superior officer, who predicted that he would one day be an ornament to his country. But the renown he afterwards won was much different from that which the hero of St. Vincent imagined. After his return to Spithead, he had frequent opportunities at Gosport of attending the ministry of Dr. Bogue, a Scottish Presbyterian minister, educated in the Church of Scotland, who was the minister there from 1778 to 1825. The influence of this divine upon both Robert and James Haldane was very marked, and, no doubt, did much to shape his future career. Robert Haldane was only in his twentieth year when the peace of 1783 brought his short but eventful career in the navy to an end. After spending the winter session of 1784-85 at the University of Edinburgh, he set out upon what was then called "the grand tour," and visited many parts of the Continent. In April, 1786, after his return home, he married Katherine Cochrane Oswald, second daughter of George Oswald, Esq., of Scotstoun, by his wife, the daughter of Mr. Smythe of Methven, in Perthshire. They settled at Airthrey, in September, 1786, where, in April, 1787, their daughter and only child was born.

For the next ten years he devoted his time to country pursuits, transplanting trees, mostly all full grown, and beautifying his estate. His experiments were most successful. He made one great improvement by excavating the beautiful artificial loch, which still adorns the policies; and in 1791, he erected a new mansion house in castellated form. The designer was Adam, the father of the late Lord Chief Commissioner, and the grandfather of Sir Charles and Sir Frederick Adam.

Mr. Haldane also built a stone wall, extending nearly four miles, round the park, added to the gardens, made delightful walks through the woods, and erected summer-houses on several elevations overlooking the lovely landscape which surrounded his property.

"Amongst the erections in the woods of Airthrey there was one which excited considerable interest, and existed for many years after Mr. Haldane left the place, but which has long ago tumbled into ruins. It was an hermitage, constructed after the model of the woodland retreat to which Goldsmith's Angelina is led by the 'taper's hospitable ray,' and discovers her slighted lover, who had sought for consolation in a hermit's life away from the haunts of men. 'The wicket opening with a latch,' 'the rushy couch,' 'the scrip

with herbs and fruits supplied,' all the other sylvan articles of furniture described by the poet were there, whilst on the sides of the adjacent rock, or within the hut itself, the lines of Goldsmith were painted at proper intervals—the invitation to 'the houseless child of want to accept the guiltless feast, and the blessing and repose,' concluding at last with the sentimental moral:

· Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego —
 All earth-born cares are wrong—
 Man wants but little here below,
 Nor wants that little long.'

“The erection of this hermitage had nearly cost Mr. Haldane his life, for, standing too near the edge of the rock on which it was placed, giving directions to the workmen, his foot slipped, and but for a post which he was enabled to grasp, would have been precipitated to the bottom. The celebrated Henry Erskine, with his usual ready wit, exclaimed, ‘It was a post for life!’ But not content with the erection of this ideal hermitage, Mr. Haldane, who in his younger days always delighted in a practical joke, advertised for a real hermit, specifying the conditions, which were to be in accordance with the beau-ideal of Goldsmith’s, including the prohibition of animal food. But the restrictions did not prevent the author of the jest from being obliged to deal seriously with applications for the place; and one man in particular professed himself ready to comply with all the conditions except one, which was that he should never leave the wood. To the doom of perpetual seclusion the would-be hermit could not make up his mind to submit, and the advertisement was not repeated.”¹

One winter after the loch was completed, Mr. Haldane nearly lost his life, through the ice giving way under him; but his presence of mind saved him with more fortunate results than have attended some similar cases in more recent years.² At this time he was reckoned a young man of great abilities and vivacity, and much was expected of his future career. His neighbour, the famous Sir Ralph Abercromby, used often to say that when in

¹ *Memoirs*, p. 48.

² The most recent ice accident occurred on the afternoon of Friday, 15th February, 1901, when Mr. Fred. Pattison Pullar, F.R.S.E., only son of Mr. Laurence Pullar, The Lea, Bridge of Allan, lost his life in an heroic attempt to rescue Miss Catherine Rutherford, Bridge of Allan, who had, with some other skaters, fallen through the ice in that part of Airthrey Loch south of the island. Both perished, and universal regret was evoked on account of the sad event. Mr. Fred. P. Pullar was a rising and most promising scientist, who had already done much, along with Sir John Murray, of *Challenger* fame, for the bathymetrical survey of the Scottish lochs. He was also the inventor of a clever sounding apparatus for taking depths. A handsome monument in bronze, designed by Mr. Geo. Framton, the famous sculptor, commemorates his heroism in Logie burial ground.

Mr. Haldane's company, he always heard something worth remembering. During the winter of 1792-3, he and Sir Ralph attended Dr. Hardy's lectures on Church History, in the University of Edinburgh. He lived at that time in Frederick Street, while Sir Ralph Abercromby's house was at the west end of Queen Street. From these pleasant hours of mutual intercourse, as they walked together to the College, Sir Ralph was called away to foreign service, which continued with little intermission till his death at Alexandria in Egypt, in 1801.

At Airthrey, Mr. Haldane delighted to discuss religious questions with the clergy in his vicinity, and his mind took a serious turn about this time. Dr. Innes was the means of inducing him to commence family worship at Airthrey, and he attributed the acquirement of most spiritual light from a journeyman mason of the name of Cram, who belonged to Menstrie. He was employed upon the estate, and "with him Mr. Haldane once walked seven miles through the woods of Airthrey to a distant part of the estate called Pendreich,¹ and on the way the conversation turned from the subject of masonry to the glory of the great Architect of the universe. The views of divine truth, and of faith in the finished work of Christ, which this humble but intelligent and well-taught Christian unfolded as they walked along, were so plain and Scriptural, and above all so much divested of those balancing statements of truth by which Mr. Haldane had been perplexed, that he saw the Gospel to be indeed glad tidings, and ever afterwards looked back with thankfulness to that memorable walk, in which he began to discern more clearly that, in the matter of justification, faith must cast away all reliance on the shifting sands of frames or feelings, and fasten only upon the Rock of Ages."²

Becoming interested in mission work in India, he became one of the first in Scotland to identify himself with the London Missionary Society, instituted in 1795. He subscribed £50 to its funds, and attended its general meeting in May, 1796. To Dr. Innes, of Stirling, he proposed that they should "go to Bengal and spend the remainder of their lives in endeavouring to communicate the precious truths of the Gospel to the Hindoos who were living

¹ Robert Haldane of Airthrey bought these lands, including "the Town and Lands of Pendreich and miln thereof multures and sequels of the same etc. lying within the Barony of Elphingstone parish of Logie," etc., and "that pendicle or half plough gang of Land called Hillhead of Pendreich," and "the Lands of Drumdrouls and Haughhead with Teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof, mansion house offices and pertinents of the same," from Sir William Stirling, Bart., of Ardoch. The Disposition is dated 11th October, 1791, and registered 24th April, 1792. The price was £8,900.

² *Memoirs*, p. 93.

under the British Government."¹ To provide the funds, Mr. Haldane resolved to sell the estate of Airthrey. The Court of Directors of the East India Company, however, refused to give their consent to the project, one of the directors saying he would rather see a band of devils in India than a band of missionaries!

The following entry found in the short memorandum of the dates of the principal events in Mr. Haldane's life is significant:—"June 16, 1798, was the last night I paid the labourers at Airthrey." He took a tender farewell of his workers on the estate, having sold part of the lands for £46,000 to Sir Robert Abercromby, K.B., a general officer in the army and Governor of Edinburgh Castle.² He was an uncle of Mrs. James Haldane, and had lately returned from India. Robert Haldane and his brother devoted themselves to the work of preaching and erecting buildings for public worship. James was ordained to the pastorate of the Tabernacle at Edinburgh in 1799, while Robert took a general superintendence of the churches without any stated charge. Down to 1810 he had expended £70,000 in promoting his views for the extension of Christian truth in this country, while in 1816 he went to reside at Geneva and Montauban, where he spent two years endeavouring to stir up the dormant energies of the Protestants there, and instructing young men in correct Christian doctrine. One of these young men was Merle d'Aubigné, the future historian of the Reformation.

¹ "William Innes, son of the Rev. James Innes, Yester, licensed by the Presbytery of Haddington, 27th March, 1792, became assistant to the Rev. John Muschet, was elected by the Magistrates, Kirk Session, Delegates from the Guildry, Trades, and different communities, 9th May, and ordained 15th August, 1793, to the Second Charge, Stirling; appointed chaplain of Stirling Castle same year. Imbibing a spirit for missionary enterprise, he readily embraced a proposal made by Robert Haldane, Esq., of Airthrey, to form one of a select few for promulgating the Gospel in Bengal, but was destined to disappointment from opposition by the Directors of the H.E.I.C. Zealous of such labour, and smitten with an anxious desire to promote its spread at home, he adopted sentiments of Independency, and indulged in practices subversive of the National establishment, so that he tendered a resignation of his charge, which was accepted by the Presbytery." The Assembly, however, ordered him to return to his charge on or before 1st July, 1799. He was served with a libel, and failing to appear, was deposed 8th October. He settled in the Tabernacle, Dundee, 19th October, 1800, and ultimately went to Edinburgh, where he was pastor of a congregation and a bookseller. He had D.D. from Washington College, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and died 8th March, 1855, in his eighty-fifth year.—*Scott's Fasti*, Part IV., p. 680.

² The Disposition by Robert Haldane in favour of Sir Robert Abercromby of Lands of Airthrey is dated 21st June, 1799, recorded 29th August, 1799. The minute of sale is dated 14th June, 1798. By minute of sale dated 6th and 11th July, 1798, Robert Haldane sold other parts of the lands of Airthrey for £3500 to Sir Robert Abercromby, who also bought Spittal and Spittalkerse on 18th September, 1806, for £30,000. Sir Robert had acquired a large amount of prize money in India.

The peculiar views held by the Haldanes on Church government, though at first in accordance with the principles of the Scottish National Church, tended very much to lessen their influence, and their subsequent opposition to infant baptism led to divisions in their own body. But the brothers themselves were remarkably free from sectarian bigotry, and they lived on good terms with all the Churches. Along with Dr. Thomson, Robert Haldane was instrumental in preventing the corruption of the Scriptures by the inclusion of the Apocrypha in the volume. He died at Edinburgh on 12th December, 1842. James died there also on 8th February, 1851.

I. SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY was the third son of George Abercromby, Esq., of Tullibody, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas, Esq., of Manour.¹ Immediately after his purchase of the estate of Airthrey, he began to make considerable improvements. He acquired by purchase, for the sum of £30,000, the lands of Spittal and Spittalkerse, etc., by disposition dated 18th and registered 22nd September, 1806. He also acquired "in excambion with the Master of Cowan's Hospital" (Alexander Runceman) in Stirling, by contract of excambion dated 12th March, 1814, "these parts and portions of the room and lands of Craigton with the houses built thereon, consisting at present of three enclosures and extending to twenty-three acres and thirty-nine falls or thereby and teinds of the same," etc.

Among the Airthrey Writs, the Extract Registered Deed of Taillie by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Abercromby is dated 10th January, 1801, and registered in the Register of Taillies 26th June, 1828, and in the Books of Council and Session 11th August, 1829. There is also a Deed of Nomination and alteration by the said Sir Robert Abercromby, dated 19th October, 1801, and registered in the Register of Taillies 26th June, 1828, and in the Books of Council and Session, 11th August, 1829.

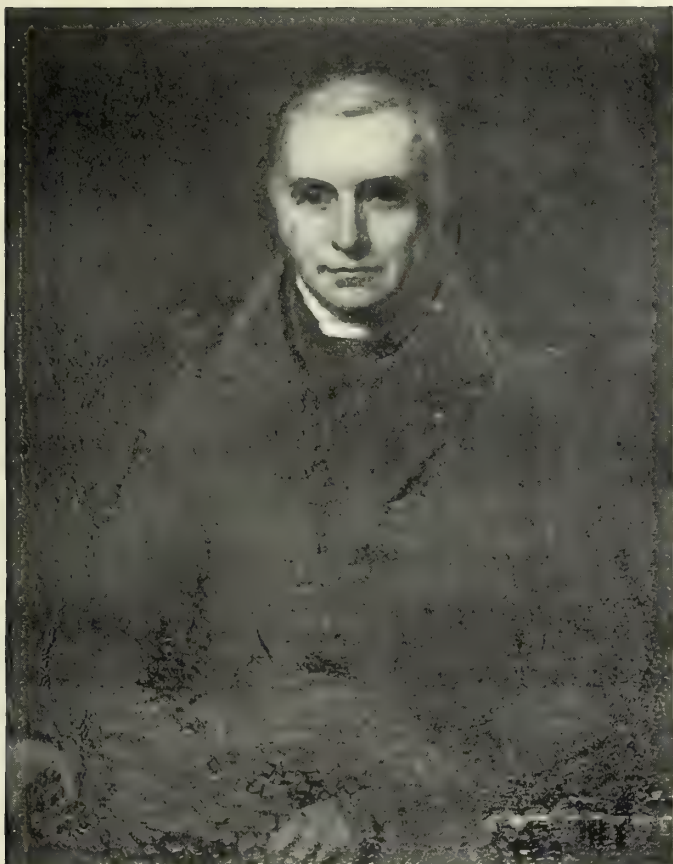
The Extract Registered Disposition of the *dominium directum*, or superiority, of Airthrey, by Robert Haldane of Airthrey, with consent of his wife, in favour of the said Sir Robert Abercromby, is dated 19th April, 1805, judicially ratified same date by Mrs. Haldane, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 8th February, 1806. Then follows a Crown Charter of Resignation in favour of the said Sir Robert Abercromby, dated 2nd June, and sealed 2nd September, 1806. Sir Robert granted a Disposition of the

¹This is a junior branch of the family of Abercromby of Birkenbog, in the county of Banff. The father of George Abercromby was Alexander Abercromby, second son of Sir Alexander Abercromby, first baronet of Birkenbog, who inherited Tullibody from his cousin, George Abercromby, of Skeith. George Abercromby lived for some time at the House of Menstrie, where his first son, Ralph, afterwards Sir Ralph, was born in 1734.

dominium directum in favour of his nephew, the Honourable James Abercromby, Councillor in Law in London, dated 17th September, 1806. The Instrument of Sasine in favour of the said James Abercromby is dated 18th, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines 20th September, 1806. But in 1843, Sir Robert's nephew, then Baron Dunfermline, granted a disposition in favour of George Ralph Baron Abercromby, his nephew, dated 18th December, 1843, "considering that several years ago I acquired the same by a gratuitous conveyance from the now deceased Sir Robert Abercromby, Knight of the Order of the Bath; and that for various good causes and considerations I am now desirous to part with the same; and that the dominium utile of the said lands and others was disposed by the said Sir Robert Abercromby to himself and the heirs of Taillie aftermentioned, and that by Deed of Taillie executed by him bearing date the ninth day of August eighteen hundred and twenty-three and registered in the Register of Taillies 26th June, 1828, and in the Books of Council and Session 11th August, 1829, and further considering that the dominium utile of the said lands is now held by the Right Honourable George Ralph Baron Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody as heir of entail in possession under the said deed of Taillie and that it is proper that the Superiority of the said lands and others now in my person should be conveyed to the said George Ralph Lord Abercromby and the remaining heirs and substitutes under the said Deed of Taillie. Therefore I have alienated and disposed as I do by these presents, Give, grant, alienate, and dispone from me my heirs and successors to and in favour of the said George Ralph Baron Abercromby and the heirs male of his Body, whom failing to the heirs male of the body of the deceased Sir Ralph Abercromby of Tullibody brother of the deceased Sir Robert Abercromby," etc.¹

Sir Robert Abercromby, in carrying out extensive improvements upon the estate of Airthrey, desired to suppress the village of Logie, in the vicinity of the old kirk of Logie. In order to do this effectively, he offered the feuars similar sites at Causewayhead. The feuars of Logie were thus removed, with the exception of one old lady, who, apparently, could not be persuaded to migrate. At last it seemed as if she had become amenable to reason, and, on the promise of a site wherever she wished on any other part of the estate, Sir Robert was rather surprised to hear her demand that her new cottage should be in front of Airthrey Castle. Such an arrangement being impossible, she was allowed to live out her days in the old house. He discontinued the small

¹ James Abercromby, Baron Dunfermline, the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby, born 7th November, 1776, became, in 1830, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. He was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in 1835, and resigned in 1839. He died at Colinton, near Edinburgh, on 17th April, 1858.



JAMES ABERCROMBY, LORD DUNFERMLINE,
SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIRD SON OF SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY 1770-1851.

To face page 54. Vol. II.

village of Pathfoot to the east of Blawlowan, and adding these lands to his park enclosed the whole with a substantial wall of stone and lime. On the formation of the new turnpike road leading from Causwayhead to Dollar, Sir Robert purchased a small part of the lands of Holehead, by disposition given by Thomas Campbell, portioner, of Holeheads, and John Campbell, portioner, of Holeheads, papermakers at Damside of Auchterarder, dated 12th and 18th March, 23rd and 26th April, and 7th May, 1822.

Sir Robert Abercromby was a man of much kindness of heart, and took a deep interest in parochial affairs. It became necessary to build a new manse and offices, as well as a new church, and after some delay and discussion between the heritors and the Presbytery of Dunblane, it was finally agreed, in the beginning of 1802, that Sir Robert Abercromby should give in exambion "the field called Jock's Croft near the Pathfoot" for the site of the new manse, with as much more ground adjacent to it as would make an equivalent for the three divisions of the present glebe. This arrangement was duly carried out, as is shown elsewhere,¹ and the site of the old manse and part of the glebe lands were enclosed within the policies of Airthrey. The old manse stood south of the present garden of Airthrey Castle. A new church was also built in 1805, a little to the south of the old kirk on part of the old grass glebe. Sir Robert contributed £100, in addition to his proportion as a heritor, for building the spire of the new church.

He showed his interest in the poor of the parish by a bequest of £15 annually, which was to be paid to the minister of Logie.²

Sir Robert Abercromby, on 10th January, 1801, executed a Deed of Entail of the Lands and Barony of Airthrey. The destination in this Deed of Entail was in favour of "himself and the heirs whomsoever of his body whom failing of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby of Tullibody, Knight of the Order of the Bath and the heirs whomsoever of his body whom failing," etc.

By a subsequent Deed of Nomination and Alteration, bearing date the 19th day of October, 1801, Sir Robert Abercromby, on the narrative of the death of his brother, Sir Ralph Abercromby, nominated, failing heirs of his own body, The Honourable George Abercromby of Tullibody (the eldest son of Sir Ralph), afterwards Lord Abercromby, whom failing, etc., to be heirs under the original entail.

Subsequently, Sir Robert Abercromby acquired other lands, and by a Deed of Entail, dated the 9th August, 1823, disposed these lands to himself and the heirs whomsoever of his body, whom failing to his nephew, George

¹ Vol. I., p. 207.

² Vol. I., p. 248.

Lord Abercromby and the heirs male of his body, and the heirs male of their body, whom failing, etc. By this second Deed of Entail, portions of the lands of Airthrey, not included in the first Deed, were disposed, as well as other lands. To this last Deed of Entail, there was subjoined a writing by Sir Robert, of date 31st December, 1824, by which he granted full power and authority to the whole heirs of Tailzie succeeding to him in the said Lands and Estate of Airthrey to alienate and dispose in feu farm certain portions of his estate. Both Deeds of Entail are in common form, and contain no unusual clauses. The two Deeds of Entail, the Deed of Alteration and Nomination, and the Writing attached to the second Deed of Entail, are all recorded in the Register of Tailzies, and in the Books of Council and Session, on the 26th June, 1828, and 11th August, 1829, respectively.

In addition to these Deeds, Sir Robert Abercromby executed the following Testamentary Settlements:—By Trust Deed of equal date with the second Deed of Entail (9th August, 1823), proceeding upon the narrative that he was anxious to transmit his estates unimpaired to the heirs male of his brother, “Sir Ralph (of glorious memory) inheriting the peerage and thereby ultimately to contribute something towards the independence of the Tullibody family of which I am proud of being a member,” and of his having executed the Deeds of Entail already narrated, and on the further narrative that he “owed some debts and had besides resolved to make certain provisions for others of his relations and connections,” he gave, granted, disposed, assigned, conveyed and made over in Trust to and in favour of his nephews, George Lord Abercromby; the Honourable James Abercromby, Barrister-at-Law; the Honourable Alexander Abercromby; and Thomas Bruce of Grangemuir, Esquire; to his grand-nephews, Robert Bruce of Kennet, Esquire, and Donald Cameron, Esquire, of Locheil; and to his cousins, Robert Abercromby, Esquire, younger of Birkenbog, and Alexander Buchanan of Arnprior, Esquire, as Trustees, his whole personal estate “and in general All and whatsoever goods, gear, estate and effects of every kind real and personal, heritable and moveable which shall belong or be addebted to me at the time of my death of whatever denomination or wherever the same may be situated together with the whole vouchers and instructions of the said debts and other estate and effects hereby conveyed excepting only from this general conveyance my lands and estate of Airthrey, Pendreich, Logie and others purchased by me at different times from Robert Haldane and James Mayne, Esquires, and lands connected therewith and also the lands and Estate of Brucefield and others all disposed by me under Settlements of strict Entail as before mentioned.” He also, without prejudice to the Deeds of Entail, assigned, conveyed and made over to and in favour of the Trustees,

“All and Sundry the rents, maills and duties, kains, customs, profits, and casualties of the whole lands, barony and estates of Pendreich, Drumdrouls, Cornton, Spittal, Logie, and others” . . . and of all other lands acquired by him and connected therewith; and also all and sundry rents, maills and duties, customs, profits, and casualties of the lands and estate of Brucefield and part of the lands and barony of Tulliallan and others, “and that for such space of time or number of years from and after my decease as may be necessary for accomplishing the purposes of this trust in manner after recited.” It was declared that this Conveyance of rents should in no way affect the Deeds of Entail referred to, but that the same should remain effectual “to all intents and purposes burdened only with the Conveyance of the rents till the issue of this trust in manner after-specified.” The purposes of the Trust were (1) for payment of the balance of the price of Airthrey¹ and of a debt due by the testator for the Ochil turnpike roads and of all other just and lawful debts, (2) for payment of the expenses of the Trust, (3) for payment of the sum of four thousand pounds sterling to Ralph Abercromby, Esq., his grand-nephew, son of the Honourable James Abercromby, his nephew, and one of the trustees, (4) “for payment of such other legacies and donations or annuities as I may have already given and bequeathed or as I may hereafter give and bequeath to any person or persons by any Deed or Deeds already executed or to be executed by me at any time of my life or by any Codicil hereto or to any of these Deeds.”

The Deed goes on (5) to say that “in case the said George Lord Abercromby or the heir male inheriting or next entitled to inherit as aforesaid the said family honours shall prefer Airthrey Castle to any other place of residence he shall be at full liberty so to do and to possess the same and such part of the lands as may be suitable for his accommodation and out of the lease at the time,” but he was to pay such a rent as was stated in the rental at the time, and so soon as the balance of the price of Airthrey and the other provisions referred to in the Settlement are paid, the Trust shall cease and terminate and the trustees should be bound to convey and make over the rents, profits, and duties of the various lands and estates to George Lord Abercromby, or failing him, the heir male inheriting or entitled to inherit the peerage at the time and having right to the possession of his said lands and estate in virtue of the two Deeds of Entail “declaring that the said George

¹The Renunciation, dated 12th May, 1824, by James Haldane, Edinburgh, in favour of Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, of lands and barony of Airthrey and of £8000, balance of £14,000, being part of £30,000 in disposition by Robert Haldane, sometime of Airthrey, with consent of Catharine Cochran Oswald, his spouse, to the said Sir Robert Abercromby.—*Sasines*, 1781-1830.

Lord Abercromby or any other heir of Entail in possession of his said lands and should nevertheless be bound and obliged after the trust had ceased to pay the whole annuities termly as they became due to the respective annuitants to whom he had already bequeathed or might hereafter bequeath the same and that in terms of and conform to the obligations or conditions contained in any Deed or Deeds executed or to be executed by him or any Codicil thereto." Provision is also made for the trustees handing over to George Lord Abercromby or others aforesaid all free funds remaining in their hands.

To this Deed a Codicil, dated the 31st December, 1825, is attached. By this Codicil, he binds his Trustees, after fulfilling the purposes of the original Trust, to lay out and employ annually the sum of £1500, part of the rents of his estates, for the purpose of raising and accumulating a fund for the benefit of the heir male inheriting the title of the family and until the estates of Tullibody should be settled and secured in manner specified in the foregoing Trust upon the heir male inheriting the title of the family, or until the present Honourable George Abercromby, his grand-nephew, or in the event of his death without issue male, and till any other issue male if the present George Lord Abercromby should marry and have a son inheriting, then the said annual accumulation should cease and determine.

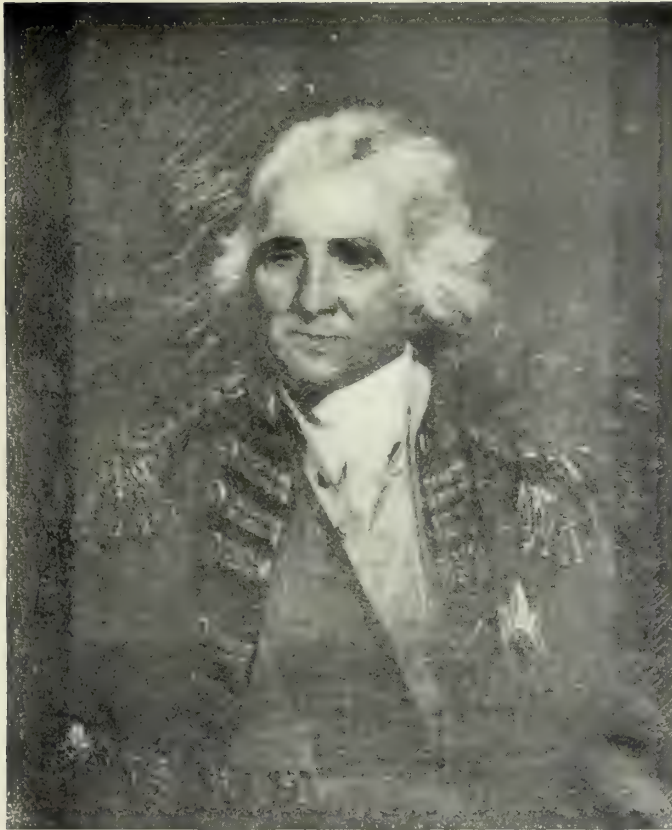
Sir Robert Abercromby died, without issue, on 3rd November, 1827. The Inventory of his personal estate amounted to £9023 12s. 1½d. He was survived by his nephew, George Lord Abercromby, who, in virtue of his mother's elevation to the peerage as Baroness Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody,¹ on 28th May, 1801, became at her death, on 11th February, 1821, the second Baron Abercromby.

II. GEORGE second Baron Abercromby of Aboukir and Tullibody, born 17th October, 1770, married, 25th January, 1799, the Honourable Montagu Dundas, third daughter of Henry, first Viscount Melville. He was retoured heir to Sir Robert Abercromby, his uncle, on 24th November, 1828.

Lord Abercromby² was admitted a member of the Kirk Session of Logie,

¹ A pension of £2000 a year was also settled upon Lady Abercromby, and the three succeeding inheritors of the title. Sir Ralph Abercromby married Mary Anne, daughter of John Menzies, Esq., of Ferntower, in the County of Perth.

² His father, Sir Ralph Abercromby, was also an elder of the Church of Scotland. On the occasion of his ordination, he is reported to have turned to the Moderator and said, "Sir, I have often been entrusted by my Sovereign with honourable and important commands in my profession as a soldier, and His Majesty has been pleased to reward my services with distinguished marks of his royal approbation; but to be the humble instrument, in the office of an elder, of putting the tokens of my Saviour's dying love into the hands of one of the meanest of His followers, I conceive to be the highest honour that I can receive on this side of Heaven."



SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

along with John Tait, Esq., Sheriff of Clackmannan and Kinross, the brother of the late Archbishop Tait of Canterbury, on 9th October, 1840. The minute runs, "It was stated that the Right Hon. Lord Abercromby and John Tait, Esq., Sheriff of the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, had been already ordained elders of the Church of Scotland, and it was proposed that they should be admitted as members of the Kirk Session of this parish, and they were admitted accordingly. Lord Abercromby's eldest son, who became the third Baron, the Honourable Colonel Abercromby, was ordained an elder, along with five others, on 1st November, 1840. In the Minute he is described as "residing at Westertown." Father and son were thus both elders in Logie until the death of the former, which took place on 14th February, 1843. The minister of the parish was the Rev. William Robertson, afterwards Dr. Robertson of New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. George, Baron Abercromby, left issue:—

1. George Ralph, third Baron.
2. Montague, married, in 1831, the Right Honourable Fox Maule, afterwards Lord Panmure and Earl of Dalhousie, and died 11th November, 1853.
3. Mary Anne, born 7th December, 1811, and married 13th July, 1857, to Colonel N. R. Brown, who died in 1870.

III. GEORGE RALPH third Baron Abercromby, born 30th May, 1800, was retoured heir to his father on 23rd June, 1843. A Precept of Sasine from Chancery in favour of George Ralph Baron Abercromby is dated 16th October, 1843, and there is an Instrument of Sasine in his favour dated 6th November and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 21st December, 1843. He was a colonel in the army, and married, 3rd April, 1832, Louisa-Penel, daughter of John Hay Forbes Lord Medwyn, and had by her, who died 21st April, 1882, the following issue:—

1. George Ralph Campbell, present Peer.
2. John, Captain late Rifle Brigade, born 15th January, 1841, married, 26th August, 1876, his cousin, Mlle. Adèle Wilhelmine Marika von Heidenstam, only daughter of the Swedish Minister at the Court of Athens ² (marriage dissolved at his suit by Court of Session in 1879).

¹The Marriage Contract is dated 2nd and 3rd April, 1832. The Trust Disposition and Settlement of George Ralph third Baron is dated 23rd July, 1844, and recorded 28th June, 1852.

²"The marriage of the Honourable John Abercromby to his cousin, Mlle Adele Wilhelmine Marika Von Heidenstam, took place at Athens on the 26th of last month. The young bride is the only daughter of Mons. Von Heidenstam, Chamberlain to H.M.

3. Ralph, late Lieutenant 60th Rifles, born 11th February, 1842.
4. Montagu, born 11th August, 1835; married, 29th April, 1856, to George Frederick sixth Earl of Glasgow, who died in 1890.

George Ralph the third Baron Abercromby was M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross from 1824 to 1831, and for Stirlingshire from 1838 to 1841. He was also Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of Clackmannanshire. He died 25th June, 1852.

IV. The Right Honourable George Ralph Campbell fourth Baron Abercromby, born 23rd September, 1838, was served heir to his father by special and general Service, dated 4th, and extracted from Chancery, 18th July, 1853. He was thus a minor at his father's death, and we have a Disposition and Assignation by the trustees of the deceased George Ralph Baron Abercromby in favour of the Right Honourable George Ralph Campbell of Lochland, Baron Abercromby, dated 23rd and 27th June and 3rd July, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 27th July, 1860. This is followed, among the writs of the general title, by a Trust Disposition by the said George Ralph Campbell Baron Abercromby in favour of Robert Haldane, W.S., and James Alexander Haldane, his son, dated 9th October, 1865, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 20th January, 1866. There is also a Deed of Assumption and Appointment by the said Robert Haldane and James Alexander Haldane with consent of the said George Ralph Campbell Baron Abercromby in favour of the Earl of Camperdown, dated 28th February, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 2nd June, 1868. This is followed by a Dis-

the King of Sweden, and *Charge d'Affaires* at Athens for Sweden and Norway, her mother being the eldest daughter of the late James Skene of Rubislaw, Aberdeenshire, and granddaughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart. of Pitsligo, through whom Mlle Von Heidenstam was thus already allied to the family of which she has now become a member. By a curious coincidence, also, although of pure Scottish descent on her mother's side, while belonging to a noble Swedish family by that of her father, she ranks with the nobility of Sweden through her maternal no less than through her paternal ancestry—her grandfather, Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, having inherited a Swedish title (which he never cared to assume), through his ancestor, Moir of Stonewood, on whom a patent of nobility was conferred by Sweden, when he lived there in exile after the troubles of the '45. The wedding ceremony was performed at the British Embassy. The large *salle* of the Ambassador's house had been converted into a very appropriate temporary chapel, and the officiating clergyman was the venerable Dr. Hill, for many years chaplain to the Embassy. Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Beauclerk, English Secretaries of Legation, were the attendants of the bridegroom. At the close of the religious ceremony the bridal party returned to the Swedish Legation for the usual *dejeuner*, after which the newly-married couple drove off amid hearty and good wishes to spend their honeymoon at Grylia, the country house of the bride's father, which is situated in a picturesque spot at the foot of Mount Pentelicus."—*Press*, 19th Sept., 1876.

position and Deed of Denuding by the trustees in favour of George Ralph Campbell Lord Abercromby, dated 6th and 13th, and recorded in the division of the General Register of Sasines for Clackmannan, Stirling, and Perth, 18th December, 1872.

Lord Abercromby married, 6th October, 1858, Lady Julia-Janet-Georgiana Duncan, one of her late Majesty's Ladies of the Bedchamber and Member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (second class), only daughter of Adam second Earl of Camperdown. The estates of Airthrey and others were disentailed by Lord Abercromby in November, 1884, and the Extract Registered Decree by the Lords of Council and Session in the petition and application of the said George Ralph Campbell Baron Abercromby for authority to record the Instrument of Disentail is dated 5th, and extracted 17th December, 1884, and recorded in the said Divisions of the General Register of Sasines and in the Books of Council and Session, 3rd January, 1885. This was followed by a Disposition in favour of himself, dated 18th, and recorded in the said Divisions of the General Register of Sasines, 19th December, 1884.

Lord Abercromby sold the estate of Airthrey to Donald Graham, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, by Disposition dated 9th November, 1889, recorded 15th November, 1889, by which Disposition entry was given at the term of Martinmas, 1889. The price paid was £75,000. The only parts of Airthrey Estate now belonging to Lord Abercromby are the valuable Superiorities, mainly consisting of a large portion of the Burgh of Bridge of Allan, and amounting in annual value to about £850.

The description of the lands and estate of Airthrey, as contained in the said Disposition in favour of the late Mr. Donald Graham, follows the same divisions as are contained in the Disposition which Lord Abercromby made in favour of himself, dated 18th December, 1884, with slight exceptions. In the *eleventh place* is included Blackboig, part of the lands of Blairlogie; and in the *last place*, the school and school-house (now called Logie Villa), which the School Board of the Parish of Logie sold to Lord Abercromby by Disposition dated 18th, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines by Perthshire, 23rd November, 1874. The price paid to the School Board was £620. In addition there is also included "the seat or desk in the Church of Logie belonging to the Lands herein before disposed and burial place at or near the door of Leuchat's Isle adjoining to the east end of the said Church." This last description of the burial place ought to have stated "old Kirk of Logie," instead of "said Church."

DONALD GRAHAM, Esq., Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, son of the late John Graham, Esq., of Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire, was born

on 31st May, 1844, and educated at Harrow. He became a partner of the East Indian House of Messrs. Graham, Cathedral Street, Glasgow, and spent many years at Bombay, where he was highly respected and esteemed. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Lanark, and a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Stirling and County of Glasgow. He also served a term as Lord Dean of Guild for Glasgow, and was a director of the Union Bank of Scotland. He was the first chairman of the Parish Council of Logie, and was also a member of the County Council of Stirling. He married, in 1872, Gertrude Clara Laurence, daughter of the late Colonel Dunsterville, C.S.I., Commissary-General, Bombay Army. He was created C.I.E. in 1878.

After purchasing the estate of Airthrey, Mr. Graham built a large addition to the castle, at a cost of £15,708, and otherwise greatly improved the grounds, cleared the loch of weeds, planted trees along its banks, ornamented the island, put a bridge across one part, and did much more to enhance the beauty of this lovely and delightful place.

Mr. Donald Graham died at Airthrey Castle on 23rd January, 1901. He left a family of eight sons:—

1. James Dunsterville, born 15th May, 1873; married Ann Orr Stewart, 1895.
2. Donald, born 12th November, 1874.
3. Charles, born 4th December, 1877.
4. Archibald, born 27th February, 1882.
5. Maurice, born 3rd January, 1888.
6. John Malise, born 28th June, 1892.
7. Nigel, born 8th July, 1893.
8. Patrick Ludovic, born 2nd April, 1898.

By arrangement with the trustees, Mrs. Graham, his widow, took over the estate of Airthrey, and obtained entry, and the estate was conveyed to her by the trustees, on 15th May, 1902.

AIRTHREY.

Crown, 1146, 1317, 1370.

Sir John Herice, 1370.

William Lord Graham first Earl of Montrose, 1472-1513.

William second Earl of Montrose, 1513-1571.

John third Earl of Montrose, 1571-1608.

John fourth Earl of Montrose, 1608-1626.

James fifth Earl of Montrose, 1626-1630.



DONALD GRAHAM, ESQ., OF AIRTHREY, C.I.E.

- Sir William Graham of Braco, 1630.
Sir John Graham of Braco, 1630-1647.
Sir William Graham of Braco, 1647-1660.
Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch, 1660-1669.
Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, 1669-1678.
John Hope of Hopetoun, 1678-1682.
Charles Hope of Hopetoun (Earl of Hopetoun and Viscount Airthrie),
1682-1706.
John Dundas of Manour, 1706-1711.
Ralph Dundas of Manour, 1711-1729.
John Dundas of Manour, 1729-1758.
Robert Haldane, 1758-1768.
James Haldane, 1768.
Robert Haldane, 1768-1798.
Sir Robert Abercromby, K.B., 1798-1828.
George, Baron Abercromby, 1828-1843.
George Ralph, Baron Abercromby, 1843-1852.
George Ralph Campbell, Baron Abercromby, 1852-1889.
Donald Graham, C.I.E., 1889-1901.
Mrs. Donald Graham, 1902.

CHAPTER V.

LANDS OF WESTERTON OF AIRTHREY AND CONEYHILL.

TOWARDS the end of the seventeenth century, Mr. John Hope of Hopetoun, the then proprietor of Airthrey (1678-1682), granted in feu that portion of the barony of Airthrey, hereinafter described, to James Henderson, tenant in Airthrey. These lands are known as the Lands of Westerton of Airthrey, and are thus described:—"All and Whole that part of Westertown of the lands and barony of Airthrey with the commony thereto belonging and parsonage Teinds thereof and annuities of the same with the houses, biggings, yards, mosses, muirs, meadows, woods, schaws, common pasturage, parts, pendicles, and whole pertinents of the same Together with the brae commonly called Scobie's Brae with those three butts of land lying at the east end of the said Brae commonly called the Schoolie Brae Butts of the said Lands of Westertown of Airthrey with the hail privileges belonging to the lands above described all lying within the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Stirling, as also All and Whole that piece of land part of the said Barony of Airthrey called the Hungry Carse and Haugh and houses thereon with the whole teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same and with the right of Salmon fishing in the Water of Allan within or opposite to the said piece of land lying within the said Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Stirling as the same is particularly described and bounded in a Feu Contract of the same betwixt John Dundas of Manor and Alexander Wingate portioner of Cornton dated the tenth day of September Seventeen hundred and fifty four years. And in the SECOND PLACE All and Whole that room or mealing of land commonly called the Wester Kerse of Airthrey or Coneyhill with houses, biggings, yards and pertinents thereof formerly possessed by John Robs elder and younger and afterwards by James Edmond Esquire late of Coneyhill and teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same with free ish and entry thereto bounded as mentioned in the original rights thereof videlicet: On the east by a March Stone fixed in the head of the brae upon the south side of the lands of Middleton of Airthrey sometime possessed by Charles Campbell and from the said stone southward to the mean or common ditch betwixt the lands called Easter Kerse of Airthrey sometime possessed by James Clarkson¹

¹ Should be *Clason*.



WESTERTON HOUSE.

To face page 64. Vol. II.

the line from said stone to said ditch being straight in the direction of said ditch then south to the said ditch till it joins the common ditch or March betwixt the lands of Spittal and Corntown on the south and the foresaid lands of Coneyhill on the north and on the west by the common ditch betwixt the lands of Blackdub belonging to John Henderson and the lands of Westertown Kerse of Airthrey belonging to Lord Abercromby, and so northward till it joins the Balk called Coneyflat of two elns or thereby in breadth betwixt that part of the lands of Westertown of Airthrey formerly belonging to James Henderson and afterwards to the foresaid John Henderson and then to the said John Alexander Henderson and the said lands of Coneyhill and from thence northward by a sledge road up the brae till it meets with the road formerly the King's Highway leading from the Bridge of Allan to Stirling and on the north by the said Highway eastward to the Red Coul burn and there crossing said Highway to and along by the Balk on the head of the Brae to the said first mentioned March stone and lying in the Shire of Stirling, Parish of Logie and Barony of Airthrey, with the seat in the Church of Logie effeiring to said lands and the feu duties casualties and right of superiority of the portion of the said lands feued out. But from which subjects there fall to be excepted the parts and portions of the said lands of Coneyhill which were sold by the said John Alexander Henderson to John Macfarlane Esquire late of Manchester."

I. WESTERTON.

The following gives the Inventory of the Title Deeds of Westerton, which belonged to the deceased Major Henderson :—

1. COPY FEU CHARTER between John Hope of Hopetoun with consent of his brother, Sir William Hope, on the one part, and James Henderson (I.), Portioner of Airthrey, on behalf of Grizel Glen, his Spouse, in liferent, and John and James Henderson (II.),¹ their sons, in fee, on the other part, dated the 4th day of February, 1682.

2 and 3. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE proceeding on a Contract of Marriage between James Henderson (III.), eldest son of the said John Henderson, feuar in Airthrey, and Mary May, his Spouse, of the said John Henderson's half of that part of the Westertown of the lands and Barony of Airthrey with comonty thereunto belonging, and parsonage Teinds thereof and annuities of the same and sicklike the said John his half of the brae at the pathhead lying on

¹ Ordained an Elder in Logie Parish Church on 2nd February, 1690. On 9th May, 1683, John Henderson, son of James Henderson, feuar, of Airthrey, married Janet Kemp, daughter of John Kemp in Cornton, who gave her liferent sasine of half lands of Westerton of Airthrey and all the teinds and annual rents thereof.—*Stirlingshire Sasines*.

the north side of the dryfield highway leading from Stirling to Innerallan Bridge commonly called Scobie's Brae with his half of these Butts of land lying at the end of the said Brae commonly called the Schooly brae Butts, which were feued as aftermentioned, as the said lands lie in Haggis or parcels amongst the other lands of the said Westertown of Airthrey as the said John his said half of the foresaid part of the said Westertown of Airthrey is presently occupied and possessed by himself, together with the heall entries, etc., lying the said lands within the parish of Logie, Barronie of Airthrey and Sheriffdom of Stirling . . . being feued and disposed with the lands of Blackdub of Airthrey by the deceased John Hope of Hopetoun—in favour of the said James Henderson and Mary May, dated 25th and recorded the 30th day of May, 1713.

4. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION in favour of the said James Henderson, eldest son of John Henderson, dated 11th June, 1722.

5. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION in favour of George Henderson, eldest lawful son to James Henderson (second son of the James Henderson (II.) before mentioned) of the other half of the foresaid lands, dated 11th June, 1722.

6. CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION by Ralph Dundas of Manor of both halves of the foresaid subjects in favour of the said James and George Henderson, dated 11th June, 1722.

7. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 23rd and recorded 28th June, 1722.

8. EXTRACT REGD. DISPOSITION and Assignation and Settlement by the said James Henderson (III.)—on narrative *inter alia* “that my only son James procreat betwixt me and Mary Maye, my Spouse, will succeed to after my decease all my Lands and heritages,” etc. It makes provision of liferent to widow and daughter—dated the 5th day of December, 1728, and recorded at Edinburgh the 1st day of August, 1734.

9. DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION by the said George Henderson of Walkersland in favour of James Henderson (IV.), his cousin's son—son of (III.)—dated 23rd October, 1744, of All and Heall ane acre or thereby of ground of my lands called Walkersland lying within the parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Stirling. (Price 400 merks Scots.)

10. DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION by the said George Henderson, of All and Heall these parts of Walkerland and Windy Edge with the Coathouses, Barns, etc., as also ane aiker or thereby of the Walkerlands, in favor of the said James Henderson (IV.) dated 2nd March, 1747.¹

¹ 1747. David Henderson, sometime tenant in Westhaugh, son of James Henderson, portioner, of Airthrey.—*Stirlingshire Sasines*.

11. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 2nd and registered 7th March, 1747.

12. DISPOSITION by the said George Henderson, with consent of Margt. Forman, his wife, of his half of Westerton (*i.e.*, the second James Henderson's half) to the said James Henderson (IV.), dated 23rd Sept., 1751. (Price 13,500 merks Scots.)

13. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 23rd Sept. and recorded 30th Oct., 1751.

14. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE in favour of James Henderson (IV.), Portioner of Westertown of Airthrey—following upon Charter of Confirmation and Precept of Clare Constat by John Dundas of Manor, proprietor of the Lands of Airthrey dated 6th Sept., 1755—as heir to his father, James Henderson (III.), dated 6th Sept. and recorded 10th Oct., 1755, of the other half of the foresaid Lands of Westerton.

15. PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT by Alexr. Scrymgoure, Esqre. of Tealing in favour of Dr. John Henderson (M.D.) as heir of his father the said last mentioned James Henderson (IV.), dated 10th January, 1785, of the whole Lands.

16. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 2nd and recorded 31st March, 1786.

17. DISPOSITION by Robert Haldane, Esq., with consent of Mrs. Catherine Cochrane Oswald or Haldane, his Spouse, to the said Dr. John Henderson, in the service of the Hon. E. I. Co., of the lands of Westerton and Hungry Carse of Airthrey, with salmon fishing in the Allan and teinds parsonage and vicarage, dated the 13th May, 1802. This is the Title to the Superiority, the price being £433 and interest of Superiority of feu-duties and casualties of foresaid Lands and of Hungry Carse of Airthrey.

18. DISPOSITION by James Ferrier, Commissioner for the Duke of Argyll, of Lands of Ballwill and Ballairds in the parish of Drymen and County of Stirling, in favour of Dr. Henderson, dated 12th January, 1808.

19. CROWN CHARTER in favour of Dr. Henderson written to the Seal and Registered 25th and sealed 26th Feby., 1808—of Westerton and Hungry Carse of Airthrey and also of Balwill and Ballairds.

20. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 16th and registered 19th April, 1808.

21. PROCURATORY OF RESIGNATION by the said Dr. Henderson in favour of himself, dated 28th May, 1808.

22. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION *ad Rem.* of the lands of Westerton in favour of the said Dr. Henderson, dated and recorded at Stirling 28th May, 1808.

23. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION in favour of Dr. Henderson, dated 3rd February, 1808.

24. EXTRACT REGD. DISPOSITION by the said Dr. Henderson of the Estate of Westerton in favour of John Alexander afterwards John Alexander Henderson—excerpts from Warrantice the feu rights of Hungry Carse, Balwill and Ballairds—dated 19th May, 1821, and Registered 13th December, 1822.

25. INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION of the lands of Westerton in favour of the said John Alexander Henderson, dated 3rd Febr., 1823.

26. CROWN CHARTER in favour of John Alexander Henderson of Westerton of Airthrey, Hungry Carse of Airthrey and Balwill and Ballairds, written to the Seal, and Registered and sealed the 18th day of Febr., 1823.

27. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated the 15th, and Registered in the Particular Register of Sasines in Stirling, 26th March, 1823.

28. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE in favour of John Alexander Henderson (now Major) proceeding on Extract Regd. Contract of Excambion between him and Lord Abercromby, dated 15th, and recorded 19th December, 1845—these two parks of Airthrey Crofts houses thereon of that part of the town of Mill of Airthrey, sometime possessed by John Robertson excambied for Blairforkie Park, etc.

29. EXTRACT DECREE of Special Service by the Sheriff of Chancery in favour of Sir James Edward Alexander, Knight, as nearest heir of provision in special to the said John Alexander Henderson,¹ dated 3rd September, 1858, and registered in Chancery, 10th of same month.

30. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 18th September, 1858.

31. Crown Writ of Confirmation annexed, dated 18th November, 1858. Registered in Register of Confirmations, etc., 22nd Novr., 1858.

32. WRIT OF CLARE CONSTAT by the late Lord Abercromby's Trustees in favour of Sir J. E. Alexander, Knight, dated 17th December, 1858, and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling, 12th April, 1859—of these two parks of Airthrey Crofts contained in No. 28 held under Lord Abercromby.

II. CONEYHILL.

Title Deeds of Lands of Coneyhill, being Subjects above described in the Second Place:—

1. Extract Registered Feu Contract betwixt Mr. John Dundas of Manor and Mr. James Edmond, Tacksman of Kerse Mill in the Barony of

¹ Major Henderson died 29th March, 1858.

Balquidderach, dated 7th December, 1757, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Stirling, 22nd Novr., 1758.

2. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 20th Decr., 1757, and registered in the Particular Registration of Sasines, Reversions, etc., for the Shire of Stirling the 12th January, 1758.

3. PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT by General Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, Knight of the Bath, in favour of Mr. William Edmond of Coneyhill, for infesting him as heir to his father, the said James Edmond, dated 12th July, 1804.

4. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 16th, and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines, etc., for Stirlingshire the 18th July, 1804.

5. EXTRACT REGISTERED DISPOSITION and Settlement by the said William Edmond in favour of James Edmond, his only son, dated 24th April, 1804, and registered in the Commissary Court Books of Dunblane, 2nd Augt., 1806.

6. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines for Stirlingshire, 6th June, 1816.

7. CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION by the said General Sir Robert Abercromby to the said James Edmond, dated the 29th day of Decr., 1818.

8. EXTRACT REGD. TRUST DISPOSITION and Conveyance by the said James Edmond in favour of Andrew Clason, Writer to the Signet, and John Irvine, Merchant in Stirling, as Trustees, dated the 30th day of June, 1834, and registered in the Book of Council and Session, 23rd Novr., 1849.

9. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following, dated 2nd Decr., 1835, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh the 10th of the same month and year.

10. EXTRACT REGISTERED DISCHARGE and Conveyance by the said James Edmond and Elizabeth Clason or Edmond, his spouse, and others, dated the 10th, 12th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 28th days of April, 1841, and registered in the Books of Council and Session the 24th day of May, 1841.

11. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated the 19th, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines the 24th day of May, 1841.

12. DISPOSITION by the said Andrew Clason as sole Acting Trustee foresaid, with consent foresaid of the said John Irvine, in favour of the said John Alexander Henderson, dated 28th and 30th November and 13th Decr., 1849.

13. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, dated 21st January, and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling, 4th Feby., 1851.

14. EXTRACT DECREE of Special and General Service of Sir James Edward Alexander, as nearest and lawful heir in special of the said John Alexander Henderson, his only brother, in the lands of Coneyhill and others,

and also as heir in general to him, dated 1st September, and registered in Chancery and extracted 10th September, 1858.

15. INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following thereon, recorded in the General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, 18th Sept., 1858.

I. WESTERTOWN OF AIRTHREY.

1. James Henderson I., 1682-1694.
2. John Henderson
3. James Henderson II. } sons of above, 1682-1713.
4. James Henderson III. (son of II.), } 1722-1732 ($\frac{1}{2}$ of Lands) 1755.
5. George Henderson (cousin of III.), } 1722-1751¹ („ „).
6. James Henderson IV. (son of III.), 1755-1785.
7. John Henderson, M.D. (son), 1785-1822.
8. John Alexander Henderson, 1822-1858.
9. Sir James Edward Alexander, 1858-1885.
10. Trustees of above, 1885.

The Disposition by Major John Alexander Henderson of Westerton in favour of John Macfarlane, late of Manchester, is dated 7th May, 1851, and registered 19th October, 1866. By this Deed, Major Henderson relates that he “purchased the Lands and Farm of Coneyhill or Wester Kerse of Airthrey, with the Dwelling House of Coneyhill and others, as contained in Disposition granted in my favor, by Andrew Clason, Writer to the Signet, as sole acting Trustee of James Edmond, Esquire of Coneyhill, with consent therein mentioned, dated the 28th and 30th November and 13th December all in the year 1849, and that upon making the purchase a Minute of Agreement bearing date the 1st day of October, 1849, was entered into betwixt myself on the one part, and John Macfarlane, Esquire, late of Manchester, now residing at Coneyhill House on the other part, whereby part of the property of Coneyhill was to be conveyed to the said John Macfarlane.” By the above mentioned Disposition, Major Alexander Henderson sold and disposed “To and In favor of the said John Macfarlane, his Heirs and Assignees whomsoever, heritably and irredeemably, *Primo* All and Whole that part of the said Lands of Coneyhill and others after described extending to about four acres three roods and twenty-nine falls Scots measure or thereby; and bounded on the west by a wall recently erected by the said John Macfarlane, nine yards westwards from the Reverend Mr. Dempster’s wall, and running from the High Road northwards in a parallel line with said wall to the Upper Road or Parish Road to

¹ 1754, Feb. 3.—George Henderson £3 for mortcloth (Burial Register).

Airthrey Wells ; on the North by the said Upper Road, on the east also by the said Road till it meets the High Road to Stirling ; and on the south by the said High Road, Together with Dwelling House or Mansion House of Coneyhill as now occupied by the said John Macfarlane and altered and improved by him since the date of the foresaid Agreement with Stable and other Buildings presently thereon, and including the Garden, Orchard, Trees, Bushes, Plants, and others ; But Declaring that the area of ground within the said Limits feued out by my predecessor to the Reverend John Dempster, with the Dwelling House and others built by him thereon, are not herein included ; and that the whole Feu duties and casualties of Superiority payable therefor are hereby expressly reserved to myself my Heirs and Successors ; *Secundo*, All and Whole that small portion of ground divided from the subjects above disposed by the Parish Road above mentioned ; Extending the said small portion of ground to one acre and sixteen falls or thereby Scots measure ; and bounded on the west and north by the said Parish Road ; and on the south and east by the Lands of Airthrey belonging to Lord Abercromby ; Together with the double Cottage at the North corner thereof occupied by Tibbie Drummond and others ; and which subjects hereby disposed are both parts of the Lands of Coneyhill and others described in the foresaid Disposition in my favour as follows, viz., All and Whole that Room or Mealing of Land commonly called the Wester Kerse of Airthrey or Coneyhill," etc., as before described. Exception was made of the Mines and Minerals, Limestone and Coal within the Lands. "And it is hereby Declared that the said John Macfarlane and his foresaids shall pay and free and relieve me of one just and equal fourth part or share of the annual cumulo Feuduty amounting to One pound ten shillings Scots payable for the whole Lands of Coneyhill and of all public Parish and other burdens payable in terms of the original feu right of the said lands granted by John Dundas to James Edmond and Registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Stirlingshire the 22nd November, 1758," etc.

II. CONEYHILL.

James Edmond, 1758-1804.

William Edmond, 1804-1816.

James Edmond, 1816-1849.

John Alexr. Henderson, 1849-1858.

Sir James Ed. Alexander, 1858-1885.

Trustees of Do., 1885.

The following notes of deaths of Henderson of Westerton, etc., as indicated by the dues paid for the use of the Mortcloths, is taken from the Burial Register of the Parish of Logie :—

		Scots.
1691.	Novr. 3. Received for the Worst Mortcloth to the corps of a child of James Henderson's younger in Aithrey, - -	£1 0 0
1698.	Sept. 20. James Hendersone in Aithrey, - - -	2 16 0
1698.	Dec. 1. Jas. Henderson, brother to Alex. H. in Powbank, -	2 16 0
1699.	Feb. 3. Child of John Hendersone's in Aithrey, - -	1 0 0
1700.	Apr. 27. John Hendersone in Aithrey, - - -	1 0 0
1704.	Oct. 30. Alexr. Hendersone in Powbank, - - -	3 0 0
1710.	Feb. 24. Agness Hendersone in Easter roughburne of Aithrey, - - - - -	3 0 0
*1717.	May 1. Child of James Henderson's Younger portioner of Aithrey, - - - - -	0 12 0
*1723.	Dec. 9. Child of James Henderson Younger portioner of Aithrie (<i>old mortcloth in place of little</i>), - - -	1 0 0
1725.	Aug. 22. James Henderson Senior in Middletoune of Aithrie,	3 0 0
1728.	Nov. 28. John Henderson fewar in Blackdub of Aithrie, -	3 0 0
*1729.	Nov. 10. James Henderson Younger ffewar in Aithrie, -	3 0 0
*1732.	Dec. 13. James Henderson Fewer in Aithrie, - -	3 0 0
1735.	June 30. Child of Robt. Henderson's in Blackdub, - -	1 0 0
1739.	April 25. Robert Henderson Smith in Logie, - - -	3 0 0
1743.	Sept. 5. Grizal Henderson dr. to Robt. H. in Blackdub, -	1 0 0
1746.	July 9. Blackdub's child, - - - - -	1 0 0
1755.	Aug. 10. Robt. Henderson of Blackdub's Mort, - - -	3 0 0
(Note.—Robt. Henderson of Blackdub collected at the <i>plate</i> , as an Elder, on 22nd June previous to his death.)		
1759.	Oct. 7. James Henderson, - - - - -	3 0 0
1764.	Aug. 13. John Henderson in Blackdub, Flux.	
1774.	April 5. Dyed Janet Henderson Spouse of Edward Mayne Esq. of Powis Logie, and Buried April 9th in the Church of Logie.	

(Note.—Edward Mayne, Esq. of Powis was buried on 23rd June, 1777.)

The estate of Westerton includes a considerable part of the burgh of Bridge of Allan. The mansion house occupies a picturesque site overlooking the Allan Water, the Vale of Menteith, and the Carse of Stirling, with a finely wooded slope as a background. The present mansion was built in 1803 by Dr. John Henderson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service. In the early years of last century, the West of Scotland County Archery and Rifle Club held frequent "meets" on the lawns of Westerton, when the members, besides engaging in matches of archery and rifle-shooting, entered the lists on horse-back to contest that time-honoured sport, tilting at the ring. For this purpose the ancient fraternity of chapmen of the counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, received a special charter from James I., in 1423, of which the



CATHERINE GLAS, m. EDWARD ALEXANDER OF POWIS.

late Major Henderson held the office of Principal. It was here, also, that the first Strathallan Gathering was held, on 24th July, 1852.

The present edifice was built in 1803 by Dr. Henderson, a naval surgeon. The old house of Westerton was situated in the present garden, and amongst its rich and varied historical associations, not the least interesting is that with the famous freebooter, Rob Roy, who favoured it with a visit during one of his lowland raids. Hearing that Rob and his hungry men were raiding the neighbourhood, and would likely pay the house a visit, Mrs. Henderson removed the beef from the kailpot, and concealed it. On entering, the Highlanders probed the pot with their dirks, and finding the beef gone, perceived the trick, and wreaked their vengeance by carrying off the laird. Balquhidderwards they fled, and arriving at Kilmahog, weary and footsore, they took up their quarters in the inn. The laird's shoes were removed, and he had to provide the Highlanders with "Athole Brose," an intoxicating concoction of no mean strength. Their drinking was deep and long, and enlivened by a ditty, composed on the spot, and having as a chorus:—

"Noo we're come to Kilmahog, to Kilmahog, to Kilmahog;
Noo we're come to Kilmahog, we'll ha'e a pint aff the carle."

Soon, however, the opportunity for escape arrived. Mirth passed into stupor, and stupor into sleep, and the heavy, sonorous breathing plainly showed the extent of their potations; so, stealthily rising from between his two Highland guards, who were armed with drawn dirks, the laird effected his escape.

The estate of Westerton belonged to the family of Henderson for several hundred years, and descended from them to the present proprietors, a branch of the historic family of Alexander. Major John Alexander, who succeeded to the estate on the death of his uncle, John Henderson, Esq., assumed the name of Henderson. It then passed to his brother, Sir James Edward Alexander, whose son, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Mayne Alexander, late 78th Highlanders, is now the representative.

The family of Alexander has at divers times left its mark in history. Its ancestry can be traced from Alastair or Alexander, son of Donald, Lord of the Isles, to the famous statesman and author, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, the first Earl of Stirling, and thence through the Alexanders of Powis. Not the least illustrious scion of this house has been the late General Sir James Edward Alexander, who, as a soldier, an explorer, and an antiquary, while striving "to do his duty," rendered many signal services to his country.

Sir James was the elder son of Edward Alexander of Powis, by his second wife, Catherine, daughter of John Glas, Esquire, Provost of Stirling, and was born in Stirling in 1803. After studying at the Universities of Edinburgh and

Glasgow, he went to India, where he held a commission in the Madras Light Cavalry, and ultimately became Adjutant of the Governor's Body Guard. After experiencing active service in the Burmese War of 1825, he accompanied Sir John MacDonald Kinneir in his Persian mission. For assisting the Persians against the Russians, he received the Order of the Lion and the Sun. His Eastern travels had made him proficient in the Oriental languages, and on his return home through Asia Minor and Turkey, he was offered, but declined, a professorship at the College of Helyebury. Preferring to join the Royal Military College, he there received a diploma of the first-class, and a lieutenancy in the 16th Lancers. Taking advantage of a year's furlough, in order to complete his military studies, he joined the Royal Engineers, and then went to join the Russian Army, at war with the Turks. While in quarantine at Sevastopol, he communicated with Captain Lyons of H.M.S. *Blonde*, and thus became unjustly suspected of being an emissary of the British Government. On the plea of mere suspicion, however, he was confined for two months in Sevastopol, but after being conveyed to St. Petersburg on a sleigh in mid-winter, he was eventually liberated. For his notes and plans, made during this adventurous time, the British Government promoted him, 1830, to a captaincy. Shortly after this, he was requested by the Colonial Office to proceed to America and the West Indies to enquire into the state of slavery previous to emancipation, and after fulfilling this satisfactorily, he joined the 42nd Royal Highlanders.

But Sir James was more than a soldier. He was interested, as an original founder, in the Royal Geographical Society, and he had the honour of being invited by this body to undertake an expedition, in connection with the Colonial Office, for the exploration of the interior of South Africa, then practically unknown. While *en route*, he called at Lisbon, to enlighten himself on some geographical questions, and there took the opportunity of assisting the Queen's army against Don Miguel. On the arrival of the expedition at the Cape, the Kaffir War made exploration impossible, and Sir James, therefore, joined the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban as private secretary and aide-de-camp. Peace having been established in 1835, he proceeded into the interior with a party of seven men, and penetrating as far as the Kalihari Desert and Walfisch Bay, he explored the countries of the great Namaquas, Boshmans, and Hill Damaras, and in a year travelled over four thousand miles. The hardships he had to undergo during this journey were severe. For months the expedition lived entirely by the chase, and were without bread, vegetables, or salt for months. He had to sleep in his clothes for almost a year on the sand, and for days was without water, while strict watch had to be kept by day and by night against the attacks of savage men and wild beasts. One of

his finds was the Orange River copper. "For his services in Africa," Queen Victoria made him a knight; and it is understood that he was the first knight created by the Queen in 1838.

As a Captain in the 14th Regiment, Sir James then proceeded to America. While there, the Government commissioned him to explore and survey for a road to be made through the forests lying between Quebec and Halifax. The work was arduous. A track for the chain had to be cut through the bush with axes for about 300 miles. This pioneer work accomplished, Sir James became aide-de-camp to Sir William Rowan, the Commander of the Forces in North America, 1847-55. As a Major, he took part in the Crimean War, during which campaign he became a Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 14th Regiment during the siege and fall of Sevastopol. With the 2nd Battalion 14th Regiment, which he raised, he took part in the Maori War (1860-62), where he specially distinguished himself as a commander; and he became a General Officer in turn in 1881 by seniority. He had been created a C.B. in 1873.

Possessing literary tastes, Sir James published many volumes of travel and adventure, such as *Travels*, *Bush Fighting*, etc. The soldier had also at times to give place to the antiquary, and he often lectured on some archæological subject in which he was interested. But his name is ever associated with the rescue, transportation, and erection of Cleopatra's Needle, that Egyptian monolith of hoary antiquity. This obelisk had been presented to the British Government by Mehemet Ali, in recognition of the services rendered to Egypt by Lord Nelson and Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, though reminded of it several times, the Government made no attempt to remove it. The ground on which it lay was sold to a Greek, who threatened to break up the monument if it was not removed. At this juncture, Sir James Alexander journeyed to Egypt in 1867, and arranged with him to allow the obelisk to remain until arrangements could be made for its transmission to England. The British Government could render no assistance. On discussing the whole matter with his friend, Professor Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., the latter generously offered to defray the cost—£10,000. Mr. John Dixon, C.E., was next consulted, and his plan of the iron cylinder was adopted. The encasing having been finished, and fitted with a cabin, bridge, and rudder, the craft, named the *Cleopatra* set sail from Alexandria, in tow with the s.s. *Olga*, in September, '77. Owing to a violent storm, it had to be cut adrift in the Bay of Biscay, but sixty hours afterwards was picked up by a passing steamer, and ultimately reached the Thames, "to be an object of great interest, and a record of martial achievements." For all his labours in this cause, Sir James received no pecuniary reward from the Government.

Sir James married Eveline Marie, the third daughter of the late Colonel C. C. Mitchell, R.A., K.H., Surveyor-General at the Cape, and has left four sons, who have all followed in the footsteps of their father. Sir James was an elder in the Parish Church of Logie, to which he regularly walked from Westerton, resting often by the way on a stone seat which he erected a little past Blawlowan, in 1878, and from which he enjoyed a fine panoramic view of Stirling Castle and the hills of Touch beyond. Never without his plaid, and iron staff with a tassel and silver knob, Sir James was a venerable and familiar figure in the public life of Bridge of Allan for many a year, until his death at Rhyde, Isle of Wight, on the 2nd April, 1885. On his tomb in old Logie churchyard is the motto, "He tried to do his duty," to which a local poetess reverently alludes in the following lines:—

" Most loved of all familiar names,
The genial, kindly, good ' Sir James,'
Supporter of all manly games,
He tried to do his duty.

" And when afar in foreign lands,
On Afric's shores, on Egypt's sands,
Tho' oft beset by hostile bands,
He tried to do his duty.

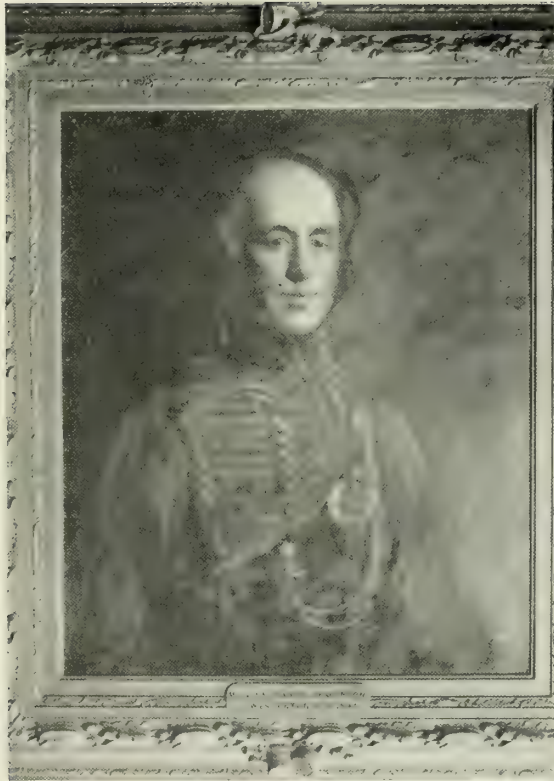
" And now that he has gone to rest,
By earthly cares no more oppressed,
His sons shall rise and call him blest:
He tried, and did his duty."¹

The tombstone, erected in the old churchyard of Logie, to the memory of Dr. Henderson of Westerton, bears the following inscription:—"Hic situs est Joannes Henderson de Westertown, M.D., vir, sine ostentatione, probus, beneficus, pius, amicus fidelis, notis omnibus flebilis; obiit A.D.V., Idus Decembris MDCCCXXII, anno aetatis suae LXIX." On the reverse side of the obelisk is inscribed:—"Major John Alexander Henderson of Westertown, late of the 4th Light Dragoons and Rifle Brigade: born 1806; died 1858."

There are also six flat table-stones (through-stones) relating to the family of Westerton, inscribed thus:—

(1) "This is the place appointed for the interment of James Henderson and Janet Alexander his wife and children. 1694. I. H. G. G. Sola virtus nobilitat. (Shield.) I. H. I. A. Memento Mori"—skull and cross-bones.

¹ The sources of information for the above are the *National Dictionary of Biography*, Dr. Charles Rogers' *Week at Bridge of Allan*, and an article in the *Spa Magazine*, a local publication which had a brief career.



MAJOR J. ALEXANDER HENDERSON OF WESTERTON.

(2) "Sola virtus nobilitat. 1694. (Shield between the four following initials.) I. H. G. G. 1691. I. H. M. C. J. H. 1822. J. A. H. 1858."

(3) "If a man die shall he live again? All the days of my appointed tyme will I wait till my change come. Job XIV. Chapter, XIV. Verse. 1698. Sola virtus nobilitat. (Shield.) I. H. I. A. Memento Mori"—skull and cross-bones.

(4) "1741. I. H. M. M. Death sure and certaine is but no man knows when or in what place. This should teach us every day for to prepare. The rather brethren give diligence to make your calling and election sure. 2 Pet. i. 10. For dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return."

(5) "Remember man as thou goes by, As thou art now so once was I. As I am now so must thou be, Remember man that thou must die. 1694. John Alexander, Elizabeth Campbell. July 27, 1722."

(6) Same as the preceding.

(7) From a small headstone placed at the foot of this (6) table—"1691. James Forman. Janet Bryce."

PENDREICH, NOW PART OF AIRTHREY.

The lands of Pittendreich, or Pendreich, lying on the uplands towards the north-west of the Parish of Logie, on the left bank of the Wharry Burn, are thus described:—"All and Whole the Town and Lands of Pendreich and mill thereof, and others, lying within the Barony of Elphinston, Parish of Logie and formerly in the Sheriffdom of Stirling, and now in the Sheriffdom of Perth." They belonged in 1288 to the Crown, and formed part of the Queen's dowry. William de Lindsay of Byres held these lands before the year 1397, when he was succeeded by

I. Sir William de Elphinston. The first of the family of Elphinston flourished in the reigns of Alexander II. and III. and possessed the lands of Elphinston, in Midlothian, from which the name was derived. John de Elphinston is witness to a charter of Gilbert de Haya to the abbacy of Coupar, 1250, and to a grant of Roger de Quincy Earl of Winchester of a toft of land in Gladswood to the monks of Dryburgh, 1252. His grandson, Sir John de Elphinston, along with his brothers, Alan and Duncan, swore fealty to King Edward I. in 1296, and married Margaret de Seton, niece of King Robert Bruce, by whom he had Alexander de Elphinston. The grandson of this Alexander was the Sir William de Elphinston above mentioned, who had in 1399 a charter from William de Lindsay, Dominus de Byres, of all

the lands which he held of him, to him and the heirs male of his body, etc.¹ He had three sons, Alexander, Henry, and William. Alexander, the eldest son, was killed in a conflict with the English at Piperdean, 30th September, 1435, leaving a daughter, Agnes, who married Sir Gilbert Johnston. She claimed the whole estate as heir of line, but her uncle, Henry, opposed her, and the dispute was settled by arbitration in 1477, when the lands of Elphinston were allotted to her, and the Stirlingshire property to Henry.

II. Henry Elphinston of Pittendreich, in virtue of the decret-arbital above mentioned, had the lands of Erthbeg, Pittendreich, Strickshaw, and those which were held of Lord Lindsay. He had a charter of them in 1477 to himself in liferent, and in fee to his grandson, John Elphinston, son of James Elphinston, his eldest son, and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Andrew Elphinston, second son of Henry.

III. Sir John Elphinston of Airth, grandson of Henry Elphinston, had charters of the lands of Pittendreich and one-fourth of Erthbeg, in the county of Stirling, from John Lord Lindsay of Byres, 21st December, 1496, to him and the heirs male of his body; whom failing, to Alexander, his brother, Andrew Elphinston of Selmys; John Elphinston, citizen of Glasgow, the son of his grand-uncle, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, confirmed under the great seal, 1st February, 1496-7. The barony of Elphinston was erected on 4th January, 1503-4. He was succeeded in 1508 by his son,

IV. Alexander Elphinston, who married Elizabeth Barlow, an English lady and a maid of honour to Margaret, Queen of James IV. Charters were granted to Alexander Elphinston, son and heir-apparent of Sir John Elphinston of Elphinston, knight, and to Elizabeth Barlow, his wife, of the barony of Innernocty, 8th August, 1507; of Craigorth, with the mill and salmon fishings in Forth, 14th September, 1507; of the barony of Innernocty, Ballebeg, etc., 10th December, 1507; and of the King's dominical lands of Kildrummy, and the custody of the King's castle of Kildrummy, in Aberdeenshire, 19th July, 1508. He was raised to the dignity of the peerage the ensuing year; and had a charter to "Alexander Lord Elphinston" of the lands of Gargunnok and Plane, in Stirlingshire; Fordale, in Fife; and Miredene and Dunlugus, in Banffshire, 19th June, 1510, upon the resignation of Margaret Hepburn, wife of Walter Sellare, one of the sisters and heirs of the deceased Alexander Hepburn of Gargunnok; of the lands of Quarell, in the county of Stirling, 29th August, 1512; and to him and Elizabeth Barlow, of the lands of Innernocty, and the dominical lands of Kildrummy, 12th August,

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, Second Edition, Vol. I., p. 536. But this history is unreliable.

1513. The consideration was that his "Consort's Maid of Honour, Elizabeth Berlay, as a foreigner whom we had desired Lord Elphinston to wed, and for his good and faithful gratuitous services, and in contemplation of her dowry made to her, being beyond her native land in the service of our Consort, and on account of his predecessor's death at Piperdane." He fell at the battle of Flodden with his royal master, James IV., 9th September following.¹ His widow married, secondly, John sixth Lord Forbes.

V. Alexander second Lord Elphinston, son of the above, was under age at his father's death, and was placed under the tutelage of Robert Elphinston, parson of Kincardine. A charter was granted to him and Catherine Erskine, his wife, of the lands of Pittendreich, in Stirlingshire, 27th February, 1525-6.² He fell at the battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547. His wife, Catherine Erskine, was the daughter of Robert eleventh Lord Erskine.³

VI. Robert third Lord Elphinston, the eldest son of above, was under age at his father's death. He married Margaret Drummond, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffry. A charter was granted to himself and Margaret Drummond, his wife, of the lands of Tolgarth, Innernyte, and Kildrummy, on his own resignation, with consent of Robert Drummond of Carnock (who married his sister, Marjory) and James Kinross of Kippenross, his curators, 27th July, 1550. They also had charters of Easter Rossy, in Stratherne, 25th March, 1552, and Craigorth in Stirlingshire, 15th January, 1553-4. He likewise obtained a charter to him and Alexander, Master of Elphinston, his son, of the lands and barony of Elphinston, Kildrummy, and other lands in the counties of Aberdeen, Fife, Perth, and Stirling, united into the lordship of Elphinston and barony and regality of Kildrummy, 26th March, 1601-2. He died in May, 1602, and was succeeded by

VII. Alexander fourth Lord Elphinston, his eldest son, who was appointed an extraordinary Lord of Session, 17th May, 1599. He held the office of High Treasurer of Scotland from 24th June, 1599, to 5th September, 1601. He was nominated one of the Commissioners to treat about the Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, 1604. He died in July, 1648.

¹ Douglas's *Peerage*, Second Ed., Vol. I., p. 537.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ Alexander was entered on a precept issued by James V. (newly crowned at Stirling) to John Craigengelt, Sheriff of Stirling, and James Spetaile of Blairlogie, Alexander's attorney, dated 8th November, 1513, on payment of 140 merks of relief duty. The lands are described as the Lands and Barony of Elphinston, with Tower and Fortalice of Elphinston annexed thereto, which included the lands of Pendreich, Craigrosse, Quarrol, Craigforth, Gargunnoch, Carnock, and Playne. The Kildrummy estate remained vested in the widow as the King's dowry.—Fleming's *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, p. 187.

It must have been before 5th December, 1620, that the lands of Pittendreich or Pendreich passed into the possession of the Lintons, as at that date Margaret Stirling, relict of Robert Lynton of Pendreich, is mentioned.¹ On 15th April, 1630, Alexander Lintoune, "heritable proprietor of the Landis of Pendreiche," appeared before the Valuation Sub-Commissioners, and "Deponit that the saidis Landis of Pendreache with the pertinents are nae mare worth nor may not pay farder in time coming in stock and personage teynd nor seven chalderis vic^{tle} thre pairts meill and first pairt beir out of the q^{lk} the proprietaire payes zeirlic twentie pundis of feuduties to his superior." We also have Robert Linton proprietor before 1673, succeeded by Alexander Linton from 1686 to 1691, and followed in that year by Patrick Linton, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Stirling, second Knight Baronet of Ardoch. She died in 1761 without issue.² The last-named Alexander Linton appears to have died in June, 1691, as in "The Register of the Mortcloths since Mr. Alexander Douglas was ordained Min^r of the paroch of Logie," there is this entry:—

1691. June 5.	Received for the Best Mortcloth to the Corps of the laird of Pandreich,	-	£2 16 0
	Another entry records the burial, on 6th December, 1730, of "Mistris Eupham Lintone, Lady Logie,"	-	3 0 0
1743. June 5th.	One Mr Grahame who died in the Laird of Pindreech's Family,	-	3 0 0

The lands of Pandreich were acquired by Mr. Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and since then have remained included in the estate of Airthrey.

PENDREICH.

Crown, 1288.

William de Lindsay of Byres, 1397.

Sir William de Elphinston, 1397.

Henry Elphinston (son), 1477.

Sir John Elphinston (grandson), 1496-1507.

Alexander Elphinston (first Lord), 1507-1513.

Alexander second Lord Elphinston, 1513-1547.

Robert third Lord Elphinston, 1547-1602.

Alexander fourth Lord Elphinston, 1604-1620.

¹ *Dunblane Court Books.*

² *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 120. The entry in Logie Burial Register runs—"1761. Mort. to Lady of Pandrich—£3."

Robert Linton, before 1620.
 Alexander Linton, before 1630.
 Robert Linton, before 1648-1686.
 Alexander Linton, 1686-1691.
 Patrick Linton, 1691-17—.
 Robert Haldane of Airthrey and successors.

Contents from Plan of the Estates of Aithry, Fossachy, Spittletown, and Feus, made in 1760. In Scots measure.

<i>Aithry Parks.</i>					
The old Parks in all,	-	-	-	-	99·058
The designed new park Infield to be taken					
off Pathfoot,	-	-	-	22·038	
Outfield off do.,	-	-	-	37·660	Inde 59·698
					----- 158·756
<i>Pathfoot and Roughburn.</i>					
The Infield Lands,	-	-	-	-	9·008
The Outfield Lands—Laigh,	-	-	-	28·136	
In the Hill,	-	-	-	28·136	Inde 56·831
The moor and grass pasture,	-	-	-	-	77·763
					----- 143·602
<i>Easter Hilltown.</i>					
The Infield and Yards,	-	-	-	-	14·936
The Outfield Lands,	-	-	-	-	41·673
The Moor and Grass Pasture,	-	-	-	-	40·310
					----- 96·919
<i>Wester Hilltown.</i>					
The Infield and Yards,	-	-	-	-	14·732
The Outfield Lands,	-	-	-	-	48·434
The Moory Pasture,	-	-	-	-	32·340
					----- 95·506
<i>Middletown.</i>					
The Infield Lands,	-	-	-	-	30·834
The Outfield Lands,	-	-	-	-	6·665
The Moor and Boggy Pasture,	-	-	-	-	39·211
					----- 76·710
<i>The Carse Farm.</i>					
The Carse or Laigh Land,	-	-	-	-	40·110
The Upland Outfield,	-	-	-	-	7·520
The Moss called the Peat Potts,	-	-	-	-	3·194
					----- 50·824

Westertown.

The Carse Land, - - - - -	9·379
The Upland Infield and Yards, - - - - -	11·712
The Grass Lands, - - - - -	16·583
	<hr/> 37·624

The Miln.

The Infields and Yards, - - - - -	15·221
The Outfields, - - - - -	26·308
The Moory and Grassy Pasture, - - - - -	33·362
	<hr/> 74·891
The Carse Field called Graeme's Meadow, - - - - -	15·000
	<hr/> 749·832
Total Aithry, - - - - -	<hr/> <hr/> 749·832

Cadger Knowes.

The Infield and Yards, - - - - -	14·534
The Outfield Lands, - - - - -	25·323
The Moors and Boggs, - - - - -	72·120
	<hr/> 111·977

Backdykes.

The Infields and Yards, - - - - -	15·276
The Outfield Lands, - - - - -	32·743
The Moor and Bogg Pasture, - - - - -	83·841
	<hr/> 131·860

Broomhill.

The Infield and Yards, - - - - -	11·684
The Outfield Lands, - - - - -	19·028
The Moor and Braes Pasture, - - - - -	113·380
	<hr/> 144·092

Fossochy.

The Infield and Yards, - - - - -	12·230
The Outfield Lands, - - - - -	34·536
The Moor, Hill, and Braes, - - - - -	188·302
	<hr/> 235·068
Total Fossochy, - - - - -	<hr/> <hr/> 622·997

Spittletown.

The Carse Infield, -	-	-	-	41·126		
Carse Outfield, -	-	-	-	8·565	Inde	49·671
The Upland, Infield, and Yards, -	-	-	-	11·070		
Do. Outfield, -	-	-	-	45·531	Inde	56·601
The Dovecot Park and Brae, -	-	-	-	-	-	4·754
						<hr/> 111·646
The Chirmerland Park, -	-	-	-	-	-	10·480
Bridgend—						
The Corn land good Carse soil, Yard included, -	-	-	-	-	-	23·558
The Grass land by the River, -	-	-	-	-	-	2·880
						<hr/> 26·438
Total Spittletown, -	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> 147·964

The Feus.

Westertown Carse Land, -	-	-	-	27·133		
Infield and Yards, -	-	-	-	19·698		
Outfield, -	-	-	-	110·054		
Moor and Braes, -	-	-	-	45·401		
					Inde	<hr/> 212·286
Blackdub Infield Parks, Yards, -	-	-	-	16·260		
Outfield -	-	-	-	13·801		
Boggy Pasture, -	-	-	-	1·480	Inde	31·551
Connyhill Carse Infield, -	-	-	-	30·245		
Outfield, -	-	-	-	6·082		
Moss, -	-	-	-	5·350	Inde	<hr/> 41·677
Total Feus, -	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> <hr/> 285·514

“ This Plan consists of 1806·307 Scots = 2270·737 English.” There is added to the foregoing “ The hungry Carse Feu, 9·820, more to the Contents.”

CHAPTER VI.

LANDS OF LOGIE.

THE Lands of Logie, which now form part of the beautiful estate of Airthrey, are situated beside the parish church. From an Instrument of Sasine, dated 31st May, 1634, we find that Maister David Forrester is confirmed by the King as heir of James Forrester of Logie, his father, in the lands and town of Logie, *Cum prato et domibus et horto ejusdem, ex orientali latere torrentis de currentis juxta ecclesiam de Logy, infra dominibus de Stirling*—"with the meadow and house and garden of the same, on the east bank of the running stream adjacent to the Church of Logie, in the lordship of Stirling." The site of this old country mansion of Logie is almost a hundred yards east of the ruined church, on the left hand of the path beside the wall of the Sheriffmuir Road, between the old and new churches.

These lands belonged to the Crown. Previous to 1354, James Lord of Douglas had a grant from the King of "half of the lands of Logieathray." That was in the give-and-take times.

1451, July 1.—The following lands in the lordship of Stirling were at this date granted by the King as part of the Queen's dowry:—"Villam de Logy, Blarlogy, de les Pullis, de Lubnach, Fossachy, Lessyntrule, et tertiam partem de Inveraloun."—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

From the *Exchequer Rolls*¹ we learn that John Cristison was allowed 2 bolls flour for keeping the Meadow of Logy in the year 1498 in time of war. In 1513, Logy (rented at 53s. 4d. and 2 chalders of malt) is left to Mariota Menteth, relict of Wm. Sympson, and their eldest son, Duncan, for the grassum of 8 merks only, her husband having been killed in the King's army at Flodden.² A James Weims of Logy is a witness on 11th June, 1544.³

For nearly two hundred years the lands of Logie were in the possession of the Forresters, an ancient and influential family, who "held amongst them the local estates of Torwood, Garden, and others, and for upwards of a century filled the principal municipal offices of provost, bailies, etc., of Stirling—offices then coveted by the aristocracy and landed gentry of the district."⁴

¹ *Excheq. Rolls*, xi. p. 144.

² *Ibid.*, xiv. p. 477.

³ *Stirling Prot.*, 1543-77.

⁴ Fleming's *Ancient Castles and Mansions*, p. 158.

In 1547, the owner of Logie is JOHN FORRESTER.¹ He obtained a charter (25th September, 1542) of the lands of Logy with the meadow of the same and the twelfth part of Corntoun, with common pasture and free access to and egress from the King's Meadow.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.* Robert Forrester, grandson of John F., is entered as heir in twelfth part of Corntoun.—*Stirling Prot.*, 1513-96. The Forresters of Logie had two mansions in Stirling, which "form the double corner tenement of Broad Street and St. Mary's Wynd."² They belonged to John Forrester³ and Neil Forrester of Logie. "In an Instrument of Sasine, dated 1583, Neil Forrester is infeft as heir of his father John, in 'the tenement on the north side of the King's Hie Street, between our Lady Vennell on the east, the tenement of Alexander Forrester of Garden (the ruins of which were sold to and pulled down by the Corporation of Stirling, and the present large tenement called the Town's New House erected in its place) on the west, the tenement of the deceased John Forrester of Logy (the house with the turret stair seen from Broad Street pend, sketch opposite) on the north, and the King's High Street (Broad Street) on the south.' The dates of their erection may be about 1520, and they remained in the Forrester family until 1658. The Mary Wynd house was the Stirling Bank which collapsed in 1820."⁴ There is sasine, dated 15th November, 1583, of Neil Forrester in the lands of Logy, with meadows of the same, lying between the lands of Ruchburn and Blakhill descending to the King's highway, called the King's Gait on the west, the lands of Powis and Craigtoun on the south, lands of Fossoquhie on the north, and lands of Blairlogie on the east.—*Exch. Rolls*, xxi., p. 495.

DAVID FORRESTER of Logie succeeded Neil Forrester, and was proprietor before 1595.⁵ He was a merchant and bailie in Stirling, and, along with Anthone Bruce, was a Commissioner to the Convention of Burghs in 1593-4. He was married to Jonet Alexander,⁶ third daughter of Alexander Alexander

¹ *Stirling Prot.* He had a son, William.

² Fleming, p. 157.

³ John Forrester of Logy is a member of Stirling Town Council in 1554-5, 1555-6, 1556-7, 1559-60, 1560-61, and 1561-62.

⁴ Fleming, p. 158.

⁵ His mother's name was Elizabeth Nicoll, as appears from the Presbytery's account of the murder of the Laird of Logie. Neill Forrester, son and heir of the deceased John F. of Logy, resigned, on 5th September, 1583, in favour of David F., his brother-german, with consent of Alex. Forrester of Garden and Mr. Robert Punt, Provost of Trinity College.—*Stirling Prot.*, 1562-86. He also gave sasine of certain lands in Alloa, on 4th September, 1583, to David F., his brother-german.—*Ibid.*

⁶ Aunt of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, who received annual rent from 12th part of Corntoun, in 1589, from her husband.—*Stirling Prot.*, 1513-96.

of Menstrie. On 24th June, 1595, he was murdered at Falkirk, on his way from Edinburgh, by John Livingstone, younger, of Dunipace, William Bruce, "appearand of Airth," some of the Livingstones and others, as is narrated *supra* Vol. I., p. 41. He was succeeded by his son, James Forrester.

JAMES FORRESTER of Logie is entered, on 26th August, 1598, as heir of his father, David Forrester of Logy. A retour, dated 16th March, 1605, runs, "Jacobus Forester haeres Davidis Forester de Logy, patris, in anno reddito 55 m. de terris de Winschelhauch." He was an elder of the parish of Stirling, and his name first appears as an elder on 4th November, 1608. His name occurs down to 1629. His wife was Isobel Cunningham.¹ There were three daughters, Marion, Margaret, and Katherine, by his wife (secondly), Margaret Williamson, daughter of John Williamson, Town Clerk of Stirling.¹ Marion married Robert Johnston, Stirling, and Katherine married William Chapman, writer in Edinburgh, with issue, David, Annabell (married Jas. Summervell, merchant, Edinburgh), Margaret (married Dr. W. W. Sutor), Katherine, and Marjorie.¹

DAVID FORRESTER of Logie is, on 31st May, 1634, infest as "heir to his father, James Forrester of Logie, in the lands and town of Logie, with the meadow and house and garden of the same, on the east bank of the running stream adjacent to the Church of Logie, in the lordship of Stirling." On 26th June, 1632, there is a disposition by Mr. David Forrester, eldest son of the deceased James Forrester of Logie, oy and heir to the deceased David Forrester of Logie, to William Murray of Touchadam, of the lands of Easter Livelands.² Anna Wylie, relict of Patrick Justice, merchant in Edinburgh, married, in 1641, Mr. David Forrester.³

JAMES FORRESTER of Logie is infest as heir to his father, David Forrester of Logie, on 21st March, 1673, in the lands and town of Logie, described as above, except that the church is called "the parish church of Logie."

James Forrester died in August, 1722, and in the Burial Book of the parish the entry runs, August 31st, "Received for the new mortcloth to the corps of Mr. James Forrester, Laird of Logie," £3 Scots. He was succeeded by his widow, Eupham Linton, sister of Patrick Linton of Pendreich.

Mrs. EUPHAM LINTON or FORRESTER held the lands of Logie until 1731, when they were purchased by Edward Mayne of Powhouse or Powis.

¹ *Stirlingshire Bonds.*

² *Polmaise Charters.*

³ *Stirling Town Court Book.*

1542.—**JOHN FORRESTER**, of Logie, burghess of Stirling, illegitimate son of Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood.
 = ELIZABETH NICOLL.

NEILL FORRESTER, of Logie,
 resigned in favour of his brother
 David, 5th Sept., 1583.
 = **DAVID FORRESTER**, of Logie,
 Bailie of Stirling.
 = **JONET ALEXANDER**.
 = **WILLIAM**.
 = **ROBERT**,
 Portioner of Corntoun.

Bailie **JAMES FORRESTER**, of Logie, d. c. 1634.
 = (1) **ISOBEL CUNNINGHAM**.
 = (2) **MARGARET WILLIAMSON**, dr. of John W.,
 Town Clerk of Stirling,
 d. *ante* 2nd Feb., 1639.
 = **ROBERT**, Bailie of Stirling,
 and portioner of Corntoun.

Mr. DAVID FORRESTER, of Logie,
 Sheriff and Town Clerk of Stirling.
 = **ANNA WYLIE**.
 = **KATHERINE**.
 = **MARION**.
 = **MARGARET**.
 = **W.M. CHAPMAN**.
 = **ROBT. JOHNSTON**,
 Stirling.

Mr. JAMES FORRESTER, of Logie.
 = **EUPHAM LINTON**, of Pendreich.
 = **DAVID**.
 = **ANNABELL**.
 = **MARGARET**.
 = **KATHERINE**.
 = **MARJORIE**.

EDWARD MAYNE of Powhouse and Logie (*vide* under Powis), was the second son of John Mayne, and obtained a charter under the Great Seal, *magistro Edwardo Mayne mercatori in Lisbon, terrarum de Powis, Logie, etc., dicto Edwardo, suisque haeredibus et assignatis quibuscunque*, etc., dated 12th February, 1731. He immediately put his brother, William, in possession thereof, and by his last will and testament left the same to Edward Mayne, second surviving son of the said William. He died, unmarried, in 1743.

EDWARD MAYNE of Powis and Logie, nephew of the last, married Janet, daughter of James Henderson of Westerton of Airthrey. He left two sons, James and Edward. He conveyed his estates to his son, James, on 3rd September, 1774, and died in June, 1777. He disposed half of the lands of Logie to Robert Haldane in 1765.

JAMES MAYNE of Powis and Logie, son of the preceding, Major in the 37th Regiment of Foot (*vide* under Powis), held the lands of Logie until 1800, when they were purchased by Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, and now form part of that estate.

LOGIE.

Crown.

James Lord of Douglas, before 1354.

Crown, 1451.

John Forrester, 1542.

Neil Forrester, 1583.

David Forrester, 1583-1595.

James Forrester, 1595-1634.

David Forrester, 1634-1673.

James Forrester, 1673-1722.

Eupham Linton, widow of the last, 1722-1731.

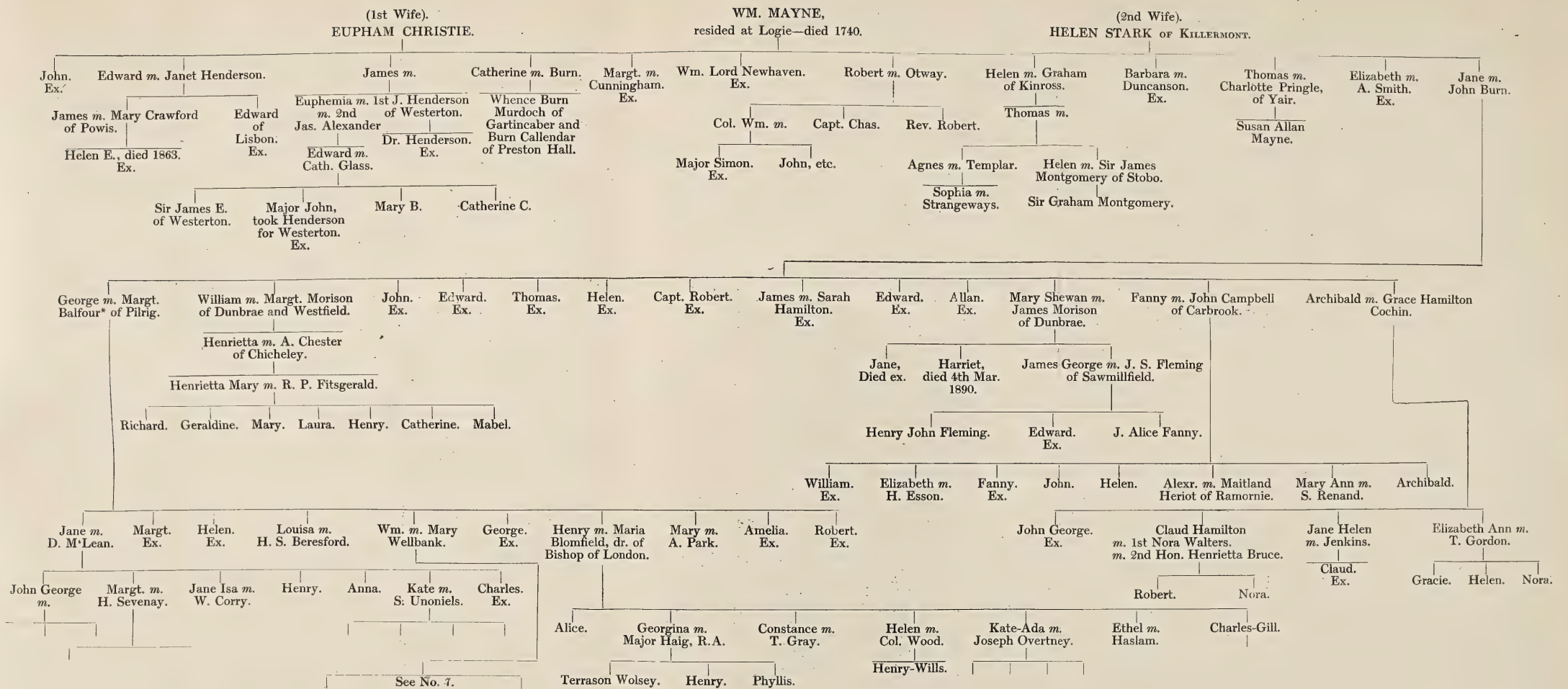
Edward Mayne, 1731-1743.

Edward Mayne, nephew, 1743-1777.

James Mayne, son of last, 1777-1800.

Sir Robert Abercromby, 1800-1828.

Same as Airthrey.



* Her mother was Miss Elliot of Wolflee.

The foregoing was copied from a MS. Pedigree in the possession of the late James G. Morison, Esq., Stanmore House, Eastbourne.

William Mayne—in whose house the cradle rocked for fifty years—had, according to Douglas (*Baronage*, p. 263), three wives—
1st Eupham Christie.
2nd Helen Galbraith.
3rd Helen Stark.

CHAPTER VII.

FOSSACHIE.

THE Lands of Fossachie, or Fossoquhie, which lie north of the lands of Logie on the high ground, westwards of Dunmyat, belonged to the Crown, and were pastured by the Queen's sheep from 1451 to 1460. In 1480, Fossoquhy (£10) is in the hands of the Laird of Luss (Humphrey Colquhoun).

Nicholas Montgomery and his spouse are liferenters of the lands in 1490. On 28th May, 1490, "Rex dedit literam, Nicholais Montgumry, boware, et Christiane, sponse ejus ac eorum alteri diutius viventi pro toto tempore vite eorumdem, super terris de Fossoquhy, extenden annuatim ad 10 libras, vic. Perth—pro eorum fideli servitio—cum potestate occupandi vel assedandi," etc.

In 1492, Fossoquhy is let to Janet Forrester and John Murray, her spouse, for £10, and as much of grassum with the usual services.¹ In 1494, Fossoquhy (£10) is let to John Murray of Hangandschaw, and Janet Forester, his spouse.² The above John Murray of Falahill and Philiphaugh, is reputed to have been the original of the "Outlaw Murray" of the ballad. His wife, Janet Forrester, was the widow of John Schaw of Knockhill, son of Sir James Schaw of Sauchie.³ In 1499, Fossoquhy is let to John Murray of Fallowhill, and Janet, his spouse.⁴ In 1510, Fossoquhy is now set in feuferme to George Schaw for £18, and 18s. for entry.⁵

About the end of the sixteenth century, these lands were acquired by the Duncansons. The origin of the Duncansons in this district cannot now be ascertained. In 1583, a John Duncanson in Logie was an elder of the Church. Several families of the name were, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, located in Stirling.⁶ The Duncansons of Fossachie were, it is supposed, descended from Mr. John Duncanson, who was, from 1553, Principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, and, after the Reformation, minister of the King's House (Dean of the Chapel Royal) at Stirling. He died in 1601, in his 100th year. He had a son, Mr. James Duncanson, minister at Alloa from 1589 to 1624, and a daughter, Marion, married to Mr. Alexander Hume, minister at Logie.

¹ *Ex. Rolls*, x., p. 732.

² *Ib.*, x., p. 757.

³ *Ib.*, xi., pref. xli.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 411.

⁵ *Ib.*

⁶ *Ib.*, ix., p. 569. *Vide Stirling Burgh Records*, Vol. I.

JAMES DUNCANSON was laird of Fossachie in 1620, as on April 17th, 1620, Egidia Buchanan, wife of James Duncanson of Fossoquhie, was served heir portioner of her granduncle, John Buchanan in Balloconochie.

James Duncanson was succeeded by his son, ROBERT DUNCANSON of Fossachie. He died before 27th January, 1647, at which date his brother, Solomon Duncanson,¹ was appointed tutor to his daughter, Helen, his only child.

¹ Solomon Duncanson, generally styled "Tutor of Fossachie," is mentioned, in 1655, as an elder of Logie Church. He died in 1687, having survived his brother forty years. The name for a century afterwards survived in the parish; and it is believed that the descendants of Solomon Duncanson continued long after to occupy the lands. There were during that period (1700-1800) several families in the parish of Logie who seem to have had their common origin from Fossachie. The Fossachie burial ground comprises three lairs in the old churchyard of Logie, situated in the seventh row from the west dyke, and bounded on the north by the line of the south wall of the old kirk. There is only one tombstone (flat) to the Duncansons, which is inscribed as follows:—

1693.

J. D. — G. D.

T. D. — B. C.

P. D. — M. M.

W. D. — E. P.

R. D. — J. A.

The following were at the dates mentioned buried in the old churchyard of Logie:—

1687, Aug. 21.—Solomon Duncanson in Fossachie.

1697, Nov. 15.—Janet Duncanson in Back of Dykes (on Fossachie).

1700, June 14.—Janet Duncanson in Dole of Myreton.

1711, April 28.—William, son of Patrick Duncanson in Fossachie.

1717, May 19.—Patrick Duncanson in Fossachie.

1724, Feb. 16.—James Duncanson in Blairlogie.

1726, Mar. 19.—Catherine Duncanson in Powhouse.

1736, Sept. 24.—Eupham Duncanson in Blair, relict of James Gibson, paid at this date for two lairs in the churchyard. She died in 1744.

1743, May 2.—Child of James Duncanson, Smith in Logie.

1744, Feb. 5.—Eupham Duncanson in Blair.

1757, Dec. 11.—Robert Duncanson's mother in Loss.

1762, July 14.—Archibald, son of James Duncanson, in Logie.

1770, May 16.—Thomas Duncanson, Junior, Craigmill.

1772, May 2.—John Henry, Smith in Manor (consumption).

1776, April 23.—Agnes Duncanson, widow of Thomas Henry in Manor (aged).

1776, Aug. 6.—Thomas, son of James Duncanson in Manor (consumption).

1776, Nov. 11.—Robert Duncanson in Logie, aged 67.

1780, June 12.—Elizabeth M'Arthur, spouse of James Duncanson, senior, in Manor, aged 64 or thereby.

HELEN DUNCANSON was served heir to her father, in the lands of Fossachie, on 12th February, 1669. In 1670, she disposed the lands to ROBERT LINTON of Pendreich, who was succeeded by his son, ALEXANDER LINTON of Pendreich. He was served heir to his father, 13th October, 1686, in the lands of Fossoquhie, and sold them in 1696 to William Caddell, vintner in Dunblane.

The lands were subsequently acquired by Robert Haldane of Airthrey, and now form part of that estate.

FOSSACHIE.

Crown. Pastured by the Queen's sheep, 1451-1460, etc.

Nicholas Montgumry and spouse, liferenters, 1490.

James Duncanson, before 1620.

Robert Duncanson, before 1647.

Helen Duncanson, daughter, 1647-1670.

Robert Linton, 1670-1686.

Alexander Linton, 1686-1696.

Wm. Caddell, 1696.

Robert Haldane of Airthrey and successors.

[From at least 1724 to the beginning of the nineteenth century, the M'Arthurs, from father to son, were smiths at Causeyside, near Sheriffmuirlands. The lands of Sheriffmuirlands were acquired by James Duncanson, son of James Duncanson in Manor, by Disposition dated 5th May, 1778. He died in 1785, aged 42, and was succeeded by P. Duncanson, who, in 1787, sold the lands to Charles Stirling of Keirfield.]

1781, Nov. 10.—Jean Duncanson in Logie, aged 60 and upwards.

1785, Nov. 29.—James Duncanson, junior, of Sheriffmuirlands, aged 42 or thereby.

1788, Jan. 15.—Marion Martin, spouse of Robert Duncanson in Blackcraig, aged 60 or thereby. Robert Duncanson in Blackcraig died in 1793, aged 90½ years.

1791, Oct. 28.—Catherine Dawson, spouse of Robert Duncanson in Sheriffmuirlands, aged 38 (childbed).

1792, Jan. 26.—Margaret, daughter of Robert Duncanson in Sheriffmuirlands, aged 3 months.

1799, Mar. 26.—A Declaration, dated 30th December, 1798, was on this date sustained by the Presbytery of Dunblane, that Janet M'Kenzie had been privately married to Robert Duncanson in Sheriffmuirlands, in 1795. The Certificate was given by Mr. Strathie, Surgeon, Alloa, and George Meikle and Isabel Meikle, to whom Robert Duncanson had declared "that Janet M'Kenzie, who had waited upon him on his death-bed," was his married wife. The Presbytery appointed Logie Session to censure the woman by rebuking her once before the Session.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANDS OF POWHOUSE OR POWIS.

THE designation recorded in the Writs of the estate is Powhouse, so named from the immediate proximity of the mansion house to the *Pow*, which flows into the Forth about one half mile southward. The lands belonged previous to the Reformation to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, and subsequently, by virtue of the Act of Annexation, became the property of the Crown. In 1480, the Powis in the hands of Alexander Kalendar is held in feu-ferme as is asserted at £6 with 1 chalder wheat and 1 chalder malt, and is assigned to him.¹ In 1492, the Powis is in the hands of Thomas Calendar in feuferme.² In 1494, the Powis in the hands of Robert Calendar is claimed in feuferme.³ Sasine of the lands of *Kingispullis* is given to John Callendar, 4th February, 1557-8.⁴ Sasine of the same to Robert Callendar, 3rd November, 1561.⁵ The lands next came into the possession of a branch of the ancient and notable family of Balfour of Denmiln, in Fife.⁶

David Balfour of Inchrye,⁷ parish of Abdie, obtained from King James VI. a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Powhouse to himself in life-rent, and to David Balfour, his eldest lawful son, in fee, dated 10th June, 1594. In 1596, a charter was granted to David Balfour of Powhouse, and David Balfour, his son, as heir of the lands of Inchry. He had, however, previously possessed the lands, probably under a tack from the last Abbot. On 11th April, 1592, "David balfour of Powhouse and David balfour apper-and of Powhouse," were two of four commissioners to the Presbytery of Stirling from the parishioners of Logie, to prosecute the settlement of a minister there. Subsequently the erection by Powhouse of a seat in the Kirk of Logie became the subject of bitter dispute, the particulars of which are recorded under date 21st August, 1593, as follows:—"The qlk day comperit

¹ *Ec. Rolls*, ix., p. 569.² *Ib.*, x., p. 732.³ *Ib.*, p. 751.⁴ *Ib.*, xix., p. 418.⁵ *Ib.*, p. 485.⁶ For an account of this family see Laing's *Lindores Abbey*, p. 354.⁷ *Inchery*, now *Inchrye*, formed part of the Earldom of Fife. On 18th February, 1526, James V. granted a charter under the Great Seal to this property, in favour of David Balfour of Inchery, and his wife. In 1567, a charter was granted to David, his son and heir (May 25).



POWIS HOUSE--FRONT.

To face page 92. Vol. II.

Johne Crystie in Corntoun and confessit yat on Sunday at evin last he and Johnne hendirsonne in Corntoun past to yair parochie Kirk and yat ye said Johnne hendirsonne be his advys creipit in ye kirk of Logie vndir ye litill dur and opnit w^t in ye mukill dur and y^r affir ye said Johnne crystie entrit and brak ane dask^t pertaining to David balfour of Powhous and cwist ye samin over ye kirk zaird dyk . . . becaus ye samin stude on yair foirbears beans." The parties were put "in waired" within the Castle of Stirling, till they found caution, and were ordained by the Presbytery to replace the seat, and to make public repentance "in secclay^t" for two Sundays in the Kirk of Logie. The matter, however, did not end here, for on 17th April, 1594, the elders and deacons of the Kirk of Logie produced to the Presbytery "ane protestatione in wret beand that thay wald not acknowledge David balfour of Powhous nor his famelie to be of yair congregatiōne frathynefur^t for sic causs as is at lenth sait down in y^r said protestatione." The Presbytery appointed a deputation to visit the Kirk of Logie, and "travell betwix ye parochinners and ye said David balfour in yat contraversie yat is presentlie amangs yame. . . ." The particulars of the "controversie" are not stated, but the record indicates that it was a continuation of the former dispute. An adjustment, however, seems to have been come to, as the matter is not again referred to in the Presbytery Records. In 1597, Powhouse and his son were again commissioners to the Presbytery anent the settlement of Mr. Alexander Hume as minister at Logie. David Balfour appears to have been a leading man in the parish, and also well qualified to take an intelligent part in the affairs of the time; and he had no doubt by prudent measures been able to convince his neighbours that their alleged grievances were more sentimental than real.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, David Balfour, who, on 5th April, 1607, disposed Powhouse to Thomas Ewing, portioner of Southfield, who was succeeded by his eldest son, John Ewing,¹ designed in the Crown charter of 1731, as "servitor of John Earl of Mar," who in turn disposed the lands to Alexander Stirling, third son of James Stirling of Auchyle, by dispositions dated 4th and 16th May, and 4th September, 1629.

Alexander Stirling of Powhouse was succeeded by his daughter, Mary, who was served heir to her father, 3rd February, 1636, and being then a minor, her uncle, James Stirling at the Mill of Keir, was, as nearest kins-

¹ Under the Royal Commission, issued in 1627, for the Plantation of Kirks, etc., John Ewing was one of the Commissioners appointed to report on the state of the Parish of Logie. The Ewings continued some time afterwards in the district, but whether John Ewing left issue or not, has not been ascertained.

man on the father's side, appointed her tutor. By contract, dated 27th May and 10th June, 1637, Mary Stirling, with consent therein mentioned, disposed Powis to James Stirling, fiar of Auchyle, who, by contract dated 25th June, 1638, disposed it to John Stirling of Herbertshire, his brother-german, who, by disposition dated 26th February, 1653, disposed it to William Stirling, lawful son of James Stirling of Bolwill.

William Stirling of Herbertshire and Powhouse is frequently mentioned in the Presbytery Records, during the years 1655-58, in the probation of a libel, framed at his instance, against Mr. George Shaw, minister at Logie (see Volume I., p. 106). He married (contract dated 3rd February, 1672) "Dame Helen Sinclair,¹ Lady Bannockburn," by whom he had no issue. He died in 1678,² in which year, by disposition and assignation, dated 20th March, 1678, he disposed Powhouse to his brother, George Stirling of Auchyle.

George Stirling of Herbertshire and Powhouse married Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, nephew of William Earl of Dumfries, and by her had three sons and two daughters, viz., William, his successor; John, who became laird of Auchyle; and George, surgeon in Perth. By disposition and assignation, dated 9th December, 1706, he disposed Powhouse to William Stirling, his eldest son.

William Stirling of Herbertshire and Powhouse was served heir to his father, 28th March, 1707. He married, 30th April, 1718, Lady Lilies Forrester, daughter of Lord William Forrester of Torwoodhead, and had by her two daughters, Charlotte, born 1st March, 1719, and Jean, born 30th March, 1722, both of whom died without issue. William Stirling sold Powhouse to Edward Mayne, merchant in Lisbon, and the charter of 1731 gives the date as 5th March, 1729. From that charter it also appears that by disposition, dated 31st July, 1729, Lords Grange and Dun as proprietors of the forfeited estate of Mar, with consent of Thomas Lord Erskine, disposed to William Stirling of Herbertshire, the erected Superiority and Teinds of Powis, to which disposition Mayne acquired right by assignation by Stirling in his favour, dated 7th August, 1729.

¹ Mr. Ramsay of Ochtertyre states, but without name or date, that "Powis was liferented by a lady who had other two jointures. Having lived to a very great age, upon her death a lock was put on her coffin and keys sent to the three fiars." (*Scotland and Scotsmen*, Vol. II., p. 123). The lady referred to was "Dame Helen Sinclair," widow, first of Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn, and second of William Stirling of Herbertshire and Powhouse.

² When Sir William Fraser compiled *The Stirlings of Keir*, in 1858, he had probably not known that William Stirling, who he states "succeeded to Herbertshire before 1664," but *de facto* ten years earlier, was also laird of Powhouse, in the Parish of Logie.

After a possession of one hundred years, the lands thus passed from the Stirlings to a descendant of the ancient family of Mayne of Lochwood, Lanarkshire. One of that family settled at Cambus, near Tullibody, in the early part of the sixteenth century. His grandson, William Mayne, died in 1696, aged 110 years, and left issue, one son and two daughters. His son, John Mayne, predeceased his father. He married Margaret, sister of Captain Robert Anderson¹ of Glasgow, nephew by his mother of Captain Norville of the family of Boghall, both eminent merchants of St. Lucar in Spain,² and left two sons and one daughter, viz., William, who succeeded his grandfather in Cambus, and Edward, who in early life became assistant to his maternal uncle, Captain George Anderson, merchant in Lisbon, to whose business he eventually succeeded; and Catherine, who was married to James Burn, merchant and bailie in Stirling. Edward Mayne of Powhouse subsequently acquired, also by purchase, the adjoining lands of Logie. He got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, 1731, of the lands of Powis, Logie, etc. He became the possessor of a large fortune, which it is said he judiciously apportioned among his numerous relatives. His lands of Powis and Logie he bequeathed, subject to the liferent of his brother, William Mayne, in Cambus, to his nephew, Edward Mayne, second son of the said William Mayne. His nephews, John Mayne and Edward Burn, eldest sons of his brother and sister respectively, succeeded him as merchants in Lisbon. He also bequeathed 600 merks to the poor of the Parish of Logie. Edward Mayne died unmarried in 1743, and was succeeded by his nephew, Edward Mayne, in March of that year.

Edward Mayne (nephew), took under a nomination of heirs by his uncle, dated 25th May, 1740. His father, William Mayne, who resided at Logie and died in 1740, was three times married, first to Eupham Christie, second

¹ Douglas' *Baronage*.

² In the church of Tullibody is the following mural memorial:—"To the pious memory of that renowned patriot, and patron of charity, Robert Anderson, merchant in St. Lucar, born in the Green of Tullibody, who left to the poor of this place fifty pound sterling. He dyed the day of February, 1712. He also left fifty pound sterling to the poor of Alloa.

" In Portugal at Lisbon dyed
His birth and burial being so remote
It was a wonder that he left to us a groat
He left no children of his proper breed
But left his means adopted sons to feed
The triumphant trophies of his charity
Run parallel to all eternity.

" Richard Main, his nephew and heir, erected this monument."

to Helen Galbraith, of the family of Balgair, and grand-daughter by the mother of Sir Philip Musgrove, Bart., Northumberland; and third to Helen Stark of Kellermont.¹ It was said of him that "the cradle rocked for 50 years." Edward Mayne married Janet, daughter of James Henderson of Westertown of Airthrey, and by her, who died in April, 1774, had issue:—

James, his successor.

Edward, merchant in Lisbon.

He conveyed Powis to his son, therein designed "Capt. James Mayne, of H.M. 57th Regiment of Foot," by disposition, dated 3rd September, 1774, and died in June, 1777.

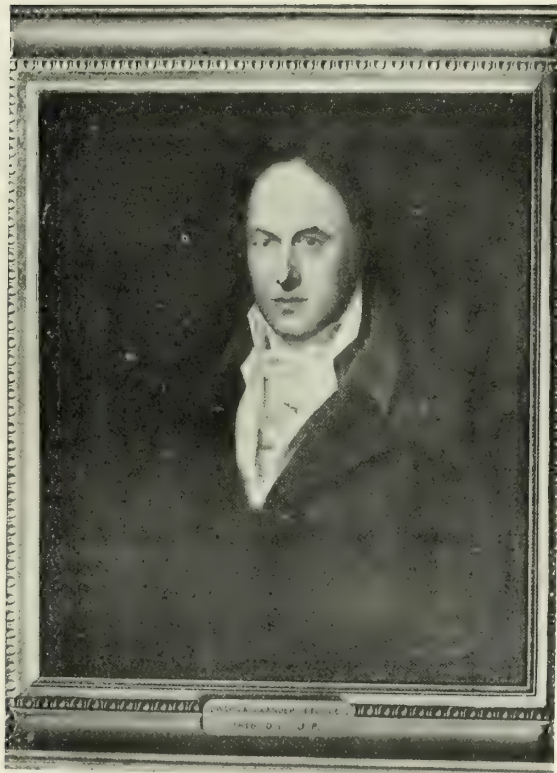
James Mayne, Major in the 37th Regiment of Foot, married, in February, 1781, Mary Crawford. By her, who died in November, 1787, he had one daughter, Helen Elphinstone Mayne, born 22nd July, 1783. She died at St. Helier, Jersey, 1st October, 1863. By disposition, dated 9th April, 1806, James Mayne conveyed Powis to Charles accountant in Edinburgh, as trustee for his creditors. In this deed, Edward Mayne, Esq., of Lisbon, brother of the trustee, is mentioned as a creditor. By disposition, dated 26th June, 1806, Mr. and Mr. Mayne sold and disposed Powis to Duncan Glassford, Esq., of Tillicoultry, who, by disposition and assignation, dated 14th April, 1808, disposed it to Edward Alexander, residing in Stirling, who purchased the lands for £26,500. Major James Mayne died at Powis, and was buried in Logie.

[The following is an account of the Maynes, given by Mr. John Ramsay of Ochertyre:—"There was an old house at Powis which resembled that of Newton. It formerly belonged to Stirling of Herbertshire,² from whom it was acquired by William Mayne in Cambus for his second son, Edward. He got the money from his brother Edward, who was an eminent merchant at Lisbon.³ This gentleman acted a sensible, generous part towards his relations in Scotland. To some of them he gave liberally in his own

¹ Sister of Mr. John Stark, minister of Lecropt, 1726-1773.

² "I have heard Newton say Powis was liferented by a lady who had other two jointures. Having lived to a very great age, upon her death a lock was put on her coffin, and keys sent to the three fiars."

³ "Mr. Abercromby says that Robert Anderson, the founder of the family, was born in a house behind the Kirk of Tullibody. It seems he would not submit to sit upon the black stool for having got a girl with child; whereupon he ran away and went to sea. After a variety of adventures, he became a shipmaster, and afterwards settled at St. Lucar, in Spain, as a merchant. He sent over for Edward Mayne, son of John Mayne in Cambus, who married his sister. The latter afterwards removed to Lisbon."



EDWARD ALEXANDER OF POWIS.

time;¹ others he introduced into business; and he left a large sum of money to be divided after his death among the rest, in shares sufficient to make them easy and independent. William was a pleasant, worthy, intelligent countryman, and lived all along in great familiarity with the neighbouring gentry. After leaving Cambus, he dwelt for some time at Logie, which he purchased from one Forrester. He was four times married, and had a very numerous offspring, some of whom rose high in the great world. Died about the year 1740.

“In 1746 or 1747, his son, Edward, built a modern house at Powis in place of the old one. Though his policy was very limited, on account of the richness of the ground, he had the merit, at an early period, of dressing up his doors neatly and airily. He was an honourable, well-intentioned man, of unbounded philanthropy. His abuse of words,² joined to a *naïveté* peculiar to himself, made his friends sometimes smile, without lessening their esteem. In 1745, he commanded a company of Seceders; and as he acted from principle in taking it up, so he showed good sense and humanity in laying down his commission.³ He was an excellent magistrate, for, as he had no by-views, he feared not the face of man in doing his duty. His reasonings were sometimes lame, but his rectitude was above suspicion.⁴ For a number of years

¹ “Whilst William lived at Cambus, his brother used yearly to send him over from Lisbon a hogshead of white wine, and a parcel of sweetmeats. The former stood near the fire and was drunk out of bickers, and the latter was given to the ploughmen for *kitchen*. One day a fellow, chewing sweetmeats, was heard saying, ‘This is excellent, but indeed my teeth *lair* in it.’ (It is impossible to define the Scots word ‘kitchen’ by any English equivalent. ‘Relish’ comes nearest to express its meaning, but it is not comprehensive enough. ‘Kitchen’ includes anything that may make the staple articles of food, such as bread, meat, or potatoes, more palatable. To ‘lair’ is to sink as in a bog.)”

² “One day, at a justice of peace court, a number of people were fined, at the instance of Ireland, the stampmaster, about yarn, linseed, etc. After the business was over, Mr. Mayne interceded for some of the delinquents, who, he alleged, had transgressed from ignorance. ‘Oh,’ said Ireland, very petulantly, ‘you are now *functus*.’ ‘*Functus*, fellow!’ answered Mr. Mayne, in a rage, ‘do you say I stink?’ and kicked him downstairs.”

³ “After Culloden, General Blakeney sent for him and the other militia captains, and said it was the Duke’s desire that they should continue in arms and apprehend the straggling rebels. ‘General,’ said Mr. Mayne, ‘whilst the rebels threatened our constitution in Church and State, I opposed them at the hazard of my life and fortune; but now they are dispersed, I will retire to my farm. Let the gentlemen of the army, that are paid for it, apprehend the unhappy rebels. I might fall in with some of my neighbours, and I would not hurt a neighbour for the world.’”

⁴ “The late Lord Cathcart, having expressed a wish that the justices, after doing their business, might go home to dinner, ‘My lord,’ said Mr. Mayne, before anybody else could speak, ‘I am against that proposition. We sometimes differ in court, and if we parted immediately, a rash word, uttered in the heat of debate, might rankle. Whereas, when we dine

he was indefatigable with regard to the statute work upon the highroads. In short, no man ever made a better use of the talents intrusted to his charge.”¹

Edward Alexander, eldest son of James Alexander, merchant in and Provost of Stirling, by his wife, Euphemia Mayne, widow of James Henderson of Westertown of Airthrey, was concerned in the Stirling Banking Company, and on its failure, conveyed Powis to Alexander Smith of Glassingall, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the Stirling Banking Company, of which he was a partner, by disposition, dated 16th March, 1827; and ultimately Gideon Colquhoun, merchant in London, as cautioner in a composition arrangement acquired right to the lands. This was the reason why Major John Henderson, Edward's second son, succeeded to his uncle, Dr. Henderson, and took the name of Henderson on his succession to Westertown of Airthrey, which estate would have gone to Sir James E. Alexander, the eldest son; but Dr. Henderson thought he would have been provided for by succeeding to his father's estate of Powis.

The mansion-house of Powis, part of Powis farm, Manorneuck farm and the superiorities of Craigmill, were disposed to Mr. Thomas Buchanan, second son of John Buchanan of Arnprior, Perthshire, H.E.I.C.S., by Mr. Colquhoun's commissioners, by disposition dated 2nd and 3rd May, 1833. The remainder of Powis farm was disposed by Mr. Colquhoun to Edward Alexander by disposition, dated 13th June, 1835. Mr. Edward Alexander's eldest son, Sir James Edward Alexander, completed his title by service in May, 1837. He disposed the southmost portion of his part of Powis to Mr. Buchanan, and the north lot to George Lord Abercromby, by disposition dated 13th and 24th December, 1839.²

Thomas Buchanan, formerly Superintendent of Marines at Bombay, married Catherine Abercromby, youngest daughter of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who died 7th May, 1841. He died 12th May, 1842, and was buried in the

together and take a social glass, our hearts open to each other, and we mellow into friends.' At another time the late Clackmannan and a collector of the customs being brought before the justices for triple chaise-duties, nobody cared to speak, till at last Mr. Mayne said, 'Collector, it is a shame to you, who have a handsome income from Government, not to pay your taxes. As for my friend Clackmannan, he and I are half-pay officers (on opposite sides). When we get our arrears, we will pay our taxes punctually. Every morning I pray I may do some good through the day; if ever you pray, it is for a seizure.' The penalties were waived."

¹ *Scotland and Scotsmen of the Eighteenth Century*, Vol. II., pp. 123-125.

² George Ralph Baron Abercromby executed a deed of excambion, dated 16th December, and registered in the Register of Entails, 19th December, 1845, by which lands of Powis were brought under entail and a portion of Airthrey freed.



SIR JAMES E. ALEXANDER, OF WESTERTON.

east end of the old church of Logie, where are also interred his two sons, Ralph Abercromby Buchanan, R.N., who died 26th November, 1855, and Alexander Buchanan, formerly H.M. 79th Regiment of Highlanders, who died 18th December, 1855.

Thomas Buchanan obtained the liferent of the lands of Newton, Doune, with the fee to his son John, both of Powis, from Miss Grizzel Kinninmond Edmondston, the last of the Edmondston family, by her settlement dated 4th July, 1852.

John Buchanan, eldest son of Thomas, succeeded to the estate of Powhouse on the death of his father in 1842, and sold the estate of Newton on 4th November, 1858, to the late John Campbell, merchant in Glasgow, who changed the name to Inverardoch. John Buchanan, in early life, entered the Honourable East India Company's Service, and spent many years in Bombay. After his return home, he resided for some time at Newton, Perthshire, to which estate he succeeded on the death of his cousin, Miss Edmondstone,¹ the last representative of the family of Newton, and subsequently for many years at Powis House, where he died on 18th March, 1891, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He was a gentleman of considerable culture, and of extensive reading and reflection on a great variety of subjects; while his most amiable character and genial courtesy endeared him in a high degree to all who had the happiness to enjoy his acquaintance. He was known as a kind landlord and a steady, private friend. Mr. Buchanan married, in 1837, Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Nimmo, of the Honourable East India Company's Service at Bombay, who died at Powis House, on 9th April, 1892, by whom he left issue, five sons and two daughters. Their sons, John A. Buchanan and Francis C. Buchanan, succeeded to the estate of Powis, and now hold it.

¹The following from the *Reg. Mag. Sig.* refer to the Edmondstones of Newton:—1539, Feb. 4. "The King granted letters of legitimation to James Edmondstoun bastard, son natural of the deceased William Edmondstoun of Duntreith, Knight."

1538, Jan. 20. "The King hath set in feuferme to his own familiar Servitor, James Edmondstoun, son natural of the deceased William Edmondstoun of Duntreith, Knight, the lands of Newtown of Doune, in the Stewartry of Menteith, County of Perth, extending in fermes, grassums, dues, etc., to 6 merks money and 5 chalders of oats: to be held by the said James and his heirs male, whom failing, to the senior heir female without division: to be paid annually to the King's mother and after her decease, to the King, 6 merks, 4 shillings and 5 chalders of oats, and a duplicate of the said fermes at the entry of heirs: Also to erect a Mansion with policies. Moreover, he hath revoked the charter of feuferme of the lands above designed formerly granted to James Stewart, Captain of Doune."

1540, Nov. 17. The King granted to "his familiar Servitor, James Edmondstoun brothergerman of William Edmondstoun of Duntreith, 5 merks of the 10 merks of the lands of Westir Rowis, cum principali Manerie et orto earundem." In 1544 the Queen confirmed said grant to him and his wife, Mariote Forester.

POWIS OR POWHOUSE.

Abbey of Cambuskenneth before the Reformation.

Alexr. Kalendar, 1480.

Thomas Calendar, 1492.

Robert Calendar, 1494.

John Callendar, 1557.

Robert Callendar, 1561.

David Balfour, before 1564. ("Margt Crumby, spouse of David Balfour of Powis," 1564.)—*House of Alexander*, Vol. I.

David Balfour, 1599-1607.

Thomas Ewing, 1607.

John Ewing, before 1629.

Alexander Stirling, 1629-1636.

Mary Stirling (daughter), 1636-1637.

James Stirling, 1637-1638.

John Stirling, 1638-1653.

William Stirling, 1653-1678.

George Stirling, 1678-1706.

William Stirling, 1706-1729.

Edward Mayne, 1729-1743.

Edward Mayne (nephew), 1743-1774.

James Mayne (son of last), 1774-1806.

Duncan Glassford, 1806-1808.

Edward Alexander, 1808-1827.

Do., part of, 1827-1835.

Sir James E. Alexander, 1835-1839.

Thomas Buchanan, 1839-1842.

John Buchanan, 1842-1891.

John A. Buchanan and F. C. Buchanan, 1891.

CHAPTER IX.

MANOR (KING'S POWHOUSE).

THE Lands of Manor or King's Powhouse lie south of the village of Blairlogie, and extend to the banks of the river Forth. The old mansion, situated beside the Pow, and close to the river, was entire in 1850,¹ and a sketch of it may be seen in Mr. J. S. Fleming's interesting book on the *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*. According to Mr. Fleming, "it is an example of the Scottish baronial style of the second period. A coat of arms hewn on a stone above the entrance through the tower, contains the initials of Robert Callander and his wife (R. C. and M. R.), and the date 1572. It had then begun to fall into ruin, and now consists of a mere fragment of the west gable and a few stones of the side walls.

"The mansion, a single house in depth, consisted of a main building and wing running on same lines with it, formed of regular ashlar courses of free-stone, was 50 feet by 18 feet in breadth (the wing a little less), and had walls $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and gables 3 feet thick. The east wall verged on the Pow, up to which the tide flows (navigable at high water for very small vessels), and close to the well known broad Manor Ford over the Forth. The windows (soles, jambs, and lintels) are all deeply splayed and arched internally. The large fireplace, with its moulded lintel, 7 feet by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, has a circular recess like a *piscina* entirely inside on the right hand of the north jamb. The ruined dove-cot, the invariable accompaniment of such mansions, stands a few yards westward, and both are now left isolated in the midst of a field of ploughed land." The stone, with coat of arms, is to be found at Manor farm, the tenants of which are Mrs. Peat and her son, Alexander.

The Manor Ford, above referred to, dates back to the times of the Roman invasion. Some years ago the remains of a Roman causeway could be traced, leading south to Manor Ford, where there was a *castellum*, which was removed about one hundred and twenty years ago. This fact indicates that there has been little alteration on the bed of the Forth since the period of the Romans.

Long before this time, however, the adjoining carse must have been submerged by the sea. In boring for minerals at the foot of the Abbey

¹ See *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, by J. S. Fleming, F.S.A. (Scot.). Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1902, p. 130.

Craig, on the south side, the bottom of the clay or silt was not reached at the depth of 700 feet, showing that an immense gulf had existed there at the time when the sea submerged the level lands in the district. This is probably the greatest depth at which clay has been found in any part of Britain. Westward, at Cornton, rock was struck at the depth of 200 feet, and northwards, towards Keir, at about 40 feet. From this, it may be supposed that the ocean did not extend further than to the bank of Keir. It is impossible to assign a date to that submersion of the carse lands, but from the fact that a piece of deer's horn, in the shape a perforated lance or harpoon, was found, along with the skeleton of a whale, in 1819, in a field near the Cross Roads at Logie, it must have been at a very remote period, and long preceding the advent of the Romans in Britain. This skeleton, termed a *balaenoptera* by Professor Owen, was found embedded in the soft blue silt, under the strong adhesive clay which forms the crust of this part of the carse of Stirling, at about the depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface, and 22 feet higher than the pitch of the highest stream tides of the Forth. "It was 72 feet in length, and lay nearly east and west, the head being in the easterly direction. The bones, though a little disjointed, lay on the whole in regular order, and had suffered little from decay, the jawbones only excepted. Some of the ribs were 10 feet in length. Beside the skeleton lay a perforated lance or harpoon of deer's horn, which may have deprived the animal of life. Both the fossil remains and the attendant relique were, by the instructions of Sir Robert Abercromby, carefully preserved and deposited in the Natural History Museum of the University of Edinburgh."¹

Dr. Milne Home, in his *Firth of Forth* (p. 115) states, "But there is evidence to show that even lower down than Drip, the Romans had a road across the Forth, and a fortlet or castellum, where, of course, the depth of the sea, before the last change of levels, must have been many feet greater. Between Stirling and Alloa, there is the ford of Manor, at which place remains of a Roman building, and also of a road, were visible when the Old Statistical Account of the parish was written. I see from my notes, dated September, 1863, that I then met an old man who had farmed land in the Borough Muir, situated on the south side of the river, opposite to the Abbot's Craig. He told me that he remembered this old building at the Manor ford, and also a causeway of large flagstones, with a ditch on each side on the north bank of the river, near the ford. It was probably on a continuation of this road that the milestone was found, near the east lodge of Airthrey Castle, bearing the

¹ *A Week at Bridge of Allan*, by Charles Rogers, F.S.A. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, p. 177.

letters T. V., which was supposed to indicate that the road had been made in Vespasian's time. Some years ago a Roman sword was fished out of the river, a little way below the Manor ford. Several spear or javelin heads were also discovered lying under stones at the foot of the Abbot's Craig, near where the road leading to the Manor ford probably passed. Now, if the Romans really had a road across the Forth at this place, and also a fortress, it is quite absurd to suppose that the sea level was then 25 feet higher than now; because in that case, both road and fortress must have been covered by sea at all times of the tide." But, as we have seen, the period of the higher level is much anterior to the Romans.

The estate of Manor was in the possession of the family of Callander during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Robert Callander was, in 1502, proprietor not only of Manor, but also of Lipnoch and Ashentruill on the eastern slopes of Dunmyat, in Menstrie Glen. This gentleman held a position of some consequence at the Courts of James IV. and V., and appears frequently as a witness to the King's signature of charters executed at Stirling Castle. He witnessed an instrument of division in favour of Alexander Lord Hume, of the lands of Innerallone, 3rd October, 1514; also a contract between Sir John Stirling of Keir, and John Kinross of Kippenross, 10th April, 1516.¹ These lands, along with Logie, Blairlogie, Cornton, etc., formed the barony of Cornton, and were held off Dame Anna Bisset, Lady Harden (superioress), as heiress of Lord Dirleton. They were held of the Crown, being formerly possessed by the nuns of North Berwick.²

"A somewhat awkward family episode," says Mr. J. S. Fleming,³ "is recorded as occurring in 1509, wherein Robert Callander's daughter, Isabella, supplanted Jean Elphinston, a daughter of Lord Elphinston, who was betrothed to James Kinross. A bond of contract for the fulfilment of the marriage between them was entered into by their respective fathers, John Kinross and Lord Elphinston, the former pledging his mill of Kippenross for the due implement of the marriage contract by his son. For the slight to Lady Jean, a feud may have ensued between the two families. Whether the provision of the bond was exacted and the mill forfeited, history does not say; but on the part of the Callander family this feud seems healed by the marriage of Robert Callander, a son, to Katherine Elphinston, another daughter. On 3rd January, 1525, both he and Katherine obtain a charter of confirmation from James V. of the lands of Manor, wherein they are described as 'com-

¹ *Stirlings of Keir*, pp. 300, 306.

² *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, p. 133.

³ *Ibid.*

monly called the Kingis Pullis'; and on 8th August, 1528, James V., with consent of his mother, Queen Margaret, confirms to 'Robert Callander de Maner¹ et Katherine Elphinston, lands of Halls of Erth, etc., and lands and village of Skeoch, to which she had succeeded and brought to him.'

"On her husband's death, Katherine Elphinston, on 25th August, 1542, being designed as spouse of *the late* Robert Callander, is confirmed by the King in liferent, and her son, Alexander Callander, in fee, in the lands of Delangry and Westerton of Bothkennar; and by another charter at the same time, the King confirms the widow further in liferent, and another son, James Callander, in fee, of her lands in Airth. In a further Crown charter, dated 1568, a Walter Callander, as witness to the King's signature, is designed as brother-german to Robert Callander de Manor; and on 7th February, 1586, in a charter by the commendator of Culross Abbey to him (Walter) of the lands of Bordie, he is designed as brother-german of *the late* Robert Callander de Manor.²

"From these writs, the family of old Robert Callander apparently consisted of four sons—Robert, Alexander, James, and Walter. Robert succeeded at his father's death, about 1542, to Manor, and died previous to 1581.³ Alexander, as second son, was the heir of his mother, but she divided her dower lands between him and his brother, James, as above, reserving her liferent. Walter got Bordie (in Fifeshire) evidently under another deed. Since writing the above, we have formal authentic evidence of this by letter

¹The site of Robert Callander of Manor's Stirling Ludging is ascertained from an Instrument granted by the Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community of Stirling, on 28th February, 1536-7, in augmentation of the patrimony of the altar of Saint Katherine the martyr, in the parish church of Stirling, by gifts of the common waste land situated near the church on the north side of the choir. This waste land lay "between the stile of the passage leading to the north entrance of the said choir on the south side, on the one part, and the tenement of Robert Callander of Manor on the said north side, on the other part."—*Charters, Burgh of Stirling*, p. 77. This waste ground and tenement were acquired and incorporated by John sixth Earl of Mar, in the site upon which his mansion was erected in 1570, at the head of Broad Street.

²From *Retours*, Linlithgow, we have—1574, James Callander heir of George Callander in 3½ bovatis of Newtown of Bothkennar. 1607, Alexander Callander, portioner of Halls of Airth, heir of his father James Callander, in a tenement in burgh of Stirling, and of 7 acres of burghmuir of Stirling. 1611, Alexander Callander, heir of John Callander his father, in Westertown of Bothkennar. 1637, John Callander, heir of James Callander his father, in Newton of Bothkennar. 1656, John Callander heir of John Callander his father in do. 1686, Alex^r Callander, heir of Alexander Callander his father in Westerton of Bothkennar.

³From *Retours*, Stirling, we have—1556, Robert Callendar of Lupnocht and Lessintrule. 1609, Robert Callendar of Manor heir of John Callendar of Manor in Lupnocht and Eschintrule. *Note.*—In the *Stirling Protocols* (1513-96), Andrew Callendar is given as son and heir of the deceased Robert Callander of Manor (1542), and mention is made of James, his brother.



CALLANDER STONE, MANOR.

of redemption, dated 28th July, 1576, and a deed, dated 11th May, 1581. By the former, a Michael Gilbert, goldsmith, acknowledges that 'ane honorable man, Robert Kallendar of ye Maner,' has infest him in annual rent of ten merks, to be 'uplifted and tane of ye said lands of Maner'; and by the other his wife is designed 'ane honerabill woman, Margaret Reid, relict of umquhill rob. Callander of Manner,' he having died betwixt these dates. This letter of redemption of a wadset is of interest as describing a very ancient custom of redemption. Here it is specified to be made by payment of 100 merks 'at the kirk of Stirling,' and failing Gilbert's compareance to receive it there, to be consigned in the hands of the 'Provost, Baillies, and Deacons of the Gild of Stirling,' who were lawfully appointed to receive it and discharge the burden. It is possible this debt was incurred to defray part of the costs of the erection of the mansion four years previously.

"This mansion seems, therefore, to have been built by Robert Callander, the son, whose initials, with those of his wife, Margaret Reid, and the date of erection, 1572, appear on the coat of arms. The coat of arms contains on the dexter side that of 'Callendar of Meyners' (Pout's MS.), sable, a bend betwixt six billets *Or*, and the initials R. C.; and on the sinister side that of *Read*, a buck's head erased *Sa* bisantee, and initials M. R. This is the special crest of Read of Kingstead, Norfolk, and the lady may be of that family.¹

"Robert Callander, the son, dying without issue, a nephew, John,² succeeded, probably by entail, to Lupnoch, Lessentruill, and Manor; and at his death [February, 1567] his son, Robert, succeeded thereto,³ and also to the said lands of Kingis Po House, which were, with other lands in Polmont,

¹ Reid of Barra, Aberdeen, has *arms, az.*, a stag's head, erased, *or*. Margaret Reid was the daughter of David Reid of Ackinhead.—*Stirling Prot.* (1556-63).

² 4th April, 1547, John Callander of Maner.—*Stirling Prot.* (1513-96). On 21st December, 1543, John Callander of ye Manner redemit ane silver piece of xi unce wecht and ane chenze of gold of twa unce wecht and ane half fra Janet Croy and Alex. Atkin executors of umqll John Atkin laid in ward to hym be umqll Robt Callander of ye Manner of £24 4s., be ye payment of ye saide soum of his awin proper geir under probitation yat he myt have actions gains his faderis executors and all oyr^{is} having enteris with his moveable geir, etc.—*Stirling Prot.* (1543-77). He grants a lease for 9 years, on 7th February, 1545-6, to W^m Danskin, Margt Thomson, his wife, and John Alexander, Andrew and William, their sons, of that part of the Manner which they now occupy.—*Ibid.* John C., grandson of Robert C., was infest in Lupnoch and Lessentrule, 4th May, 1557, as heir of his grandfather.—*Ibid.* (1533-63).

³ On 8th July, 1562, Elizabeth Symmervall, relict of John Callander in the Maner, and Thomas Arnott, now her spouse, raises an action against Robert Callander, nephew and heir of the deceased Robert Callander of Maner. Andrew C. of Bordie is one of his curators.—*Stirling Town Court Book*, 1560-66. Andrew C. of Bordie married Margaret Hamilton.—*Stirling Prot.*, 1556-63.

described as situated in the Regality of the Monastery of the Holy Cross, near Edinburgh.

“ Dame Anna Bisset pledged the superiority of the Barony of Cornton, including Manor, Polehouse, Logie, and Blairlogie, in warrandice of her conveyance of the lands of Dirleton.”¹

In 1572-3, the feu-duty of Manor, belonging to Robert Callander, is granted to Michael Gardner, Master of Ordnance in Stirling Castle.² On 27th January, 1574-5, the testament of John Callander of Manor, who died February, 1567, is given up by Walter and Isabella Callander, his brother and sister.³

Robert Callander of Manor was succeeded by John Callander of Manor, whose testament is recorded 27th January, 1574-5; and on 21st August, 1601, there is the testament of John Callander of Manor.⁴ Walter Callander, brother-german of the deceased Robert Callander of Manor, is a witness on 4th November, 1579.⁵ He is also mentioned on 25th October, 1582.⁶ James Callander, brother-german of Robert Callander of Manor, is a witness to a charter, on 11th December, 1610.⁷ The last of the name⁸ who owned Manor is Robert Callander, brother of last mentioned James, who, on 29th August, 1616, granted a charter of the Kingis-Powhouse *alias* Manor to Mr. John Rollock, advocate, before the Lords of Council and Session, and Christina Justice, his spouse, on the resignation of Robert Kalendar of Manor, with consent of James Callander, his brother.⁹

Before 1622, the lands of Manor were held by Alexander Menteith of Manor, who appeared before the Presbytery of Dunblane on 17th October in that year, and denied the paternity of a child borne by one Katharine Herene, daughter of “Captane Patrik Herene,” who appeared before the Presbytery

¹ J. S. Fleming's *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, p. 133-136.

² *Ex. Rolls*, xx. p. 87.

³ *Edinburgh Test.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Polmaise Charters.*

⁶ *Stirling Prot.*

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁸ Several of the descendants of the Callander family continued to live in the parish of Logie and in the vicinity of Manor. From the Register of Burials we find:—“1696, Aug. 23rd, Alexr. Callender in the parish of Stirling. 1699, May 5th, Isobel Callender in Manner. 1706, Aug. 3rd., Marrion Callender. 1708, Sept. 16th, Robert Callendar in Manner. 1709, Feb. 8th, Robert Callender in Gogar. 1713, Feb. 3rd., ‘a son of the Laird of Manner’s.’ 1716, March 24th, child of William Callender’s in Mannour. 1724, Jan. 18th, Janet Callender in Pliverburn. 1724, April 9th, ‘a lass of Wm. Calender’s in Mannour.’ 1726, Sept. 4th, James Callender in Blackgrange. 1739, May 30th, child of John Callender’s in Blackgrange. 1739, Sept. 26, Janet Callender in Mainour. 1745, Nov. 3rd., Robert Callender. 1749, Nov. 20, William Callender. 1761, Nov. 11, ‘Buried Margt. Callendar, spouse of Jas. Henderson in Blair.’ 1766, Dec. 18, Janet Callendar in Blackgrange. 1777, Mar. 22, Agnes Callendar, Relict of John Henderson, late in Blackdub. 1778, May 1, Isable Callendar, relict of . . . Ker, late in Taylortown, aged 50.

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

craving baptism to his daughter's child, "and the bretherine hes ordanit the barne to be baptized this day efternone." The evidence was apparently against Maner, who subsequently was privy to the woman leaving the district. From Alexander Menteith the lands of Manor passed to the family of Dundas. The charter was dated 19th November, 1628, in favour of Mr. George Dundas of Stanyhill, on resignation of Mr. Alex. Menteith of Maner, and Margaret Colvill, his spouse.

I. The first of this family to possess "the lands and barony of King's Powes, *alias* Mannor," was the said Mr. George Dundas, second son of David Dundas of Duddingston, whose grandfather, William Dundas, was the younger son of Sir William Dundas of Dundas, and was living in the year 1494.

George Dundas of Manour had been bred a lawyer, and being a man of parts and knowledge, he became prominent in his profession, and acquired several estates. He got a charter under the Great Seal, *Magistro Georgio Dundas, filio quondam Davidis Dundas de Dudingston, terrarum de Smiddiehill*, etc., dated 19th July, 1625. He obtained a charter of the lands and barony of King's Powes, *alias* Manour, in Perthshire, dated 19th November, 1628, which last continued to be the chief title of this family.

He afterwards got a charter, *Magistro Georgio Dundas de Manour, annui redditus duodecim centum mercarum levan. annuatim de terris de Tulliallan*, etc., in Perthshire, dated 20th July, 1633.¹

He was appointed High Sheriff for the County of Linlithgow, by a commission, under the Great Seal, from the King, dated 20th September, 1637. Though he was sincerely attached to the interest of the royal family, yet he was long employed by the Parliament, and was made one of the committee in 1640; one of the commissioners to England for the Uxbridge treaty, 16th July, 1644; one of the new commissioners for planting of kirks, 24th July, that same year; one of the committee of estates; and one of the committee for bringing in public money, in March, 1645; one of the commissioners for selling malignants' estates, in 1646; and one of the commissioners of excise, in 1647.

However, as he was known to be well affected to the King, he was chosen a member for the Duke of Hamilton's loyal Parliament in 1648, and adhered firmly to the loyalists ever after, on which account his estate was sequestered for several years during the usurpation, and he suffered many other hardships. He married Margaret, daughter of William Livingston of West Quarter, by whom he had one son, John, his heir, and six daughters. George Dundas died in 1658, and was succeeded by his only son,

¹ *Douglas Baronage.*

II. JOHN DUNDAS of Manour, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Hamilton of Kilbrackmont, by whom he had two sons and one daughter—(1) Ralph, his heir: (2) John, who acquired the lands of Wester-Bogie in Fife, and married Elizabeth, sister of Mr. Ferguson of Raith, but died without issue. John Dundas died in 1711, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. RALPH DUNDAS of Manour, who married Helen, daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet,¹ physician to King Charles II., King James VII., King William, and Queen Anne, by whom he had three sons, and four daughters—

1. John Dundas of Manour.
2. Dr. Thomas Dundas, baptised 20th April, 1705,² physician in Alloa, who married Jean, daughter of Mr. James Freebairn, descended of the Freebairns of Basyth, and had two sons and two daughters.
3. Robert, baptised 30th March, 1708.³
4. Ralph, baptised 29th April, 1709,⁴ bred a merchant, and married Mary, daughter of Mr. William Berry, merchant in Edinburgh, by whom he had several children. He died in 1789, leaving issue—(a) Ralph, Captain in the Royal Navy, died unmarried. (b) David, physician to His Majesty, George III., was created a Baronet, 22nd May, 1815. He married Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, Esquire, of Richmond, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. (c) James, Clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Graham of Airth, and had issue.
5. Elizabeth, unmarried.
6. Mary, baptised 22nd January, 1703,⁵ married to George Abercromby of Tullibody, Esquire, and had a numerous issue, including Sir Ralph Abercromby Burnet, d.s.p., 1792, and Sir Robert, K.B., died 1827. Their eldest daughter, Helen, married Robert Bruce of Kennet, and their second, Colonel Edmonston of Newton.
7. Janet, baptised 14th February, 1704,⁶ was married first, to James Don of Bonyside, Sheriff Clerk of Stirling; secondly, to Captain James Campbell, and had issue to both.

¹ She was sister of Bishop Burnet.

² The witnesses at his baptism were the Lairds of Tullibody and Logie, and the minister was Mr. Henry Robin.—*Logie Register*.

³ The witnesses were the Laird of Tullibody and John Dundas, brother to the Laird of Maner.—*Ibid*.

⁴ The witnesses were the Laird of Tullibody and Mr. James Forrester, Laird of Logie.—*Ibid*.

⁵ The witnesses were Doctor Johnstoune and Mr. James Forrester, Laird of Logie.—*Ibid*.

⁶ The witnesses were Mr. James Forrester, Laird of Logie, and John Forman.

8. Anne, baptised 18th September, 1706,¹ was married to James Ramsay of Ochertyre, near Stirling, to whom she had two sons—*John*, of Ochertyre, and author of *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*; and *Ralph*, a Captain in the Army.
9. —, married first, Mr. Campbell, and secondly, Mr. Aiken of Woverhampton.

Ralph Dundas died in 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John.²

IV. JOHN DUNDAS of Manor, succeeded his father, in 1729, and entailed the lands of Manor in 1754, with consent of his eldest son, Ralph Dundas, afterwards General Ralph Dundas, who succeeded to the property. He married first Anne, daughter of John Murray of Polmaise, Esquire, and secondly, Agnes, daughter of John Haldane of Lenrick, Esquire, in 1780. From the deed of entail, particulars of which follow, it appears that John Dundas left five sons—Ralph, Gilbert, William, James, and Thomas. These were all by the first marriage, and there was also an only daughter, Lillas, who died unmarried.

Mr. John Ramsay of Ochertyre, who died in 1814, in his *Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*,³ gives many particulars regarding Manour and his mother's father, Ralph Dundas, whom he describes as "a genteel, sensible man," who was also the proprietor of Airthrey. Ralph Dundas planted trees at Airthrey in the year 1716 or 1717, "but the hill was not planted till 1725." Mr. Ramsay says Manour or Kingspow House, part of the lordship of Stirling, was "feued by the Callenders about 1479. They held it 150 years, and are represented by Mr. Callender, Depute Clerk of Session." Airthrey is described by Mr. Ramsay as "a beautiful dry situation,⁴ preferable in many respects to Manour. Yet there a most hospitable, pleas-

¹ The witnesses were the Lairds of Tullibody and Powhouse.

² The contract of marriage, 26th Oct., 1728, between John Dundas of Maner, son of Ralph Dundas, elder of Maner, and Mrs. Anne Murray, second daughter of the deceased John Murray of Touchadam, with consent of James Murray, now of Touchadam, her brother-german, provides as follows: John Dundas obliges him to secure himself and his heirs male in the lands of King's Powhouse *alias* Maner, as also in the lands and barony of Airthrey. Maner is described as bounded by the lands of Powhouse on the west, the lands belonging to Mr. Robert Meldrum and the lands of Blackgrange on the north, and the Water of Forth on the south. The predecessor of Dundas in Airthrey was Charles, Earl of Hopetoun. The west part of the town and barony of Airthrey was feued by the deceased John Hope of Hopetoun to James Henderson, tenant there, and James Henderson, his son, 4th February, 1682, and Westerton is excepted from the provision in the marriage contract.—*Polmaise Charters*.

³ Edited by Alexander Allardyce, 2 Vols., published by William Blackwood & Sons, 1888.

⁴ He exchanged Airthrey for Stonehill, a little place within pistol-shot of Hopetoun House. The first Earl of Hopetoun tried every method to make his father sell it.

ant family lived long in much plenty and esteem. He (Ralph Dundas, the writer's grandfather) died in 1729, on which the old house was abandoned, the last Manour living either in Stirling or at Pathfoot till 1747, that he built a small snug house at Airthrey. Conscious of his ignorance of country affairs, he contented himself while there with making a kitchen-garden, and having a few acres in grass, without any corn farm, or adding to his father's small enclosures. He indeed spent the time, which other men devote to rural occupations, among his books. To the want of proper relish for a country life, rather than the extent of his debts, may be ascribed the rash sale of this sweet place to Captain Haldane. Let me here recall with pleasure, mingled with regret, the time I spent in my younger days at Airthrey with this good man (John Dundas, his uncle). His candour, meekness, and benevolence, his piety and spotless morals, commanded the esteem of all that knew him; whilst his cheerful sweet disposition,¹ joined to a great fund of anecdote, rendered him an agreeable instructive companion. He unhappily dipped too deep into polemical divinity, which, though it did not abate his charity towards those who were of a different opinion, exposed him in the decline of his faculties to the snares of Popish emissaries. He died in 1780, aged seventy-nine."

The following are the only entries of burials of the family of Dundas of Manor, recorded in the register of the churchyard of Logie:—

" Thomas Dundass, son to the Laird of Manner, -	6th July, 1702.
" A son of the Laird of Manner's, - - -	3rd Feb., 1713.
" Miss Liliass Dundass, daughter to John Dundas of Mannar (suddenly), - - - -	5th May, 1768.
" Robert Dundass, brother to John Dundas, Esquire, of Mannor (aged), - - - -	5th Aug., 1777.
" John Dundass, Esquire, of Manner (aged 80 and upwards), - - - -	11th Sept., 1780."

Note.—The last interment at Logie of members of the above family was, I have been informed, the widow of John Dundas of Manor—last mentioned in the above list—about the beginning of the nineteenth century.—W. T.

¹ Though a sober, almost an ascetic man, yet when he did take a glass, he was generally the merriest in company. John Stirling of Keir, who had a sort of magic in his conversation, was one of the very few who could bring him into that jovial frame. When they were both young men at Edinburgh, a plot was laid to engage Manour in a riot. Accordingly, a party being formed, they went to Dalkeith, where the glass went so freely round that he soon became frolicsome, and had a *démêlé* with Bailie Elphinston, who was going to commit him, had not Keir interposed. With great difficulty he was got back to Edinburgh, supported on his horse. Next morning Keir, with a grave face but much glee, began to recount his last night's adventures; when Manour in great confusion interrupted him, saying, "I am heartily ashamed of my behaviour; but say no more on that head, I have already asked the Almighty's pardon."—*Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century*, Vol. II., p. 115.

At Martinmas, 1753, John Dundas of Manor got 600 merks in loan from the Session of Lecropt at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £18 Scots yearly. He seems to have paid up his bill in 1760.

The earliest title in the possession of the representatives of the late Mr. John Dawson is a Crown Charter of Resignation in favour of Ralph Peter Dundas of Manor, dated in 1815, on which he was infeft in 1816.

The lands, in said charter, are described as follows, viz. :—

“*Totas et integras terras de Kingspowhouse alias Manner cum maneriei loco domibus aedificiis hortis lie byres kilns cimbis hortis hortariis outsettis insettis annexis connexis toftis croftis partibus pendiculis cum decimis tam rectoriis quam vicariis earund., una cum salmonum piscatione super aquam de Forth spectan. et pertinen. ad dict. terras de Kingspowhouse alias Manner, ac cum tali libertate et usu ejusdem qualem quondam Robertus Callender ejusque praedecessores de eadem temporibus praesentis habuerunt jacen. infra parochiam de Logie, et vicecomitatum de Perth, et bondat inter terras de Powhouse ex occidentali terras pertinen. ad Magistrum Robertum Meldrum et terras de Blackgrange ex orientali et boreali et aquam de Forth ex australi partibus.*”

It appears from said charter and later titles, that the lands were entailed in the year 1754, conform to Bond of Taillie and Procuratory of Resignation executed by John Dundas of Manner, with consent of Ralph Dundas, afterwards General Ralph Dundas, his eldest son, in favour of himself in liferent, and the said Ralph Dundas, and the heirs male of his body in fee; whom failing, Gilbert Dundas, second son of the entailer and the heirs male of the body of the said Gilbert Dundas; whom failing, William Dundas, third son of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said William Dundas; whom failing, James Dundas, fourth son of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said James Dundas; whom failing, Thomas Dundas, fifth and youngest son of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said Thomas Dundas; whom failing, the other heirs male to be procreated of the body of the entailer; whom failing, Dr. Thomas Dundas, physician in Alloa, immediate younger brother-german of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said Dr. Thomas Dundas; whom failing, Ralph Dundas, merchant in Edinburgh, youngest brother-german of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said Ralph Dundas, merchant in Edinburgh; whom failing, John Dundas of Wester Bogie, uncle of the entailer, and the heirs male of the body of the said John Dundas of Wester Bogie; whom failing, the heirs female of the bodies of the said substitutes as therein mentioned.

The said John Dundas and his eldest son, the said General Ralph Dundas, do not appear to have been infeft on the deed of entail; and in 1815,

Ralph Peter Dundas above named, eldest son of the said General Ralph Dundas, and grandson of the entailer, expedite a general service, as heir of entail, and completed his title by the Crown Charter of Resignation and infestment thereon, above mentioned.

The said Ralph Peter Dundas died, without issue, in June, 1828. The succession was then taken up by his cousin, James Dundas, of the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, North America, barrister-at-law. He was described in the special service and titles, expedite by him in the year 1829, as eldest son of the deceased John Dundas, Esq., merchant in Alexandria, North America, who was the eldest son of the deceased James Dundas, merchant in Philadelphia, who was fourth son of the said John Dundas of Manner (the maker of the entail).

It appears that the above-named James Dundas, barrister-at-law, was a domiciled citizen of the United States of America, born in America (in the year 1787), after the Treaty of Independence of 1783; that although his father was born in the British Dominions in America (in the year 1759), and his grandfather was born in Scotland (in the year 1734), both adhered to the United States after the treaty, and lived and died American citizens. In these circumstances, the Court of Session decided that James Dundas, the American barrister, was incapable, from alienage, of inheriting the entailed estate of Manor, and that his incapacity as an alien was not removed by the Statutes 4 George II., Cap. 21, and 13 George III., Cap. 21, or by the provisions of the American Treaty of 1794. The action, in which this question was tried, was raised in 1835 by the next heir of entail, viz. :—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas, in the East India Company's service, only son of the deceased Ralph Dundas, Captain in the service of the East India Company, sometime residing at Ranchrigg, near Edinburgh, thereafter at Southgate, in the county of Middlesex, who was the eldest son of the said deceased Doctor Thomas Dundas, physician in Alloa (one of the substitutes named in the entail), the immediate younger brother-german of the said John Dundas of Manner, maker of the entail. The maker of the entail was thus grand-uncle of the said Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas, the pursuer in said action.

In said action,¹ the Court of Session, on 16th November, 1839, decided in favour of the pursuer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dundas, by reducing and setting aside the title made up by the American barrister in 1829, and finding that the pursuer was entitled to make up titles as nearest heir of entail to the said Ralph Peter Dundas, who was infest in 1816. The defender appealed the case to the House of Lords, but before the appeal was heard, the

¹ The case is reported in *Dunlop*, Vol. II., p. 31.

pursuer died (in June, 1840). The pursuer's eldest son, Edward Thomas Dundas (afterwards in the military service of the East India Company on their Bengal establishment), came in his place. A compromise was ultimately made between Edward Thomas Dundas, with consent of his curators, and the American barrister, under which the appeal to the House of Lords was withdrawn, leaving Edward Thomas Dundas to make up a title to Manor, passing over the inept title made up by the defender. The Court, on 13th July, 1843, confirmed this compromise, and decreed accordingly. It was part of the compromise that Edward Thomas Dundas should not quarrel, or impugn, the leases granted by the defender to tenants, or any other acts of administration done by him in good faith during his possession and management of the estate.

In 1849, the said Edward Thomas Dundas made up his title by service, crown precept, and infeftment as heir of entail to the said Ralph Peter Dundas (who was infeft in 1816 as above mentioned), the grandson of John Dundas the entailer, who was great grand-uncle of the said Edward Thomas Dundas.

The said Edward Thomas Dundas was married to Louisa Anna Maria Barnard, daughter of Mordaunt Barnard, clerk, rector of Little Bardfield, County Essex. This lady is dead.

In 1875-76, the said Edward Thomas Dundas, under the authority of the Rutherford Act and relative Acts, disentailed Manor. His relatives mentioned in the disentail proceedings are—(1) Edward Mordaunt Ralph Dundas, his only son, born on 1st December, 1850; (2) Ralph Bristow Dundas, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army, his (Edward Thomas Dundas') only brother; and (3) Duncan Dundas, only son of the said Ralph Bristow Dundas.

The said Edward Thomas Dundas conveyed two portions of the estate to the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway Company, viz.:— $2\frac{335}{1000}$ acres in 1851, and $\frac{773}{1000}$ parts of an acre in 1857.

In 1877, the said Edward Thomas Dundas sold and conveyed the estate to Mr. John Dawson of Wellpark, Bridge of Allan, drysalter in Glasgow, conform to disposition, dated 30th November, 1877.

The description contained in Mr. Dawson's disposition is as follows:—

“All and Whole the lands of Kings Powhouse *alias* Manner or Manor with the Manor Place houses biggings yards byres kilns boats yards orchards outsetts insetts annexis connexis tofts crofts parts pendicles with the teinds as well parsonage as vicarage of the same: Together with the salmon fishing in the water of Forth pertaining and belonging to the said Lands of Kings Powhouse *alias* Manner and with such liberty and use thereof as unquhile Robert Callender and his predecessors had of old time bye past lying within the

Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Perth, and bounded betwixt the Lands of Powhouse on the west, the Lands belonging to Robert Meldrum, and the Lands of Blackgrange on the east and north, and the Water of Forth on the south parts, excepting always those portions of the said Lands and others taken by the Stirling and Dunfermline Railway Company for the purpose of their Railway and Works and which were conveyed by me (the said Edward Thomas Dundas) to the said Company."

The lands are held of the Crown, but the feu-duty is, with nearly all the Cornton lands, paid to the Earl of Mar, these having been gifted to his family by the Crown.

John Dawson of Manor, who was a native of the parish of Logie, became a successful drysalter in Glasgow. He built a fine residence in Bridge of Allan at Wellpark, where he resided until his death on 28th March, 1900. He married, in 1852, Janet, eldest daughter of James Bain, feuar in Blairlogie, and by her had three sons and four daughters:—

1. James, married Margaret Hutton, daughter of the late Robert Hutton, St. Andrews.
2. John Wright, married Sarah Finlay.
3. William, married Helen M'Gregor. Died 20th November, 1903.
4. Helen Miller, married in 1882, Robert Paterson, C.A. and Stockbroker, Glasgow, and has issue two sons, John and Gordon.
5. Janet, married in 1885, William Munro, Banker and Solicitor, Dunoon, who died in 1889, leaving issue one son, William, and two daughters, Janet and Helen.
6. Katherine.
7. Margaret Bryce.

Mrs. John Dawson possesses the estate in liferent.

MANOR OR KINGSPOWHOUSE.

Robert Callendar, 1479.

Robert Callendar, 1502-1525.

Robert Callendar, 1525-1542.

Robert Callendar, 1542-1556.

John Callendar, *gr.*, 1556-1567.

Robert Callendar, 1567-1574.

John Callendar, 1574-1601.

Robert Callendar, 1601-1616.

Alexander Monteith, 1622-1628.

George Dundas, 1628-1658.

John Dundas, 1658-1711.

Ralph Dundas, 1711-1729.

John Dundas, 1729-1780.

General Ralph Dundas, 1780-1815.

Ralph Peter Dundas, 1815-1828.

James Dundas (cousin), 1828-1839.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dundas, 1839-1840.

Edward Thomas Dundas, 1840-1877.

John Dawson, 1877-1900.

Mrs. John Dawson, 1900.

CHAPTER X.

LONGKERSE OF BLAIRLOGIE.

THIS property was conveyed in feu by James Spittell of Leuchat to William Faichney in Blairlogie, conform to feu charter, dated 9th July, 1722. The property is in said feu charter described as follows, viz. :—

“ All and Heall these twentie-two acres of land called the Longkerse of Blairlogie, last posesst be Finlay Rob, bounded betwixt the Lands belonging to the Laird of Manor on the south and east, the Lands posesst be John Cowie, James Dawson and Janet Burn tenants in Blair on the north, other Lands posesst be the saids John Cowie and James Dawson on the east and west parts, with the priviledges and pertinents belonging or known to belong to the said twenty two acres equall and proportionall with the other tenants and feuars of the said Lands of Blair, lying within the Parish of Logie and Sherifffdom of Perth (Reserving always to the said James Spittell, his heirs and successors, the coals, mines, mineralls and mettalls within the bounds of the Lands above disponed).”

The feu-duty is £84 Scots.

William Faichney was infest on said feu charter on 23rd July, 1722, but the instrument of sasine does not appear to have been recorded.

In 1745, the said William Faichney, with consent of Margaret Alexander, his spouse, conveyed said property (along with other properties), to Thomas Alexander, tenant in Manner, conform to disposition and assignation dated 15th November, 1745, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Perthshire at Dunblane, 1st April, 1751. This deed was testamentary, and did not take effect till William Faichney's death, which occurred on 20th March, 1751.

The conveyance to Thomas Alexander was burdened with legacies to sisters and other relatives of William Faichney, and to relatives of his wife, Margaret Alexander, and a legacy (of 150 merks), to the Kirk Session of Logie. Thomas Alexander was infest in 1751; and in 1754, he was entered by the superior, James Spittell of Leuchat, conform to charter of confirmation dated 8th July, 1754.

The said Thomas Alexander was married to Mary Legate (her designation not known). The only information which the papers disclose as to hi

family is as follows:—He had three sons, William, John, and James.¹ William Alexander, the eldest son, was married to Helen Burn (designation not known), and in his marriage contract, his father settled upon him “a competent portion of my means, and whereof he has discharged me.” This appears from the testamentary deed first mentioned in the next paragraph.

On 14th August, 1755, Thomas Alexander made provision for his two younger sons, John Alexander and James Alexander, and his wife, Mary Legate. He executed a testamentary deed conveying Longkerse to John Alexander, his second son, under burden of 50 merks Scots yearly to the said Mary Legate. He also executed a testamentary deed in favour of his younger son, James Alexander, conveying “All and hail these fourteen rigs of outfield land of Blairlogie commonly called the longland: As also these seven rigs of croftland called Demanor, and sicklike these houses and yairds in the town of Blair and Corn Barn yaird lying on the west side of the Burn, all lying in the Parish of Logie, and shire of Perth;” under burden of the liferent to the said Mary Legate of “that chamber in the east end of the principal house in Blair,” disposed by him to his son, James Alexander, and under burden of an annuity of £20 Scots to her. At the same time, Thomas Alexander granted a bond in favour of his wife, settling these provisions directly on her. When these deeds were executed, Thomas Alexander had ceased to be tenant of Manor, and was described as “late Tenant in Manor, now Feuar and Indweller in Blairlogie.”

In 1758, John Alexander, second son of Thomas Alexander, was married to Mary Harrower, second daughter of the deceased William Harrower of Hallercross.² A contract of marriage, dated 10th and 14th January, 1758, was executed by them, to which the husband's father, and the wife's brother, James Harrower of Hallercross, were also parties. By this contract, Thomas Alexander conveyed Longkerse to John Alexander, under reservation of his liferent, and of fifty merks Scots of liferent annuity to Mary Legate,³ his wife, and also reserving power in case of real and absolute necessity for his own personal use and behoof allenary, to contract one thousand merks of debt

¹ The family of Thomas Alexander, according to Parish Registers, is as follows:—(1) Margaret, born 26th July, 1722, died 1724; (2) William, born 13th Sept., 1724, married Helen Burn, in Logie, 10th Feb., 1749; (3) Mary, born 26th Jan., 1727; (4) John, born 4th June, 1729, married Mary Harrower, second daughter of William Harrower of Hallercross, 12th Jan., 1758, and died in March, 1795; (5) Thomas, born 27th Aug., 1732; (6) James, born 17th Aug., 1735; (7) Margaret, born 25th Feb., 1739, and (8) Helen, born 24th May, 1742.

² She died in June, 1816.—*Logie Register*.

³ Mary Legate died 14th May, 1762, and is described as “Relict of Thos. Alexander, Blair.”—*Logie Register*.

upon the lands. By this contract of marriage, an annuity of £100 Scots to the said Mary Harrower was secured over Longkerse. This contract superseded the testamentary deed previously executed, in 1755, by Thomas Alexander, in favour of his son, John Alexander. John Alexander was infeft on said contract in 1758. His wife was also infeft in security of her annuity. He was entered with the superior, Captain James Spittal of Blairlodge, conform to charter of confirmation, dated 7th March, 1772. The date of the said Thomas Alexander's death is not known.¹

The said John Alexander appears to have left three sons, and one daughter,² viz. :—Thomas Alexander, William Alexander, tenant in Whinfaulds, James Alexander, and Elizabeth Alexander, wife of John Forrester, tenant in Craigforth. Under certain family arrangements, John Alexander, with consent of his eldest son, Thomas Alexander, executed a testamentary disposition, dated 12th September, 1794, and 25th February, 1795, conveying a portion of Longkerse, viz., the Easter Park, to his second son, William Alexander.

The said John Alexander died in March, 1795, and his wife, Mary Harrower, in June, 1816.

The succession to the Easter Park, from the date of its becoming the property of William Alexander, at his father's death, in 1795, will be dealt with separately.

The succession to Longkerse, under the exception of the Easter Park, is as follows :—

In 1801, Thomas Alexander, eldest son and heir of the said John Alexander, made up a title to Longkerse, under exception of the Easter Park (conveyed to his immediate younger brother, William Alexander, as above mentioned), as heir at law to his father, conform to precept of clare constat in his favour granted by the then superior, viz., Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas, spouse of Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair, with consent of her husband, dated 27th July, 1801, on which infeftment was expedite and recorded in 1801.

Thomas Alexander was engaged in a litigation with Mrs. Dundas and her husband, which depended in the Court of Session for several years (1807-1812). The question in dispute was whether the superior of Longkerse

¹ It must have been prior to May, 1762, when his widow died.

² According to the Parish Registers, his family consisted of :—(1) John, born 13th April, 1760, died before 12th Sept., 1794. (2) Elizabeth, born 27th Dec., 1761, married John Forrester, tenant in Craigforth. (3) Thomas, born 17th Dec., 1763, married Margaret Clark of Cowiebank; died 14th March, 1843. (4) William, born 3rd Nov., 1765, married Margaret Crie; died April, 1835. (5) James, born 1st May, 1768, married Lillias Paul, daughter of John Paul, bailie in Glasgow; died 31st Oct., 1838.

was bound in virtue of a certain clause in the feu charter of 1722, to relieve the feuar of *augmentations* of stipend, granted subsequent to the date of that charter. The Court decided that the superior was not so bound.

Thomas Alexander was married to Margaret Clark, daughter of John Clark, who was owner of a *pro indiviso* half of the lands of Cowie Bank, which descended to her. It appears from Thomas Alexander's disposition and settlement, dated 20th December, 1838, that his children then in life were:—Christian Alexander, spouse of William Lochie, farmer in Ditch of Tullybody; John Alexander; Mary Alexander, spouse of Andrew Buchanan, portioner of Cowie Bank; Janet Alexander, spouse of Robert Moir, smith at Port Dundas; Margaret Alexander, spouse of Thomas Graham, at Bridge of Allan; Thomas Alexander, with Mr. Johnston, merchant in Stirling; Elizabeth Alexander; and William Alexander. It also appears from this deed, that at the same date (20th December, 1838) Mrs. Alexander (Margaret Clark) executed a deed settling her *pro indiviso* half of the lands of Cowie Bank upon her eldest son, Thomas Alexander, under certain burdens, in favour of her daughters, Mrs. Lochie, Mrs. Buchanan, and Mrs. Moir. In accordance with the family arrangements then made, Thomas Alexander, by his said settlement of 20th December, 1838, conveyed his whole estate, heritable and moveable, and specially the lands of Longkerse (under the exception of Easter Park), to his son, William Alexander, and the heirs of his body, whom failing to his (the testator's) son, Thomas Alexander, and the heirs of his body. The settlement was granted under burden of provisions and legacies to the testator's wife, Margaret Clark, and his children, Elizabeth Alexander, John Alexander, and Margaret Alexander.

Thomas Alexander, maker of the settlement of 20th December, 1838, died on 14th March, 1843. His wife, Margaret Clark, died on 17th November, 1860.

The said William Alexander succeeded to Longkerse, under his father's settlement above mentioned, and was infeft in December, 1845. In 1849, he received a charter of confirmation from Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet and Blairlogie, then the superior. William Alexander died on 5th June, 1879. He left his whole estate, heritable and moveable, to Mary Buchanan, his niece, under burden of certain provisions and legacies conform to general disposition and settlement, executed by him on 8th March, 1879. Miss Buchanan completed her title to Longkerse, as her uncle's general disponee, on 28th June, 1879.

The lands of Longkerse (excepting Easter Park), were sold and conveyed to Mr. John Dawson of Manor, residing at Wellpark, Bridge of Allan, under reservation to Miss Elizabeth Alexander (aunt of Miss Mary Buchanan), of

the liferent of the dwelling-house, the small byre on the west side of said dwelling-house, and the garden, conform to disposition by Miss Buchanan and her aunt in favour of Mr. Dawson, dated 13th May, 1881.

The lands are in the disposition to Mr. Dawson, described as follows, viz. :—“ All and Whole these twenty-two acres of land called the Longkerse of Blairlogie, sometime possessed by Finlay Robb, bounded by the lands of Manor on the south and east, the lands of Blair sometime belonging to Mrs. Dundas on the north, and the lands of Powis on the west, lying within the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Perth, but excepting always from the said twenty-two acres of land, that part and portion of the said Lands disposed by the deceased John Alexander, Father of Thomas Alexander of Longkerse to the now deceased William Alexander, his second son, called the Easter Park, consisting of eight acres, seven falls and eighteen ells, conform to a Disposition thereof, in favour of the said William Alexander, dated the 12th day of September, 1794, and 25th day of February thereafter, and registered in the Commissary Court Books of Stirling, the 27th day of November, 1795; And reserving always to me the said Elizabeth Alexander during all the days of my life, the liferent use and enjoyment of the present Dwelling house on the said Lands and others, the small Byre on the west side of said Dwelling house and the Garden at Longkerse with free ish and entry thereto.”

Colonel Hare of Blairlogie is the present superior of Longkerse.

LONGKERSE OF BLAIRLOGIE.

William Faichney, 1722-1751.
 Thomas Alexander, 1751-1758.
 John Alexander, 1758-1795.
 Thomas Alexander, 1795-1843.
 William Alexander, 1843-1879.
 Mary Buchanan, 1879-1881.
 John Dawson, 1881-1900.
 Mrs. John Dawson, 1900.

EASTER PARK OF LONGKERSE OF BLAIRLOGIE.

As above stated, this portion of Longkerse was conveyed by John Alexander, with certain consents, to his second son, William Alexander, conform to disposition, dated 12th September, 1794, and 25th February, 1795. The description of the Easter Park in that deed is as follows, viz. :—“ All and Heall that my Easter Park of my lands of Longkerse of Blairlogie, consisting

of eight acres seven falls and eighteen ells of ground or thereby as surveyed and measured by Robert Sconce, Land Surveyor in Stirling, upon the 1st day of June, 1793, and as presently possessed by myself, bounded on the north by the lands of Blairlogie possessed by William Dawson, on the east by the other lands of Blairlogie possessed by William Cowie, on the south by the lands of Manor possessed by John Rob, and on the west by the high Road dividing the said Park from my other lands of Longkerse, being part of the twenty two acres of land called the Longkerse of Blairlogie, disposed and made over to me by Thomas Alexander my Father in my Contract of Marriage with the foresaid Mary Harrower bearing date the 10th and 14th days of January 1758, lying within the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Perth."

The disposition above mentioned was granted under burden of provisions to the dispoonee's younger brother, James Alexander, and to his sister, Elizabeth Alexander or Forrester, and John Forrester, her husband.

The proportion of the *cumulo* feu-duty of £84 Scots, allocated by this disposition upon Easter Park, was £12 Scots.

William Alexander was infeft on said disposition in 1800, and in 1801 he was entered by the superior, Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas, conform to charter of confirmation by her, with consent of Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair, her husband, dated 27th July, 1801, which recognises the allocation of feu-duty contained in said disposition.

The above-named William Alexander executed a testamentary disposition and settlement of his whole estate, dated 28th June, 1832. It appears from this deed that he was married to Margaret Crie, who was proprietrix of certain heritable subjects in the town of Alloa, and that at the date of said settlement the following were the surviving children of their marriage, viz. :—John Alexander, farmer in Little Kerse ; James Alexander ; Ebenezer Alexander ; Thomas Alexander ; Jean Alexander, widow of James Paterson, farmer in Manor Neuck ; and Margaret Alexander, then residing at Little Kerse. The settlement narrates certain family arrangements, and in accordance with these, the testator conveyed to his son, Thomas Alexander, his whole estate, heritable and moveable, and specially his lands of Easter Park of Longkerse, and also "the Tack or Missive of Sett and possession of that room or farm of land of the Lands of Blair Logie presently occupied by me under Robert Bruce Dundas, Esqr., and Mrs. Bruce Dundas, his spouse, with the whole crops stocking Bestial and effects therein." But under burden of provisions to the testator's wife, Margaret Crie, and to his children, John Alexander, James Alexander, Ebenezer Alexander, Jean Alexander or Paterson, and Margaret Alexander. This deed also contains a nomination of William Mitchell, maltster in Alloa,

and William Mitchell, Junior, his son, to be curators to such of the testator's children as should be in minority at his death.

The said William Alexander died previous to 14th November, 1835. On that day his son, Thomas Alexander, expedie infestment as his disponee, which was recorded in the following month. Thomas Alexander was entered by the superior, conform to charter of confirmation, by Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas, and her husband, dated 22nd April, 1836.

The said Thomas Alexander died on 4th July, 1856, intestate, when the succession to Easter Park opened to his immediate elder brother, the said Ebenezer Alexander, then farmer at Taylorton, near Stirling, as his heir-at-law. Ebenezer Alexander was duly served and infest as heir in the year 1857. In the same year he was entered by the then superior, Robert Bruce, Esq., of Kennet, conform to charter of confirmation, dated 28th November, 1857.

The said Ebenezer Alexander died, 14th June, 1870, aged sixty-two years. He left a trust disposition and settlement of his whole estate, dated 23rd November, 1863. It appears from this deed that he was married to Jessie Cowan, who died, 21st February, 1898, aged seventy-one years (designation not known). Their children named in the deed were William Alexander, James Alexander, Ebenezer Alexander, Samuel Alexander, John Alexander, Mary Alexander, and Margaret Alexander. The persons nominated as trustees and executors were the said Mrs. Jessie Cowan or Alexander; Andrew Mitchell, grain dealer, Alloa; James Millar, baker, Stirling; William Alexander, farmer, Blairlogie; John Carmichael, farmer, Blairdrummond, Alexander Johnston, merchant in Stirling; and John Paterson, some time farmer, Westertown of Cowie, and afterwards at Balliemore, near Strachur, Argyleshire.

In 1874, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Millar, Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Paterson, made up a title to Easter Park, as the only surviving, accepting, and acting trustees of Mr. Ebenezer Alexander of Taylorton, and sold and conveyed the lands to Mr. Robert Marshall, iron merchant, Glasgow, conform to disposition executed by them, with consent of Mr. William Alexander, farmer, Loanside, near Clackmannan, eldest son and heir-at-law of Mr. Ebenezer Alexander, in favour of Mr. Marshall, dated 6th and 7th November, 1874.

In 1881, Mr. Marshall sold and conveyed Easter Park to Mr. John Dawson of Manor, conform to disposition, dated 30th June, 1881. In this disposition, the property is described as follows, viz.:—"All and whole the Easter Park of the lands of Longkerse of Blairlogie, consisting of eight acres, seven falls, and eighteen ells of ground or thereby, with the Houses and other Buildings thereon, and whole privileges and pertinents of the same, all as sometime possessed by Thomas Alexander of Longkerse, Blairlogie, and there-

after by Andrew Smith, Farmer there, the Tenant of said Lands, and as particularly bounded and described in the Disposition thereof granted by the deceased John Alexander in favour of the also deceased William Alexander the Father of the said deceased Thomas Alexander, and of the deceased Ebenezer Alexander, Farmer, Taylorton, lying within the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Perth.”

Colonel Hare of Blairlogie is now the superior of Easter Park.

EASTERPARK OF LONGKERSE OF BLAIRLOGIE.

John Alexander, 1758-1795.

William Alexander, 1795-1835.

Thomas Alexander, 1835-1856.

Ebenezer Alexander, 1856-1870.

Trustees of do., 1870-1874.

Robert Marshall, 1874-1881.

John Dawson, 1881-1900.

Trustees of do., 1900.

CHAPTER XI.

STEPS, *ALIAS* MANOR-STEPS.

THIS part of the barony of Manor, so designated from its proximity to the Roman Causeway, which has been already described, contains about fifteen acres, and was disposed by John Dundas of Manor to David Wright, shoemaker in Keir, by feu contract, dated 25th November, 1756. The description of the lands in the original feu contract is as follows, viz. :—"That piece of his (John Dundas) lands of King's Powhouse *alias* Mannor called the Steps, as also these four Rigs of the lands of Mannor lying adjacent to the said lands of Steps."

David Wright was succeeded by JOHN WRIGHT of Steps. He had precept of clare constat, dated 9th September 1808, from Ralph Dundas of Mannor, superior of said subjects, and married Janet M^cInnes, by whom he had three sons and two daughters—(1) David; (2) John; (3) Colin; (4) Jessie, who died in early life; (5) Elizabeth, who also died young. He was for sixty-three years an elder of the church of Logie, and died, 10th March, 1827, aged ninety-two. His wife predeceased him, 25th February, 1812, aged sixty-five. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

DAVID WRIGHT¹ of Steps, who, in 1840, built the present commodious mansion-house on the property, long occupied, jointly with his brother, John, the farm of Tullygarth, in the parish of Clackmannan. He died there, unmarried, 16th November, 1856, aged seventy-two, and was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN WRIGHT² of Steps, who retired from Tullygarth to Stirling, and died there, unmarried, 6th January, 1870, aged eighty-three. John Wright and his elder brother, David, were most methodical in their dealings, and by great enterprise left at their death considerable means. It has been said of them that, during their long occupancy of Tullygarth, they never both retired to

¹ Precept of clare constat by James Dundas, Esq., of Mannor, to David Wright as heir of his father in the lands of Steps, and others, dated 3rd July, 1829.

² Precept of clare constat by Edward Thomas Dundas of Manor, Esquire, in favour of John Wright of Steps of Manor, dated 4th January, 1868.

rest at the same time—that while the one slept, the other watched the premises. John was succeeded by his youngest brother,

COLIN WRIGHT of Steps, who had previously occupied the lands, and obtained writ of clare constat by Edward T. Dundas, dated 24th January, 1870. He married Melvill Fleming, daughter of Mr. Lyell, teacher in Clackmannan, and by her, who died, 5th July, 1874, aged thirty-nine, he had one son, John, and two daughters, Jessie and Elizabeth. He died, 20th January, 1875, aged eighty-five, and was succeeded by his only son, JOHN WRIGHT,¹ a doctor of medicine in Glasgow.

Dr. Wright sold Steps, commonly known as Manor Steps, in 1893, to J. M. Morries-Stirling, Esq., of Blackgrange and Gogar.²

STEPS.

David Wright, 1756-1808.

John Wright, 1808-1827.

David Wright, 1827-1856.

John Wright, 1856-1870.

Colin Wright, 1870-1875.

Dr. John Wright, 1875-1893.

J. M. Morries-Stirling, 1893.

¹ There is a notarial instrument in favour of John Dawson (of Manor) and other trustees of the deceased Colin Wright, registered 29th November, 1876. The special service of John Wright to his father, Colin Wright, is dated 8th and recorded 12th September, 1883.

² The disposition is dated 2nd May, 1893.

CHAPTER XII.

LANDS OF WESTGRANGE, BROOM, ETC.

THESE lands lie in the carse of Stirling, near the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, to which they belonged before the Reformation, and are bounded on the south by the river Forth. John Earl of Mar acquired the lands from the Crown, and settled the barony of Cambuskenneth upon his brother, Alexander Erskine of Alva, in 1603.

The following are excerpts from "Transumpt and Inventory of the lands of Westgrange and others," dated 1750, and from inventory of titles of the lands of Broom and Knowe:—

John Erskine, bailie of Alloa, in name of Thomas Erskine, commonly called Lord Erskine, Mr. David Erskine of Dun, and Mr. John Thomson, writer in Edinburgh, stated that they had sold "the Room and mealling possessed by James Paterson, tenant there," to David Toshoch, burgess of Stirling, by Disposition, dated 1st and 26th August, 1749. "Also that Room and mealling of land in Westgrange, last possessed by John Dickson, tenant," to James Robertson in Old Byres of Keir, dates foresaid.

Imprimis, Charter of Adjudication of said lands (*i.e.*, the earldom and estate of Mar) in favour of John Earl of Mar, 10th March, 1699.

Disposition by the said Mr. James Erskine of Grange to Mr. David Erskine of Dun, of one-half of the said lands, 23rd March, 1725.

Charters of Resignation, under the Great Seal, of the earldom and estate of Mar, in favour of the said James and David Erskines, 26th July, 1725.

Contract betwixt Thomas Lord Erskine, only lawful son of the deceased John Earl of Mar, and the said James and David Erskines, 16th January, 1739.

Trust Disposition by David Erskine to John Thomson, for creditors of the lands of East and Westgranges of Cambuskenneth, 4th January, 1745.

The transumpt then narrates at length the whole lands belonging to the earldom of Mar, and the various burdens and obligations resting thereon.

John Keirie of Gogar, Christian Craigengelt, his spouse, and Mr. John Keirie, his son, are mentioned as bondholders. The elder Keirie is designated "servant to the Earl of Mar," in 1656.¹

There is appended to the transumpt the following, apparently informal, "Inventory of the Writes relative to the Lands of Broom and Knowe Farms of Westgrange in the Parish of Logie":—

1. Extract Feu Charter and Disposition by Thomas Lord Erskine, of the lands of Broom and others, in favour of James and William Robertsons,² dated in March and April, 1753, and registered at Stirling, 26th July, 1784.

2. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 16th August, 1755.

3. Heritable Bond by William Robertson to William M'Killop, and Sasine thereon, and recorded at Stirling, 23rd January, 1776. Also his Renunciation and Discharge thereof, registered at Stirling, 30th July, 1781.

4. Extract Trust Right and Disposition, William Robertson to William Wright, dated 18th March, 1778.

5. Sasine thereon, 13th September, said year.

6. Disposition by William Robertson's trustees to Alexander Wright, 2nd March, 1779, and registered 7th July, 1784.

7. Assignment by Alexander Wright to William Wright, 7th September, 1779, and registered 7th July, 1784.

8. Sasine thereon in favour of William Wright, 22nd December, 1783, and registered 9th January, 1784.

9. Charter of Confirmation by James and John Erskines, in favour of William Wright of the Broomlands, 21st October, 1784.

The following note is pasted inside of vellum cover at the end of the said transumpt:—

"Sasine W^m Wright Esq. of the Lands of Broom dated 22nd Dec. 1783 and recorded 9th January, 1784.

"Given Mr. Colin Dawson, Writer in Stirling to produce in a cause against Stupperts, March 1809."

¹ "Mary and Christian Craigengelt with consent of the deceased John Keirie of Gogar, husband of the said Christian; and also by John Hamilton, son of Matthew Hamilton, exercitator general, who exhibited the progress of writs in favour of the deceased Mr. John Keirie of Gogar his heir and assignee 21 and 28 Jany. 1692. And all contained in the disposition and Transference granted by the said John Keirie in favour of James, Earl of Panmuir, 3 June 1693, and likewise in payment and satisfaction to the said James Earl of Panmuir of the sum of £153 of penalty and annual rent resting now and formerly, contained in a hereditary bond granted by the said deceased Lord John Erskine, at Edinburgh 17 May 1653, and an assignation of the same granted by him to the said deceased John Keirie of Gogar, therein designed Servant of the Earl of Mar, and Christian Craigengelt, his spouse, 25 Augt. 1656."

² William was son of James Robertson.

FROM SEPARATE INVENTORY OF TITLES.

1. Contract of Sale—Lord Erskine to David Toshoch, 26th August, 1748.
2. Disposition by Thomas Lord Erskine, etc., in favour of David Toshoch, and spouse, in life-rent, and Elizabeth Toshoch, in fee, 1st and 26th August, 1749.
3. Ratification by James Erskine of Grange. 26th August, 1749.
4. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 3rd May, 1750.
5. Minute of Sale by Elizabeth Toshoch to William Robertson, 24th February, 1764.
6. Disposition by Elizabeth Toshoch (Mrs. Maiben) to the said William Robertson, 23rd April, 1764.
7. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 25th April, 1764.
8. Extract Trust Right and Disposition by William Robertson to William Wright, and others, as trustees, 18th March, and registered 2nd November, 1778. (William Robertson died, 4th November, 1778.)
9. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 14th September, 1778.
10. Extract Disposition by William Robertson's trustees to William and Alexander Moncrieffs, 16th July, 1779, and registered at Clackmannan, 16th June, 1789.
11. Instrument of Sasine in their favour, and in favour of Jean M'George, in life-rent, 11th August, and registered 6th September, 1779.
12. Charter of Confirmation by John Francis Erskine of Mar, in favour of William Moncrieff, 29th June, 1784.
13. Disposition by Alexander Moncrieff to John Wright of Torbrex, 24th June, 1789.
14. Discharge and Renunciation by Mrs. Moncrieff to Alexr. Moncrieff, 12th May, and registered 30th May, 1789.
15. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 30th August, 1789.
16. Charter of Confirmation and Precept of Clare Constat by John F. Erskine of Mar, in favour of William Wright of Broom, 15th April, 1793.
17. Instrument of Sasine in favour of William Wright thereon, dated 14th and 24th May, 1793.

BROOM.

1. Copy Feu Right and Disposition to James and William Robertsons, 23rd March and 30th April, 1753.
2. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 16th August, 1755.
3. Extract Registered Trust Right and Disposition by William Robertson, No. 7 of preceding inventory relative to Knowe.

4. Extract of Instrument of Sasine in favour of Trustees, No. 8 of said preceding inventory.
5. Extract Registered Disposition and Assignment to Alexander Wright, 2nd March, 1779, and registered 7th July, 1784.
6. Assignment by Alexander Wright in favour of William Wright, 7th September, 1779, and registered 7th July, 1784.
7. Instrument of Sasine in favour of William Wright, 22nd December, and recorded 9th January, 1784.
8. Charter of Confirmation by John F. Erskine to William Wright, 21st October, 1784.

SECURITY WRITS.

1. Heritable Bond—Elizabeth Toshoch and another in favour of William Murray, elder, and William Murray, younger, 13th August, 1754.
2. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 19th August, and recorded 7th September, 1754.
3. Disposition and Assignment of do. by William Wilsone, factor for William Murray, younger, 26th May, 1764.
4. Heritable Bond by Elizabeth Toshoch, etc., 28th February, 1755.
5. Instrument of Sasine thereon.
6. Instrument of Intimation to James Paterson, following upon Nos. 1 and 4 hereof, 10th November, 1760.
7. Bond by Robert Marden and Cautioner in favour of the Postmaster-General, 23rd July, 1768.
8. Heritable Bond of Corroboration by Mrs. Maiben and husband in favour of John Erskine of Carnock, 9th February, 1761.
9. Instrument of Sasine thereon.
10. Discharge of Disposition by John Erskine of Carnock of do., 9th May, 1764.
11. Heritable Bond for £1000 by William Robertson to William M'Killop, 18th May, 1770.
12. Heritable Bond *pro* £1000 by do. to do., 6th August, 1770.
13. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 1771.
14. Discharge and Renunciation of No. 11, 20th January, 1776.
15. Heritable Bond—£1500 by Wm. Robertson to Wm. M'Killop, 20th January, 1776.
16. Instrument of Sasine thereon.
17. Renunciation and Discharge of No. 15, 14th July, 1781.
18. Bond for £400 by John Wright to Alexr. Moncrieff, 24th June, 1789.

19. Extract Retour, Wm. Moncrieff, as heir to his father, the said Alexr. Moncrieff, 3rd Nov., 1820.

20. Discharge and Renunciation by Wm. Moncrieff of £400, declared to be a real burden over the lands of Knowe, 5th December, 1820.

21. Disposition by John Wright to his spouse, Helen Tovey or Wright, in liferent, 10th June, 1815.

22. Instrument of Sasine thereon, 9th Sept., 1815.

23. Instrument of Sasine, on Contract of Marriage, between John Wright and Helen Tovey, 31st August, 1815.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Copy Valuation of the Kirk of Logie before the Sub-Commissioners, 1630.

2. Extract from the State of Rights and Valuation of Teinds of the Parish of Logie, 1819 and 1820.

3. (Copy Contract—Torbrex.)

4. Acknowledgment by Lords Erskine to James Robertson for 4000 merks, 10th Nov., 1748.

5. State of James Robertson's price at Whitsunday, 1749, with obligatory docquet, etc., 15th April, 1752.

6. Bond by James Robertson and Wm. Robertson to Lord Dun, 27th Sept., 1754.

7. Cause—Robertson v. Edward Mayne, 29th March, 1760.

The foregoing comprises the writs relating to two farms of the lands of Westgrange, viz., Broom and Knowe, extending to 108 acres or thereby, which have, since 1793, been united and known as "the Broom." In 1894, the rent was £240, and the public burdens about £28.

BROOM.

1. James Robertson acquired the lands in August, 1748.

2. William Robertson, conjunct with his father in March, 1753, succeeded before 1776, and died, 4th November, 1778.

3. Alexander Wright acquired the lands, 2nd March, 1779.

4. William Wright had assignation of the lands the same year.

5. John Wright succeeded his father, 27th August, 1812; married (contract dated 31st August, 1815) Helen Tovey.

6. William Wright succeeded his father, 4th March, 1861, and died, 6th August, 1866.

7. Patrick Arkley Wright Henderson,¹ designed of Wadham College, Oxford, nephew of the preceding, succeeded, and sold the lands, 8th November, 1892.

8. John M. Morries Stirling of Blackgrange and Gogar, acquired the lands said date.

KNOWE.

1. David Toshoch, burgess of Stirling, acquired the lands, 26th August, 1748.

2. Elizabeth Toshoch, wife of William Maiben, bailie of Stirling, succeeded before 1754.

3. William Robertson acquired the lands, 23rd April, 1764, and died, 4th November, 1778.

4. William and Alexander Moncrieff acquired from Robertson's Trustees, 16th July, 1779.

5. William Wright of Broom acquired, 15th April, 1793, when the farm was then added to that of Broom.

HAUGH OF WESTGRANGE.

The lands of Haugh of Westgrange adjoin those of Broom, and form a loop of the river Forth, lying towards the south-east.

1. On 9th May, 1809, Robert Stein, Distiller at Kilbagie, by Charter of Novodamus, gave, granted and disposed to James Robertson, Portioner of West Grange, his vassal in the Lands, Teinds, Fishings and others and his heirs and assignees whomsoever heritably and irredeemably All and Whole that part and portion of the Lands of West Grange, with the Teinds, parsonage and vicarage and whole houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof, as the same was sometime possessed by John Aikman, Tenant thereof, and afterwards occupied and possessed by John Robertson, father of the said James Robertson, and by the said James Robertson himself, lying in the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Clackmannan, and bounded and described as follows vizt. :—By the Water of Forth on the west and south, these parts of the lands of West Grange, possessed by James Paterson and pertaining to the heirs of David Tosach, Merchant in Stirling, now deceased, on the east and the other parts of said lands of West Grange, purchased, and afterwards possessed by James Robertson of West Haugh, and

¹The Rev. P. A. Wright Henderson, M.A., Sub-Warden, Fellow, and Tutor of the College, was, on 23rd April, 1903, elected Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.

William Robertson, his eldest lawful son, that was last possessed by John Christie, late tenant thereof, on the north parts, Together with the Salmon Fishing, used and wont, belonging to the said lands of West Grange, in proportion with the other three farms and possessions of the same, whereof two belonged to the said James Robertson of West Haugh, and the other to the heirs of the said David Tosach.

2. Instrument of Sasine following thereon, dated 10th, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines on 17th May, 1809.

3. Extract Registered Disposition and Deed of Settlement, by the said James Robertson, in favour of his son, James Robertson (secundus), farmer in Knowe of West Grange, dated 14th November, 1801, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Clackmannan, 30th March, 1819.

4. Instrument of Sasine following thereon, dated and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling, etc., 27th March, 1819.

5. Extract Registered Trust Disposition and Assignment by James Robertson (secundus), in favour of John Robertson and others, Trustees, dated 4th Nov., 1820, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Clackmannan, 1st October, 1830.

6. Instrument of Sasine recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, 19th Feby., 1831.

7. Disposition by the Trustees of James Robertson (secundus) in favour of Ebenezer William Burn, Junior, dated 7th and 22nd January, 1842.

8. Extract Retour of General Service, Ebenezer William Burn, as heir of his son, the said Ebenezer William Burn, Junior, dated 12th June, 1846.¹

9. Instrument of Sasine following on Nos. 7 and 8, recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines, 18th March, 1852.

10. Extract Registered Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement, dated 31st March, 1863, with two Codicils, dated respectively 4th September, 1866, and 18th May, 1868, by the said E. W. Burn, and all registered in the Books of Council and Session, on 23rd December, 1868.²

11. Notarial Instrument in favour of Trustees of said E. W. Burn, recorded in Particular Register of Sasines, 13th July, 1869.

12. Disposition by the Trustees of said Ebenezer William Burn, in favour of Alexander Thomson, farmer, Little Barras, in the Parish of Kinneff and County of Kincardine, dated 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 13th Nov., 1877.

¹ E. W. Burn, junior, died on 14th September, 1845.

² Ebenezer William Burn died, 15th December, 1868. They are both buried on the north side of Logie Parish Church.

13. Extract Registered Bond and Disposition in Security, granted by the said Alexander Thomson, in favour of the Revd. John Robb and John D. Milne, Trustees of the late Revd. John Leslie, dated 10th, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 13th Novr., 1877, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 17th May, 1884.

14. Extract Registered Trust Disposition and Settlement, by the said Alexander Thomson, in favour of the Trustees for behoof of Creditors, dated 21st day of March, 1884, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 25th July, 1884.

15. Extract Registered Contract and Agreement between the Revd. J. Leslie's Trustees, Alexander Thomson's Trustees, and the said Alexander Thomson, dated 28th and 29th July, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 9th August, 1884.

16. Disposition by said Alexander Thomson and others, in favour of the Marriage Contract Trustees of Robert Hugh Fraser, residing at Arngomery, Kippen, otherwise designed Stockbroker, Glasgow, dated 16th, 19th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 29th, 30th January, and 7th February, and recorded 19th February, 1885 (under reservation of Salmon Fishing).

17. Disposition by Marriage Contract Trustees of said Robert Hugh Fraser to John Marr, farmer, Ardnahoe, Port Askaig, Islay, dated 2nd February, and recorded in the General Register of Sasines, 4th February, 1888.

The said John Marr died, intestate, at Ardnahoe, Islay, on 9th April, 1888. No title has yet been made up, as his only son, John Marr, born in 1887, is still a minor. He left a widow, one son, and three daughters.

CHAPTER XIII.

CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY LANDS.

THE name Cambus-Kenneth signifies the *Crook of Kenneth*. Kenneth II. made this his rendezvous when avenging the death of his father, King Alpine.

“These lands occupy a crook of the Forth on the north side, and are famous for being the site of the Abbey said to have been founded by David I. about 1147.”¹ At the Reformation, the Abbey and lands of Cambuskenneth were granted, by charter dated 30th June, 1562,² to John Lord Erskine. In the “Charge of the Temporalities of Kirklands,” in 1569, these lands are described as “The lands of the town of Cambus-Kenneth, callit ye West Side and West side of ye Dam and teindschaves thereof; the lands called Abbots-hude, the lands of Abbotsraig and Nakitland, the lands of East and West Granges, with the teindschaves,” etc. The Erskines held the lands until 1709, when the Town Council of Stirling acquired them on behalf of Cowane’s Hospital. From the “Extract Disposition Assignment be Sir John Erskine of Alva and others to Cowane’s Hospital³ of the lands of Cambuskenneth,” dated 23rd and 26th December, 1709, we have it stated thus:—“Be it known to all men by thir present letters Me Sir John Erskine of Alva Baronet Heir served and retoured in special cum beneficis Inventory to umq¹ Sir Charles Erskine of Alva Baronet my father for all right, title and interest that I had have or any ways may have claim or pretend to the lands Barony lands and others underwritten with consent of Dam Christian Dundass Relict of the said umq¹ Sir Charles Erskine and of Dam Katharine St. Clair my spouse,” etc. “All and heall the lands and Barony of Cambuskenneth with the Teinds personage and vicarage of the samen, with the Manor place, Tower, fortalice and Abbacy of Cambuskenneth, with the yards, Orchards, Dovecoats and hail

¹ Ronald’s *Landmarks of Old Stirling*, p. 132.

² The revenues of Cambuskenneth, in 1562, in respect of a special order from Queen Mary and her Council, amounted to £930 13s. 4½d. Scots, and in various grains, meal, etc., 91 chalders, 15 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks, and 2 lippies.

³ Cowane’s Hospital was founded by John Cowane, merchant, Stirling, for the support of twelve decayed brethren. He died in 1633, and left 40,000 merks Scots, to be invested in land or in annual rent for the erection of an hospital. This is now known as “The Guildhall,” and the Patrons have invested the accumulated funds in land around Stirling.



BACK WALK AND COWANE'S HOSPITAL, STIRLING.

dwelling houses in and about the said Abbacy, with the Aikers and villages of the land of the hood of Cambuskenneth, with the waird, damside naked lands. The lands of Craigie, with the Miln, miln lands, multures and sequells thereof, parts, pendicles and pertinents belonging thereto. The lands of Cambus, with the Miln, miln lands, multures and sequells thereof, parts pendicles and pertinents of the same. The lands of Bandeath, Cookspow and Muirtown, with the Salmond fishing upon the water of forth, with the heal personage and viccarage teinds of the samen lands Included, With the heal parts pendicles and pertinents of the samen, Lying by Annexation within the Lordship of Cardross and Sherifdoms of Clackmanan and Stirling, Together with all and hail the Kirklands of the paroch kirk of Lecropt lying within the Sherrifdom of Perth, Together with all and sundry teinds personage and viccarage of the foresaid Kirk, Together with all and sundry the said Sir Charles Erskine his lands of Little Saline and Wester Saline now called Black Saline," etc.

Among these lands are included Ladyneuk and Craigton.

From the inventory of title deeds in the possession of the Town Clerk of Stirling, we learn that there is an Instrument of Sasine in favour of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, eldest son and heir of Thomas Erskine of Cambuskenneth, dated 16th April, 1673, and recorded, 22nd April, 1673. Sir John Erskine of Alva was retoured to his father, Sir Charles, 24th February, 1696, and his only son, William Erskine, was retoured as heir of tailzie of his uncle, Alexander Erskine, who was son of Sir John Erskine, Earl of Mar, on 22nd June, 1711. Sir John Erskine of Alva sold the lands of Cambuskenneth, fishings, etc., on 29th August, 1709, to the Master of Cowane's Hospital.

A Charter of Confirmation and Novodamus by John Francis Erskine of Mar, Esquire, is granted in favour of Allan's Mortification, of the Fishings in the Forth, dated 5th November, 1785.

The original charters connected with the lands and barony of Cambuskenneth, were in existence in 1535, at which date they were transcribed. Many of them were affected by damp and mildew. It was thought that some of these early charters might be discovered in the possession of former or present owners, but no trace of any of them has been found. So far, the ownership, since the Reformation, was as follows:—Adam Erskine, the nephew of John Lord Erskine, was Commendator of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth from 1562 to 1608. On 31st May, 1608, the Honourable Alexander Erskine, third son of John Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer, was appointed by the King, Commendator of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.¹ John Seventh

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Lib. xiv., No. 195.

Earl of Mar, who had been educated, along with James VI., by the celebrated George Buchanan, and who, afterwards, was entrusted with the education of Prince Henry, obtained from James VI. a grant of the Abbeys of Cambuskenneth and Dryburgh, and of the Priory of Inchmahome, all of which were erected into the temporal lordship of Cardross, with a power of assigning the barony and title to any of his male heirs.¹ The reason for this royal favour, as mentioned in the grant, was that he "might be in a better condition to provide for his younger sons, by Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Lennox, and a relation of his Majesty."² The Earl bestowed on his fourth son, Alexander, the lands of Cambuskenneth, by a charter, dated 23rd August, 1617. When with the army of the Covenanters in the Castle of Dunglas, in East Lothian, he and Thomas, second Earl of Haddington, who was married to his youngest sister, Lady Catherine Erskine, and many others, were killed by an explosion of gunpowder, on 30th August, 1640. He was buried at Tynningham. Colonel Erskine died without issue. His next brother, the Honourable Charles Erskine of Cambuskenneth and Alva, Knight, succeeded him. Sir Charles died at Edinburgh, 8th July, 1663. He was succeeded in Cambuskenneth by his eldest son, Thomas Erskine, who died without issue, before 3rd April, 1672, when his next surviving brother, Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Knight Baronet, was served heir to him in the lands of Cambuskenneth. The Instrument of Sasine in favour of Sir Charles, as heir to his brother in these lands, is dated 16th, and registered in the General Register of Sasines, 22nd April, 1673.

Sir Charles was created a baronet on 30th April, 1666, and died before 24th February, 1696, when his second and eldest surviving son, John, was served heir and infeft in the lands of Cambuskenneth, 2nd November, 1696.

¹ Arthur Jonston, M.D., editor of *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum*, 1637, published an epigram written by him before 1634, the year of the Earl's death:—

"Inter Areskinus proceres nitet, aurea flammus
Inter ut aethereas Luna micare solet."

²The following curious story regarding this marriage is told by David Earl of Buchan. "Mar," he relates, "as was the superstitious custom of the times, had listened to the nonsense of an Italian conjurer, who showed him a limning of a lady whom he said Mar's future sweetheart and wife resembled; and Mar thought he observed those features in the lovely daughter of Lennox. He had heard she was destined by the King for another, and wrote a plaintive letter to James, saying that his health had even begun to suffer from the fear of disappointment. The King visited Mar, his old class-fellow, and said, 'Ye shanna dee, Jock, for ony lass in a' the land.' The King accordingly secured for Mar the object of his attachment, Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of Esme, Duke of Lennox, the King's kinsman." — *Earl of Buchan's Anonymous and Fugitive Essays*, 1812, Vol. I., pp. 288, *et seq.*

HOLEHEAD.

The lands of Holehead, at the base of the Abbey Craig, on which part of the village of Causewayhead is built, were acquired by purchase, from John Campbell, by Cowane's Hospital, on 15th May, 1876. They are thus described:—"All and whole the town and lands of Causewayhead houses, biggings, yards, mosses, muirs, meadows, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof, together with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the same lying in the Barony of Cambuskenneth, Parish of Logie and Shire of Clackmannan, As also the superiority of an acre of ground or thereby of the lands of Causewayhead feued by the deceased Thomas Campbell to John Tower and now or lately possessed by Jean Tower and Janet Tower, As also the feu-duties and other casualties of a house and yard of Causewayhead payable by the heirs of the deceased Malcolm Tower, And siclike the lower row of houses and yards at Causewayhead, excepting always from the above subjects the upper row of houses at Causewayhead and planting thereto belonging disposed by the deceased John Campbell of Causewayhead to Jean Campbell his daughter in life-rent and her children in fee."

From the writs it appears that, on 16th November, 1776, Robert Auld, writer in Edinburgh, superior of the lands of Causewayhead, with consent of the Honourable James Erskine of Alva, granted a precept of clare constat in favour of Thomas Campbell, who granted a disposition in favour of John Campbell, tenant in Causewayhead, his uncle, 14th February, 1779. Another disposition by the same to the same is dated 15th December, 1780, which is followed by a charter of confirmation, by the said Robert Auld and John Erskine, in favour of the said John Campbell, dated 24th March, 1784. He granted a disposition in favour of his sons, Thomas and John, 17th November, 1796. The lands of Holehead were burdened to John Ferguson and others in 1833, and John Ferguson, of Causewayhead, is served heir to his father, 13th June, 1834. There is a precept of clare constat by James Erskine, Esq., of Aberdona, with consent therein mentioned, in favour of John Campbell, Jun., residing at Damside, near Auchterarder, dated 10th, 15th, 17th, and 22nd January, 1833; and a similar precept in favour of John Campbell, farmer, West Carse, dated 6th January, 1846.

MULLIONS.

The lands of Mullions lay to the east of Holehead, under the Abbey Craig, where the present public school now stands, and are described as "All and Whole that part of the lands of Causewayhead, called the Mullions, with the houses built thereon and whole parts privileges and pertinents thereof and

teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same bounded as follows vizt. on the east by the march dyke between the lands hereby disposed and the lands of Cowane's Hospital in Stirling, on the north by the lands of said Hospital about or near the top of the Abbey Craig, on the west by march stones between the lands hereby disposed and those sometime belonging to Thomas Campbell of Causewayhead and the deceased John Campbell in a straight line with the hedge on the south side of the Turnpike road between the lands of Cowane's Hospital and those sometime of the said Thomas and John Campbell, and on the south by the Turnpike road leading from Causewayhead to Alloa lying in the Barony of Cambuskenneth, Parish of Logie and Shire of Clackmannan including herein without prejudice to the foregoing Disposition the superiority of the part of the lands in the second place hereby disposed sold by me in feu to the School Board of the Parish of Logie," etc.

TITLES TO MULLIONS.

1. Disposition by Thomas Campbell of Causewayhead and John Campbell of Causewayhead, paper maker at Damside, Auchterarder, with consent therein mentioned, in favour of the said John Campbell, dated 26th September, 1822.

2. Instrument of Sasine following thereon, in favour of the said John Campbell, dated and registered in the said Register of Sasines at Stirling, 16th October, 1822.

3. Extract Decree of Special Service by the Sheriff of Clackmannanshire of John Campbell, sometime farmer, Claybrae, near Auchterarder, now residing at Teviot House, by Bridge of Earn, as heir of his father, the said John Campbell of Causewayhead, dated 4th May, and registered in the General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, 2nd June, 1875.

4. Copy Feu Charter, by the said John Campbell, in favour of the School Board of Logie, dated 4th August, 1875.



BLAIRLOGIE CASTLE.

CHAPTER XIV.

BLAIRLOGIE.

THE name is derived from the Gaelic—*Blar, lagan*—and signifies *the plain in the hollow*. The lands are part of the ancient lordship of Stirling, and were feued by the King to James Spittal, merchant in Stirling, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. As now arranged, the estate includes the lands of Lupnoch and part of Loss (afterwards to be mentioned), and extends in whole to about 1660 imperial acres, the greater part of which lies on the Ochil range, and is famed for its excellent sheep pasture. The high ground includes the well-known hills of Dunmyat¹ and Castle Law, from which there are extensive and magnificent views. On Castle Law there can still be traced the vestiges of an ancient round fort. The remains of this primitive structure were some years ago minutely examined by the late Miss C. Maclagan, Stirling, and described by her in a paper on “The Round Castles and ancient Dwellings of the Valley of the Forth,” etc., printed in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol. IX., from which the following excerpt is taken:—“The centre area of it is an oval, 85 by 55 feet in extent. The wall around this part is quite complete as a line of stones, but is now as low as the turf in many places, and is nowhere more than 2 feet high, and only 4 feet broad. Outside of this wall are three others, having about 30 feet of distance between each of them. . . . On the western side of this hill is Blairlogie Glen, and from the upper end of it there run two parallel walls, forming a very narrow way, which way leads in the very line of ascent to the castle, and can lead apparently to no other place. Fully half a mile of these twin walls is most distinctly traceable.”

At the foot of Castle Law, near the mouth of the Glen, stands picturesquely situated the old castellated mansion of the estate. The west or main portion of it was built, by Alexander Spittal, in 1543, and the east wing, by Adam Spittal, in 1582. Both dates are inscribed on the building, the former on the lintel of the upper window, above the original entrance, and the latter on the south skew-put stone. Like other mansions of the period, it had, for safety in troublesome times, its secret chamber. These were con-

¹ From the Gaelic *Dun-magh-fhaid*, signifies the hill of the long plain.

structed generally in a gable wall which for the purpose was of extra thickness, while, inside, the access was concealed by some article of furniture—a bed or cabinet—placed against the opening. The secret apartment in Blair Castle is in the south gable wall close to the west battlement, and measures 4 feet by 30 inches and 7 feet high. The entrance to it was from the adjoining room where, in ancient times, and until a recent date, an oak cabinet stood against the access, and was so adjusted as to be turned on a pivot to allow admission to the recess, and then at once revert to its position. The story of a priest's concealment in it has been often told. The only original article of furniture now in the castle is the aumbry, in the dining-room. It fills a recess in the wall, about 2 feet square, and has a panelled oak door, with characteristic iron drop handle and hinges.

When the estate was purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, of Calder Hall, in 1891, he proceeded to carry out some alterations and extensions on the old castle. Regarding these operations and the discovery of an ancient ceiling, Mr. W. B. Cook contributed the following notice to his newspaper, *The Stirling Sentinel*, dated August 16, 1892:—

“INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT BLAIR CASTLE, BLAIRLOGIE.

“About eighteen months ago, Blairlogie estate was purchased by Lieut.-Colonel Hare, who is at present altering and extending the ancient mansion house on the estate known as Blair Castle, or ‘The Blair,’ and picturesquely situated on the table-land at the foot of the Ochils. The work is being carried out by Messrs. Headridge, masons, Causewayhead, and Mr. T. M’Nab, joiner, Stirling. On removing the plaster ceiling of the hall, or as we call it now, the dining-room of the old house, Mr. M’Nab observed that the oak beams which formed the original ceiling of the apartment were still *in situ*, and that they were decorated with curious antique designs. Knowing our interest in old houses from his connection with the taking down of the upper part of ‘Queen Mary’s Palace,’ in St. Mary’s Wynd, Stirling, in 1877, Mr. M’Nab kindly intimated to us the discovery he had made, and we paid a visit to the place. At our request, Councillor Small, who has a special knowledge of ancient architecture, afterwards inspected the ceiling, and he has furnished us with the following description:—It consisted of about a dozen oaken beams about six inches square, with the boards of the next floor resting on them. These oaken beams have all been decorated in the style prevalent at the end of the sixteenth century. They were all painted in white, the various ornaments were coloured in red, yellows, and blues, and outlined and slightly shaded by lines in black. On seven of the beams the ornament could

be distinctly traced, although it was sometimes necessary to pick it out from several of the repeats. There was the familiar guilloche ornament of the period in red and green dots outlined on black. It may be mentioned here that the ornaments covered the three visible sides of the beams, but there evidently had not been any on the under side of the flooring between them. The fleur-de-lis in yellow, and red circles between, occupied another beam; conventionalized pears and leaves a third, while an elaborate design of flower, fruit, and leaves in yellows and blues was depicted on a fourth. Another carried a series of yellow rings joined together with a band, while the sixth was covered with what we might call a rude representation of serpents with their tongues protruding and their tails twisted up, somewhat similar in design to what we see in old oak carvings of this period. The last one that could be deciphered was divided by red bands every twenty-four inches or so, and the space between filled with a pot and a flower, conventionally treated. Similar examples of this treatment of Jacobean ceilings are to be met with in Dalcross Castle, near Inverness, in which the three sides of the beams are painted, also remains of similar decorations on the walls and ingoings of window; at the Bishop's Palace, Elgin; at Greyfriars, Elgin, where the proprietor has carefully preserved the decorations on the beams of his dining-room; and at the Palace, Culross, and at other places. The examples at the Palace, Culross, are well worthy of a visit. In some of the rooms the whole walls and ceilings are covered with this painted decoration. In Blair Castle, the aumbry in the wall has a very prettily panelled oak door, with characteristic iron drop handle and hinges of the same period as the paintings. Mr. Small having taken sketches in water-colour of the various designs, we may expect from him an interesting illustrated paper for the local Archæological Society during next session. Colonel Hare was duly informed of the discovery, but preferred a more modern ceiling for the room than the old oak beams, and they have again been concealed from view."

Mr. J. S. Fleming¹ describes the castle as a "small baronial mansion of the early sixteenth century, L shaped, and situated on a spur of the Ochils." . . . "From its two irregular-shaped towers, a pair of ancient Scots firs,² and the backing of a steep mountain, it is a picturesque feature of the Carse of Stirling. It is on a partially artificial terrace, 10 feet high on its south and east, and is bounded on the latter side by a mountain torrent issuing from Warrick Glen. The approach to it is by a precipitous pathway and bridge over the torrent, and its situation is of great natural strength. The

¹ *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, p. 124.

² A third very old fir fell a number of years ago.

three dormer windows bear respectively a *fleur de lis* and initials A. S., a thistle and initials E. H., and a man's head, or rose, and date 1513 (year of Flodden) or 1543. The walls are very thick, windows narrow and barred, and the rooms low in the ceiling."

The mark ∇ on one part of the castle walls indicates that its builder was a merchant. Merchants were in the habit of adhibiting this mark to their discharged accounts. The precise meaning of this figure, and also many others of a kindred type, seems now lost. The late Marquess of Bute, when in Stirling some years ago, gave it as his opinion that it was a pious symbol, representing the movement of the arm crossing the breast in making the sign of the Cross. There are many instances of this mark on tombstones in Stirling churchyard, and there, in some cases, the figures is reversed, ∇ . There are instances in the old graveyard of Logie. The same mark also appears on two old houses in Blairlogie village.

The village of Blairlogie occupies a sheltered position in the foreground below the castle. It was formerly the most frequented resort for invalids in this part of the country. "At the Goat's milk at Blair,"¹ was a common expression from one end of the land to another. At that time a flock of nearly fifty goats went daily to the hill, while the invalids, who were accommodated in the village and neighbourhood, assembled at the stated hours of "the milking." Foreign travel, mineral spas, and other fashionable places of resort have in large measure superseded this more effective and less expensive means of restoring health. Still, periodically, the village is frequented by many who derive from its salubrity lasting benefit.

North of the village, towards the Glen, are the openings of several mines, which were at one time wrought on the estate.

THE FAMILY OF SPITTAL.

The family of Spittal² dates from an early period. In 1367, Walter of Spittal had a charter of the lands of Kynymouth, "in quarterio de Fortherhyf vic. Fyff."³ In 1377, Adam of Spittal, and from 1380 to 1387,

¹ For example, in the Parish Burial Register there is this entry:—"1763, July 14. Miss Ross at Goat Milk at Blair Consumption." The tombstone erected to this young lady's memory, in the old churchyard, bears on one side the inscription:—"1766 | Positum | [sit aere perennius] | In memoriam cujus? | Multum suis et notis flebelis | Alices Ross | Obiit cheu! Julii 12mo. 1763 nondum | Viginti annos nata! omni | virtute imbuta! | Thus runs Death's dread commission Strike! but so as most alarms the living | by the dead." The other bears the following "Quisquis | Hoc sustulerit aut | jusserit ultimus suorum moriatur."

² Variouslly spelt *Spetale*, *Spetall*, *Spettal*, *Spitale*, *Spittale*, *Spittall*, and *Spitall*.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

Symon of Spittal were bailies of the burgh of Inverkeithing. In the latter year, John of Spittal held the same office.¹ They acquired the lands of Leuchat, in that district, which came to be the designation of the family. In 1484, John Spittal of Leuchat witnessed a charter by the bailies of Inverkeithing, of whom Richard Spittal was one.² In 1488, William Spittal of Leuchat was one of the bailies of Dunfermline. He purchased from John Seytoun, portioner, of Gargunnoch, one-seventh part of the lands of Fordell, in the parish of Inverkeithing, Fife, of which he had a Charter of Confirmation to himself and Elizabeth Seytoun, his wife, January 11, 1515.³

At the same period, the Spittals became both numerous and influential in and about Stirling. From the *Exchequer Rolls*, we have (1480)—Blair of Logy (£4 with 1 chalder wheat and 1 chalder barley) in the hands of Margaret, spouse of the late Patrick Spittal⁴ (probably a tenant of Cessintully) held in feufferme as alleged, and is assigned to her. In 1486, Blair of Logy is claimed in feufferme by the heir of the late James [? Patrick] Spittal,⁵ and now occupied by his relict. In 1488, James Spittal receives a remission of 8 bolls wheat due for Blair of Logy in respect of his goods having been wrongly taken for the King's service.⁶ In 1489, Blair of Logy, in the hands of the heirs of the late Patrick [Spittal], claimed in feufferme and assigned to them in preceding rentals.⁷ In 1492, James Spittal was one of the bailies of the burgh of Stirling, and his official connection therewith continued till about the time of his death, in 1528.⁸ He claimed Blairlogy in feufferme in 1492.⁹ Edward Spittal, notary public in Stirling, was, from 1493 to 1536, frequently a witness to charters.¹⁰ In 1524-25, he was Commissioner to Parliament for the burgh of Stirling. From 1523 to about 1550, Donald and Hector Spittals appear as witnesses to deeds. In 1513, Robert Spittal, servitor to the King, had a grant in feufferme of the lands of "Coldoch Estir," in the lordship of Menteith. In 1538, he had a charter of feufferme of the "Cobilland de Down." The same, in 1554, had a grant of a tenement in the burgh of Stirling, for good service to the King.¹¹ He was the founder of Spittal's Hospital, Stirling.

In 1528, the King granted in feufferme to his servitor, Archibald Spittal, son of James Spittal of Blairlogie, 50s. of the lands of Cessintully, viz., 20s. of

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ *Ibid.* His successor, William Spittal of Leuchat, had a charter of part of the lands of Fordell, which he had purchased from James Henderson, dated June 15, 1580 (*Ibid.*).

⁴ *Ex. Rolls*, IX., p. 569.

⁵ *Ibid.*, IX., p. 634.

⁶ *Ibid.*, X., p. 4.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 687.

⁸ *Records of Burgh of Stirling*, p. 24.

⁹ *Ex. Rolls*, X., p. 732.

¹⁰ *Charters, Burgh of Stirling*.

¹¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

the lands formerly possessed by the late Patrick Spittal; 10s. of the lands, etc., by the late John Spittal; and 20s. of the lands, etc., by the late Robert Spittal, in the lordship of Menteith, which lands the said James Spittal personally resigned. At this date, Thomas Spittal was portioner of 30s. of the lands of "Westir Spittal-toun."¹ His son, Finlay, succeeded him. In 1534, Archibald Spittal sold to "James Chesholme of Glassingall and Katherin Graham, his wife, 40s. of the lands of Westir Spittal-toun of Cessintuly, formerly possessed by John Spittal and Jonet Kessane," which lands had been resigned in his favour by his father, the late James Spittal of Blairlogie.²

Others, apparently of this branch of the family, settled at Aberdeen. Mr. Alexander Spittal is first mentioned as witness to a charter in 1511. He became parson of the parish of Clatt, in the county of Aberdeen. During the years 1537-38, he was rector of King's College, Aberdeen, and is styled "Canon of Aberdeen, and Prebendary of Clatt." He died in 1550.³

"Mr. Henry Spittal, "licentiate in Canon Law," held, from 1513 to 1517, the office of canonist in King's College, Aberdeen.⁴ He succeeded his father in the lands of Blairlogie, in 1528.

Mr. John Spittal was canonist in King's College, Aberdeen, in 1538, and from 1543 to 1553. He was at the time of his death, in April, 1553, also rector of Clatt, and prebendary of the Church of St. Mary, or the Snow Church (*ad nives*), Aberdeen.⁵

The exact relationship of the Spittals above mentioned cannot be traced. It appears, however, that their chief promoter was James Spittal, the first of Blairlogie, who had acquired considerable influence with the King, and obtained, besides his own possessions, the royal favour for his sons and kinsmen, which they seem to have largely enjoyed. He was descended from the Spittals of Leuchat, in Fife, which lands eventually came into the possession of his descendants of Blairlogie.

The lands of Blairlogie were granted in feufirme, by King James IV., to James Spittal, one of the bailies of Stirling, before the year 1508, but the exact date has not been ascertained.⁶ He died in 1528, and was succeeded by

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Vol. I., p. 156; II., p. 317; III., pp. 71, 352, 443.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., p. 61; IV., p. 332.

⁵ *Ibid.*, IV., p. 486.

⁶ The original grant of the lands had, it would seem, been verbal, a manner of holding not uncommon at the period, for we find that at a set of lands in the lordship of Stirling, May 5, 1508, the lands of Blairlogie were claimed in feufirme by James Spittal. The King's Pow-house, *alias* Manor, were also in like manner claimed by Robert Callender.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Appendix.

his eldest son,¹ Mr. Henry Spittal, advocate, who had a charter of confirmation of the lands of Blairlogie to himself and his wife, Elizabeth Forbes, dated 4th January, 1529.² He was for some time Professor of Law in King's College, Aberdeen, and subsequently practised as an advocate in Edinburgh, and became a burghess of that city. He died in 1543, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Spittal, who was served heir to his grandfather, James Spittal, 12th December, 1543.³ His initials, and those of his wife, and the date, 1546, are inscribed on the tops of the two upper or dormer windows on the west side of the castle. On the one are the initials, A. S., surmounted by the numerals 15, and on the other E. H., and the numerals (now almost illegible) 46. These, however, have no connection with the erection of any portion of the castle, but may, perhaps, refer to the date of his marriage with Elizabeth Hay.

Alexander Spittal of Blairlogie was succeeded by his son, Adam Spittal, who was served heir to his father, 16th February, 1580.⁴ He was engaged in merchandise in Stirling, but his name does not appear in any public official capacity. After his succession to Blairlogie, he added, in 1582, the east wing to the castle. He married Jean Foulis, and had issue. On 20th April, 1583, he resigned a tenement in Stirling to Jean Foulis, his future spouse, in life-rent, in fulfilment of part of their marriage contract.⁵ At the same time, he also gave her possession of half of the lands of Blairlogie, with manor-place, etc., for the days of her lifetime. He is mentioned in the *Records of the Burgh of Stirling*⁶ as being in possession, in 1592, of part of the family property in the Backraw. This town house of Adam Spittal of Blairlogie

¹ A younger son, Archibald, was a burghess of Stirling.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ On 1st December, 1516, James Spittal resigned the lands of Blairlogie, for infeftment, to his son, Mr. Henry Spittal, and his heirs, but on that resignation infeftment was never taken (quae infeudatio minime levata fuit), consequently Henry's son had to enter as heir to his grandfather (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*). Mr. Henry Spittal of Blairlogie had a natural son, Mr. James Spittal, who had letters of legitimation, under the Great Seal, in 1558 (*Ibid.*). In 1527, James V. granted to Henry, for good service, a house and field in Stirling which had fallen to the Crown.

⁴ *Retours.*

⁵ *Stirling Register of Sasines.*

⁶ P. 84. Among Exceptions from a General Revocation of King James VI. in 1581, is a pension which had been "granted be the Queen our darrest moder to vmqll James M'Kisoun and Jonet M'gee, his spouse and the longest liver off thame . . . to be pait yearly . . . a chalder of malt from the readiest fermes of the lands of Blairlogie," and "20 bolls beir . . . fermes of the lands of Newtown of Bothkenner," both in the lordship of Stirling.—*Acta Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 246. Pension to "Anabell, Countess of Mar and to her son John, Earl of Mar (in succession to his mother) of £500, to be paid partly out of the lands of Stratherne, and partly out of Inverallan and Blairlogie—the two latter paying each one chalder of wheat,"—*Ibid.*

appears—from the boundaries stated in a contract of lease, dated 1st April, 1591, between the Town Council and James Menteith of Randifurde of the South Brae, belonging to the hospital—to have been the east house adjacent to John Bruce of Auchenbowie's mansion, popularly known as “Boghall” or “Boglehall,” at the head of St. John Street, Stirling. Mr. Fleming gives a sketch of it, showing its proximity to the old parish manse.¹

He was succeeded by his son, Alexander Spittal, who, apparently, by a transaction with his kinswoman, Margaret Spittal, came into possession of the lands of Leuchat,² in Fife, and thus united in his person the property of the original branch of the family with that of Blairlogie. He was an elder of Logie Kirk at 14th April, 1617. He died about 1654, and was succeeded by his son, Alexander Spittal of Blairlogie and Leuchat. He married, about 1645, Catherine, second daughter of Sir John Scott of Scotstarvit,³ and by her had at least two sons, James, his successor, and John, who died in 1719.⁴ The old ancestral connection with the burgh of Inverkeithing was continued by him. From 1689, to the time of his death, 30th March, 1696, he represented that burgh in the Scottish Parliament.⁵ He had ratification of a charter of the lands of Leuchat, Letham, Beath, and Blairlogie to himself in liferent, and to his eldest lawful son, James Spittal, in fee, dated 28th February, 1695.⁶ He was succeeded by his son, James Spittal of Blairlogie and Leuchat, who was born in the year 1664, and was for some time provost of Inverkeithing, and also, from 1697 to 1707, M.P. for that burgh.⁷ He married a daughter of James Holburne⁸ of Menstrie, in 1689, and by her, who died early, had one son. After his wife's decease, he purposed marrying her sister, and that being contrary to the law of this country, they repaired to Rome to obtain a dispensation from the Pope. Very soon after they had reached Rome, Miss Holburne died of consumption, which, Mr. Ramsay states, “was very afflictive to him.” After several years spent in travelling on the Continent, he returned home, and resided at Leuchat. “Being a scholar and an accomplished man,

¹ *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility*, p. 123.

² On 24th April, 1633, Margaret Spittal was served heir to her grandfather, William Spittal of Leuchat, in one-third part of the town and lands called Seafeld of Letham, in the barony of Fordell. She was also served heir to her father, James Spittal, in the dominical lands of Beath, and one-half of the lands of Knoksunderow, in the barony of Beath, and the lands of Leuchat, in the barony of Rossyth (*Retours*). ³ Douglas' *Baronage*.

⁴ The entry in the Burial Register for the “mortcloth” is under date September 17, 1719. “John Spittal, the laird of Leqwhat's brother.”

⁵ Foster's *Members of Parliament of Scotland*.

⁶ *Acta Parl.*

⁷ Foster's *Members of Parliament of Scotland*.

⁸ Created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, June 21, 1706.

he kept the best company wherever he went, to whom he was very acceptable, on account of the sweetness and simplicity of his manners, and the courtesy of his disposition."¹ He used to tell some "precious anecdotes of the people who made a figure in the tempestuous debates which took place while the Union was under agitation. He was all along a Whig and Presbyterian, though he once meant to have solicited favours from the Roman Pontiff. From that period he lived mostly at Leuchat,² though he frequently made excursions to Edinburgh, where he was highly esteemed both in fashionable and literary circles. If he took little share in the public business, or in politics, he outlived the whole members of the Union Parliament.

"Perceiving his son more fond than he wished of a female cousin, he bought a cornetcy of dragoons for him, thinking that the best way to break off the connection, which he imputed to idleness, ignorance, and rawness. But a private marriage having taken place, the young woman claimed her husband, and declared herself pregnant. 'Madam,' said Leuchat, 'what shall I make of the cornetcy which I have bought.' 'Take it yourself, for you are much fitter for the army than him.' The son died a young man, after his wife had brought him several children. The father and daughter-in-law lived together very cordially and comfortably for near fifty years, she being at great pains to make him happy, by accommodating herself to his ways. He was all along a very popular character in town and country, there being something fascinating in his conversation, which was unaffected and simple, full of nice matter. He often dined at the Earl of Moray's house, which was within a bowshot of his own, and remarkable for mirth and primeval hospitality. He made it a rule to go home to his own bed, but as soon as he came in he cried, 'Margaret, get the kettle.' He had for many years a small sneaker of brandy-punch before going to his bedroom. He used to be much with Mr. and Mrs. Abercromby, first at Menstry, and afterwards at Tullibody, where he could commit himself safely, and find discourse to his taste.³ It was the greater

¹ *Scotland and Scotsmen*, Vol. II., p. 291.

² "He told somebody, who asked him why he did not sometimes live at Blair, that he cared not to *shavel his shoon*—*i.e.*, to set his shoes awry on the declivity. While at Rome he chanced to be in company with persons of different nations, when the conversation turned upon striking prospects from mountains or hills. Each of them spoke of those of his own country. At last an old Scottish priest said the most picturesque, if not the most extensive, prospect he knew was from Topmiat [now spelt Dumyat], a hill within three miles of Stirling. After hearing his description, the company assented to his opinion. Though Leuchat was proprietor of it, he had never been there before his travels. He wisely kept his own secret, but one of the first things he did on his return home was to go to the top of Topmiat."—*Ibid.*

³ "He said one day to his friend, 'George, the best of an old man's pleasures is the crack.'"

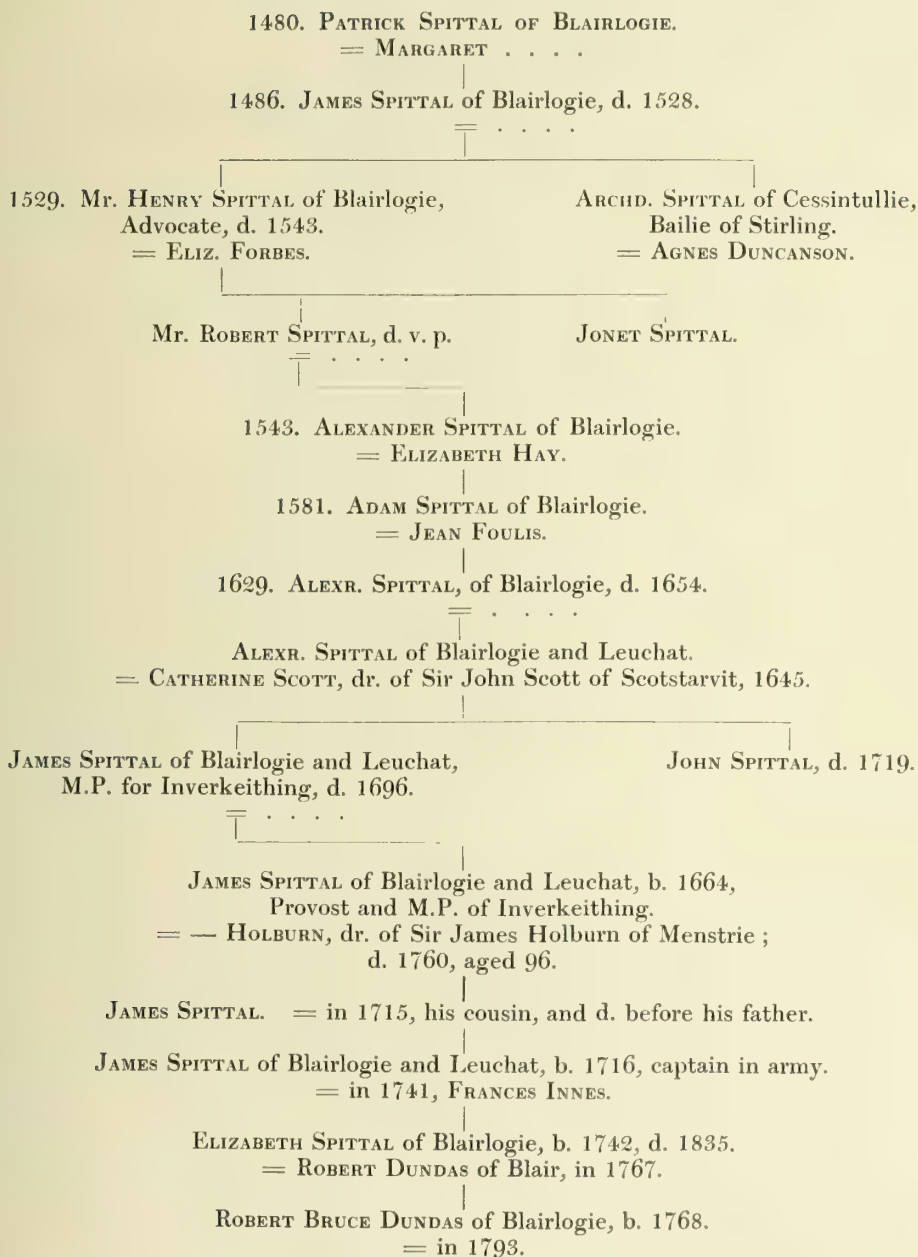
compliment, that in his latter years he was not fond of ladies and company, unless he was well acquainted with them. Though no man understood the art of conversation better, he seldom shone in mixed companies, and when *leading* questions were put, he commonly said nothing; but in small or select parties nothing could be more delightful than his social hour.¹ In 1756 or 1757 I spent a very pleasing day with him at Tullibody, where he always found himself at home. He was the more kind to me that my mother had been one of his favourites. At the company's breaking up after supper, he took me to his bedroom, where he sat till three in the morning, talking over his travels, and of people who had made a great figure at home and abroad. I admired the shrewdness and *naïveté* of the remarks of a man past ninety, whose faculties were entire. In the morning he said to me, 'O man, is it not hard for one that has not a tooth in his head to be plagued with the toothache?' We afterwards met at Inverkeithing, but as the company was very miscellaneous, he hardly opened his lips. He was a man of middling size, of a spare habit, and thin face. I considered him an excellent sample of the Scottish gentry at the Union, who were much better acquainted with the modes and manners of foreign nations, than with those of England, for which in his youth and prime his countrymen had no partiality.² I was assured by a friend who visited him a year or so before his death, that he found him walking about his farm as straight as a stick, giving directions to his servants. Somebody observed that his daughter-in-law constantly wrought stockings to amuse her. 'Why,' said he, 'it is a disease which has seized the poor woman; and it is at least harmless, for she gives them away to her friends.' Upon a person's asking him about that time how he did, 'I am almost ashamed,' answered the good man, 'to say how well I am.' He was at last gathered like a stalk of ripe corn in its season. His last illness was short and gentle. Had I turned my thoughts to that subject somewhat earlier, ample materials might have been had for a life of the amiable man."³ He died in 1760, aged 96 years.

His only son, James, who predeceased him, was born in 1690, married, as is stated above, in 1715, and left a family. It was his son, James Spittal, who

¹ "Lord Edmonstoune, a very competent judge, used to say that were he a very great or opulent man, he would give Leuchat a handsome pension to live with him, his company being great luxury."

² "He spoke the most eloquent Scots I ever heard, probably the language spoken at the Union Parliament, which was composed of people of high fashion. He said he never admired the English language so much as when he heard it spoken by Rachel Paunceforte, Countess-Dowager of Kincardine, a woman of family married in 1699."

³ *Scotland and Scotsmen*, Vol. II., pp. 290-294.



succeeded his grandfather, old Leuchat. He was born in 1716, and was a captain in the army. He married, in 1741, Frances Innes, and had a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1742, who succeeded him, in 1803, and was married, in 1767, to Robert Dundas of Blair,¹ near Culross, and had issue. Mrs. Dundas died in 1835, and her son, Robert Bruce Dundas, born in 1768, and married in 1793,² who succeeded to Blairlogie, sold the lands, in 1845, to Robert Bruce of Kennet.

Robert Bruce of Kennet married *first*, in 1825, Anne, daughter of William Murray of Polmaise, who died, in 1846, without issue. He married *secondly*, in 1849, Jane Hamilton, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, and by her had one son, his successor, and one daughter, Henrietta Jane, married to Claude H. Hamilton of Dunmore, and has issue. Robert Bruce died, 13th August, 1864.

He was succeeded by his son, Alexander Hugh Bruce of Kennet, born 13th January, 1849, in whose favour the dormant title of Baron Balfour of Burleigh, attained in 1716, was restored in 1869. Lord Balfour of Burleigh married, in 1876, Katherine Eliza Gordon, youngest daughter of George John James, fifth Earl of Aberdeen, and has issue:—(1) Robert Master of Burleigh, born 25th September, 1880, Lieutenant Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; served in South Africa, 1900. (2) George John Gordon, born, 1883. (3) Mary, born, 1877. (4) Jane Hamilton, born, 1879. (5) Victoria Alexandrina Katherine, born, 1898.

In 1891, Lord Balfour sold the estate of Blairlogie to Lieutenant-Colonel James Hare of Calderhall, for many years commissioner for the Earl of Hopetoun.

Colonel Hare has made extensive alterations on, and additions to, the castle, which is now one of the most charming and comfortable residences in the district. In the course of the work, it was found, on removing the old ceiling of the dining-room, that the oak beams, twelve in number, on which rests the upper floor, were painted in white, and decorated in the style prevalent at the end of the sixteenth century, as already described above.

¹ Son of Richard Dundas of Blair, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, Bart.

² On April 24, 1797, Sasine of Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair in liferent in Lipnoch under burden of liferent annuity to Frances Innes, relict of James Spittal of Blairlogie, in terms of marriage contract between the said Robert and Eliz. Spittal of Blairlogie, dated July 8, 1796.—*Sasines*. April 10, 1812, Eliz. Spittal of Blairlogie, daughter of Captain James Spittal of Leuchat, and Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair, her husband, get renunciation of Lipnoch in the parish of Logie.—*Ibid*.

Colonel Hare, eldest son of the late Steuart Bayley Hare of Calderhall, who died 1878, by his first wife, Mary Anne, daughter of Alexander Mac-onochie, second Lord Meadowbank, married, in 1862, Alice Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Tait, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Perthshire, and niece of the late Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, and has issue one son and three daughters—

1. Steuart Welwood, Major, K.R. Rifle Corps, born 1867, married in 1896, Mary Nina, daughter of Frank Ruttledge, Esq., of Coolbawn, Co. Wexford, and has issue, James and Patrick.
2. May.
3. Alice, died at Venice, 5th November, 1895.
4. Lucy.

BLAIRLOGIE.

Crown.

Patrick Spittal, 1480.

James Spittal, before 1406-1529.

Mr. Henry Spittal, 1529-1543.

Alexander Spittal, 1543-1580.

Adam Spittal, 1580-1617.

Alexander Spittal, 1617-1654.

Alexander Spittal, 1654-1696.

James Spittal, 1696-1758.

James Spittal (grandson), 1758-1796.

Elizabeth Spittal (daughter), 1796-1835.

Robert Bruce Dundas, 1835-1839.

Richard Leslie Dundas, 1839-1843.

Trustees of do., 1843-1845.

Robert Bruce of Kennet, 1845-1864.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh (son), 1864-1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, 1891.

Calderhall Disentail Trustees, 1891 onwards.

CHAPTER XV.

Loss.

LESSINTRULE or Lossintrule, situated in Menstrie Glen, behind Dunmyat, near Jerah, was conjoined with Fossachie, or Fossoquhy, in the King's hands. The grassum of Lupno and Lossintrule, in 1450, was £4.¹ In 1480, Lupnoch (£10) and Lossentrull (£10) are in the hands of James Schaw of Salquhy, by letters of the King.² In 1492, Lupnoch and Lessintrule are in the hands of Alexander Lord Hume, for a term of nine years, with power to sub-let, as contained in letters under the King's Privy List, dated 12th March, 1490.³ In 1499, Lupnoch and Lessintrule (£20 and grassum £20) are let to Sir Robert Lundy of Balgerry, under letters of the King's Privy List.⁴ Sir Robert Lundy was Comptroller.⁵

In 1461, Lupnoch, Lossyntrul, and Fossochquhy, were occupied with Queen's property,⁶ and in 1465, with the King's property.⁷ In 1463, the Queen's herd was kept in Lossintrule; a mart was valued at 15s. 4d.⁸ The Queen's sheep occupied the lands of Lossintrule in 1455.⁹ In 1502, Lupno and Lessintrule were let to Andrew Aytoun, Chamberlain of Stirlingshire, in steelbow, for one hundred merks per annum, with the King's stock, as follows:—

- 350 two-year-old wedders, unshorn, at the price of £60 15s.
- 125 ewes, with as many lambs, unshorn, £49 10s.
- 100 gimmers and dinmouts, shorn, £13.
- 7 new-calved cows, with followers, and 3 farrow cows, £12.
- 4 stirks, 20s.¹⁰

In 1508, Lupnoch and Lessintrule are let to Alexander Lord Elphinston, Chamberlain of Stirlingshire, in steelbow, with the King's stock.¹¹ In 1510, Lupnoch and Lessintrule are now set in feuferme to Robert Calendar of Powis, for £40, without stock, and fee entry in new infetment, £40.¹² On 16th November, 1556, John Callander is served heir to Robert Callander, his grand-

¹ *Exch. Rolls*, V., p. 395.

² *Ibid.*, IX.

³ *Ibid.*, X., p. 735.

⁴ *Ibid.*, XI., p. 411.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XII., pref. xliii.

⁶ *Ibid.*, VII., p. 56.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 345.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 168.

⁹ *Ibid.*, VI., p. 65, etc.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, XII., p. 74.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, XIII., p. 641.

¹² *Ibid.* p. 642.

father, in the lands of Lupnocht and Lessintrule.¹ A charter of Aschintrule is granted, 9th June, 1615, to Mr. Alexander Menteith of Mungwell, and Margaret Colvill, his spouse, on resignation by Robert Callendar of Maner, with consent of Walter Callendar of Bordie.² A charter of Aschintrule is granted, 30th July, 1628, in favour of Mr. David Drummond of Leidmachonge, on resignation of Mr. Alexander Menteith of Maner, and Margaret Colvill, his spouse.³

Previous to 1686, Lessintrule came to be divided into two separate properties, one-half being designated *Loss*, and the other *Ashintrule*. The designation of *Loss* is as follows:—"All and Whole the lands of *Loss*, bounded by the lands of *Ashintrule* on the west and north, by the lands of *Gera* on the east, and by the burn separating it from the lands of *Lipnoch* on the south, lying in the Shire of *Stirling*."

The following are the Writs of *Ashintrule*, June, 1712, belonging to James Wright of *Loss* :—

1. Charter, under Great Seal, to Mr. Alexander Menteith of Mungall, and Margaret Colvill, his spouse, upon an instrument of resignation in their favour, dated 9th June, 1615.

2. Precept of *Sasine* thereon.

3. Instrument of *Sasine*.

4. Resignation in favour of Mr. David Drummond of *Ledenachame*, 31st July, 1628.

5. Charter in favour of David Drummond.

6. Precept of *Sasine*.

7. Instrument of *Sasine*.

8. Decreet of Valuation of parsonage teinds, 7th July, 1634.

9. Charter, under Great Seal, to the above David Drummond in liferent, and Agnes Drummond, his eldest lawful daughter, in fee, upon his resignation, 27th June, 1642.

10. Precept of *Sasine*.

11. Instrument of *Sasine*.

12. Resignation by David and Agnes Drummond, and Helen Menteith, spouse of the said David, in favour of James Menteith of *Carsiebank*, for fulfilling a contract of marriage made betwixt him and the said Agnes Drummond, 26th November, 16—.

13. Disposition by the above James Menteith in favour of Archibald Row of *Inverallan* and James Wright, his brother-of-law, 16th June, 1642.

¹ *Retours*.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ *Ibid.*

14. Discharge by William Graham of Hilton, to the said James Menteith, of the feu-duties of the said lands preceding Martinmas, 1652, dated 30th June, 1652.

15. Instrument of Resignation in the hands of the Keepers of the Liberties of England and the Commissioners, for new infeftment, 27th August, 1652.

16. Charter granted by the Keepers, etc., 27th August, 1652.

17. Instrument of Sasine.

18. Instrument of Resignation, Archibald Row and James Wright, to their sons, William Row and Alexander Wright, for new infeftment to be given to the latter, dated 9th August, 1680.

19. Charters under Great Seal, March, 1691.¹

Alexander Wright of Loss, the proprietor of these lands at the close of the seventeenth century, married Mary Fergus, who was served heir to her brother, William Fergus, portioner of Freuchie, on 9th January, 1704. Alexander Wright died in January, 1708, and James Wright of Loss, his son, was served heir special in half of Ashentrull, 3rd November, 1708.² James Wright of Loss died at Stirling, 28th November, 1769, and was buried at Stirling.³ The post-nuptial contract between James Wright of Loss and Jacobina Drummond, his spouse, daughter of the deceased Alexander Drummond of Balhaldie, providing for life annuity to her of £50 stg. from Loss and Lipney, and houses, etc., in the parish of Logie, is dated 28th June, 1755.⁴

By disposition, dated, 17th July, 1778, Mr. James Wright, minister of Logie, disposed to John Gray, barrack-master at Fort-William, all and whole the just and equal half of the lands of Ashentrulle, now called Loss. These lands, and the lands of Lipnoch, are said to have formed part of the real estate of James Wright of Loss, cousin of the disponent. This Disposition is the earliest writ in the possession of Colonel Hare's agents, relative to the lands of Loss.

Loss was probably conjoined with Blairlogie in 1839. In that year an Instrument of Sasine was expedé in favour of Richard Leslie Dundas on an Extract Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement by Mr. and Mrs. Robert

¹ *Stirlingshire Register of Transumps.*

² "Robert Wright in Loass" was buried March 2, 1729.—*Burial Register of Logie.* December 30, 1753, "The Lady Loss nurse's mort."—*Ibid.*

³ *Burial Register.*

⁴ *Stirlingshire Bonds.* On February 10, 1764, and on February 15, 1768, the sum of £36 was received by Session of Lecropt as interest for two years on a bill of 600 merks.

Bruce Dundas, conveying to him, *inter alia*, the lands of Blairlogie and Lipnoch, dated 18th June, 1836, and recorded 1st October, 1839. The Extract Trust Disposition and Instrument of Sasine are applicable to the *whole lands* possessed by R. L. Dundas, and, accordingly, this appears to be the first occasion on which Blairlogie and Loss were held under a single infeftment.

The owners of Loss are as follows :—

Crown, 1450-1480.

James Schaw, 1480.

Alexr. Lord Hume, 1492.

Crown, 1499-1509.

Robert Callander, 1510.

John Callander (grandson), 1556.

Mr. Alexr. Menteith, 1615.

David Drummond, 1628.

James Menteith, before 1642.

Archd. Row and James Wright, 1642.

William Row and Alexr. Wright, 1680.

Alexander Wright, 1680-1708.

James Wright, 1708-1769.

Mr. James Wright, minister of Logie, 1769-1778.

John Gray, 1778-1788.

Robert Gray (son), 1788-1794.

Janet Gray or Glas and Mary Bell Gray or Moir, his daughters,
1794-1802.

Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair, who purchased from Mrs. Moir,
1802-1839.

Richard Leslie Dundas, his eldest son, 1839-1843.

Trustees of do., 1843-1845.

Robert Bruce of Kennet, 1845-1864.

Alexr. Hugh Bruce (Lord Balfour of Burleigh), 1864-1891.

Colonel Hare of Calderhall, 1891.

Calderhall Disentail Trustees, 1891, and onwards.

LANDS OF LIPNOCH, OR LIPNEY.

These lands belonged to the Crown, and were in the King's hands from 1451 to 1460, and perhaps later. There are various spellings of the name, the most frequent being Lipnock, Lubnach, Lipnoch, and Lupnoch, *et nunc vulgo* Lipney. In 1451, Lubnach, Fossachy, Lessyntrule, and one-third part

of Inverallan, were granted by the King as part of the marriage portion of the Queen (Maria Regina Scotiae). In 1455, the said lands were pastured by the Queen's sheep, and, in 1460, they were occupied in common by the King and Queen—*propriis bonis dominorum regis et reginae*. In 1480, James Schaw of Sauchie held these lands, and, in 1492, Alexander Lord Hume, with power to sublet, *ut supra*. In 1510, the King granted the lands in feuferme to Robert Callendar of Manor.¹ John Callendar was, in 1556, served heir to his grandfather, Robert Callendar, in the lands of Lupnocht and Lessentrue, in the lordship of Stirling. In 1630, Lupnoch belonged to Robert Dawson. A sasine in his favour is dated 1629.

The description runs, "All and whole the lands of Lipnoch with all the houses, biggings, yards, orchards, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same lying within the parish of Logie and formerly within the Lordship and Sherifffdom of Stirling, but now annexed to the Sherifffdom of Perth."

From the Blairlogie titles we learn that Captain James Spittal of Leuchat was served as nearest and lawful heir to his grandfather, Captain James Spittal of Leuchat, in 1771. His father, Alexander Spittal of Leuchat, died without completing a title. The next owner is Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas, Captain Spittal's only daughter, who was served as heir to her father in 1834, in general. The foregoing refer to Blairlogie only.

Captain Spittal acquired the lands of Lupnoch by a charter of sale in his favour in 1772.

In 1803, Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas was served as heir in special to her father, and completed the title. This refers to Lipnoch only.

In 1824 and 1839, the superiorities and the properties of the above lands of Blairlogie and Lipnoch were combined respectively thus:—By disposition and ratification by Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, in favour of Richard Leslie Dundas, dated 1824, the *superiorities* of Blairlogie and Lipnoch were conveyed. By the foresaid extract trust disposition and deed of settlement of 1839, the *properties* were conveyed to R. L. Dundas.

Hence the rights of superiority and property being in the same person, the lower right of property became merged in the higher right of superiority, in virtue of a procuratory of resignation *ad remanentiam* by R. L. Dundas to himself, of 1840, and instrument of sasine following thereon in his favour, of 1840. Richard Leslie Dundas was, therefore, owner from 1839-1843.

¹ On February 25, 1530-31, Robert Callendar in the court of Lupnoch, held by him as lord of the same, required John Sinclair to keep his goods furth of his grounds of the Lupnoch, etc.—*Stirling Prot.*, 1529-42.

Crown, 1451-1460.
 James Schaw, 1480.
 Alexander Lord Hume, 1492.
 Crown, 1499.
 Robert Callander, 1510.
 John Callander (grandson), 1556.
 Finlay Dawson, before 1617.
 Robert Dawson, before 1630.
 Captain James Spittal, 1772.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Spittal or Dundas, 1803-1839.
 Richard Leslie Dundas, 1839-1843.
 Trustees of do., 1843-1845.
 Robert Bruce of Kennet, 1845-1864.
 Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1864-1891.
 Colonel Hare, 1891.
 Calderhall Disentail Trustees, 1891, onwards.

BLAIRLOGIE ORCHARD.

This small property, belonging to Mrs. Mary M'Laren or M'Millan, is described, "All and Whole that piece of ground called the Boigs, formerly pertaining to James Henderson, and bounded betwixt the old Highway from Blairlogie to Menstry on the north, the ditch between the same and the ground belonging to John Telford, Senior, in Blairlogie on the west, the run of the burn and the ditch betwixt the ground called the Orchard belonging some time to John Bryce, tailor, thereafter to Thomas Galloway on the south, and the lands of Gogar and the way leading to the same on the east parts, as formerly possessed by the foresaid James Henderson. But excepting that piece of ground called Boghead, disposed by Archibald Shearer to William Bute, on 22nd May, 1805, and to which John Telford, banker in Stirling, acquired right by progress. As also All and Whole that piece of ground in Blairlogie bounded on the south by the Turnpike Road, east by the remaining part of the subjects belonging to James Kippen, and on the north and west by the foresaid piece of ground called the Boigs. Also All and heall that piece of ground called the Orchard containing 3 acres and a quarter or thereby, with the trees and houses thereon lying at the east end of Blairlogie and surrounded by a ditch."

John Stalker in Manor, sometime gardener at Pow House, possessed it in 1739, and his nephew, John Stalker, merchant and wigmaker in Perth, obtained, as nearest and lawful heir, a precept of clare constat by Adam

Bennet in Blairlogie, 27th October, 1740. He granted a disposition and assignation in favour of the said Adam Bennet, portioner in Blairlogie, on 6th November, 1744, who, in turn, granted a disposition and assignation in favour of Archibald Edmond and Margaret Baird, his spouse, and the survivor of them, whom failing, to Thomas Edmond, their son, 8th December, 1744. They obtained a charter of confirmation and novodamus from James Spittal of Leuchat, 16th July, 1751.

Thomas Edmond was succeeded, at his death, by his nephew, Archibald Shearer, wheelwright in Stirling, and his precept of clare constat is dated 27th July, 1801. Archibald Shearer disposed the portion called Boghead,¹ consisting of 1 acre 45 falls, to William Bute, on 22nd May, 1805, and on 9th April, 1828, he disposed the property to Catherine M'Laren, residing at Bridge of Teith, and Margaret M'Laren, residing there, widow of Malcolm M'Pherson residing there. Catherine M'Laren married Robert Donaldson, son of John Donaldson, shoemaker in Quakerfield, and she and her sister disposed the lands, on 9th June, 1830, to their brother, Duncan M'Laren, residing in Blairlogie. Donald M'Laren, nephew of Duncan, was served heir, 12th March, 1868. Donald M'Laren died in March, 1877, and was succeeded by Mary M'Laren or M'Millan.

¹ Now the property of Mr. I. M. Morris of Gogar.

CHAPTER XVI.

CAULDHAME (NOW BLAIR OCHIL) AND ASHINTRULE.

THE lands of Cauldhame, situated on the northern slope of the Ochil range, on the left bank of the Wharry Burn, formerly formed part of Ashintrule, and seem to have been held of the Crown. In 1762, they were consolidated into a separate holding. David Drummond held them in 1630, along with Ashintrule, as appears from the Valuation of the Kirk of Logie.

The lands are described as "All and Whole the lands of Cauldhame with houses, biggings, yards, pendicles, and pertinents thereof lying within the Parish of Logie and Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling, comprehending and bounded conform to a Contract of Division and Excambion between the deceased James Wright of Loss and Archibald Stirling Esquire of Keir,¹ dated the sixth day of April Seventeen hundred and sixty two years, and infestment thereon, and which Lands and others were purchased by John Robb Senior in Dunblane at a Judicial Sale of the heritable subjects which belonged to the said deceased James Wright of Loss in a Process of Sale brought before the Court of Session at the instance of James Wright of Logie as apparent heir of the said deceased James Wright."

John Robb, portioner of Dunblane, held the lands in liferent, and his sons, John and Charles, in fee, according to a feu disposition by Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass, Bart., dated 8th March, 1774. The said John Robb, Sen., granted a disposition, with consent therein mentioned, in favour of John Monteath, tenant in Harperstone of Quoigs, dated 5th February, 1784. John Monteath was succeeded by his eldest son, Alexander Monteath at Cockplay, in whose favour his father disposed Cauldhame, on 3rd May, 1793, which disposition was recorded 18th November, 1801. Alexander

¹ Archibald Stirling of Keir and Cawder, was born at Keir, 4th September, 1710. He was a merchant in Jamaica, where he acquired a moderate fortune and returned to Scotland in 1748. He succeeded his brother, John, in Keir ten years afterwards, and by Deed of Entail, dated 5th November, 1771, he entailed the estates of Keir, Cawder and others. He died at Keir, 3rd November, 1783, aged 73, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William (1783-1793).—*Stirlings of Keir*, p. 75.

Monteath executed a trust disposition and settlement, with consent therein mentioned, in favour of Robert Monteath, farmer, Biggs, and James Monteath, writer, then residing at Cauldhame, as trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, dated 26th June, 1827, and registered 6th March, 1828. James Monteath, the surviving and accepting trustee, granted a disposition in favour of John Monteath, physician in Perth, dated 20th May, 1829. Dr. John Monteath died at Perth, 20th September, 1847, aged fifty-six years. His wife was Elizabeth Ritchie, who died 4th September, 1893, aged ninety-six years, and both were buried in Logie. A daughter, Elizabeth, died 5th March, 1884, aged sixty-two years. The lands became burdened, and Alexander Monteath, writer in Stirling, who succeeded Dr. John Monteath, died at Stirling, 17th January, 1868, aged forty-three years, and was also buried at Logie. His widow, Mrs. Monteath of Wright Park, erected a stone to his memory, and that of their children, Ebenezer Bow and Bethia Key, who both died in infancy, and Elizabeth Ritchie, who died 14th March, 1897. His son, John, was under tutors and curators when the lands were sold to Mr. Laurence Chapman of Blairgowrie, in 1870, who changed the name from Cauldhame to Blair Ochil. They were held by his trustees for a number of years after his death, which took place on 5th April, 1875, and were acquired by the present owner, Mr. Alexander Geekie Anderson, who resides at Wariganui, New Zealand, in 1896. Mr. A. G. Anderson is the son of the deceased Mr. George Brown Anderson, formerly of the firm of Messrs. Anderson, Chapman & Co., solicitors, Blairgowrie, a nephew of Mr. Laurence Chapman.

CAULDHAME—NOW BLAIR OCHIL.

David Drummond, 1630.

James Wright of Loss, 1762.

John Robb (liferent), 1774-1784.

John Robb } in fee, 1774-1784.
Charles Robb }

John Monteath, 1784-1801.

Alexander Monteath, 1801-1828.

Dr. John Monteath, 1829-1847.

Alexander Monteath, 1847-1868.

John Monteath, 1868-1870.

Laurence Chapman, 1870-1875.

Trustees of above, 1875-1896.

Alexr. Geekie Anderson, 1896.

ASHINTRULE.

The lands of Lessintrule, Aschintrule, or Ashentrule, now belonging to Captain Archibald Stirling of Keir, comprehended the lands of Cauldhame and Loss, and were the property of the Crown, in the King's hands, in 1451. King James II., who married Mary, the daughter of the Duke of Gueldres, granted, as part of the marriage portion of the Queen, in 1451, "Villam de Logy, Blairlogy, de les Pullis, de Lubnach, Fossachy, Lessyntrule, and one third part of Inveraloun."¹ On 25th June, 1455, the Queen's sheep occupied this part of the Ochil range—"Et de firmas terrarum de fossochy, Lochyntrule, et Lupnoch, que terre occupantur cum gregibus regine de anno compoti xxx li."² The same lands were occupied with "propriis bonis dominorum regis et reginæ de anno compoti xxx li."³ (See also under Loss for early notices, which are not repeated here). In 1510, "Rex ad feodifirmam dimisit Roberti Callendar de Powis,⁴—terras de Lupnoch et Lessyntrule, in dominio de Strivelingschire vic. ejusdem, prius extenden. ad 20 libras annuatim"—to be held by him, etc., whom failing, "seniori heredum fem. absque divisione." "Reddend. 40 li. ac duplum dicte firme ad primum introitum heredum."⁵

Among the Keir charters there is a "Seisine in favour of John Callander of the lands of Lupnoch and Lessintrule, with the pertinents lying in the Lordship of Striveling, proceeding upon a Precept furth of Chancery for infesting the said John Callander as heir served and retoured to Robert Callander, his grandfather," and dated 4th May, 1557.

There is a renunciation by John Callender of Manor, his mother, Margaret Reid, and John Stirling of Craigharnet, her husband, of the lands of Glentye, in favour of Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, in terms of a decret of removing, dated 20th May, 1591. John Stirling of Craigharnet, and his wife, Margaret Reid, the widow of John Callender's father, were parties to the contract of marriage, dated 24th January, 1601, between Christian Callendar, daughter of Margaret, and John Sempill, younger of Corruth."⁶

In 1609, Robert Callendar of Maner is retoured heir of John Callendar of Maner in Lupnoch and Eschintrule.

The Callendars appear to have sold these lands to the Drummonds, probably about 1622, which was the date of their parting with Maner.

In 1630, the date of "The Valuation of the Kirk of Logie before the

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Ex. Rolls*, Vol. VI., p. 65.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 607.

⁴ Should have been "de Manor," as Robert Callendar never had *Powis*.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁶ *Gartmore Writs*. Margaret Reid's husband was Robert Callendar. (See account of Manor *supra*.)

Sub-Commissioners of Dunblane," Mr. David Drummond is mentioned as proprietor of "Auchentreill."

There is a charter under the Great Seal of all and sundry the lands of Aschintrule, with houses, biggings, yards, and whole pertinents of the same lying in the lordship and sheriffdom of Stirling. To be holden feu for payment of £20 Scots as the ancient feu-duty. To be doubled at the entry of heirs. In favour of David Drummond of Aschintrule in liferent, and Agnes Drummond, his eldest daughter, and the heirs of her body, whom failing, Margaret Drummond, her sister, and the heirs of her body, whom failing, his own nearest heirs and assignees; dated 27th June, and sealed 25th July, 1642.¹

After this time, the lands of Ashintrule and the lands of Inverallan appear to be conjoined in ownership; and as part of the lands of Inverallan are situated in the parish of Logie, we may note them here. A charter is granted to Archibald Row of Inverallan and James Wright, his brother-in-law, equally betwixt them, on 27th August, 1652, under the Great Seal of Oliver Cromwell.

This is followed by a contract of marriage between James Row, with consent of his father, Archibald Row of Inverallan, and Margaret Drummond, daughter of David Drummond, therein designed of Drummond Earnoch, with consent of her father, whereby the said Archibald binds himself to infest his son and the heirs of the marriage in all and hail the lands of Over Inverallan, with the Manor Place, houses, biggings, etc., lying within the parish of Lecropt and sheriffdom of Stirling, dated 7th November, 1662.

A decret of valuation at the instance of Mr. David Drummond before the Lords Commissioners of Teinds, etc., finding the rental of the said lands of Aschintrule and Caldhame to be in all time coming four hundred merks Scots in stock and parsonage teinds, etc., is dated 7th July, 1634, and registered in the Register of the Commission of Teinds, 4th August, 1762.

James Row, with consent of David Drummond, disposes the lands of Inverallan and teinds to William Row, his brother-german, 24th August, 1685.

William Row disposes the same to Charles Row, Writer to the Signet, his brother-german, 15th March, 1700; and a charter of resignation is granted under the Great Seal of the lands of Inverallan, 20th May, 1700, with sasine following thereon, in favour of Charles Row, dated 8th and recorded in the General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, 18th June, 1700.

Note.—The lands of Inverallan and teinds thereof, and also one half of the lands of Aschintrule, which originally belonged to Archibald Row, came to be vested in the person of Hugh Row, a descendant of the above Charles Row. It is not known what titles he made up.

¹ *Keir Writs.*



INVERALLAN INN.

Hugh Row of Inverallan disposed to Robert Forrest of Pardovan, merchant in Edinburgh, and his heirs and assignees, all and hail the said lands of Over Inverallan, with the teinds and pertinents, wherein Hugh Row, his father, died last vest and seised, as also the just and equal half of Aschintrule, whereof the lands called Caldham are parts and pertinents, with houses, biggings, etc., which pertained to the deceased William Row, his uncle, dated 13th April, 1710.

Robert Forrest of Pardovan made an agreement with James Stirling of Keir, whereby the former agrees to sell to the latter the lands of Inverallan and half of the lands of Aschintrule, dated 29th May and 2nd June, 1710; and following upon this, Robert Forrest sold to James Stirling of Keir the lands of Inverallan, with the Manor Place, new mill, and one half of old mill of the same, and kilns, etc., of the same, with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage thereof in the parish of Logie and sheriffdom of Stirling, 6th February, 1711.¹

James Stirling of Keir was born 1st November, 1679, and was served heir to his immediate elder brother, John, in the barony of Keir, on 1st May, 1694. He was implicated in a Jacobite plot on behalf of the Stuart family in the year 1708.² Along with the lairds of Garden, Kippendavie, Touch, and Newton, James Stirling was tried for high treason, in the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on 15th November, 1708. One of the charges in the indictment against them is, "that you did openly drink to the good health of your master as you called him, who could be none else but the said Pretender." To this Keir and the others answered that the charge was "no ways relevant, 1^{mo} Because the drinking any person's health is not a crime, there being no law against it. 2^{do} There is no person named whose health is said to be drunk, and therefore cannot infer any crime; and the gloss put thereupon, that it could be no other but the Pretender, is only a conjecture and uncertain inference of the pursuers, which can be no ways sufficient to fix a crime upon others, who can only be answerable for what is clearly expressed and declared by them by plain words, writes, or deeds."

In the exculpatory evidence, one of the points to be proved was that "it is usual and ordinar for highlandmen, gentlemen's servants in the highlands, to carry fusees or gunns upon all occasions, even to the church." After several adjournments of the trial, James Stirling and his friends were acquitted on the 23rd November.³

This was the last trial according to the Scottish forms, a new treason-law being made soon after. On that occasion, we are told by Mr. Ramsay of

¹ *Keir Writs.*

² *Vide infra.*

³ *State Trials*, fol. ed., Vol. V., p. 630. *The Stirlings of Keir*, p. 69, 70.

Ochertyre,¹ Daniel Morrison, Keir's man, not knowing what might be the result of the trial, resolved not to speak one word of truth. On their acquittal (which, Sir Hugh Paterson said, was a matter concerted between Duke Hamilton and the Whig Ministry), Keir asked Daniel what he meant by forswearing himself? "Sir," answered he, "I thought it better to put myself in the Almighty's hands, than to trust your honour to the mercy of the Whigs."² Daniel died at a ripe old age as multurer of the mill of Keir.

Unfortunately, James Stirling went into the Rebellion of 1715, and in consequence his estates were forfeited, and he himself had to remain under hiding for nearly two years. His lands were purchased by Robert Lord Blantyre, Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall, Baronet, Mr. James Graham of Airth, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, Mr. John Stewart, Advocate, brother of Lord Blantyre, Ralph Dundas of Manor, and William Stirling of Northwoodside, for behoof of John, the eldest son of James. On the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1745, although an old man, he was imprisoned on suspicion in the Castle of Dumbarton, along with his son, Hugh, and James Stirling of Craigharnet. They made their escape through a visit of Lady Hamilton of Rosehall, who was Margaret, one of James Stirling's daughters. She had concealed a rope ladder about her dress, and quietly left it behind her. James Stirling died at Cawder on 25th February, 1749. He married, 24th February, 1704, Marione Stuart, eldest daughter of Alexander Lord Blantyre, by Anne, his second wife, daughter of Sir Robert Hamilton, Lord Pressmennan, and sister of John, second Lord Belhaven. They had twenty-two children, fourteen sons and eight daughters.

The estates of Keir and others, which had been forfeited in 1715, and purchased by friends of James Stirling, were re-conveyed to John, his eldest son, in June, 1728. The rental of all three estates at this time was £795. The vassals of Keir, who had become Crown-holders by Act of Parliament, 1 George I., re-conveyed to him the superiorities of their lands. He died, unmarried, at Edinburgh, on 7th July, 1757, aged fifty-four. He was succeeded by his brother, Archibald Stirling, born 4th September, 1710, a merchant in Jamaica, who married, first, Margaret Erskine, daughter of Colonel William Erskine of Torrie; secondly, Dame Ann Hay, daughter of Alexander Hay of Drummelzier, and relict of Sir Patrick Hepburn Murray of Blackcastle and Balhanno, Baronet. She died at Cawder, aged eighty, on 24th October, 1807. Archibald Stirling died at Keir, 3rd November, 1783, aged seventy-three, without issue.

¹ *Scotland and Scotsmen*, Vol. II., p. 126.

² See also *By Allan Water*, by Katherine Steuart, p. 101.

He was succeeded by his brother, William Stirling, born 5th June, 1725. He was served heir of his brother, Archibald, under a deed of entail, dated 5th November, 1771, on 23rd January, 1784. William was concerned in the Rebellion of 1745, along with his father and brother, Hugh. He married, first, the Hon. Helen Gray, second daughter of John Lord Gray, at Edinburgh, 1st October, 1765; and secondly, at Castlemilk, on 3rd November, 1781, Jean Stuart, youngest daughter of the deceased Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk, Baronet. He had eight children by his first marriage, and by the second one son and two daughters. William Stirling of Keir died suddenly there on 22nd May, 1793, aged sixty-eight, and was buried at Dunblane.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, James Stirling of Keir and Cawder, born 8th October, 1766. He did much to embellish Keir, and died unmarried, on 26th July, 1831, aged sixty-four. He was succeeded by his brother, Archibald Stirling of Keir and Cawder, born 2nd August, 1769. He was a planter in Jamaica, at the family estate of Hampden and Frontier, for nearly twenty-five years. On his return, he purchased from his brother, Charles, the estate of Kenmure. He sold the Jamaica property of Frontier for less than £8000. He married Elizabeth Maxwell, second daughter of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, Bart., on 5th September, 1822, and had three children. He died on 9th April, 1847, and was succeeded by his son William, who was born at Kenmure, 8th March, 1818. He disentailed the family estates in 1849, and sold the remaining Jamaica property of Hampden, in 1852, for about £2000. He made considerable additions to the house and grounds of Keir. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1839, and M.A. in 1843. In 1866, he assumed the name and title of his uncle, and became known as Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Keir, Cawder, and Pollok. He travelled extensively in France, Spain, and the Levant, and, in 1848, published the first of his famous works, *The Annals of the Artists of France*. This was followed, in 1852, by *The Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles V.* Then, in 1855, appeared *Velasquez and his Works*, and in the same year, *Notices of the Emperor Charles V.* Other works came from his facile and graceful pen.

In April, 1865, he married Anne Maria, daughter of the Earl of Leven, and two months later succeeded his uncle in Pollok. Two sons were born of this marriage, Sir John Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, Bart., and Archibald, the present proprietor of Keir. Lady Stirling-Maxwell died in 1874. He was M.P. for Perthshire for many years, was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University in 1863, when he received the degree of LL.D.; was installed Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in 1872; and in 1875 was elected Chancellor of Glasgow University. He was a Knight of the Thistle, the only

commoner who held that rank. On 1st March, 1877, Sir William married the Hon. Mrs. Norton, authoress of the well-known "Bingen on the Rhine," and other pieces. She died on 15th June following, and towards the close of the same year Sir William started on a tour in the sunny South. He contracted fever in Venice, in June, 1878, of which he died. He was buried in the family vault at Lecropt church.

His elder son succeeded to Pollok, and took the name and title of Sir John Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok, Bart., while the younger, Archibald, succeeded to Keir and Cawder, and is now known as Captain Stirling of Keir.

ASHINTRULE.

Crown—in the King's hands, 1451.

James Schaw, 1480.

Alexander Lord Hume, 1492.

Crown, 1499-1509.

Robert Callendar, 1510.

John Callendar (grandson), 1557.

Robert Callendar, 1609.

Mr. Alexander Menteith, 1615.

David Drummond, 1628.

Do., 1642.

James Menteith, before 1652.

Archibald Row, 1652.

James Row (son), 1662.

William Row (brother), 1685.

Charles Row (brother), 1700.

Hugh Row, before 1710.

Hugh Row (son), 1710.

Robert Forrest of Pardovan, 1710.

James Stirling of Keir, 1711-1715.

John Stirling of Keir (son), 1728-1757.

Archibald Stirling of Keir (brother), 1757-1783.

William Stirling of Keir (brother), 1783-1793.

James Stirling of Keir (son), 1793-1831.

Archibald Stirling of Keir (brother), 1831-1847.

Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Keir (son), 1847-1878.

Captain Archibald Stirling of Keir, 1878.

Note.—For other writs, see under Loss.

CHAPTER XVII.

LANDS OF JERAH.

THESE lands, lying on the north-eastern side of Menstrie Glen, on the slopes of the Ochil range, looking towards Dunmyat, are described in the oldest charter as, All and Whole the Lands of Easter and Wester Gergriesses, with the houses, yards, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof lying within the sherifffdom of Perth. The name is variously spelt, *e.g.*, Gergriess, Gargraiss, Jargrays, Jervas, Jarvas, and Jerah. These lands belonged originally to the Abbey of Culross, and were feued to John Lord Erskine, by charter, dated 17th February, 1538-9. The lands continued in the Erskine family till about 1635, when they were acquired by William Earl of Stirling, from John Earl of Mar. They now belong to the Right Honourable Lord Abercromby.

The earliest document in the Menstrie charter chest, relating to these lands, is an instrument of sasine proceeding on a precept of clare constat of the lands of Easter and Wester Gergriesses in favour of John Earl of Mar, as heir to his father, dated 12th May, 1635. He disposed them, on 26th September, 1635, to William Earl of Stirling, who is better known under his earlier designation of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie. The Earl of Mar granted a charter of confirmation in favour of William Earl of Stirling, and his spouse, dated 2nd October, 1635. The lands were to be holden of the King. The instrument of resignation of the said lands in favour of Major-General Holburne of Menstrie is dated 11th June, 1649, proceeding upon a procuratory and disposition by several persons. A charter of resignation in favour of Mr. James Holburne is dated 14th March, 1704. A disposition of the Barony of Tullibody, comprehending, amongst others, Gergriesses and Barony of Menstrie, by George Abercromby, Esq., in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph Abercromby, is dated 10th April, 1779. A charter of resignation under the Great Seal is granted to the latter, dated 6th August, 1788. George Lord Abercromby is retoured heir of line to his father, the said Sir Ralph, 20th September, 1821. Lord Abercromby was fully vested in the superiorities of these lands and others, and proceeded to divest himself in favour of his son. The progress is indicated under Menstrie.

JERAH.

Abbey of Culross, before 1538.
John Lord Erskine, 1539.
Sir Alexander Erskine, before 1560.
Sir Thomas Erskine (son), 1592-1619.
Earl of Mar, before 1635.
John Earl of Mar, 1636.
William Earl of Stirling, 1635-1640.
Bondholders of do., to 1649.
Major-General James Holburne, 1649.

Same as Menstrie.



EARL OF STIRLING'S TOWN HOUSE—EXTERIOR.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LANDS OF MENSTRIE.

THE lands comprising the barony of Menstrie belonged, from at least the beginning of the fourteenth century, to the Campbells of Argyle, and by them it was conveyed to the Alexanders in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the superiority remaining with the Argyle family. Castle Campbell at Dollar, about seven miles to the east of Menstrie, came into the possession of the noble family of Argyle, by the marriage of Colin, the first Earl, with Isabella, daughter of John, third Lord of Lorn and Invermeath, grandson of John, first Lord of Invermeath and Lorn, who married the daughter of John de Ergadia, the former proprietor of Lorn. This castle was a favourite residence of the Campbells of Argyle until the middle of the seventeenth century, when, along with the villages of Dollar and Muckhart, both holding of the Marquis of Argyle, it was burnt and reduced to its present condition, in 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose, when on his way south, after the battles of Auldearn and Alford, an enterprise to which he was excited by the Ogilvies, who thus sought revenge for the burning of the "Bonnie House o' Airlie" by Argyle.¹

As regards the barony of Menstrie, there is mention of Dougal Campbell in 1322, John Campbell in 1364, Colin and Duncan Campbell in 1393. Sir Neil Campbell, who was knighted by Alexander III. towards the close of his reign (a son of Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, a renowned chief, first termed MacCallum More), swore fealty with his brothers, in 1296, to King Edward, but afterwards joined Robert Bruce, and fought by his side from the battle of Methven to that of Bannockburn, married Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert Bruce, and left three sons, Colin, his successor, John (Sir, of Moulin), and Duncan of Menstrie.

The Earls of Argyle held these lands, and the oldest charter, now in possession of Lord Abercromby, the present proprietor, is dated 8th April, 1526, granted by Colin, the third Earl of Argyle, in favour of Andrew Alexander. "The family of Alexander of Menstrie is of great antiquity, tracing its descent from Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in the reign of Malcolm IV., through a misty Highland genealogy, to John, Lord of the Isles,

¹ Dr. Rogers' *Week at Bridge of Allan*, 3rd Edition (1833), p. 197.

who married the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Robert II. Their third son, Alexander, was father of Angus, who founded the family of Macalister of Loup, and of Alexander, who obtained (from the Argyle family) a grant of the lands of Menstrie, in Clackmannanshire, and settled there—his descendants assuming his Christian name of Alexander as their surname. The fifth in descent from this personage was Alexander Alexander, whose successor was his son, William Alexander, the poet.”¹

Previous to 1505, a descendant of Alister or Alexander, younger son of the Lord of Lochaber, obtained from the House of Argyle a portion of the lands of Menstrie. In a legal document, dated 6th March, 1505-7, “Thomas Alexander de Menstray” is concerned, along with sixteen others, in an arbitration connected with the division of forty acres of land in the county of Clackmannan, a dispute having arisen between the Abbot of Cambuskenneth and Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan.²

II. Andrew Alexander succeeded his father, Thomas, in the lands of Menstrie. His wife was Katherine Graham, and he had two sons,

III. Alexander and Andrew; the latter entered the Church, and in a sasine, dated 15th November, 1529, is styled “Andreas Alexander, presbyter.” In a charter, dated 8th April, 1526, Colin, third Earl of Argyle, granted to Andrew Alexander and Katherine Graham, his spouse, the lands of Menstrie in liferent, and to Alexander Alexander, their son and heir-apparent, in fee.³

IV. Andrew Alexander, the eldest son of Alexander (III.), is so designed in the charter, 1529, and had three sons, (1) Alexander, (2) John, (3) James, who had a charter to James Alexander in Menstrie, of an annual rent out of Langcarse in Clackmannanshire, 30th May, 1584.

V. Alexander Alexander, the eldest son of above, witnessed, along with his grandfather, a sasine of Menstrie, 19th April, 1541. He is designed Alexander Alexander of Mains of Menstrie, in a sasine, 7th October, 1572. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his son, William, born about the year 1567. He was educated at the Grammar School of Stirling, and afterwards at the University of Leyden. He became the travelling companion of Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyle, in France, Spain, and Italy. He was infeft in “the five pund land” of the Mains of Menstrie in 1597. The date of the precept of service is 18th March, 1596-7, with sasine, dated 4th March, 1597-8. From Archibald Earl of Argyle he received subsequently the entire lands and barony of Menstrie.

¹ Introductory Memoir, *Works of Sir William Alexander*, p. 9 (Glasgow: Maurice Ogle & Co. 1870.).

² *Chartulary of Cambuskenneth Abbey*, p. 86

³ *Papers in Menstrie Charter Chest.*

In the quaint red-tiled village of Menstrie, which nestles snugly at the foot of the green Ochil hills in the eastmost nook of the parish of Logie, within five miles of Stirling, there still stands the old manor house of the Alexanders. Somewhat dilapidated, it even now presents many marked features, which distinguished it as the residence of this family which flourished there during the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. With its baronial turret, winding stairs, carved portal arch, crow-stepped gables, and large, well-stocked orchards, the visitor has little difficulty in picturing to himself its importance and beauty in those early days, before railways disfigured the fertile valley of the winding Forth. The old house is notable, however, as being the birthplace of William Alexander, poet and courtier, the friend of James VI., the Secretary of State for Scotland to Charles I., the coloniser of Nova Scotia, and founder of its new order of baronets, and the first Earl of Stirling.¹

The estate of Menstrie had been mortgaged to Mr. Robert Murray of Woodend,² Perthshire, the minister of Methven, and a relative of Alexander's, who foreclosed subsequent to the Earl's decease. This Mr. Robert Murray was a member of the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, and (according to Baillie) was one of the Committee appointed to try if the books laid on the table by Mr. Archibald Johnston of Warriston were the missing Registers of the General Assembly.

Mr. Robert Murray, designated in the Menstrie writs, "Provost of Methven," sold the lands and barony, on 28th June, 1649, to Major-General James Holburne,³ who that year was elected an elder in the church of Stirling, and

¹ For an account of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, the first Earl of Stirling, the reader is referred to my *Alexander Hume: An Early Poet Pastor of Logie and His Intimates*, pp. 109-179 (Paisley: Alexander Gardner).

² Mr. Robert Murray was the grandson, or great-grandson, of Alexander Murray of Woodend, Madderty, and his wife, Marion Alexander, daughter of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie. There were bonds for 4,800 merks against the Earl and his sons, John and Charles, as cautioners, registered 7th May, 1639. Thomas Murray, of the Woodend family, was tutor and Secretary to Prince Charles, and afterwards Provost of Eton College. His Latin poems are included in the *Delitiæ Poëtarum Scotorum*. In the year 1615 Archbishop Gladstones attempted to get him removed from the Prince, "as ill-affected to the estate of the kirk."

³ There still stands in the village of Menstrie a substantial dwelling-house, commonly called "Windsor," which bears above the main doorway the Holburne coat of arms and motto, *Decus meum virtus*. Burke gives the *Arms* as—Quarterly: 1st and 4th *gu.*, a fesse, coupé, between three crescents, *or*; 2nd and 3rd *or*, an orle, *gu.* *Crest*—a demi-lion, touching with his dexter paw a mullet, *ar*. The coat carved over the door of the Menstrie house has the quarters reversed, viz.: 1st and 4th, *or*, an orle, *gu.*; 2nd and 3rd, *gu.*, a fesse, coupé, between three crescents, *or*. The motto is the same as that of the MacLeans, and the Holburnes and MacLeans fought side by side in the Cromwellian wars.

was in command of a portion of the Scots army in 1650, during Oliver Cromwell's invasion of the country. Major-General Holburne granted a disposition of the lands of Menstrie, on January 21st, 1675, to his son James, whose contract of marriage is dated August 31st, 1670.¹ The Holburnes, in turn, sold the estate to Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody, in 1719, in whose family it still remains. The famous Sir Ralph Abercromby, the hero of Aboukir, was born in the old House of Menstrie, in 1734, and the entry of his baptism runs as follows in the Register of Baptisms for the parish of Logie:—

“October 26, 1734. Saturday. Baptised Ralph, lawful son to George Abercrombie, younger, of Tullibodie, and Mary Dundass, his Lady. Witnesses, Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, Laird of Tullibodie, and James Don, etc. Mr. Patrick Duchal, Minister.”

Curiously enough, the last descendant of General James Holburne, Miss Mary Anne Barbara Holburne, of Bath, daughter of Sir Thomas, the fifth Baronet,² left, in 1882, the sum of £8000 for the building and endowment of the church of Menstrie. This sum, since accumulated to nearly double the amount, has now been expended by the sole remaining trustee, the Right Honourable Lord Balfour of Burleigh, late Secretary of State for Scotland, and in this way, after a hundred and eighty years, the proceeds of the sale of this estate have returned to benefit Menstrie. In this transaction it may be said that the hands of two Scottish Secretaries meet across the centuries.

Sir James Holburne of Menstrie and his son disposed the lands of Menstrie, etc., to Mr. Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody, in 1719, and the writs were handed over on 14th January, 1723. Alexander Abercromby died in 1754, aged eighty-four years, and was succeeded by his son George, who died in 1800, at the age of ninety-five. His wife was Mary, daughter of

¹ *Menstrie Writs.*

² Major General James Holburne of Menstrie married Janet, daughter of John Inglis, Esq., of Cramond, and had a son, James Holburne, whose son, James Holburne, Esq., of Menstrie, was served heir general to his father and grandfather in October, 1696, and was created a baronet of Nova Scotia by patent dated 21st June, 1706. The line of the Holburnes, Baronets of Menstrie, is as follows:—

- I. Sir James, 1st Baronet, created 21st June, 1706.
- II. Sir James (son), 2nd Baronet, died 26th July, 1758.
- III. Sir Alexander (2nd son, the elder, James, having fallen previously in battle), died 22nd January, 1772, without issue.
- IV. Sir Francis (cousin), died 13th September, 1820. He married, 12th June, 1786, Alicia, daughter of Thomas Brayne, Esq., of County Warwick, and left issue, Francis, of the 3rd Foot Guards, who died of a wound received before Bayonne, 14th April, 1814; and
- V. Sir Thomas William, died in 1881; Alicia Sophia, Catherine, and Mary Anne Barbara, who died in June, 1882, and was the last survivor of the family (See Burke's *Peerage and Baronage*).



EARL OF STIRLING'S TOWN HOUSE, STIRLING.

Ralph Dundas, Esq., of Manor. Reference to the family of Abercromby has already been made under "Airthrey."

The superiority of the estate of Menstrie was, by charter of resignation, made over, in 1788, to Ralph, afterwards the famous Sir Ralph Abercromby, by his father. His career belongs to the history of his country, and this gallant soldier's fame will ever be associated with the House of Menstrie, where he was born. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Aboukir, on 21st March, 1801, and died seven days after. His son, George Lord Abercromby, had precept of clare constat by the Commissioner for the Duke of Argyle in his favour, as heir of his grandfather, George Abercromby, advocate, dated 1st May, 1805. George Lord Abercromby died in 1843, and his son, George Ralph Lord Abercromby, granted a precept of clare constat in favour of himself as heir to his father, dated 30th September, 1843, but as his title to the superiority was defective at that time, and was only subsequently completed by his Chancery precept in December, 1844, he executed a new precept in favour of himself, dated 19th December, 1844. The present Baron succeeded his father in 1852.

BARONY OF MENSTRIE.

Dougal Campbell, 1322.

John Campbell, 1364.

Colin Campbell, before 1393.

Duncan Campbell, 1393.

Thomas Alexander, 1505.

Andrew Alexander, 1526-1527.

Alexander Alexander, 1527-1544.

Andrew Alexander, 1544-1547.

Alexander Alexander, 1547-1564.

William Alexander, 1564.

Alexander Alexander, before 1580.

William Alexander (Earl of Stirling), 1580-1639.

Mr. Robert Murray, etc., 1639-1649.

General James Holburne, 1649-1696.

James Holburne, 1675-1696.

Sir James Holburne, 1696-1719.

Alexander Abercromby, 1719-1745 (ob. æt. 84).

George Abercromby, 1754-1800 (ob. æt. 95).

Sir Ralph Abercromby, 1788-1801 (superiority).

George Baron Abercromby, 1800-1843.

George Ralph Baron Abercromby, 1843-1852.

George Ralph Campbell Baron Abercromby, 1852.

CHAPTER XIX.

MIDDLETON KERSE OF MENSTRIE.

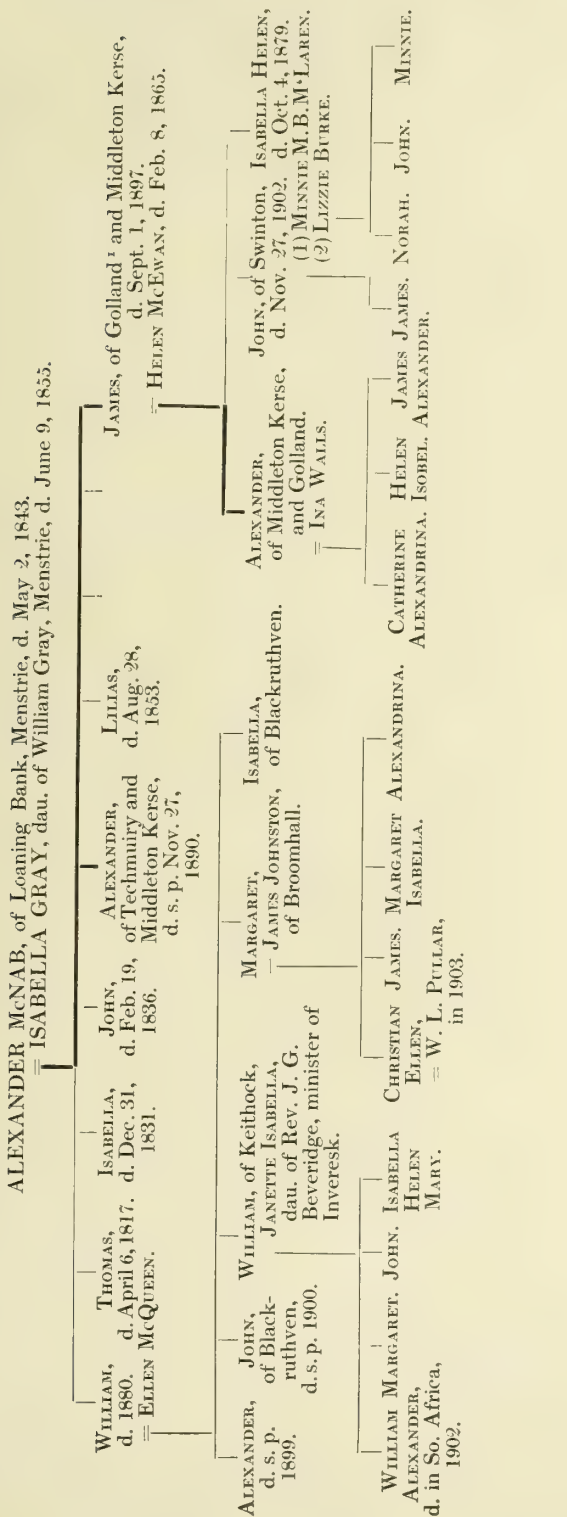
THE lands of Middleton Kerse of Menstrie formed part of the estate of Menstrie, previous to 1725, when they were purchased, for 700 merks,¹ by Janet Kidstone, relict of Thomas Campbell, at Craigmill. The superiority remained with the proprietor of Menstrie. This Thomas Campbell died at Craigmill, in April, 1706. His wife, Janet Kidstone, who had been early left a widow, seems to have taken the active management of affairs. She invested her spare money in the purchase of Middleton Kerse, from Mr. Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody and Menstrie. She paid, on 4th May, 1729, £6 to the Session of Logie, "for the best mortcloth to her two sons, Robert Campbell and John Campbell." Up to the time of her death, in 1732, neither she nor her sons appear to have resided at Middleton Kerse. Upon her death, her grandson, Robert Campbell, son of the deceased Robert Campbell, succeeded to the property, but becoming involved financially, his trustees disposed the lands to James Gibb, merchant in Stirling, in 1785, for £1725 sterling. John Philp purchased Middleton Kerse from James Gibb, in 1808, for £5400 stg., who, in turn, sold again, in 1826, for £6200, to Andrew John MacKenzie, merchant in London. John Philp died, 19th January, 1827, aged sixty-seven, and his wife, Janet Haig, died, 28th June, 1828, aged sixty-one. In 1827, Andrew John MacKenzie sold the estate, for £6000, to James Meiklejohn, who died before 1845. He and his wife are buried at Alloa. His trustees sold these lands to Alexander M'Nab, in 1871, for £9275, and his nephew, Alexander M'Nab, is the present owner. Mr. Alexander M'Nab of Technuiry² and Middleton Kerse died on 27th November, 1890. He was

¹ 700 merks = £38 17s. 9½d.

² His father, Alexander M'Nab, married Isabel Gray, daughter of William Gray and Elizabeth Davy. The M'Nabs are buried in the old churchyard of Logie. A certificate to the rights of burial was given by the Kirk Session of Logie on 14th March, 1893, as follows:— "These certify that James M'Nab of Middleton Kerse obtained a right from the Kirk Session of Logie to eight lairs in the old churchyard, situated in the 16th and 17th rows, and bounded on the east by the burn, on the west by the lairs of James Galloway and John Vicers, on the south by the lairs of William Cram and William Thomson, and on the north by a strip of vacant ground one foot six inches in breadth, which vacant ground the Kirk Session granted permission to the said James M'Nab to include the same within the boundary of his lairs on the north side as above designed. (Signed) WILLIAM TROUP, *Session Clerk*."



MIDDLETON KERSE.



¹ James was the thirteenth child of Alexander McNab, of Loaning Bank.

unmarried, and left a large fortune, bequeathing Middleton Kerse to his brother, James M'Nab of Goland. Mr. James M'Nab died at Middleton Kerse on 1st September, 1897, aged eighty-five, and was succeeded by his elder son, Alexander M'Nab.

MIDDLETONKERSE OF MENSTRIE.

Proprietors of Menstrie before 1725.

Janet Kidston or Campbell, and Thomas and John Campbell, her sons,
1725.

Robert Campbell (grandson of Janet Kidston or Campbell), 1731-1785.

James Gibb, 1785-1808.

John Philp, 1808-1826.

Andrew John MacKenzie, 1826-1827.

James Meiklejohn, 1827-1871.

Alexander M'Nab of Techmuiry, 1871-1890.

James M'Nab of Goland (brother), 1890-1897.

Alexander M'Nab (son), 1897.

CHAPTER XX.

BALQUHARN AND MYRETON.

THE lands of Balquharn,¹ or Boquharn, and Myreton, which lie in the eastern part of the parish, between Menstrie and the parish of Alva, are described, in a disposition by the trustees of James Guild of Myreton to John Johnstone of Alva, dated 4th May, 1784, thus:—"All and Whole the Lands of Boquharn with houses, buildings, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof, and teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same, lying within the Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Clackmannan: As also All and Whole the Town and Lands of Myreton of Menstrie with houses, buildings, yeards, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof and Teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same comprehending therein the Lands of Dolls and Dams as proper parts and pertinents thereof, And also including therein that piece of ground part of the Hill of Menstrie lying at the back of the feus of Robert Young and Hugh Alexander and consisting of about an acre and a half of Land disposed by George Abercromby Esq. of Tullibody to the said Ja^s Guild in excambion of a piece of ground within the bounds of the Farm of Bothers of Tullibody called the Alva Acres, all lying within the Barony of Menstrie and parish and sheriffdom foresaid: And Also All and Whole the Kirklands of Tullibody with the Teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof, and whole houses, buildings, yeards, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereto belonging in so far as the said James Guild had right thereto only lying within the Parish of Alva and Sheriffdom of Clackmannan foresaid."

The earliest reference to these lands is in 1321, when King Robert I. confirmed, under the Great Seal, a charter of the lands of Galachetti and the whole lands of Balecharn "infra terram de Menstry," to "Henrico de Anand."²

LANDS OF MYRETON.

From an "Inventory of the Writs of the Lands of Myreton of Menstrie lying within the Barony of Menstrie Parish of Logie and Sheriffdom of Clackmannan, and of the Lands of Balquharn lying within the Parish and Sheriffdom foresaid delivered up by William Schaw of Sauchie Lord Cathcart to John Johnstone of Alva Esq. Proprietor of the said Lands," in 1787, it appears that there was granted a feu charter between William Alexander of

¹ Balquharn, from *Gaelic*=the town of the cairn.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, p. 17.

Menstrie and Mr. Joseph Haldane of Bennagale, dated 28th March, 1606, whereby the said William Alexander obliges himself to dispoine in feuferm to the said Mr. Joseph Haldane and Eupham Schaw, his wife, and longest liver of these two, in joint fee, and the heirs to be procreated between them. The lands of Myreton of Menstrie, with the pertinents thereof, were to be holden for payment of 32 bolls made malt, and 11½ bolls oats in name of feu-duty, and being thirled to the mill of Menstrie. The charter of feuferm in implement thereof is dated 12th September, 1606, and the sasine thereon dated the same day, and recorded at Stirling, 8th October thereafter. An extract bond by the said Mr. Joseph Haldane to Thomas Couper Taylor, burgess of Stirling, and Mausy Miller, his wife, for £918 13s. 4d. Scots, of principal with interest and penalty, is dated 25th July, 1607, and registered in the Books of Session, 5th January, 1619.

Passing over letters of inhibition, decret of apprising, letters of horning, and so on, connected with this debt, we have a precept of clare constat by Sir William Alexander, then Earl of Stirling and Secretary of State, to James Couper as heir of his father, the said Thomas Couper, in the said lands, dated 29th August, 1635, witnesses, John Alexander, the Earl's sons, etc. Then there is a decret before the Commissioners for the Administration of Justice at the instance of James Rynd, mason, burgess of Stirling, against David Couper in Redloch, heir of the said deceased James Coupar, merchant in Stirling, his goodsir's brother's son, for payment of the sundry debts therein mentioned, 12th February, 1657. The amount concerned was £5,326 5s. 8d. Scots. In connection with these burdens, the lands were dispoined in trust for James Holburne, the superior, to William Stirling of Herbertshire, 9th April, 1659. A disposition and assignation is granted by the said James Holburne to John Haldane, eldest son of James Haldane, sometime of Myreton, of all right and title he had to the said lands of Myreton, in virtue of instrument of resignation ad remanentiam, made by the said William Stirling, dated 9th November, 1664, and registered 6th January, 1665. The feu charter is dated 16th November, 1664.

In connection with teinds, there is an extract disposition and translation by James Holburne, younger, of Menstrie, reciting that Dame Margaret Home, prioress of the Abbey of Northberwick and convent thereof, by their tack, dated 14th July, 1585, set to Patrick Home of Polwart, and one heir succeeding to him, and for three nineteen years thereafter, the parsonage teinds of the parish of Logie, which belonged to the said abbey, that the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks, by their decret,¹ dated 11th

¹ This Decret is registered in the New Register of the Commissioners of Teinds, 1st February, 1758.

February, 1618, had prorogated the said tack for two lifetimes and five nineteen years, that Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, Bart., son and heir of the deceased Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, Knight, who was son and heir of the said Patrick Home, the original tacksman, with consent of his curators, by his assignation, dated in September, October, and November, 1655, and January, 1656, and registered in the Books of C. and S., 1st June, 1664, assigned to James Holburne, elder, of Menstrie, the said tack, so far as concerned the barony of Menstrie and lands of Jarres, and that the said James Holburne, elder, had transferred the same to the said James Holburne, younger, his son, by translation contained in his contract of marriage, dated 31st August, 1670, and assigning to the said John Haldane the said tack and prorogation, in so far as concerns the teind sheaves of the said lands of Myreton, of old called the Eastertown of Menstrie, and also the annuities of the said teinds, the said John Haldane being alwise burdened with a proportional part of the stipend and Communion elements to the minister of Logie, dated 13th March, 1673, and registered in S. C. Books of Clackmannan, 7th May thereafter.

The lands of Myreton, and also of Westquarter of Alva, were disposed by the said John Haldane to Robert Forrest, merchant in Edinburgh, with special assignation to the foresaid tack of the teinds of Myreton, dated 9th April, 1706, and registered in Books of C. and S., 18th February, 1708.

Robert Forrest disposed them again to William Robertson in Dunblane, 31st March, 1708, the price being £10,000 Scots. This was followed by an instrument of resignation of the said lands in the hands of Sir James Holburne of Menstrie, superior thereof, in favour of the said William Robertson, dated 26th June, 1708. By the charter, dated 29th October, 1709, the feu-duty is declared to be £33 Scots and thirty bolls bear, besides thirlage and mill services as formerly.

William Robertson executed a trust disposition of the said lands of Myreton, and of sundry subjects, in and about the town of Dunblane, to Margaret Robertson, his wife, Ralph Dundas of Manor, George Robertson of Craigarnhall, Lieutenant Alexander Rait, and James Cheyne and William Caddell, Writers to the Signet, or to any three of them in trust, dated 4th May, 1717, and registered in Books of Council and Session, 17th July, 1718. James Robertson was served heir to the said deceased William Robertson, his father, 10th October, 1719.

These lands now pass to the Shaws, as the foresaid trustees, with consent of the said James Robertson and his curators, disposed them to Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Bart., 5th, 11th, and 17th December, 1719, registered 1st February, 1755.

A charter of these lands is granted by Mr. Alexander Abercromby of

Tullibody to the said Sir John Schaw, dated 15th August, 1738. Sir John Schaw, by disposition dated 8th February, 1742, and registered 9th February, 1753, nominated, as his trustees, Hew Dalrymple of Drumore, one of the Senators of the College of Justice; George Brown of Coalstown, Esquire, Advocate; Robert Dalrymple, Writer to the Signet; and others.

These trustees disposed the lands of Myreton and the teinds to Charles Schaw of Sauchie, Lord Cathcart, 5th and 17th June, 1755. The lands of Myreton, with the teinds and pertinents, were feued, in 1759, by the said Charles Lord Cathcart, to James Guild, who also obtained the lands of Balquharn.

LANDS OF BALQUHARN.

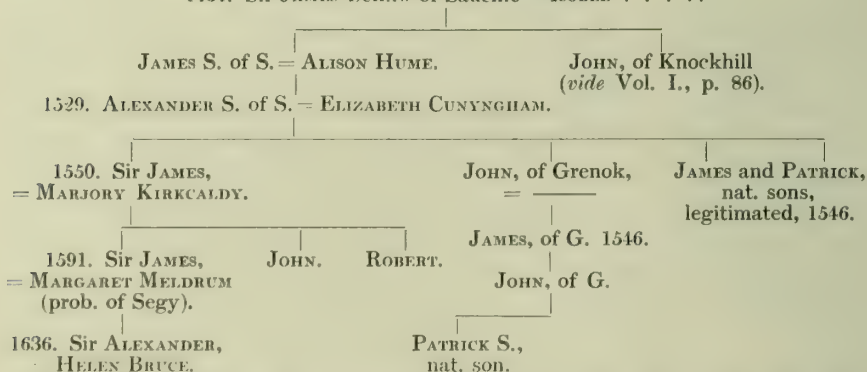
From the writs pertaining to the lands of Balquharn, it appears that Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Bart., was served heir of the deceased Sir John Schaw of Greenock, Bart., his father, in the lands of Balquharn, and others, 22nd April, 1704.

Charles Schaw, Lord Cathcart, was served heir of the said Sir John Schaw, his grandfather, 1st June, 1753.

These lands were afterwards disposed by Lord Cathcart to James Guild, in 1773. It is supposed that the family of Greenock derived right both to the lands and teinds of Balquharn from the Bruces of Clackmannan. Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles II., got a charter under the Great Seal, *domino Henrico Bruce de Clackmannan, terrarum baroniae de Clackmannan*, etc., dated 26th March, 1669. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Shaw of Sauchie.¹

¹ SCHAW OF SAUCHIE.

1451. Sir JAMES SCHAW of Sauchie = ISOBEL . . . ?



The earliest writ in the possession of Lord Cathcart is dated 1529, a Privy Seal Warrant appointing Alexander Schaw of Sauchie master of the King's wine cellar, an hereditary office. Hence the three covered cups in the arms of Shaw of Sauchie. The cups are covered because at some ancient time a countess tried to put something nasty in the King's cup when *en route* from cellar to hall.

From an inventory of the writs of these lands, relative to a disposition of the same by Robert Jamieson, Writer to the Signet, trustee for James Guild of Myreton and his creditors, to John Johnstone of Alva, Esquire, dated 1784, we learn that by a feu contract between Lord Cathcart and James Guild, tenant in Balquharn,¹ Lord Cathcart disposes to the said James Guild the lands of Balquharn and Myreton, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, reserving the coal and mines to be holden of Lord Cathcart for payment of the feu-duty therein mentioned, and which contract is dated 24th November, 1759, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Clackmannan, 30th July, 1760. The feu charter is dated 18th October, 1760, and sasine thereon, 20th October, and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling, 24th November, 1760. An agreement between the said Lord Cathcart and James Guild, with regard to the latter's purchasing part of the feu-duty of the foresaid lands, is dated 22nd December, 1764. By a contract of excambion, dated 3rd November, 1768, between George Abercromby and James Guild, the latter on the one part obliges himself to dispoise certain portions of the said lands of Myreton to the former, who on the other part obliges himself to dispoise to the said James Guild the superiority of the remaining part of the said lands of Myreton, holden by Lord Cathcart of the said George Abercromby, to be held of the Duke of Argyle, the said George's superior, for payment of a shilling sterling. There is a decret of valuation before the Lords of Session, Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and Valuation of Teinds, at the instance of the said James Guild, against the Officers of State, the Earl of Dunmore, and his trustees, and the minister of Logie, finding the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the said lands of Balquharn and Myreton, excepting that part of the said lands of Myreton sold to the said George Abercromby, to be £201 3s. 3d. Scots, dated 8th March, 1769. There is another contract of excambion between the said George Abercromby and James Guild, whereby the said George Abercromby, in excambion for a piece of ground in the farm of Bothers called the Alva Acre, disposes to the said James Guild about an acre and a half of the Hill of Menstrie therein mentioned, and which contains procuratory resignation and precept of sasine, and is dated 2nd January, 1772. The extract disposition by the said Charles

¹ From the Burial Register of the Parish of Logie we learn that there were buried—“1703, April 15th, James Guild in Balquharn;” and 19th May, 1715, “William Guild in Balquharn;” “Sept. 29th, 1723, child of John Guild's in Balquhairn;” “Aug. 2nd, 1724, George Guild in Ballqwhairn;” “Feb. 20th, 1728, Wm. Guild in Myretoune;” “May 13th, 1733, John Guild in Ballqwhairn;” “March 25th, 1734, child of James Guild's in Miretoun;” “Aug. 8th, 1739, James Guild in Carliehead;” “Sept. 7th, 1742, Walter Guild in Balqwhairn.” The Guilds were the founders of Glenochil Distillery.

Lord Cathcart to the said James Guild, of the said lands of Balquharn and Myreton, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, containing procuratory of resignation and precept of sasine, is dated 16th December, 1773, and registered in the Books of Session, 11th February, 1774.

This is followed by a charter of resignation, under the Union Seal, of the said lands of Balquharn and the kirk lands or kirk faulds of Tullibody, with the teinds and pertinents, in favour of the said James Guild, proceeding as to the lands of Balquharn upon the procuratory of resignation in the last-mentioned disposition, and as to the kirk lands of Tullibody, upon the procuratory of resignation contained in a disposition thereof, granted by the said George Abercromby and Alexander Abercromby, Writer to the Signet, to the said James Guild, dated 10th and 11th February, 1774, and which charter is dated 23rd February, and sealed 8th March, 1774. The sasine thereon is dated 11th March, 1774, and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling same day. A trust disposition was granted by the said James Guild, and John and William and James, his sons, to Henry Jaffray, merchant in Stirling, and others, as trustees for their creditors, of the said lands of Kirklands of Tullibody and lands of Balquharn and Myreton, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, containing therein procuratory of resignation and precept of sasine, and dated 7th April, 1783. The sasine following thereon is dated 12th April, 1783, and recorded the 15th of same month.

The trustees of James Guild, senior, sold the foresaid lands of Kirklands of Tullibody and lands of Myreton and Balquharn, with the teinds and pertinents, 10th October, 1783, to John Johnstone of Alva, at the price of £11,320 sterling.

Among the incumbrances extinguished were an heritable debt of £1,700 sterling to Dr. Robert Anderson, physician in Alnwick; an heritable debt of £500 sterling to William Wright, merchant in Stirling; and a discharge by the said John Guild, eldest son of the said James Guild, to his said father, of certain provisions granted by his father to him in a postnuptial contract of marriage between him, the said John Guild, and Helen Drysdale, his spouse, and which discharge is dated 16th December, 1774.

From the tacks granted by the said James Guild to his sons, which were renounced and discharged by the foresaid trust rights, it appears that John Guild, his eldest son, had a nineteen years' tack of the North Farm of Balquharn, and corn and barley mills thereon; William, his second son, had a nineteen years' tack of certain parts of the lands of Myreton; William and James, his second and third sons, had a nineteen years' tack of the Hills of Myreton and Balquharn, with the arable land on the face of Balquharn Hill; James, his third son, had a nineteen years' tack of the farm of Doll; and

Walter, his fourth son, had a fifteen years' tack of the south part of Balquharn, and of that part of Myreton called the Mallison Park. The date of these tacks was 13th May, 1780.¹

The writs subsequent to the sale of these lands by Robert Jamieson, trustee for James Guild, to John Johnstone of Alva, contains an extract disposition in favour of the latter, dated 4th and 10th May and 10th June, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 17th June, 1784.

The said John Johnstone granted a disposition to himself, and failing him, to James Raymond Johnstone, Esq., his son, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to certain other substitutes, of the sundry lands and others therein mentioned, and particularly of the said lands of Myreton and Balquharn and Kirklands of Tullibody, and teinds thereof, etc., dated 18th September, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 19th December, 1795.

The retour of the general service of the said James Raymond Johnstone as heir of provision to his father, is dated 13th June, 1796.

The instrument of sasine in his favour of the lands of Balquharn, etc., is dated 5th, and recorded 9th August, 1796.

A charter of resignation by James Ferrier, Writer to the Signet, as commissioner for his Grace, John Duke of Argyle, in favour of the said James Raymond Johnstone, is dated 1st July, 1797. Instrument of sasine following thereon is dated 21st, and recorded 23rd December, 1797.

By the above titles, the superiority of the said lands of Myreton, Balquharn and Kirklands of Tullibody is vested in the said James Raymond Johnstone, Esq.

The next writs consolidate the mediate superiority of the lands of Myreton, which stood in the person of Lord Cathcart, with the superiority thereof vested in Mr. Johnstone's person as above mentioned. These are followed by writs consolidating the property of the said lands of Myreton and Balquharn, with the superiority thereof, in Mr. Johnstone's person.

James Johnstone, Esq., of Alva, was retoured, as eldest son and nearest and lawful heir, to his father, the said James Raymond Johnstone, expedite before one of the bailies of Edinburgh, 22nd February, 1831.

The instrument of sasine following thereon is dated the 5th, and recorded the 9th days of April, 1831. Mr. James Johnstone died in the beginning of the year 1888, and thereafter his eldest son, John Augustus James Johnstone, was infeft in the lands on 7th November of that year. He died in 1890, and

¹ One of these Guilds was the grandfather of the late Jay Gould, the American millionaire. He had emigrated.

the present proprietors were infest therein on 9th July, 1890. These are Miss Caroline Elizabeth Mary Johnstone, the liferenter, and Major James Henry L'Estrange Johnstone of the Hangingshaw, Selkirkshire, her half-brother, the fiar.

BALQUHARN	AND	MYRETON.
Henry of Anand, 1321.		William Alexander of Menstrie, before 1606.
James Shaw, before 1684.		Joseph Haldane of Bennagale, 1606.
George Shaw of Ridheugh, 1684.		James Haldane, 1630.
Sir John Shaw of Greenock.		John Haldane, 1664.
Sir John Shaw do. (son), 1704. ¹		William Robertson, 1708.
Charles Shaw of Sauchie (Lord Cathcart) (grandson), 1753.		James Robertson (son), 1719.
James Guild, 1759.		Sir John Shaw of Greenock, Bart., 1719.
		Charles Shaw of Sauchie (Lord Cathcart), 1755.
		James Guild, 1759.

John Johnstone of Alva, 1783.

James Raymond Johnstone of Alva (son), 1796.

James Johnstone of Alva (son), 1831.

John Augustus James Johnstone of Alva (son), 1888.

Miss Caroline Elizabeth Mary Johnstone (sister—liferenter), 1890.

Major James Henry L'Estrange Johnstone of the Hangingshaw, in fee.

Note on the family of Shaw.—The estate of Sauchie, midway between Alloa and Tillicoultry, dates back to a charter of Sir Robert the Bruce, 10th June, 1321, wherein he grants to Henry of Annand the lands, “with its woods, planes, pastures, roads, ways, stone quarries, dams, mills, multures, waters, fishings, and liberties of hunting and fishing.” Henry, who was Sheriff of Clackmannan, was succeeded by his son David, and he by Islay de Annandio, his son. Islay had two daughters, Margaret, married to William Brown of Colston, and Mary, who married James Schaw of Greenock. Margaret, the eldest daughter, succeeded to the parts of the barony of Sauchie containing the principal *manerium*, while the other lands were divided equally between them. Margaret, about 1420, executed a disposition of part of Sauchie to her husband, whom failing, to John, son of Sir

¹ In the Logie Burial Register is the following entry :—“1706, Aug. 4th. Received for the s^d M. cloth to Myretonne's corps, £3 0s. 0d. Scots.”

James Schaw, and on 30th June, 1536, John Brown, her successor, sold the remainder of Sauchie to Alexander Schaw. Mr. J. S. Fleming, in his *Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility* (p. 206), says: "In 1421, Sir James, as the King's Customar, collects his rents at Inverkeithing. In 1470, his son, Sir James, appears as a witness to a charter by King James III. by the designation 'our comptroller.' In 1471 he is Sheriff of Stirling, and in that capacity gives sasine to Margaret de Logy, the Queen of James III., of her dower lands of Tillicoultry—Sir Symon Grey, vicar of Tillicoultry, being a witness. On 6th June, 1480, his cousin, William Brown, designed as of Colston and *Sauchie*, gives him infeftment of the lands of Dawmerketh, etc., referring to their mother's dowers. Having mortgaged or given a wadset over Sauchie, which the records shew was then a prevalent fashion of raising money in absence of banks, to Matthew Forrester, a wealthy Stirling burgher, for £500 Scots, he appears, on 25th August, 1482, to redeem it and claim his estate. About a year previously, Sir James' son, John, had either abducted or got Jonet Forrester, Matthew's daughter and heiress, to elope with him, occasioning an outcry and a demand for justice by the father and relatives against the seducer. The *denouement* of this episode is revealed by the record of the notary's instrument, dated 28th November, 1481, vizt.:—'James Schaw of Sauchie came to the ludging of Matthew Forrester with Jonet Forrester, his daughter, who being interrogated anent her being carried off by John Schaw, son of the said James, averred it had been done with her consent, and she was now his wife.' So the threatened feud ended happily with a marriage. As a provision for the young couple, Sir James, on 18th January following, infefts his son and Jonet Forrester, 'his wife,' in the lands of Abyrint. No doubt Matthew contributed his share, as his daughter's portion, in another and not less satisfactory form. . . . On 20th January, 1489, a few months only after his accession, the youthful King, then only sixteen years of age, issued royal letters re-bestowing, not only on Sir James but on his son John, 'and the longest liver of them, for the whole of his lifetime, the custody of the Castle, Mansion or House, and Fortalice of Stirling, with the office of constabulary, *all as held by him from the late King, our father.*' And, subsequently, the Treasurer is ordered to repay James Schaw of Sauchie £50 lent to the King 'quhen he was Prince.' The next reference to the family of Schaw is on 24th May, 1568, when James VI. demanded from Sir James, a grandson, 'delivery of the tour and fortalice of Saquhy to his officers,' he having joined the discontented and rebellious Lords. . . . The only other instance we will refer to is on 23rd June, 1568, when Sir James of Sauchie and his son become bound in relief of four kinsmen who had been sureties to the extent of £1000 for John Blacater of Tulliallan, suspected, with three others, of Darnley's murder. On 26th June, 1567, Blacater had been 'put in the irms and turmentis,' and was then being liberated from prison on bail. On 4th August following, Queen Mary quit-claims Sir James and Margaret Kirkcaldy, his spouse, and the lands of Sauchie, '*cum castro, turre, fortalicio, etc., thereof.*' In July, 1608, Sir

James Schaw of Sauchy is served heir to Alexander Schaw of Tillicoultry. On 27th August, 1623, Sir Alexander (who married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan) was served heir to Sir James, and Sauchie, with other lands in Kinross, were at the time erected into a barony of Sauchie. . . . A nephew, James Schaw Arncumbrie (Arngomery), soldier son of Sir William, Master of Works, seems to have succeeded to Sauchie previous to 1623. The estate remained in the Schaw family down to 1793, when William Schaw, Lord Cathcart was owner. He was succeeded, in 1826, by William, Earl of Mansfield, both descendants, the latter dying in 1898, at an advanced age. The adjoining village was anciently named Newton Shaw."

David, seventh Viscount Stormont, K.T., born 9th October, 1729, married secondly, in 1776, Louisa, third daughter of Charles, ninth Lord Cathcart, which lady succeeded as Countess of Mansfield, upon the death of William, first Earl of Mansfield, her husband's (Lord Stormont) uncle, 1st September, 1796. Her son, William Earl of Mansfield, born 7th March, 1777, succeeded as third Earl of Mansfield on the death of his father, 1st September, 1796, married 16th September, 1797, Frederica, daughter of William Markham, Archbishop of York. Their eldest son, William David, succeeded as fourth Earl of Mansfield on the death of his father in 1840, and died in 1898. He was succeeded by his grandson, William David, the present Earl of Mansfield, born 20th July, 1860.

CHAPTER XXI.

SHERIFFMUIRLANDS.

THE lands of Sheriffmuirlands, adjoining those of Spittal, lie on the north side of the river Forth, beside Causewayhead Station. The oldest form of the name is Cherymotheland in 1359.¹ In 1391, it is given as Chermouthland;² in 1455, the reddendo of Cherymothland is one penny;³ in 1604, as Chirriemurelands;⁴ while in 1645 and 1665, the form is Chirmerland.⁵ In 1477, there is sasine of Cherymurlands to Thomas Bissat of that ilk.⁶ In 1569, sasine of Robert Bissat in Chirrymuirlandis, with the fishing of one boat in the water of Forth.⁷ In 1604, the retour entry is, "John Bissett of Querrell, heir to his father, Robert Bissett of Querrell, in the lands of Chirriemurelands with the fishing of one boat upon the Water of Forth, within the bailliary of Stirling. Old Extent, 15s. New Extent, £3."

The title deeds and all documents relative thereto, prior to the year 1776, have unfortunately been lost.

John "Chrystieson," portioner of Cornton, was, on 3rd August, 1677, infest in Sheriffmuirlands on a charter by John Lord Elphinston.⁸ He was an elder of the parish of Logie in 1689. He died, *circa*, 1709. The date of his death is not known, but it appears to have happened shortly after 29th May, 1708, the date at which he disposed a part of Corntown. His name does not appear in the Session Records after 25th May, 1707, when he officiated as an elder at the Communion. In 1697, he stated in the Kirk Session that he was about "to put in a through-stone in the churchyard." That stone, however, has long since disappeared. As far as known meantime, their succession may be stated thus:—

I. JOHN CHRISTIE OR CHRYSISON of Sheriffmuirlands, and portioner of Corntown, married ———, and had an only son,

¹ *Excheq. Rolls*, Vol. I., p. 576.

² *Ibid.*, III., p. 270.

³ *Ibid.*, VI., p. 98.

⁴ *Retour*.

⁵ *Stirling Burgh Records*.

⁶ Account of Thomas Lord Erskine, Sheriff of Stirling, in *Polmaise Charter Chest*.

⁷ *Excheq. Rolls*, XX., p. 395.

⁸ *Stirlingshire Sasines*.

II. JOHN CHRISTIE OR CHRYSYTSONE, married, before 1702, Marjorie Kemp, and had issue—

1. John, his successor, born 1702, baptised on 28th April, 1702; witnesses, Andrew Chrystisone and Thomas Hendersone.
2. James, baptised 13th August, 1703; witnesses, John and Alexander Kemp.
3. Henry, baptised 26th July, 1705; witnesses, John Kemp, elder, and John Kemp, younger.
4. Margaret, baptised 7th December, 1707; witnesses, John and Alexander Kemp, portioners of Corntoune.
5. Agnes, baptised 20th January, 1710.
- 6 and 7. Margaret and Mary (twins), baptised 16th April, 1712.
- 8 and 9. Alexander and William (twins), baptised 4th November, 1713.
- 10 and 11. Thomas and Elizabeth (twins), "lawful children to the deceast John Chrystisone of Shirriffmuirlands and Marjorie Kemp. James Chrystie, Provost of Stirling, being sponsor and holding up the children to the minister. Witnesses, John and Alexander Kemp, portioners of Corntoune," 3rd August, 1716.

III. JOHN CHRISTIE, born 1702, married, 30th April, 1723, Janet, daughter of James Henderson of Westertown of Airthrey, and had issue—

1. James, born May, 1724.
2. John, born June, 1726, tenant in Offers.¹
3. James, born July, 1731.
4. Patrick, born February, 1736.
5. Alexander, born May, 1740.
6. Edward, born January, 1744, merchant in Stirling.²
7. Janet, born February, 1729.
8. Elizabeth, born November, 1733.
9. Margaret, born November, 1738.

John Christie (III.), last of Sheriffmuirlands, was, on 7th July, 1762, served heir special to his grandfather, John Christie or Christison of Sheriffmuirlands, formerly at Bridge of Stirling, who died, March, 1714, in the one-sixth part of lands of Corntoun, with salmon fishings.³ He was an elder of Logie church and parish for the long period of fifty-four years, having been ordained to that office at the age of twenty-four. He died, 7th February, 1780, aged seventy-eight. His widow, Janet Henderson, died 10th May, 1786, aged eighty-two.

¹ *Dunblane Test.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Services of Heirs.*

“John Christieson (II.) of Sheriffmuirlands, sometime designed at the Bridge of Stirling, with consent of John Christieson (III.), my eldest and only lawful son, and I John Christieson younger for myself and as taking burden upon me for Marjorie Kemp my spouse,” . . . disposed a part of Corn-town to John Don, by disposition dated 29th May, 1708.

This branch of the family of Christie was probably descended from James Christie, portioner of Corn-town, who died in 1615. John Christie (III.) who sold Sheriffmuirlands in 1778, was, in 1777, served heir to his grandfather, “John Christie or Christieson, who died in the reign of Queen Anne,” and was infeted 7th August, 1777.

The Christies were for a long period numerous in and about Stirling. Originally, the local pronunciation of the name seems to have been *Christieson*. Dr. Rogers in his *Memoirs of the House of Christie*, printed at London for the Royal Historical Society, in 1878, has not sufficiently brought out this fact. The confused way in which he has stated details, often unauthenticated, renders it impossible to identify the origin and succession of families with any degree of certainty. The following, having reference to this branch of the Christies, is taken from the *Memoirs*.

James Christie, brother of John Christie, first of Sheriffmuirlands, “established a tartan manufactory” at Stirling. He was sometime Provost of Stirling,¹ and died in 1728, leaving property valued at £4,523 10s. 10d. He had by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Walker of Craigs of Plean, in St. Ninians, six sons and six daughters.

Robert Christie, another brother, had a son, Robert, born in 1706, who engaged in business in Glasgow, was Dean of Guild in 1753, and elected Lord Provost in 1756. He had two sons, James and Robert, and a daughter, Elizabeth. The son Robert engaged in merchandise at Baltimore. He left £30,000, which he bequeathed to his sister in liferent, to be apportioned after her death among the sons of his relative, Captain Thomas Christie of Stirling.

DESCENT OF SIR ARCHIBALD CHRISTIE, STIRLING.

James Christie, nephew of David Christie of Over Stentoun (in Kinglassie), W.S., at Edinburgh, acquired the lands of Whitehouse, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, and others. He was succeeded in Whitehouse, 25th April, 1671, by his son James, who was at the same time served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Pittencrief, near Dunfermline, etc., also

¹ He was elected Provost, 27th September, 1709; married, 4th May, 1694, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Walker of Craigs of Plean, parish of St. Ninians, and had six sons and six daughters. He was the ancestor of the Christies of Durie, Fifeshire.—*Burke*.

in the lands of Orchill, Perthshire, and of a bond for £345 on the lands of Spittal, near Stirling. He died in 1676, and was succeeded by his son, James Christie, W.S. He had a son James, who acquired Newhall in Haddingtonshire, who died at Baberton House, near Edinburgh, in 1749. His eldest son, Archibald Christie, born in 1706, died in 1796. He married Ann, sister of Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart., of Lesmoir, and had James, and Helen, who married in 1807, Patrick Sanderson. James was an officer in the Royal Dragoons. He succeeded to the lands of Riddry, in the county of Lanark. He was heir male and representative of the family of Christie of Stentoun. By his wife, Lucy, daughter of John Beardsly of Glascot, Warwickshire, he had a son, Archibald, born at York, on 24th September, 1774. Archibald Christie received the honour of knighthood, Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; was a Colonel in the army; Commandant-General of Army Hospitals; for twenty years Commandant at Chatham, and was subsequently Governor of Stirling Castle, where he died, 10th August, 1847, and was buried in the old church of Logie. He married Jane, only child of George Dwyer of Singland, County Limerick. She died, 3rd June, 1843. By her he had three sons and three daughters. George James died unmarried in 1837. Andrew de Burgh died unmarried in 1839. Frederick Gordon, born 1816, a retired Colonel, resides in London, and owns the estate of Riddry, Lanarkshire. He married, in 1844, Augusta, second daughter of Colonel Foster Lechman Coore, of Scruton Hall, Yorkshire; without issue.

CORNTOWN.

“James Christie in Corntoun,” died in April, 1615, leaving in “frie gear” 236 lib. 1s. 4d. In his will he names his wife, Margaret Lockhart, as his executrix, and bequeaths his lands of Corntoun between his sons Thomas and Finlay.¹ Malcolm Christie, a third son and also a portioner of Corntoun, is mentioned subsequently.

Finlay Christie, portioner of Corntoun, died in November, 1618, leaving 2404 lib. 6s. 8d. of “frie gear.” In his testament he appoints his children, John and James, as his executors, and names his brother Malcolm, portioner of Corntoun, and his brother Thomas, in Spittal, as overseers and guides to his children.²

On 20th January, 1619, John Chrystie was served heir to Finlay Chrystie, his father, in the twelfth part of the lands of Corntoun.

On 14th July, 1624, he was succeeded as portioner of Corntoun by his sister, Janet.³

¹ *Stirling Com. Rec.*, Vol. II. ² *Dunblane Com. Rec.*, Vol. V. ³ *Inq. Spec. Stirling*, 95, 117.

Christian Dow, wife of Thomas Christie in Spittal, died in May, 1618, leaving in "frie gear" 427 lib. 19s. 4d. In her testament-dative are named her children, James, Janet, and Elspeth; Malcolm Chrystie in Corntoun being cautioner.¹

CAMBUS.

John Chrystie, senior, in Cambus, parish of Logie, of the family of Sheriffmuirlands, died in October, 1671, leaving of "frie gear" £289 2s. 8d. By his wife, Margaret Henderson, of the family of Westerton, he had five sons, John, James, Robert, Andrew, and George; and two daughters, Margaret and Janet. In his testament he names among his debtors, Duncan Chrystie in Stirling; Robert Chrystie in Castlehill of Stirling; and Thomas Chrystie in Stirling.²

Margaret Henderson, relict of John Chrystie in Cambus, died in January, 1702. Her inventory was produced by James Chrystie in Broom of West-grange, her executor-dative *qua* creditor.³

Note.—There is no evidence whatever to indicate that John Chrystie in Cambus was "of the family of Sheriffmuirlands," nor that Margaret Henderson was "of the family of Westerton," and the strong probability is that they were not. It is to be regretted that Dr. Rogers should have so frequently throughout the *Memoirs* come to chance conclusions of this kind.

FORTHBANK.

"The Christies of Forthbank and Cornton are descended from the *old stock* of Cornton. A member of this family is said to have settled as a potter at Throsk, and died in 1665. His son, John, also a potter at Throsk, died in 1684. His son, James, had a son, William, whose son, George, settled as a brick manufacturer at Stirling, and amassed a large fortune. By his wife, Agnes Elliot, he had four sons, John, William Elliot, George, and Robert, and a daughter, Helen. The two latter died in infancy. John, the eldest son, purchased the lands of Forthbank. He married Jessie Thomson Todd, with issue. He died, 30th April, 1876. George Christie of Southfield House, Stirling, only surviving son of George Christie and Agnes Elliot, was, in 1870, elected Provost and High Sheriff of Stirling, an office to which he was thrice re-elected."⁴ He died, 19th July, 1902.

¹ *Dunblane Com. Rec.*, Vol IV.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XVII.

⁴ *Genealogical Records of the Scottish House of Christie, compiled from Family Papers and the Public Records.* London: Printed for the Royal Historical Society. 1878.

The last John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, disposed these lands, on 15th May, 1778, to James Duncanson. Robert Duncanson, shipmaster, at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, was served heir in general to the deceased James Duncanson, his immediate elder brother, 23rd February, 1786. He obtained, on 28th August, 1786, a charter of confirmation and precept of clare constat from John Earl of Dunmore, the superior of said lands. He executed a trust deed in favour of Robert Banks, junior, accountant in Stirling, and Alexander Littlejohn, writer there, as trustees for behoof of his brother's, James Duncanson, creditors, dated 7th October, 1786. The trustees for the creditors granted a disposition in favour of Charles Stirling, of Keirfield, dated 5th May and 24th August, 1787.

Charles Stirling was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. John Glas, surgeon, Banglepore, in the Province of Bengal, in whose favour a charter of confirmation and precept of clare constat was granted by George Earl of Dunmore, 14th March, 1813.¹

Walter Stirling Glas, son of Dr. John Glas, had a precept of clare constat, dated 15th November, 1827.

The lands were sold to David Robertson, farmer at Spittal, and the charter of sale, by Alexander Earl of Dunmore, in his favour, is dated 10th July, 1845. David Robertson died 6th February, 1850, aged seventy-two years, and his disposition and settlement was dated 27th October, 1848, and registered 7th February, 1851.

The instrument of sasine following thereon was in favour of Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson or Maxwell, spouse of John Maxwell, banker in Stirling, and Mrs. Helen Robertson or MacRobie, spouse of Daniel MacRobie, formerly paper manufacturer at Airthrie Mills, now residing in Perth, daughters of the said David Robertson, recorded 18th June, 1851. Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson or Maxwell was served heir to her sister, 10th May, 1866. Her and her husband's trust disposition and settlement is dated 15th December, 1871, and registered 8th January, 1880.²

The lands were sold, in 1886, to Mr. Andrew Bean, engineer, the present proprietor.

¹ 1798 (February 3rd), Disposition by Dr. Walter Stirling, physician in Stirling, brother of Charles Stirling at Keirfield, in favour of John Glas, presently residing at Bengal, his nephew, and Margaret Agnes Glas, his niece, of the lands called the Longkerse of Cornton, consisting of 21 acres lying on the south side of the road leading from the village of Cornton to the Long Causeway near Sheriffmuirlands; as also the lands of Sheriffmuirlands.—*Stirlingshire Bonds*.

² In October, 1869, the late Mr. George Shand acquired part of the lands of Sheriffmuirlands for an oilwork. He was succeeded by Mr. William Jack, the present owner,

CHAPTER XXII.

CORNTON AND ITS PORTIONERS.

THE lands of Corntown, or Cornton, situated in the Carse between Bridge of Allan and Stirling, and extending from the Allan Water, at its junction with the Forth, to near the Old Bridge of Stirling, north of the Long Causeway and west of the present Turnpike Road, leading from Causewayhead to Bridge of Allan, adjoin the lands of Airthrey. We have already seen (Vol. I. p. 12) that a dispute arose about the tithes of Airthrey and Cornton between the monks of Dunfermline and the nuns of North Berwick, which went to arbitration in 1220, when a division was made between the contending parties.¹

These lands comprised the barony of Cornton (*Baronia de Corntoun*), and from the *Exchequer Rolls*² we learn that certain parties, in 1541, claimed portions of these lands. "Thomas Robisoun, servitour to the quenis grace," claimed the east third, paying yearly 18 bolls 3 firlots of wheat, 18 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 10 bolls oats, assigned to him for his service by the Queen's grace, "as he alledges." Another third was claimed by James Robisoun, "servitour to the quenis grace on that ane part, and be Elizabeth Sinclair, hir servitric, on that uthir part," paying yearly 18 bolls 3 firlots wheat, 18 bolls 3 firlots bear, 10 bolls oats, "rynnand met, of the quhilk the officiar hes gottyn na payment, and becaus of the contentioun betwix the saidis partyis the baillie and auditouris referris the mater to the quenis grace." A third part was claimed by Peter Alanschaw, paying yearly 4 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks wheat, 4 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks bear, and 10 firlots oats, "which he alledges is assigned to him in his fee."

Another third part was claimed by "Johne Forestar in assedatioun," paying yearly "as the uthir feird part befor expremit, quhilk is assignit be the quenis grace to Johne Mowat, hir maister of stable, in his fee."

"The half of the foirsaid third parte clamit be Malcolme Kynros," paying yearly 9 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks wheat, 9 bolls 1 firlot 2 pecks bear, and 5 bolls oats, "inlikwis assignit to the said Johne Mowat be the quenis grace."

¹ *Reg. of Dunfermline*, p. 133.

² Vol. XVII., pp. 712-713.

The sixteenth part of the said whole town of Corntoun was claimed by "William Cristesoun," paying yearly 3 bolls 3 firlots wheat, 3 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 2 bolls oats, "assignit to the said John Mowat be the quenis grace for hir lyfetye, as hir lettres maid thairupoun shewin thairupoun proportis."

The Meadow of Corntoun was claimed by Peter Alanschaw,¹ paying yearly £4 silver, assigned to him in his fee, as he alleged.

The half of Inverallan, with the half of the mill thereof, was occupied by George Schaw of Knockhill, *absque titulo*, paying yearly 2 chalders wheat, 2 chalders bear, 2 chalders oats, and £3 6s. 5d. silver, "and productit the lord Methvennis acquittance thairof and maid fayth that he had maid payment conforme thairto."

Logy and the Meadow of Logy were claimed by John Forrester, the rental of the latter being assigned to John Aitkyn, goldsmith; and Blair de Logy was claimed by Elizabeth Forbes, the relict of "umquhill Maister Henry Spittale in conjunct fee, be resoun of ald few."

The King's Powis was claimed by Robert Callendar "in ald few," shown and produced, paying yearly £3 18s. silver, "by the annuell aucht to Culross 1 chalder quheit, 1 chalder malt, the silver deliverit to the officiar, and said he had ane acquittance of the victuale."

Lupnoch and Lessintrill were claimed by Robert Callendar in old feu, paying yearly £40.

Fossoway was claimed by George Schaw, in feu made to him, paying yearly £18, of which he has made payment to the Lord Methven "by his greit aith."²

The earliest references to the lands of Corntoun may now be given here, before we deal with the different portions into which they were ultimately broken up.

In 1290, the lands of Corntoun and Petendreich, and the multures of the same, are entered at £80 16s. 8d. in the accounts of the Sheriff of Stirling.³

In 1467, the inhabitants of Corntoun are allowed 4 bolls wheat and the same quantity of barley, with 20s. and the fishing of a boat in the river Forth, for the mowing and winning of the meadow of Corntoun, on account of their poverty. Also part of 12 chalders barley for malt.⁴

In 1480, Corntoun is let to the following husbandmen at the King's pleasure:—Michael Ewison, Gilbert Brunton, William Ewison, Cristine

¹ 1544-45 (March 10th), Charter to Peter Hallandschaw and Mariota Munro, his wife, of a twelfth part of the lands of Corntoun, with meadow of the same in feu farm.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Rentalia Domini Regis, Excheq. Rolls*, XVII., pp. 712-713.

³ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. I., p. 39.

⁴ *Ibid.*, VII., pp. 442, 443.

Stevinson, William Donaldson, Robert Thomson, Thomas Wilson, and John Cristison, at the rent of 5 chalders wheat, 5 chalders barley and 2 chalders oats.¹

In 1492, the tenants of Corntoun are Thomas Ewyngson, Cristine Stewynson, John Thomson, and Kath. Adamson, his spouse: Thomas Wilson (dead), John Cristison, Richard Burton, John Nelson, Janet, relict of Wm. Hewyngson, and Mariota, relict of Wm. Donaldson—3 chalders 12 bolls wheat, 3 chalders 12 bolls barley, and 2 chalders oats.²

In 1480-5, an allowance is made to the husbandmen of Corntoun for deficiency of grain. They also receive wheat for making ditches and mowing and winning the meadow.³

In 1494, Corntoun is let to William Erth, chief cook in the household, who appears to get the late Thomas Wilson's part and the other tenants above mentioned; rent 5 chalders wheat and 5 chalders oats.⁴

In 1508-13, an allowance is made on the grain rents of the husbandmen of Corntoun, on account of their poverty.⁵

In 1549 (7th May), John Cristison is infest in the sixth part of Cortoun, called Zacey (?), and joint sasine to his eldest son, James.⁶

All the Corntoun charters reserve to the King (or Queen) the fishings of salmon, the grilses, and smolts, and also the coal and other minerals.

1549-50 (20th March).—Charter to John Christison in Cornetoun of a sixth part of the lands of Cornetoun, to be held by the said John and his lawful male heirs of his body, whom failing, his eldest heir female without division.⁷

1578 (5th June).—The testament of John Christie, elder, portioner of Corntoun, who died 31st July, 1577, is made up by James Christie, his son. Helen Cowan was spouse of the deceased.⁸

1593-4 (8th February).—Charter to John Chrystisoun, son and heir of the deceased Stephen Chrystisoun, son and heir of the deceased William Chrystisoun in Corntoun, of a sixteenth part of the town and lands of Cornetoun, of which the said John and his father, and their predecessors were native tenants, and rentallers past the memory of man.⁹

1597-8 (2nd March).—Charter to James Crystesoun, son and heir of the deceased John C., portioner of Cornetoun, and Margaret Lokhart, his spouse, in liferent, and to Malcolm C., their eldest son, in fee of a sixth part of the lands of Cornetoun.¹⁰

¹ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. IX., p. 569.

² *Ibid.*, X., p. 732.

³ *Ibid.*, IX.

⁴ *Ibid.*, X., p. 757.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XIII.

⁶ *Stirling Prot.*, 1513-96.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁸ *Edinburgh Test.*

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

1604 (10th February).—Charter confirming a charter by John Crystesoun, dated 2nd and 8th December, 1597, by which for payment of eighteen hundred merks he, with consent of Helen Drummond, sold to John Drummond of Slipperfield (then designed of Hawthornden), and Susan Fouller, his spouse, a sixteenth part of the town and lands of Cornetoun; also a charter by the said John Drummond of Slipperfield, dated 22nd July, 1603, selling above lands to John Donaldson, merchant burges of Stirling, and Mariota or Maus Auchnowty, his spouse.¹

1609.—Testament of Katrene Crystie, spouse of Findlay Crystie in Cornetoun.²

1615 (21st February).—Charter of novodamus to Malcolm Crystie, portioner of Cornetoun, and Jean Simpsoun, his spouse, in liferent, and to James Chrystie, their son, in fee, of a twelfth part of the lands of Cornetoun, formerly occupied by John Gilleis, and which James Forrester of Logie, with consent of John Gilleis in Cornetoun, Janet Baird, his spouse, and George Gilleis, their eldest son and apparent heir, resigned irredeemably.³

1618 (8th December).—Testament of Finlay Christie, portioner of Corntoun.⁴

1618.—Deceased, Finlay Christie, portioner of Cornton. John Christie, his son, was dead *ante* 1626. Janet Christie, his daughter, married John Dick.⁵

1619 (20th June).—John Christie, heir of Finlay Chrystie, his father, is retoured in one-twelfth part of the town and lands of Corntoun.⁶

1624 (14th July).—Janet Crystie, heir of John Crystie, her brother, is retoured in the one-twelfth part of town and lands of Corntoun.⁷

1624.—John Christie, portioner of Cornton, died before 1624. Margt. Muschet, daughter of James Muschet of Waird of Tolgarth, and Helen Wallace, his relict, married John Dickson.

1641 (25th August).—James Crystie is portioner of Corntoun.⁸

1668.—Malcolm Christie or Christison, portioner of Cornton, son of William Christie.⁹

1672.—John Christison, yr., maltman at the Bridge of Stirling, in part of Cornton called the Bructley.¹⁰

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Edinburgh Test.*

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁴ *Dunblane Test.*

⁵ *Dunblane Deceets.*

⁶ *Retours.*

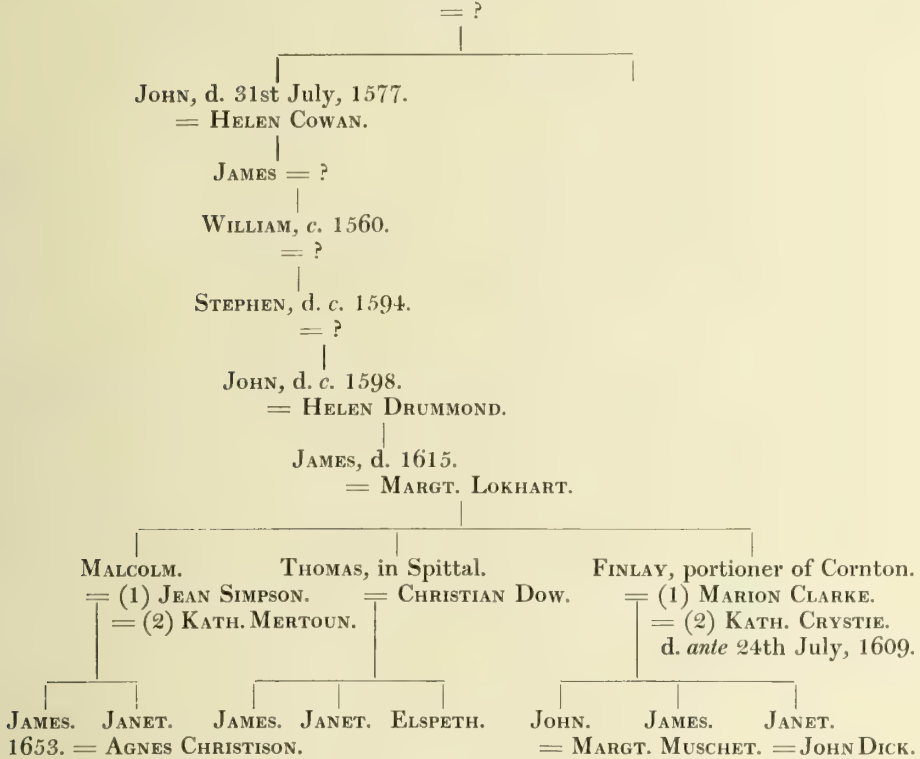
⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Stirlingshire Court Books.*

⁹ *Register of Transumpt.*

¹⁰ *Stirlingshire Bonds.*

JOHN CHRISTISON, portioner of Cornton, 1513—1549.



JOHN CHRISTISON, in Spittal.

= KATH. PATOUN.

d. ante 29th Jan., 1658.

HARY, only child.

1660. JOHN CHRISTISON, in Spittal. = ANNA GRAHAM (Test. 25th Feb., 1664).

1668. MALCOLM, portioner of Cornton,
son of William, portioner
of Cornton.

1668. JOHN CHRISTISON, in Spittal.

= JONET GILLIES.



1552 (26th October).—Charter to Robert Robertson, son of the deceased Thomas Robertson, and Elizabeth Dog, his spouse, of a third part of the lands of Corntoun.¹

1607 (22nd May).—Charter to Robert Robertson, portioner of Cornetoun, of a third part of the lands of Cornetoun, which the said Robert resigned, confirming to him for service rendered by him and his predecessors, the same, with power to erect a mill.²

1563.—Thomas Youngar and Janet Rob pay 13s. 4d. for the entry to a third part of the lands of Cornetoun.³

1593-4 (8th February).—Charter to Thomas Young, son and heir of the deceased Andrew Young in Cornetoun, of two-thirds of the fourth part of the town and lands of Cornetoun, of which the said Thomas, his father, and their predecessors, were native tenants beyond the memory of man.⁴

1544-5 (1st February).—Charter to John Henderson in Athra, of the Meadow of Corntoun, which Peter Hallandschaw, and Mariota Munro, his wife, personally resigned, to be held by the said John, and his heirs male, whom failing, his eldest heir female without division, in feufarm.⁵

1586-7 (4th March).—Testament of James Henryson in Cornetoun, Logy.⁶

1587 (28th October).—Charter to Robert Henrysoun in Cornetoune, and Janet Ady, his spouse, in conjunct feufarm of a third part—the middle part—of the lands of Cornetoun belonging to the said Robert.⁷

1595 (4th June).—Jean Henderson, heir-portioner of Robert Henderson, portioner of Cornton, her father, in the third part of the lands of Cornton, commonly called Middlethird of Cornton (retours).

1597 (14th July).—Charter to Robert Henrieson, son of John Henrieson, eldest son and heir of the deceased James Henrieson in Cornetoun, of a third part of the third part—the Middlethird—of the town and lands of Cornetoun, of which the said James and his predecessors were old tenants, and to which the said James gave up his right in favour of the said Robert.⁸

1641.—Robert Henderson, portioner of Greenkerse of Cornton.⁹

1622.—Marjorie Prymer, relict of Harie Graham, of Meadow lands of Cornton; John Graham, his son.¹⁰

1613.—Henry Graham of Meadow lands.¹¹

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Exchequer Rolls*, Vol. XIX., p. 232.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Edinburgh Test.*

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Stirlingshire Decrees.*

¹⁰ *Stirlingshire Bonds.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

1672 (18th October).—David Graham of Meiklewood, heir of John Graham of Meiklewood, his father, is retoured in the lands of King's Meadow of Corneton.¹

1615 (10th June).—John Donaldson, heir of John Donaldson, merchant burges of Stirling, his father, is retoured in the one-sixteenth part of the town and lands of Cornton.²

1623 (11th October).—John Donaldson, heir of John Donaldson, merchant burges of Stirling, is retoured in the one-sixteenth part of the town and lands of Cornton.³

1625 (1st December).—Charter to Andrew Dickson at the church of Kintor (?)⁴ in Dundaff in liferent, and Andrew Dickson, his son and heir apparent, of a third part of the town and lands of Corntoun, belonging to Robert Robertson, portioner of Corntoun, with power to erect a mill; also two-thirds of the fourth part, extending to nine parts, of the said lands formerly belonging to the deceased Thomas Young, portioner of Corntoun—which parts James Stevenson, portioner of Corntoun, and Robert Stevenson, his eldest son and heir apparent, with consent of Elizabeth Rutherford, spouse of the said James, and Mariota Edger, spouse of the said Robert, and James Gawie, merchant burges of Stirling, donators of the escheat of the goods and liferents of the said James and Robert Stevenson, resigned.

Also, ratification of charter, dated 10th and 11th May, 1613, granted by the said Thomas Young, with consent of Catherine Cowie, his spouse, and Robert Ednem, merchant burges of Stirling, to Adam Archibald, burges of Stirling, of the said nine parts of Corntoun, holders of the King in feuferme; also charter, dated at Stirling, 6th November, 1616, by the said Adam Archibald, with consent of the said Thomas Young, in favour of the said James Stevenson in liferent, and the said Robert Stevenson in fee, irredeemably to be held as above.⁵

1636.—Andrew Dickson, portioner of Corntoune, and Christine Rollock, his spouse.⁶

1696 (26th February).—John Dickson, Provost of Stirling, heir of Walter Dickson, maltman burges of Linlithgow, and portioner of Cornton, his father, is retoured in eight acres of the lands of the third part of Cornton.⁷

1697 (24th June).—Lady Joan Nisbet, Lady Harden, heir of line and tailzie of Sir John Nisbet of Dirleton, her father, is retoured in the lands and barony of Cornton, in warrandice of lands of Dirleton.⁸

¹ *Retours.*

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ See *infra*, Logan's Portion.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

⁶ *Stirlingshire Court Book.*

⁷ *Retours.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

1631 (4th June).—Charter to James Maxwell of Innerweik, one of the gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, of the lands and barony of Fentoun [Viscount Fenton was the second title of the Earl of Mar], and in warrandice thereof the lands of Cornetoun, etc., incorporated in the barony of Corntoun by King James VI., in favour of Thomas Earl of Kellie, and which he resigned, 2nd June, 1631.

1565 (25th May).—Charter to Sir James Stewart of Doune, of feuffermes of the town and lands of Cornetoune.¹

A grant of the liferent of the lands of Corntoun, etc., was made on 4th February, 1545:—"The quhilk day the queen's grace w^t advice of my Lord governor and thre Estates of Parl. Ratifies and approves the gift of liferent maid be the queen's grace of all and hail the lands and toun of Corntoun medow and fischeing thair of and thair pertinents lyand in the Sherefdom of Striueling, to Jonet Sinclare nureis to our Soverane lady and hir spous w^t all connexis and annexis contenit in the samyn w^t thair pertinents and to be extenzit in the best form w^t all claussis necessar."² From Miss Strickland's *Life of Mary Stuart*, we learn that "the appointment of nurse to the infant Majesty of Scotland, an office both honourable and important, was bestowed by the Queen-mother on Janet Sinclair, the wife of John Kemp of Haddington, Janet having previously attended on the deceased Prince James, Mary's eldest brother, in the like vocation. Both Janet and her husband were made the recipients of Crown grants and other testimonials of the Queen-mother's grateful sense of her services to her royal nursling; for Mary, though falsely reported to be sickly and unlikely to live, was a fair and goodly babe, and did ample credit to Mistress Janet's fostering care." This writer refers to a remarkable letter written by Janet Sinclair from France to Mary of Lorraine, in which she reminds the Queen-Dowager that she was come of honest folks, implying that her parentage was not only virtuous but of good degree. The Lord High Treasurer's Accounts for 1540 contains the entry:—"Item to the gentillwoman that was laitly nurse to my lord Prince for her service and reward be the King's precept, £40."

Mr. W. B. Cook writes of the Queen's nurse as follows³:—"The author already cited surmises that Janet was probably a near relative of Oliver Sinclair, the favourite gentleman of the bed-chamber to James V., and owed her appointment as nurse to the first-born son of the King and Queen, Prince

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² *Acta Parl.*, Vol. II., p. 465. The grant was made by the Queen on 20th November, 1544, "for the service of the said Janet in her nursing."—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

³ *Transactions of Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society*, 1897-98, p. 70.

James, to the influence of that powerful courtier. The fact that Janet married a Haddington man points to a descent from Thomas Sinclair of Haddington, who is associated, as witness to charters, with Sir William Sinclair of Roslin, brother of Oliver Sinclair, the favourite of James V., who cut such a lamentable figure at the battle of Solway Moss, and broke his royal master's heart. The relationship between Janet Sinclair and Oliver Sinclair, if not that of sister and brother, was, therefore, probably that of niece and uncle, and an Elizabeth Sinclair, who appears in the *Exchequer Rolls* (having been a servant of the King in his youth, and receiving an annual payment from the customs of Stirling), was, no doubt, a member of the same family. There were also a number of Kemps in the royal service about the same period, and it is not unlikely that Janet Sinclair and John Kemp were fellow-servants in the King's household. Janet's family pride, says Miss Strickland, is testified by the fact that she never condescended to assume her husband's name, but retained her highly-valued patronymic, intimating that she was of the 'lordly line of high St. Clair, meet nurse for her sovereign lady.' Miss Strickland seems, however, to have been unaware that in Scotland married women were always called (in charters at least) by their maiden name, and it is quite a modern practice in legal phraseology to add the husband's surname with the conjunction 'or.' The distinction in Janet Sinclair's case is that she is mentioned first in the Crown grants, and John Kemp is designed as her husband, this being a reversal of the ordinary course, and indicating that the grants were made chiefly on her account. Queen Mary was but three months old when Janet Sinclair and her husband, for their good service, got a grant of the lands of Newtonleyis, in the lordship of Dunbar and constabulary of Haddington, in liferent, the reddendo being a red rose in name of blench ferme.¹ On 20th November, 1544, another Crown charter gives to Janet Sinclair and John Kempt, her spouse, and the longest liver of them during their life, the rents, profits, and duties of the town and lands of Corntoun, with their meadow and fishings, in the lordship of Stirling and sheriffdom of the same. This grant is expressly mentioned as being given for Janet's services in the nursing of the young Queen.² This charter is recorded in the Proctocol Book of John Grahame, Town Clerk of Stirling, on 23rd December following, and we learn from the same source that on the 8th January, 1545, Alexander Sinkler renounced assedation of Corntoun for himself and Cristine Douglas, his wife, in favour of Janet Sinkler, nurse to the Queen, and John Kempt, her spouse, the deed being written in the Castle of Stirling, in presence of John Lord Erskine, Sir Walter Ogilvy of Drumlugus, Kt., James Haldane of Glen-

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 1513-1546, No. 2876.

² *Ibid.*, No. 3033.

negas, and James Schaw of Sauchquhie. Alexander Sinkler, who may have been a relation of Janet, had apparently had a lease of Cornton, which was then and for long afterwards the property of the Crown, and was let out to tenants, some of whom at a later period became portioners or proprietors. A few families, such as the Christies, are to be found occupying the land for several generations. On 31st March, 1546, no fewer than twelve portions of Cornton were conveyed from Peter Hallanschaw to John Kempt and Janet Sinkler, his spouse, nurse to the Queen. The witnesses to this sasine include John Sinkler of Gosfurde and Thomas Sinkler, who were probably of the Roslin family. Janet Sinclair accompanied Queen Mary to Inchmahome after the battle of Pinkie had made Stirling Castle unsafe for the young sovereign, and afterwards she and her husband formed part of Mary's household in France. When Queen Mary was removed from St. Germain en-Laye to Blois in 1549, and her companions, the Princesses of France, were sent to a convent, Janet Sinclair was deprived of her authority in the nursery, mulcted of her allowance of wine, fire, and candles, and compelled to take her dinner and supper with two Frenchwomen of whom she had no high opinion. She wrote a long and very amusing letter of complaint to the Queen-mother, the original of which is in the Register House. It shows, at least, that she could write, which is as good a proof as any that her statement in the letter that her Grace knew she had come of honest folks was not without foundation. The result of this memorial was the restoration of Mistress Janet to her former dignity. She seems to have been a great favourite with Queen Mary, who writes frequently to her mother asking favours for John Kemp and his family. Maitre John, as she calls him, wanted the office of master of her wardrobe, and Mary took considerable trouble to get the appointment for him. 'I assure myself,' she writes, 'that you will not put any other into the place of master of my wardrobe than Jehan of the chamber, your good old man, who takes more and more pains in my service.' She had previously put in a good word for John's son, 'the same that Janet had when she was nursing the Lord Prince, my late brother,' and who wished some preferment in the Church.¹ Whatever faults or crimes may be laid to Queen Mary's charge, she was certainly kind-hearted, and always displayed the greatest thoughtfulness for the comforts and interests of her personal attendants. I have endeavoured to discover what became of Nurse Sinclair, her husband, and family, but the

¹This son may have been the Sir John Kemp, reader at Lecropt, mentioned in a case of witchcraft there, 28th July, 1590. He had, previous to the Reformation, been a churchman of the old faith, and was deprived of his readership for marrying and baptising. The title *Sir* was often used at this period to designate clergymen. The reader at Tullibody in 1574 was John Kempt.

only trace I have found of the name is the existence of a John Kemp as tacksman, or lessee, in 1594, of a small part of Cornton, of which his father and mother and their predecessors are said to have been native tenants beyond the memory of man. This last phrase is perhaps not intended to be taken literally, as I find the same thing in two other charters relating to parts of Cornton granted at the same time. This John Kemp is said to be the son of James Kemp and Mariota Sorbie, living in Airthrey, and it is not impossible that he may have been the grandson of Queen Mary's nurse."

Part of these lands was in the possession of the Kemps for over two hundred years, and as we trace their history we shall see the holdings which belonged to them. Among the exceptions from a general revocation by King James VI., in 1581, is a pension granted to John Kempe of 3 chalders 12 bolls wheat, 3 chalders 12 bolls bear, 2 chalders "aitts," and £8 11s. 8d. "of the readiest maills and lands of Corntoun, lyand within the lordship of Stirling."¹

In 1593-4 (8th February), there is a charter to John Kemp, son and heir apparent of James Kemp, and Mariota Sorbie, his spouse, residing in Athra, of two-thirds of the fourth part, extending to a ninth part, of the town and lands of Cornetoun, occupied by the said John and his sub-tenants, and of which the said John, his father and mother, and their predecessors, were relative tenants beyond the memory of man.²

1600, November 15.—"Act in favour of Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, Kn^t, son of Alexander Erskine of Gogar, Maister of Mar," granting to him the confiscated lands of the Earl of Gowrie, with part of the lands of the lordship of Stirling in warrandice, viz., in Logie—"Corntown, Maner, Powhous, Logie, and Blairlogie." On same date, a pension was granted to Sir Thomas Erskine, and his heirs, of 12 chalders victual out of the lordship of Stirling. *In Logie*.—"The lands of Blairlogy payand zeirлие ane chalder of quheat ane chalder of beir—the lands of Logy payand zeirлие twa chalderis malt—the lands of Powhous *alias* Maner payand ane chalder quheat and ane chalder malt—the lands of Corntoune tua chalderis four bollis beir."³

The lands of Cornton are now held of the Crown, and are divided among certain portioners or feuars, the sub-superior being Erskine of Mar. They formed part of the lordship of Stirling,⁴ which comprised lands in the parishes

¹ *Acta Parl.*, Vol. III., p. 246. ² *Reg. Mag. Sig.* ³ *Acta Parl.*, Vol. IV., p. 218.

⁴ In 1573-4 (26th January), John Earl of Mar is infeft in captainship of Stirling Castle and offices of Bailie and Chamberlain of the Lordship of Stirlingshire. —*Ec. Rolls*, XX., p. 513. 1620 (3rd February), Charter to John Earl of Mar, includes the Barony of Logyblair (comprising the lands of Lepnoche, Aschintruile, Fossaquhye, Maner, Logie, and Blair); also lands of Corntoun, Inverallon, with mill, etc.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

of Airth, Bothkenmar, Larbert, Logie, St. Ninians, and Tillicoultry, and the total feu duties amounted, per state, to £974 17s 8½d. Those in the parish of Logie are given below, and are taken from a copy of the "Rental of the Lordship of Stirling, gifted by the Crown to John Francis Erskine of Mar, Esquire,¹ in 1815, showing the amount of the Feu-duties payable by each Vassal converted into Money; the Prices of Grain being taken at the average of the Fairs Prices of the respective Counties for ten years, beginning with Crop 1805, and ending 1814."

COUNTY OF STIRLING.		FEU DUTIES.			
Part of Cornton.	- -	27 bolls Wheat, at 37s. 6½d.,			
		28 bolls, 3 fir. Bear, at 30s. 11½d.,			
		17 bolls, 3 fir. Oats, at 22s. 5½d.,			
		Money, 6s. 4½d.,	- - -	£115	8 2½
Twelfth part of Cornton.		4 bolls, 2 fir., 3 pks. Wheat,			
		4 bolls, 2 fir., 3 pks. Bear,			
		2 bolls, 2 fir., 2 pks Oats,			
		Money, 1s. 6½d.,	- - -	19	1 0½
Ditto of ditto.		Same quantities of grain with last;			
		Money, 2s. 4½d.,	- - -	19	2 3½
Ditto of ditto.		Wheat and Bear same as last,			
		2 bolls, 2 fir. Oats; Money, 6½d.,	-	18	7 8½
Part of Cornton.	- -	12 bolls, 2 fir. Wheat; do. of Bear,			
		6 bolls, 2 fir. Oats; Money, 1s. 9½d.,	-	50	7 7½
Twelfth part of do.,	-	4 bolls, 2 fir., 3 pks. Wheat; do. of Bear,			
		2 bolls, 2 fir. Oats,	- - -	18	17 1½
Graham's Meadow,	-	Money,	- - -	0	8 0½
Fossaque,	- -	Money,	- - -	1	10 2
Ashentroul,	- -	Money,	- - -	0	16 8
Lipney,	- -	Money,	- - -	1	13 4
COUNTY OF PERTH.					
Manor,	- - -	16 bolls wheat, at 38s. 10½d.; do.			
		Bear, 27s. 1½d.; Money, 6s. 4d.,	-	53	2 9¼
Blairlogie,	- -	16 bolls Wheat; do. Bear; Money,			
		6s. 8d.,	- - -	53	3 1½
Logie,	- - -	32 bolls Bear; Money, 18s.,	- - -	44	6 5¼
				<u>£396</u>	<u>4 7½</u>

¹ John Francis Erskine of Mar, the eldest son of James Erskine, was born in 1741, served in the 9th Dragoons, and quitted the army 1770. He succeeded to the estate of Alloa on the death of his mother, 1776. He married, 17th March, 1770, Frances, only daughter of Charles Floyer, Esq., Governor of Madras. He died 20th August, 1825.

In the Locality of the Stipend of the Parish of Logie, modified 26th November, 1888, the following are given as proprietors of the lands of Cornton, viz. :—

1. Alexander Buchanan, Whitehouse, Stirling, for lands in Cornton.¹
2. The Trustees of the late John Christie of Forthbank, for lands of Cornton.²
3. John Alexander, Cornton Vale, Bridge of Allan, formerly John Thomson, for part of Cornton, acquired from Peter and James Crerar.
4. The Caledonian Railway, for part of Cornton.
5. The General Trustees of the Free Church of Scotland, formerly Miss Flynn's Trustees, for lands of Westhaugh, and for part of Cornton.
6. A. C. Logan, W.S., 26 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh, for lands in Cornton, and for Lotch Bridge or Longkerse.
7. Archibald Stirling of Keir, formerly Sir William Stirling Maxwell, for lands of Cornton.
8. Dr. Patrick Alexander Murdoch, London, formerly Patrick Murdoch and Rev. J. Murdoch, for lands of Cornton.³
9. The Trustees of the late James Robertson, Farmer, for lands of Broom, Sheriffmuirlands, now stated as part of Cornton.
10. The Representatives of the late James Baird, 6 Montgomerie Terrace, Cathcart, Glasgow, formerly the Managers of Taylor's Institute, Crieff, for lands called Graham's Meadow.
11. Charles Wingate, Solicitor, Stirling, for lands of Hungrykerse, part of the old Barony of Airthrey.⁴
12. Mrs. Elizabeth Allan, Cornton, formerly Adam Bennet, for part of Cornton, sometime belonging to George and Peter Robertson.⁵

¹ Now (1905) possessed by A. C. Buchanan, Solicitor, Stirling.

² The following part and portions of All and Whole that twelfth part of the town and lands of Cornton which belonged to the Trustees of the said John Christie, have been sold as aftermentioned: (1) Fields next to and on the east side of the Caledonian Railway, extending to 21 acres or thereby, and small field on the west side of railway extending to about 1 acre, now belonging to the Bridge of Allan Gas Light Company; (2) Field now belonging to J. M. Fraser, live-stock salesman, Perth, situated on the banks of the river, extending to 9 acres or thereby; and (3) Field now belonging to John Alexander, Cornton Vale, extending to 4 acres, on the old road.

³ Now P. A. Pasley Dirom, Esq., of Mount Annan.

⁴ Now the property of the Town Council of Bridge of Allan.

⁵ Now belonging to Robert Scott, Esq., Auchinstuart, Carluke.

From the Valuation of the Parish of Logie, on which the heritors on the old Roll are assessed for parochial purposes, in 1888, the proprietors of the lands of Cornton appear as follows:—

1. A. C. Logan for Cornton, - - - - -	£72	19	4
Do. part of Sheriffmuirlands (£12 7s. 1d).			
2. James Robertson's Trustees for Cornton, - - -	64	9	8
3. Free Church for Westhaugh, - - - - -	62	9	8
4. Dr. P. A. Murdoch for Cornton, - - - - -	32	8	0
5. John Christie's Trustees for Cornton, - - -	29	4	0
6. John Alexander for Cornton, - - - - -	29	4	0
7. Alexander Buchanan for Cornton, - - - - -	27	0	0
8. Charles Wingate for Hungry Kerse, - - - - -	22	1	0
9. Mrs. John Allan for Cornton, - - - - -	18	14	4
10. Baird, not on Roll, - - - - -			...
	<u>£358</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

NOTES ON THE TEINDS.

“1673, Dec. 11. Home *against* Earl of Mar.”

“The laird of Polwart having a tack of the teinds of Logie from the Prioress of North Berwick, pursuer for the profit of the teinds.” Earl of Mar, “That for his lands of Athray his predecessors had a tack from Queen Anne, as being a part of the abbacy of Dunfermline, and that he was infeft in his lands of Grange *cum decimis inclusis* by the King in anno 1615.”

“A possessory judgment by tacks, or infeftment of teinds found to be interrupted by an inhibition at the kirk door within the first seven years.”¹

1772, June 17. Robertson, Pearson, and Mitchell, Heritors of the parish of Logie, against Lady Frances Erskine of Mar, and her husband.”

“In a process of augmentation, etc., at the instance of the Minister of Logie, Lady Frances Erskine gave in a Scheme of Locality of the sum modified for furnishing communion elements in this parish, localing the whole upon Robertson, Pearson, and Mitchell, proprietors of certain parts of the lands of Cornton, and such other proprietors of the lands of Cornton as had not purchased their teinds. Lady Frances had been in use to furnish the communion elements, and the Court modified £60 for do. and ordained her and her successors in the right of titularity of the said parish, to furnish the same. Therefore said locality was laid proportionally on those teinds in her hands and approved by the Lords.”

¹ Morrison, p. 10632.

Communion elements are a burden on the teinds, and there is “power of a titular, burdened by a decree of the court with payment of the sum modified for communion elements to allocate the sum upon those lands over which his titular extends.”

“Lady Frances is proprietor of no lands within the parish of Logie, but in the right of the family of Mar, she is titular of the teinds of the lands of Corntoun, part of which belongs to the defenders.” . . . “The lands of Corntoun were formerly part of the parish of Stirling, having been disjoined from that parish and annexed to the parish of Logie, and since the date of that annexation, the pursuers’ predecessors have been in use, out of these teinds, to furnish the communion elements.”¹

Lady Frances Erskine was daughter of John eleventh Lord Erskine and sixth Earl of Mar. She married, in 1740, her cousin, James Erskine, Lord Justice Clerk (Lord Grange). Her son, John Francis, was born in 1741, succeeded to the estate of Alloa in 1776, on the death of his mother, and was restored to the titles of the Earldom in 1824, by George IV., and thus became seventh Earl and twelfth Lord Erskine. He was the grandson of the attainted Earl, through his mother, and the grandson of Lord Grange, through his father. On the restoration of the family honours, there were great rejoicings at Alloa, and the restored Earl was presented with his portrait, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn, along with two silver-gilt cups, by the feuars and tenants, in honour of the event. He was nearly ninety years of age at this time, and only lived one year to enjoy the honours.

I.—LOGAN’S PORTION.

This portion is thus described in the writs:—“All and Whole these four parts of nine parts of the Town and Lands of Corntown: fishing boat upon the Water of Forth and proportion, all part of the miln of Corntoun, Miln lands, multures and sequells thereof, and a sixteenth part of the said Town and Lands of Corntoun and of the Teinds parsonage and vicarage of the said whole Lands, all lying within the parish of Logie, Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling, with the exception of the lands of Westhaugh and pertinents thereof disposed by the deceased James Watson of Corntoun, merchant in Stirling to the also deceased James Robertson in Old Byres.”

One Sixteenth Part.

The first parcel of writs refers to one sixteenth part of the lands of Corntoun, sometime belonging to Alex. Ferguson, and the earliest is an Extract of

¹ Morrison.

an Enactment of the Baillie Court of Stirlingshire anent the Neighbourhood and Marches of the sixteenth part Lands of Corntoun, dated 26th February, 1553. There are several Decreeets of a similar nature. Then comes a Charter under the Great Seal in favour of John Christison,¹ his heirs male and assignis whom failing his eldest heir female without division of All and hail one sixteenth part of the town and lands of Corntoun with houses, biggings, yards and Tofts, Crofts and whole pertinents thereof possessed by him and his sub-tennants lying in the village and territory of Corntoun, Lordship of Stirlingshire and County of Stirling to be holden feu of his Majesty for payment of 3 Bolls 3 firlots of Wheat, 3 Bolls 3 firlots Bear and 2 Bolls of Corn with Arrages (arrears) and carriages used and wont with five shillings Scots as the annual duty payable therefor and 4 shillings money foresaid in augmentation of the rental, and doubling the whole money feu-duty the first year of the entry of the heirs and assignis of the said John Christieson as use is, dated 8 february, 1593.

John Christieson and his spouse granted, on 8th December, 1597, Charter of Alienation of the foresaid lands in favour of John Drummond of Slipperfield² and Susan Fowler his spouse and longest liver of them two, and the heirs male to be procreat between them, whom failing the heirs male whatsoever of the said John Drummond, to be holden of his Majesty and the granter successively for payment of the duties above mentioned.

On 22nd July, 1603, the said John Drummond, with consent of his spouse, granted a Charter of Alienation in favour of John Donaldson, merchant burges of Stirling, and Mariot Auchmoutie his spouse and longest liver of them two, etc. The Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal confirming these two charters is dated 10th February, 1604. John Donaldson, son of the foresaid, was retoured as heir of his father, 10th June, 1615.

The said John Donaldson disponed these lands to Alexr. Ferguson, merchant burges in Stirling, on 13th July, 1663, who disponed them to his eldest son, Charles, on 19th August, 1670. Charles Ferguson's eldest son, John, disponed them again to James Watson, merchant in Stirling, the sasine of which is dated 9th December, 1712.

Four Parts of Nine Parts.

The second parcel of writs refers to four parts of nine parts of said lands belonging to Andrew and John Dicksons, and eight acres on the west side of

¹ A John Christison was a tenant in Cornton in 1481. John Christison, probably his son, was infeft in the sixth part of Cornton, 7th May, 1519.

² Also of Hawthornden, second son of Sir Robert Drummond of Carnock, in Stirlingshire, and the father of William Drummond of Hawthornden, the poet, who was born, 13th December, 1585.

the road, and two thirds of a fourth, extending to a ninth, of said lands, with four ninth parts of the miln and free fishing boat.

The earliest is a Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal in favour of Andrew Dickson at the Kirkamure in Dundaff, liferent, and Andrew Dickson, his son, and heirs of his body, etc., dated 1st December, 1625. The last-mentioned Andrew Dickson grants a Charter of Alienation in favour of James Robertson, treasurer burghess of Stirling, dated 14th December, 1635, who disposes of them similarly in favour of Mr. John Rollo, commissary of Dunblane, his heirs, etc., on 14th November, 1636. Mr. John Rollo grants a Charter of Alienation, on 16th April, 1658, to John Dickson of Kirkamure, son of Andrew Dickson, who disposes the lands to Alexr. Forrester, portioner of Chamberstown, including the lands of Westhaugh and the lands of Kirkamure, 1st July, 1662. Alexr. Forrester disposes and assigns them in favour of James Willieson,¹ some time in Drripp, thereafter in Cullbeg, registered 11th April, 1671.

From the Title Deeds of the Lands of Cornton, belonging to A. S. Logan, Esq., Advocate, we find that there is a Decreet of Valuation by James Watson, portioner of Cornton, against the Officers of State and others, dated 11th February, 1756, and a Feu Charter between John Campbell of Annfield and John M'Killop of Westhaugh, dated 27th November, 1789. There is also an Extract Registered Submission, Decreet Arbitral and Attestation between John Kemp, portioner of Cornton, and Alexander Bryce, writer in Stirling, with consent of Alexander Galloway in St. Ninians, dated 25th February, and registered 5th March, 1765, followed by a Contract of Division and Disposition between the said Alexander Bryce and Alexander Galloway, dated and registered 9th April, 1782. A Decree of Valuation, obtained before the Lords of Council and Session, at the instance of William Robertson of Westhaugh against Lady Francis Erskine and others, is dated 29th July, 1772; and the Disposition of the Teinds, in William Robertson's favour, is dated 22nd December, 1774. A Feu Contract between Alexander Wingate of Hungry Kerse and John Stewart, horse merchant, Bridge of Allan, is dated 15th April, 1778.

Alexander Galloway disposed these parts of Cornton in favour of Jean Galloway, his daughter, 5th October, 1785, recorded 26th January, 1789. Jean Galloway disposed them in favour of John Campbell, writer in Stirling, 20th October, 1789. His son, John, is retoured heir to his father, 15th

¹ 1691. Hugh Willison, portioner of Cornetoun, was the eldest son of James Willieson, portioner there; the second son was John Willison, and John Burn, portioner of Larbert, was his son-in-law.—*Stirlingshire Bonds*. A third son, James, is mentioned in 1716.—*Records*. The family tree of the above James Willison is interesting.

February, 1792. His wife was Ann Kinnear, who has a Bond of Provision, dated 16th February, 1791. Mrs. Ann Kinnear or Campbell grants a Discharge and Renunciation in favour of John Campbell of Annfield, W.S., 10th May, 1800. His wife was Frances Brown, daughter of John Brown, merchant in Glasgow, to whom he granted a Bond of Annuity on 23rd December, 1794. There is a Precept of Clare Constat by the said John Campbell *Tertius*, W.S., in favour of himself, dated 25th July, 1800. He disposed the lands to John Stewart, portioner of Cornton, 26th July, 1800.

Then there is a Precept of Clare Constat by John Campbell of Carbrook, Esquire, in favour of Mrs. Catherine Stuart, spouse of the Rev. James Logan, Relief minister, St. Ninians, dated 21st February, 1821.¹ There is also an Instrument of Sasine in favour of Patrick Connal, sometime merchant in Stirling, and banker there, the Rev. Francis Muir, minister of the Gospel, Leith, Alexander Stewart Logan, Esq., advocate in Edinburgh, and John Macrobie, paper maker at Carrongrove, near Denny, Trustees appointed by the foresaid Mrs. Catherine Stewart or Logan and Rev. James Logan, in the the lands of Cornton, following on their Disposition and Settlement, Supplementary Decree of Settlement and Codicil thereto annexed, registered in General Register of Sasines at Edinburgh, 19th August, 1848. The Disposition by the said Trustees in favour of the said Alexander Stewart Logan is dated 1st January, 1849. Of same date there is a Disposition by them in favour of John Logan, Esq., who grants a Disposition in favour of the said Alexander Stewart Logan, dated 30th November, 1849.

II.—PART OF CORNTON BELONGING TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE JAMES ROBERTSON.

This portion of the lands of Cornton, now called Easter Cornton, adjoins Logan's portion, lying to the east, and is valued at £170, or thereby. It belonged to the late Alexander Bryce, Commissary of Stirling, and Alexander Bryce, his son, as derived from the Trustees of the deceased James Watson of Corntoun and his immediate authors.

The Trustees of James Watson sold these lands, in 1764, to Alexander Bryce for £2,100 Sterling, with the exception of Westhaugh, which had been formerly sold to James Robertson in Old Byres of Keir.

¹There is a Precept of Clare Constat by Peter Robertson, portioner of North Shiels of Dennygreens, in favour of the said Mrs. Catherine Stewart or Logan, as heir of her father, dated 9th February, 1821. The grand-daughter of the foresaid Mrs. Logan has given an interesting account of her family and their times in her book, *By Allan Water* (Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot).

We learn from a Charter of Resignation and Sale under the Union Seal of Scotland, dated 6th August, 1765, that the said lands are to be held of the Crown for payment of the following feu-duties:—

	SCOTS MONEY.			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			OATS.		
	£.	s.	d.	Ch.	Bolls.	Fir.	Ch.	Bolls.	Fir.	Bolls.	Fir.	Lip.
For Three parts of Corntoun, -	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	3	10	0	0
With Arriages of Carriages according to the Old Rental, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Augmentation, - - -	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Augmentation, - - -	0	0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doubling the Money for an Entry, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of a Fourth, extending to a ninth part of Corntoun, -	...	...	...	0	6	1	0	6	1	3	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
In Money, - - - - -	0	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In New Augmentation, - - -	0	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doubling the Feu at the Entry, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saving to his Majesty, Grealses and Smoults of Salmon and the Boat within the said Lands, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and supporting a sufficient Mansion upon the said Lands with Houses Biggings yards and Plantation of Trees Corresponding thereto and performing the other provisions and conditions in the Ancient Rentals etc., - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Sixteenth part of Corntoun, -	...	...	...	0	3	3	0	3	3	2	0	0
Arriages and Carriages used and wont, - - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Rent and Duty, - - -	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Augmentation, - - -	0	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doubling these at an Entry, -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	£2	1	8	1	12	3	1	12	3	15	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

From which falls to be deducted the feu-duty payable by William Robertson, Proprietor of the Lands of Westhaugh.

There is an **EXTRACT REGISTERED AGREEMENT** betwixt the Trustees of the said James Watson and the said Alexander Bryce with consent of the said Alexander Galloway Reciting the Bond Granted by them for the Price of the said Lands, and that out thereof there fell to be deducted from the price of the said Tiends the Deduction made on account of the Bond of Conversion before mentioned not having effect, the allowance made on account of purging the real warrandice of the Lands of Westhaugh, the payments made to account of the said price, and the Obligation for payment of the Balance. Therefore the Trustees Discharge Messrs. Bryce and Galloway of the Bond granted for the

price and every other obligation incumbent by the Articles And in respect of the allowances made Messrs. Bryce and Galloway Discharge the Trustees and James Watson's Heirs, First of the price of the Teinds which was owing. Secondly of any claim competent on account of the Bond of Conversion of the price of the Victual Feu duty not taking effect. Thirdly Declare the real warrandice as to Westhaugh upon the Lands purchased purged in terms of the Articles. Fourthly Are obliged to procure a Right to the Teinds of Westhaugh in manner therein mentioned. Fifthly Are obliged to pay an acknowledged Balance of Six hundred and forty eight pounds eighteen shillings sterling and annual rent from Martinmas 1764, and therefore the Bond for the price is Discharged. Sixthly The Trustees are obliged to purge an heretable Debt of Two hundred pounds due to Margaret Watson. Seventhly The Trustees are discharged of every Obligation incumbent on them by the Articles of Roup saving the effect of James Watson's absolute Warrandice as to every particular might occur not settled and adjusted by the said Agreement, and Lastly Parties are obliged to perform under a mutual penalty of Fifty pounds sterling. Dated 21st August 1767, and registered in the Sheriff Court Books of Stirling, 24th July, 1770.

There is a Receipt or Discharge subjoined to said Agreement, declaring That the Balance of the price of the said Lands was paid and applied for payment of Margaret Watson's Heretable Debt in manner therein mentioned, dated 21st August, 1767.

Alexander Bryce disposes his half of the said lands in favour of himself and Margaret Wallace, his spouse, in liferent, and in favour of Alexander Bryce, their eldest son, and his heirs, etc., 9th April, 1768, and registered in Books of C. and S., 26th July, 1776. The Contract of Marriage between Alexander Bryce and his wife is dated 9th April, 1756. The Decreet and Warrant for sale in the process of Declarator at the instance of the said Alexander Bryce and his Tutrix against the younger children of the said deceased Alexander Bryce and his creditors therein named before the Lords of Council and Session, is dated 10th August, 1771. The subjects were sold, 2nd December, 1771, and bought by the following :—

1. Corntoun—By William Wright merchant in Stirling, for behoof of Mr. John Allan's Mortification, at £3,150 stg.
2. Share of Fishing Boat belonging to said lands—By Wm. Robertson of Westgrange, at £210 stg.
3. House on the north side of Baxter's Wynd, Stirling—By John Stevenson, weaver in Stirling, at £110 stg.
4. The Tack of Spittal—By James Boyd, merchant in Stirling, at £40 10s. stg.

Jean Watson, eldest daughter of the said James Watson, married George Richardson, writer in Edinburgh, and their Marriage Contract is dated 14th November, 1727. Her tocher was eight thousand merks Scots. James Watson's eldest son was Duncan Watson, merchant in Stirling, who is mentioned in sundry Bonds. By his second wife, Margaret Crawford, James Watson had an only child, Margaret, who had nine thousand merks provided to her by her mother's Contract of Marriage.

INVENTORY of the Title Deeds of All and Whole the just and equal half of All and Whole these four parts of nine parts of the Town and Lands of Cornton formerly pertaining to Andrew and John Dickson vizt. All and Whole that third part of the Town and Lands of Cornton with houses, biggings, yards, orchards, outsets, insets, annexis, connexis, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, of old belonging to Robert Robertson Portioner of Cornton, which comprehended the Lands called Westhaugh sometime possessed by Robert Anderson and thereafter by James Logan, the Lands of old possessed by Kidstone and sometime by Andrew Wingate, and also these eight acres of land sometime possessed by John Christison or Christinson and afterwards by the said Andrew Wingate and siclike, these two third parts of a fourth part extending to a ninth part of the said Town and Lands of Corntown, with houses, biggings, yards, orchards, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and universal pertinents thereof, of old belonging to Thomas Young, Portioner of Corntown, sometime possessed by John Kidstone, Andrew Peddie, Thomas Blair, William Laurie, and James Haldane, which lands in whole extend to four parts of nine parts of the said Town and Lands of Corntown, together with four parts of nine parts of the Mill of Corntown, Mill Lands, multures and sequels thereof, aqueducts, and water thereto belonging, but excepting and reserving to William Robertson of Westgrange the share of the free fishing Boat upon the water of Forth pertaining to the said Lands, and possessed by the proprietors thereof, with the profits and emoluments thereof, disponed by Margaret Wallace, relict of the deceased Alexander Bryce, late Commissary of Stirling, and Tutrix to Alexander Bryce, eldest lawful son procreated of the marriage betwixt her and the said defunct, to the said William Robertson, together with the whole privileges, liberties, parts, pendicles, and pertinents of the whole Lands and others above described, All sometime possessed by Robert Harvie, lying within the Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling, And moreover the just and equal half of All and Whole the sixteenth part of the Town and Lands of Corntown, with houses, biggings, yards, tofts, crofts, and whole parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof, which were possessed by James Danskine, lying in the village and territory of Corntown, and Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling, being the whole property of

Corntown which belonged to the deceased James Watson of Corntown, with the exceptions aforesaid, in virtue of whatsoever rights or securities, lying in the Parish of Logie Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling, with the Teinds, parsonage and vicarage, of the lands above mentioned, excepting always therefrom that part and portion of the said four nine parts of the said Town and Lands of Corntown called the Westhaugh, with that part of the Mill Lands of Corntown joined to and made a part of Westhaugh, and a proportional part of the Mill of Corntown now demolished, Multures and sequels thereof, and houses, biggings, yards, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same, lying in the Parish of Logie, Lordship and Shire foresaid, as the said Lands and others are more fully described in the Writs and Title Deeds thereof, and which Lands were acquired by John Robertson Senior, farmer at Spittal, from the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Dundas, and are now the property of the Trustees of the late Mr. James Robertson of Corntown. From this Inventory we get the **RETOUR** of the General Service of the said Alexander Bryce as nearest and lawful heir to his said father, Alexander Bryce, exped before the Sheriff of Stirling the 15th of December, 1769, and duly retoured to Chancery ; and an **EXTRACT REGISTERED DISPOSITION** by the said Margaret Wallace, Tutrix foresaid, in favour of the Managers and Patrons of John Allan's Mortification in Stirling, of the said lands, dated 8th April, 1772, and registered in the Books of Council and Session, 26th July, 1776. The Precept of Sasine in the Charter in favour of Alexander Bryce, and the Disposition by him to his wife in life-rent, and his son in fee, are specially assigned by this deed.

There is an **EXTRACT REGISTERED DISPOSITION** by the Managers of John Allan's Mortification, in favour of Colonel James Masterton, Barrackmaster-General of Scotland, of the said lands, dated 29th December, 1772, and registered the 26th of July, 1776. By this deed, there are specially conveyed the Precept of Sasine in the Charter in favour of the said deceased Alexander Bryce, then unexecuted, as also the Disposition by him to his wife and son, and Disposition by the Tutrix to the said Managers.

Next comes an **EXTRACT FEU RIGHT AND DISPOSITION** by the said Colonel James Masterton, in favour of Francis Masterton of Gogar, of the said lands, dated 23rd December, 1773, and registered 26th July, 1776 ; and a **DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION** by the said Colonel James Masterton, in favour of Alexander Duncan, Writer to the Signet, of the said lands, dated 23rd December, 1773, specially assigning the unexecuted Precept of Sasine in the Charter in favour of the said deceased Alexander Bryce, the Disposition by him in favour of his wife and son, the Disposition by the Tutrix to the Managers of Allan's Mortification, and the Disposition by them to Colonel

Masterton : followed by a CONTRACT OF WADSET between the said Alexander Duncan and John Scrimgeour, younger, of Tealing, whereby he sold the said lands to Mr. Scrimgeour, and assigned the unexecuted Precept of Sasine in the Charter in favour of the said deceased Alexander Bryce, but redeemable on payment of £1 sterling, dated 7th and 10th March, 1774.

There is a RENUNCIATION AND PROCURATORY of Resignation by the said John Scrimgeour, to the said Alexander Duncan, renouncing the said lands and Contract of Wadset, and containing a Procuratory of Resignation, dated 19th October, 1775 ; followed by an EXTRACT DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION by the said Francis Masterton, in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas, dated 5th July, 1775, and registered 26th July, 1776. The Feu Right by Colonel Masterton to Francis Masterton, is assigned to Sir Laurence Dundas. Then there comes the RETOUR of the General Service of Sir Thomas Dundas, as heir to Sir Laurence Dundas, his father, expedie before the Bailies of Edinburgh, 11th April, 1782 ; followed by a DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION by the said Alexander Duncan, to Sir Thomas Dundas of Kerse, Baronet, of the said lands, dated 25th May, 1784, whereby there is assigned to Sir Thomas Dundas the Procuratory of Resignation in the Renunciation and Conveyance by Mr. Scrimgeour ; and a CHARTER OF RESIGNATION under the Union Seal, in favour of Sir Thomas Dundas, dated 20th December, 1788, sealed 14th January, 1789.

There is a DISCHARGE AND RENUNCIATION by Thomas Lord Dundas, formerly Sir Thomas Dundas,¹ and who, on 11th April, 1782, expedie a General Service before the Bailies of Edinburgh as nearest and lawful heir to

¹ The ancient family of Dundas may be traced to Cospatrik, first Earl of March. "Sir John Dundas of Fingask, in Perthshire, who flourished about the middle of the sixteenth century, was descended of Alexander, eldest son, by a second marriage, of James Dundas of Dundas, eleventh from Earl Cospatrik, with Christian Stewart, daughter of John *Dominus de Innermeath et Lorn*. (Douglas's *Peerage*, p. 49.) She was aunt to the Black Knight of Lorn, who married Jane Queen of Scotland, daughter of John Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III., and relict of James I. ; and was, by her, father of Sir John Stewart, who was raised, by his uterine brother, James II., to the Earldom of Atholl.) This family has latterly resided in Stirlingshire, at Carron Hall. Miss Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq., of Fingask, was, in 1776, married to James Bruce, Esq., of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller. Laurence Dundas, Esq., of Kerse, was created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1762, and thirty-two years after, his son, by Miss Bruce, daughter of Bruce of Kennet, Sir Thomas, was advanced to the peerage under the title of Lord Dundas. In 1764, while Thomas Dundas, Esq., younger of Kerse, he had married Lady Charlotte Fitzwilliam, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl Fitzwilliam. He has, by her, several sons and daughters. He is Lord Lieutenant of Orkney, where he has much property. His Lordship is the fourth generation from Sir John Dundas of Fingask." Nimmo's *History of Stirlingshire*, 2nd Edition, 1817, Vol. II. pp. 496-498.

Sir Laurence Dundas, his father, which was duly retoured to Chancery in favour of himself, narrating the feu right by Colonel Masterton to Francis Masterton, the Disposition and Assignation by Sir Laurence Dundas, the Charter under the Union Seal of 20th December, 1788, and Sasine thereon, and as no sasine had followed on the feu right, renounced and for ever discharged, the feu rights, dated 14th March, 1806. Then follows an **EXTRACT REGISTERED DISPOSITION** by Thomas Lord Dundas, formerly Sir Thomas Dundas, in favour of John Robertson, farmer at Spittal, dated 14th March, 1806, and registered 19th July, 1839, which contains an obligation to make the Charter of 20th December, 1788, forthcoming as well as the Retour of the General Service of 11th April, 1782. We have an **EXTRACT REGISTERED DISPOSITION** by the said John Robertson, Senior, therein designed, formerly at Spittal, afterwards at Mill of Ogilvie, whereby he disposed the lands to the said John Robertson, Junior, his eldest son, and his heirs, whom failing, one half thereof to David Robertson, his son, and the other half to the said John Robertson, Junior, David Robertson and James Chrystal, writer in Stirling, as Trustees for behoof of William Robertson, another son of the Granter, dated 7th November, 1832, and registered in the Books of Council and Session on 9th December, 1833. This is followed by **EXTRACT TRUST DISPOSITION** and Deed of Settlement, executed by the said John Robertson, Junior, therein designed, residing at Sheriffmuirlands, whereby he generally disposed and conveyed to and in favour of David Robertson, his brother, and Robert Henderson, writer in Stirling, as Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, All lands and heritages belonging to him or which should belong to him at the time of his death, as well as his moveable Estate, dated 24th November, 1829, and registered the 30th day of March, 1837.¹

The **ARTICLES OF ROUP** of the said lands, executed by Robert Henderson and others, Trustees, original and assumed, of the said John Robertson, Junior, dated 17th March, 1840, with minutes of preference and enactment (in so far only as certain subjects at Blackford are concerned) thereto annexed, are followed by a **DISPOSITION** by the said Robert Henderson and others, Trustees, original and assumed, of the said John Robertson, in favour of James Robertson, residing at Broom, in the Parish of Logie and County of Clackmannan, of the said lands of Corntown, dated 15th July, 1842.

¹The tombstone in Logie churchyard bears this inscription:—"To the memory of John Robertson, Sheriffmuirlands, who died March, 1837, in his 64th year. Also of his father, John Robertson, Spittal, and Mary Davidson, his wife, whose remains are interred in the Old Churchyard. This stone is erected by his brother and sister, James Robertson, Broom, and Mary Robertson, wife of the late William Dougall, Stirling."

The TRUST DISPOSITION and Deed of Settlement by the said James Robertson is in favour of James Morrison, agent in Stirling for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and others as Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, dated 18th January, 1855, with codicils thereto annexed, dated respectively 14th April, 1855, and 18th July, 1859, and all recorded in the Books of Council and Session, at Edinburgh, the 7th day of January, 1860.¹

The EXTRACT REGISTERED DEED OF ASSUMPTION and Conveyance by the said James Morrison and others in favour of Robert France, Logie Cottage, Airthrey: and another, as Trustees therein mentioned, is dated 15th September, 1871, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session and also in the General Register of Sasines, 29th April, 1872.

There was executed a MINUTE OF RESIGNATION by the said James Morrison and others as Trustees therein mentioned, dated 15th September, 1871, and recorded 30th May, 1872, and this was followed by a DEED OF ASSUMPTION and Conveyance by the said Robert France, as sole surviving and assumed Trustee therein mentioned, in favour of himself and others, dated 31st May, 1890, and registered in June, 1890, with a NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT following thereon.

III.—WESTHAUGH.

The lands of Westhaugh, extending to 81 acres, and valued at £62 9s. 8d. Scots in the roll of the valued rent heritors, lie in the south-west of Cornton, having the river Forth as their west and south boundary. These lands were included in the part of Cornton belonging to Andrew and John Dickson (four parts of nine parts and 8 acres on the west side of the road) before 1625 (see *supra*), and, from the Dicksons, passed into the possession of the Watsons, and then the Robertsons. James Robertson in Old Byres of Keir purchased Westhaugh before 1763. There is a copy of a Disposition of the lands of Westhaugh, granted by James Watson, in favour of James Robertson, put up with the Principal Disposition of the lands of Cornton, belonging to the said deceased James Watson, dated 1st October, 1764. (See writs of Part II. of Cornton, belonging to the Trustees of the late James Robertson.)

James Robertson and his son William were, in 1753, conjunct proprietors of the lands of Westgrange, and, no doubt, held Westhaugh in a similar manner. In 1774, "William Robertson of Westgrange" is entered in the sederunt of the heritors of Logie at several meetings, and in the same year, in

¹ James Robertson of Easter Cornton died 23rd December, 1859, aged eighty-four. Mary Haig, his wife, died 30th September, 1849, aged fifty-four; Mary Robertson, their daughter, died 2nd October, 1889, aged sixty-seven; Robert Robertson, her husband, died 11th December, 1849, aged thirty.

the list of the valued rent heritors, is conjoined—"Westgrange and Westhaugh—Mr. Robertson, £368 2s. 2d. Scots." William Robertson died on 4th November, 1778. In 1779, Mr. M'Killop is entered in the heritors' book as proprietor of Westhaugh. From the Westgrange writs, it appears that William Robertson granted certain heritable bonds to William M'Killop in 1770 and 1776, which were discharged in 1781. At a meeting of heritors, in 1774, "William M'Killop, writer in Stirling," appears for "Col. Masterton."

William M'Killop died before 1785, in which year John M'Killop is entered as proprietor of Westhaugh. In 1801, the entry is, "Commissary M'Illop," and in 1803-1805, "William M'Killop."

1804 (7th February).—Sasine of William MacKillop, residing in Stirling, in parts of the lands of Cornton, etc., on Disposition by John M'Killop of Westhaugh, his brother.¹

1804 (28th September).—Sasine of Alex. M'Killop, Stirling, in Westhaugh of Cornton, etc., on Disposition by John M'Killop of Westhaugh, his brother, under burden of £300 to John M'Killop, natural son of John M'Killop of Westhaugh.²

1809.—Alex. M'Killop in Stirling, heir of William M'Killop of Westhaugh, his brother.³

The above Alexander and William M'Killop had a sister, Frances, who married Lieutenant-Colonel John Flynn, Glasgow.⁴ Colonel Flynn, Glasgow, purchased Westhaugh before 11th October, 1805. This appears to have been a family arrangement, as, in 1817, at a meeting of heritors, "Mr. Munro of Westhaugh," is entered in the sederunt, and Helen M'Killop was married to Alex. Munro. In 1822, the heritors' book bears that Messrs. Munro and Flynn, Westhaugh, paid their proportion of an assessment "for repairing offices," etc. In 1830 (22nd March), Helen M'Killop, relict of Major Alex. Munro, is infeft in half of the lands of Westhaugh of Cornton.⁵

In 1856, Mrs. Flynn of Westhaugh is entered in the roll of valued rent heritors, while, in 1865, "Miss Flynn" appears. Miss Wilhelmina Jean Flynn died on 9th April, 1870, and thus we find that, in 1872-73, "Flynn's Trustees" are entered as the proprietors. Miss Flynn disposed, by Trust Disposition, the lands of Westhaugh to the Free Church, and, in 1876, her Trustees conveyed the property to the General Trustees of the Free Church of Scotland, to be held by them for behoof of the Supplementary Sustentation Fund of the Free Church in terms of her Trust Disposition. By the recent decision of the House of Lords (August, 1904), this property belongs to the minority who dissented from the union of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches in 1900.

¹ *Sasines.*² *Ibid.*³ *Ibid.*⁴ *Ibid.*⁵ *Ibid.*

IV.—PART OF CORNTON BELONGING TO DR. PATRICK ALEXANDER PASLEY DIROM, OF
MOUNT ANNAN.

This part of Cornton, which was in the possession of proprietors of the name of Kemp for about two hundred years previous to 1793, is thus described in the Decreet of Valuation (1st December, 1802):—"All and Whole these parts of the Lands of Corntown called the Croft of the Lands, Houses, yards, and offices, which were possessed by John Kemp and his Tenants and thereafter by the said John Burn, excambed partly with Messrs. Galloway and Bryce for other Lands being the Whole of the Lands which belonged to John Kemp and Heirs upon the west side of the high road leading from the Bridge of Stirling through the Kerse of Corntown to the Bridge of Allan, consisting of between 27 and 28 acres, or thereby, with the whole parts privileges and pertinents thereto belonging with the proportion of the Mill multures and sequels, seats in the Kirk and burial place belonging to the said lands and also John Buchanan's share of the burial place and seat. In which lands and others the said John Burn pursuer stands duly infeft and seased conform to Instrument of Sasine in his favour dated the 27th day of August, 1783, and registered in the Particular Register of Sasines at Stirling same day."

John Kemp was infeft in 1686, and acquired the lands through a long series of heirs male, a John Kemp being in possession before 1581, and a James Kemp in 1593. The testament of Marion Christie, spouse of John Kemp in Corntoun, Parish of Logie, under the Ochils, is recorded 21st March, 1597.¹

In 1641, John Kempt is portioner of Cornton. His brother is Robert Kempt in Cornton, and their father was John Kempt.²

In 1654 (29th December), John Kempt is retoured heir of John Kempt, younger, his father, in two-thirds of one-fourth, extending to a ninth part, of Cornton; also one-third of one-third part of said lands, extending to another ninth part of the said town and lands.³

In 1656 (30th May), there is an Edict of Curatory, from which we learn that John Kempt was the eldest son of the deceased John Kempt, portioner of Corntoun, and Janet Christison. The nearest heirs on the father's side were James Kempt in Corntoun, and John Kempt, burgess of Stirling; on the mother's side, Alexander Christison, elder in Craigforth, and Alexander Christison at the Bridge of Stirling.⁴

The Title Deeds of the property of the lands in Corntown, disposed by the heirs of the deceased John Kemp, senior, to John Burn, John Buchanan,

¹ *Edin. Test.*

² *Stirlingshire Decrees.*

³ *Retours.*

⁴ *Stirlingshire Court Book, 1655-58.*

and John Tower, portioners of Corntown, were to be kept by the said John Burn for behoof of himself and the other two, and made forthcoming to them on all necessary occasions.

The first document among these writs is a **CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE** betwixt John Kemp, eldest lawful son to John Kemp, portioner of Corntown, with consent of his father and mother, and Janet Turnbull, afterwards his spouse, whereby the said John Kemp, elder, sold and disposed to his said son, and the heirs and bairns lawfully to be procreated betwixt him and the said Janet Turnbull, the two third parts of a fourth part, extending to a ninth part, of the town and lands of Corntown, with houses, biggings, yards, etc., lying in the town and lands of Corntown, Lordship and Shire of Stirling: As also that third part of one third part of the said town and lands, extending to a ninth part, with houses, etc., which contract is dated 10th June, 1686. [1706 (7th December).—Margaret Murray, relict of John Kemp, elder, portioner of Corntoun, was a relative of John Murray of Murrayswoodhead.]

Next comes a **DECRET OF REDUCTION** and Declarator, Marjory Kemp and the other daughters of the said John Kemp, Janet Turnbull, and John Aldcorn, their grandson, before the Lords of Council and Session the 23rd November, 1768, and 24th January, 1769, against Mary Russell, widow of John Kemp, the third, and William Russell of Arns, reducing the Disposition granted by the last mentioned John Kemp¹ to William Russell, dated the 26th of April, 1762, and likewise the Disposition granted by him to Mary Russell, his spouse, dated 11th July, 1757, but sustaining the Defence as to the superiority in favour of William Russell. This is followed by a **GENERAL RETOUR**, before the Sheriff of Stirling, in favour of Elizabeth, Marjory, Jean, and Ann Kemps, heirs of provision by the foresaid contract, dated the 28th of July, 1769.

The **PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT** by William Russell of Arns, Superior, for infesting the said heirs portioners in the foresaid lands, is dated the 27th of September same year.

N.B.—It appears from the marking upon the sasine that they were infest the 6th October said year, but the sasine itself does not appear.

There is a **DISPOSITION** by Marjory Kemp and her husband to James Pearson, merchant, in Kippenross, now in Dunblane, of Marjory's fifth part of the said lands, dated the 17th September, 1771, and then comes a **DISPOSITION** of that fifth part by the said James Pearson to John Burn, John Buchanan,

¹“Mr. John Kemp, Portioner in Corntown, having died, October 11th of 1776, of a nervous fever, aged 70 or thereby.”—*Burial Register of Logie.*

and John Tower, dated 22nd November, 1773, followed by a Disposition, Jean¹ and Elizabeth Kemps and John Aldcorn to John Burn and John Buchanan of their three-fifths of the said lands, dated 3rd and 5th days of November, 1774; and a Disposition, Ann Kemp² to John Tower, her son, of her fifth of the said lands, dated the 17th of February, 1776. Then there are MISSIVES and AGREEMENT betwixt John Burn, John Buchanan and John Tower³ relative to the mansion house and other houses and the dividing of the lands in lots amongst them. In consequence whereof, John Buchanan and John Tower disposed John Burn's lot to him, holden to be two-fifth parts of the whole, and John Burn and John Tower disposed to John Buchanan his lot, holden to be one-fifth and two-fifteenth parts of the whole, and John Burn and John Buchanan disposed to John Tower his lot, held to be one-fifth and one-fifteenth part, as the remainder, and on which Disposition they were severally infest, and each has the keeping of his own Disposition and Infestment.

The DISPOSITION and ASSIGNATION by John Buchanan and John Tower to John Burn is dated the 30th November and 4th of December, 1781, the SASINE thereon being dated the 27th of August, 1783, and recorded at Stirling the same day.

The CHARTER OF CONFIRMATION is by John Eiston of Kersiebank and Auchincairny, liferenter of the superiority, and James Eiston, his son, fiar of the lands in Corntown, in favour of the said John Burn, dated 4th May, 1793.

The three lots were divided as follows:—

Jo. Buchanan's lot, called Greenkerse—ward and bog,	being	$\frac{1}{5}$ th	and	$\frac{2}{15}$ ths.
Jo. Towers (now Glass), „ Longkerse—	„	„	„	$\frac{1}{5}$ th and $\frac{1}{15}$ th.
Jo. Burn's lot, „ Croft, etc.,—	„	„	„	$\frac{2}{5}$ ths.

John Burn, who died in March, 1817, granted a Disposition and Settlement, dated 19th March, 1812, in favour of Mrs. Helen Burn, his daughter, spouse of Patrick Murdoch, residing at Cornton, and their sons, Patrick Murdoch, Sheriff-Clerk Depute of Stirling, John Murdoch (afterwards the Rev. John Murdoch of Kirkpatrick-Fleming), and James Murdoch, whom failing, their daughters Margaret, Helen, and Janet; failing all, to James Burn at Cambus. The children alive at his death were Patrick, John, James, Margaret (wife of the Rev. John Clark, D.D., minister of Dunoon and Kilmun), Helen, and Janet.

¹ Jean Kemp, relict of Wm. Headrick, mill of Arthrey, died in 1799, aged eighty.

² Ann Kemp, relict of John Tower, Causewayhead, died in 1777, aged seventy-two.

³ 1789.—John Tower, fewar, Causewayhead, and Jean Christie, his spouse.—*Sasines*.

Patrick, James, Mrs. Clark, and Helen survived their mother, and Patrick Murdoch is proprietor in 1856. He was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. Patrick Alexander Murdoch, who assumed the name of Pasley Dirom, and is the present proprietor of these lands. He is son of the late Rev. John Murdoch.

V. AND IX.—CHRISTIE'S FIRST PORTION.

John Christison of Sheriffmuirlands, sometime designed at the Bridge of Stirling, with consent of John Christison, his eldest and only lawful son, and his spouse, Marjorie Kemp, grants a Disposition, dated 29th May, 1708, to John Don, of Seabegs, Sheriff-Clerk of Stirling, of the sixth part of the lands of Cornton, "presently possessed by William Ogilvie,¹ James and Harrie Ogilvie, his sons." There were two several infeftments, "the one thereof to be holden of us and our forsaid, and the other frae us and them of her Majestie and her highness successors, as our immediate lawful superior thereof, for the yearly payment of 12 bolls victuall, and £15 12s. 6d. Scots money of few and teind deutie." One of the witnesses to this deed is James Christie, Dean of Guild of Stirling. John Don obtained personal infeftment, as the custom was, on 7th June, 1708, at the hands of James Paterson, portioner of Corntown, bailie.

A Transumpt was made in 1746, at the instance of William Don, son of the then deceased John Don, of a deed by the heirs of Provost Stevenson, dated 3rd May, 1706. From this it appears that William Don "sold to Alexander Wingate, Tenant in Cornton, these two rooms of land being a part of umq^{le} John Christison of Sheriffmuirlands his sixth part of the lands of Corntown, and purchased by the Petitioner's deceast father from him. As also a part of the Meadow or Graham's Meadow, with the teinds thereof great and small, purchased by the Petitioner's said deceast father from the heirs of umq^{le} James Stevenson late Provost of Stirling." The heirs of Provost Stevenson were his seven daughters, Agnes, Janet, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and Anna. The consent of their mother, Janet Brown, and of the husbands of the married daughters, was given. Agnes was married to John Murray, merchant and late bailie in Edinburgh; Margaret to Mr. James Murray, writer there; Mary to Captain Simeon Fraser; and Elizabeth to the deceased George Nairn of Brackenhous, whose eldest son and heir, James Nairn, is brought in as a consenting party. Janet's husband was the deceased James Baird, and their children were James, Agnes,

¹ Son of Archibald Ogilvie, a younger son of the first Earl of Airlie, and portioner of Cornton. Margaret, sister of William, married William Steuart, eldest son of James Steuart, Changekeeper at the Bridge of Allan.—*Vide By Allan Water*, p. 6.

Margaret, and Elizabeth. Catherine's husband, Henry Christie, writer and bailie of Stirling, was also dead, leaving three children, James, Janet, and Agnes.

The lands bought by John Don of Seabegs from the heirs of Provost Stevenson, included Spittal, Spittalkerse, and the Meadow of Corntown, King's Meadow or Graham's Meadow, and the price paid was 27,700 merks Scots.

The superior, David Paterson, Esq., of Bannockburn, grants a charter, dated 17th July, 1777, in favour of Alexander Wingate. The Disposition of Alexander Wingate in favour of his son, Alexander, is dated 24th January, 1775. The feu duty on Graham's Meadow was 3s. 4d. Scots. Alexander Wingate of Hungrykerse, portioner of Corntown, grants a heritable bond to William Murdoch, tenant in Redhall, for 2,000 merks Scots, dated 4th August, 1777, and disposed his lands of Corntown and Hungrykerse in security. The description in the bond is as follows:—"All and Whole that my piece of land, part of the Barrony of Aithry called Hungry Kerse and Haugh and houses thereon, with the teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof, and the right of fishing salmon in the Water of Allan within and opposite to the said piece of land lying in the parish of Logie and Shire of Stirling; bounded on the East by the road leading from Bridge of Stirling to Bridge of Allan; on South by part of the lands of Corntown formerly belonging to John Christie, now to James Paterson; on West by the lands of Nethertown of Inverallan, belonging to Archibald Stirling of Keir; and on the North by the lands that belonged to Robert Henderson, feuar in Aithry deceast."

The tenant was Henry Edmond, who was married to Jean Wingate, and they renounced a "Tack and Assedation set to them by Alexander Wingate of his lands in Corntown for 51 years, from the term of Martinmas, 1769." Edmond had got into embarrassed circumstances, and "John Glas, merchant in Stirling, only surviving Trustee for him and his said spouse and their creditors," sold the Tack, by public roup (in the house of James Wingate in Stirling) for £356 sterling. "James Alexander of Whitehouse," acting for Alexander Wingate, became the purchaser. His sureties were William Edmond of Coneyhill and James Duncanson of Manor.

Alexander Wingate and Janet Miller, his spouse, granted a heritable bond for £122 sterling to John Robertson in Spittal, 13th May, 1785. Alexander Wingate disposed to John Robertson his lands, both of Hungrykerse and of Corntown, excepting from the latter "the ground feued by us to John Stewart, consisting of the Over Meadow and eleven acres or thereby of the Croft as described in a feu contract betwixt the said John Stewart and me Alexander Wingate, dated 15th April, 1778." John Stewart lent Alexander Wingate £560, and a bond for the same was given on 23rd March, 1799,

Another debt of 2,000 merks Scots was discharged, on 10th November, 1802, by James Harvie, tallow chandler in Glasgow, attorney for James Murdoch, "of the city of Scheneady, County of Albany and State of New York, merchant," eldest son and heir of the deceased William Murdoch. The "two rooms" and Over Meadow were disposed by Alexander Wingate, 9th November, 1802, to George Robertson, farmer at Airthrey, for £1,600, with the proviso that should he sell the said lands within twenty years, "I and my heirs shall have the first offer at £300 sterling less than any other person will give." George Robertson disposed the lands to his son, Peter Robertson, on 4th April, 1808; instrument thereon, 25th January, 1820; and in said deed he also assigned to him a considerable sum in bills, viz. :—

" By James Robertson, my brother, tenant in Greenyart,				
per his accepted bill or note,	-	-	-	£104 10 0 Stg.
„ John Burn, writer in Stirling,	-	-	-	400 0 0
„ Charles Stirling, Esq., of Kenmuir,	-	-	-	300 0 0
„ the late Lord Perth,	-	-	-	100 0 0
Remaining of a greater sum owing by John Belch, late				
banker in Stirling, with the whole Interest, etc.,	-			85 0 0
				£989 10 0 Stg."

John Francis Erskine, Esq., of Mar, titular of the teinds of the said lands, grants a Disposition of these lands to George Robertson, on 12th March, 1811.

Peter Robertson grants a Bond and Disposition in security of a debt of £700 stg., in favour of John Eadie, farmer in Stonehill, dated 19th February, 1820. He had not inherited the fiscal policy of his father. His affairs getting into disorder, he subsequently sold the lands to the said John Eadie for the sum of £1950 stg., by Disposition dated 11th December, 1823. He is described in the deed as "Peter Robertson, sometime farmer at Corntown, now residing at North Sheills, near Denny, heritable proprietor of the lands and others after disposed."

John Eadie, in turn, granted a Bond and Disposition in security of £1200, in favour of Adam Bennet, then tenant of the lands, dated 30th November, 1826; and the lands were subsequently sold to Mr. Bennet by Alexander Munnoch, merchant in Stirling, trustee on the sequestrated estate of John Eadie,¹ on 9th February, 1828, for £2,445. The superior, at this time, was

¹In an "Act and Order of Adjudication" by Alexander Munnoch, John Eadie is described as "farmer and Cattle Dealer and late Malster at Stonehill, parish of Dunblane."

William Ramsay-Ramsay of Barnton, who granted Mr. Adam Bennet a Charter of Confirmation, 14th March, 1832.

Mr. Adam Bennet sold the lands, 18th December, 1873, to Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, spouse of John Allan, farmer at Kelly Bank, near Dollar, whose family sold them to Mr. Robert Scott, Auchinstewart, Carluke, by Disposition in his favour, dated 13th and 14th November, 1900. The Disposition of Forglen Cottage, adjacent, part of Hungry Kerse, in his favour, is dated 4th June, 1901.

CHRISTIE'S SECOND PORTION.

From a Charter of Resignation under the Great Seal in favour of John Mitchell, Esquire, of Wimpole Street, London, dated 2nd June, and registered and sealed the 12th August, 1824, we learn that the said charter was granted to "John Mitchell of Wimpole Street, London, Esquire, eldest lawful son of the deceased David Mitchell, some time merchant in the Island of Jamaica, and afterwards of London, and his heirs and assignees whomsoever, heritably and irredeemably, All and Whole the Twelfth part of the Town and Lands of Corntoun which sometime belonged to Christie, one of the feuars of Corntoun, with the houses, buildings, yards, pendicles, and pertinents thereof whatsoever, with the Teinds parsonage and vicarage of the same, formerly lying within the parish of Saint Ninians and now by annexation within the parish of Logie, Lordship of Stirling and Sheriffdom of the same, all the Twelfth part of the said Town and Lands of Corntoun with the houses, buildings and pertinents thereof above mentioned pertaining to the then James Kemp, portioner of Corntoun, as heir served, retoured and infeted to David Kemp,¹ portioner of Corntoun, his brother-german, feued by him directly, etc. . . . ; a second charter sealed under the Great Seal in favour of the said David Kemp, dated the 29th day of the month of November 1731, and written to the seal and registered the 15th and sealed at Edinburgh the 17th days of January 1732 . . . of the said James Kemp expedie before the Bailies of the Burgh of Stirling the 17th of January 1738, and an Instrument of Sasine in his favor dated 11th and recorded in the Particular Register of Sasines kept at Stirling the 17th days of April 1739, and which Twelfth part of the Town and Lands of Corntoun with the houses, buildings, and pertinents thereof foresaid, with every right title and interest which the said James Kemp had, claimed, or pretended to have to the same by himself and

¹ David Kemp was the eldest son of Alex. Kemp, portioner of Corntoun, and Janet Edmondston. His wife was Margaret Robin, daughter of John Robin, tenant in Balquhidderock.—*Stirling Sasines*.

his lawful procurators in his name to that effect specially contributed by virtue of Procuratory of Resignation in our Disposition mentioned, was contained given and lawfully assigned day and date foregoing in the hands of the said Sir Samuel Shepherd Lord Chief Baron of our Exchequer, for himself and in name of the remainder of said Court of our Barons, and in the hands of our immediate legal superiors of them, purely and simply, by staff and baton as the custom is, in favor and for new infeftment thereof of the said John Mitchell and his foresaids, heritably and irredeemably in legal and competent form made and conceded; And that in terms of the Procuratory of Resignation contained in said Disposition of the lands and pertinents granted by the said James Kemp, with consent of Alexander Kemp, sometime portioner of Corn-toun, his father and Janet Edmondston, his mother, and Janet Mitchell, his spouse, in favour of John Edmonston of Cambuswallace, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, dated 23rd November 1741, 22nd January and 9th February 1742, and judicially ratified by the said Janet Edmonston and Janet Mitchell; To which Disposition and Procuratory of Resignation contained therein John Mitchell, merchant in Doune, obtained a second Disposition and Assignment by the said John Edmonston of date 20th December 1746, and the said John Mitchell assigned the same in favor of William Mitchell, his eldest lawful son, Clerk, in Kingston Jamaica afterwards of Busby Park in said Island of Jamaica, and lately of Upper Harley Street, London, his heirs or assignees whomsoever, the second Disposition and Assignment dated 25th September 1769; And which said Teinds, parsonage and vicarage, of the Twelfth part of the lands of Corntoun above mentioned, pertained to John Francis Erskine of Mar as served, retoured and infefted heir of Dame Frances Erskine of Mar his mother, held by him directly and under us and our royal predecessors, the second retour of his special service expedite 25th April 1780. . . . In favor and for new Infeftment of them by the said John Mitchell and his foresaids, heritably and irredeemably in legal and competent form, making and granting and that in terms of the Procuratory of Resignation in the Disposition of the said Teinds . . . granted by the said John Francis Erskine in favor of the foresaid William Mitchell and his heirs and disponees whomsoever, dated 11th February, 1811."

The said John Mitchell appears to have been a nephew of William Mitchell, above mentioned. His Disposition in favour of the late James Noble, Esquire, Collector of Excise at Stirling, is dated 20th September, 1830. The Sasine is dated 17th and recorded 26th February, 1831. James Noble, by Disposition and Settlement, conveyed and disposed the lands of Cornton to and in favour of Eliza Noble or Bennie, his daughter, in liferent, and James Noble Bennie, her eldest son, in fee, 18th January, 1834, and registered

15th December, 1838. The Instrument of Sasine thereon is dated and registered 29th October, 1846.

The above twelfth part of the lands of Cornton was sold in July, 1862, and the Disposition granted by the Rev. James Noble Bennie, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, and Mrs. Eliza Noble or Bennie, his mother, is in favour of John Christie, brick and tile maker, Stirling, dated 5th and 17th, and registered 13th November, 1862. He also purchased the lands of Forthbank. The said John Christie made a settlement in favour of his wife, Mrs. Jessie Thomson Todd or Christie, and others, as trustees. He died, 30th April, 1876, from which date these lands were held by his trustees, who sold them, in 1899, as aftermentioned: (1) Fields next to and on the east side of the Caledonian Railway Company, extending to 21 acres or thereby, and small field on the west side of railway, extending to about 1 acre, now belonging to the Bridge of Allan Gas Light Company; (2) Field now belonging to John M'Laren Fraser, live-stock salesman, Perth, situated on the banks of the river Allan, extending to 9 acres or thereby; and (3) Field now belonging to John Alexander, Cornton Vale, extending to 4 acres, on the old Road. Mr. J. M. Fraser has since sold the greater part of his lands to the Bridge of Allan Gas Light Company.

VI.—CORNTON VALE.

The lands of Cornton Vale form part of the above-mentioned twelfth part of the lands of Corntown, and were disposed by the foresaid John Christie, by Disposition granted in favour of John Thomson, farmer, Drumtogle, Perthshire, and Mrs. Jean Beattie or Thomson, his wife, and the longest liver of them, in liferent, for their liferent use allenary, and to Catherine Thomson, daughter of the said John Thomson, and residing at Drumtogle, and her heirs and assignees whomsoever, in fee, dated the 25th and 29th April, and recorded in the Division of the General Register of Sasines applicable to the County of Stirling, 2nd May, 1871.

John Thomson died at Cornton Vale, 2nd May, 1877, aged eighty-five, and his wife, 18th October, 1877.

Miss Catherine Thomson married John Alexander, cement merchant, Glasgow, and died at Cornton Vale, 17th April, 1897, aged sixty-one years.

These lands are partly described as follows:—"All and Whole that field or portion of land part of the lands of Corntown consisting of three acres one rood and two falls of Scotch measure or thereby bounded on the west by the centre of the road between the said field or portion of land and the lands belonging to the Trustees of Taylor's Institution Crieff; on the north and east by lands belonging to John Thomson, Farmer, Drumtogle Perthshire and



CORNTON VALE HOUSE.

on the south by lands belonging to Patrick Murdoch, Sheriff Clerk Falkirk, as also All and Whole that field or portion of land part of the Lands of Cornton consisting of one rood thirty-five falls Scotch measure or thereby and bounded on the north and west by lands also belonging to the said John Thomson, on the east by lands also belonging to the said Trustees of Taylor's Institution Crieff, and on the south by lands also belonging to the said Patrick Murdoch, which two fields or portions of land lie in the parish of Logie and Sheriffdom and County of Stirling, and the same are disposed by Disposition granted by the said John Christie in favour of the said John Thomson," etc.

VII.—PORTION CALLED GREENKERSE.

(*Part of Kemp's Lands.*)

This portion is described as follows:—"All and Whole these parts of the Lands of Corntown called the Green Kerse ward and bog, and houses thereon consisting of between thirty and thirty-one acres and pertinents of the same being the whole of the Lands lying on the East side of the highway leading from the Bridge of Stirling through the kerse of Corntown to the Bridge of Allan, and on the North side of the road leading from the village of Corntown East to the long Causeway near the Sheriffmuirlands, held and esteemed to be one fifth and two fifteenth parts of the whole lands of Corntown, which belonged to the deceased John Kemp Portioner of Corntown, with a portion of the Mill and Multures and of the seat in the kirk of Logie effeiring to said lands, all lying in the Parish of Logie, and shire of Stirling and particularly bounded and described in a Disposition granted by John Burn, Portioner of Corntown, and John Tower, late Portioner there to the deceased John Buchanan, Grandfather of Mrs. Janet Buchanan or Dawson¹ and Mrs. Helen Buchanan or Hill Watt, dated the 30th November and 1st December 1781 years together with the Teinds, Parsonage and Vicarage thereof."

John Buchanan made a Disposition and Settlement in favour of his wife and children on 7th May, 1796, and also another in favour of John Buchanan, his son, on 14th May, 1803, both of which were registered in the Commissary Court Books at Dunblane, 12th June, 1805. The last-mentioned John Buchanan made a Disposition in favour of his wife and children, 1st November, 1832, and on 13th February, 1838, he executed a Deed of Nomination of Trustees and Factors and Curators to Eliza Wright, his granddaughter; and

¹ Wife of William Dawson, tenant in Gogar.

there is an Extract Retour of the service of the said Janet Buchanan or Dawson and Helen Buchanan, as nearest heiresses portioners of provision in general of the said Eliza Wright, their niece, under the said last-mentioned Disposition and Settlement and Codicil thereto annexed, expedite before the Magistrates of Stirling, 29th May, 1846, duly retoured to Chancery.

Mrs. Janet Buchanan or Dawson and Mrs. Helen Buchanan or Hill Watt executed a mutual Disposition and Settlement in favour of the survivor, dated 17th July, 1854, with Codicil annexed, dated 7th August, 1857, and registered 23rd June, 1864.

Their nephew, Alexander Buchanan, farmer, Whitehouse, Stirling, succeeded, and the notarial instrument following on the last deed in his favour is registered 14th May, 1868. His son, Andrew C. Buchanan, solicitor, Stirling, succeeded, on his father's death, and is the present owner.¹

VIII.—LANDS OF HUNGRY KERSE.

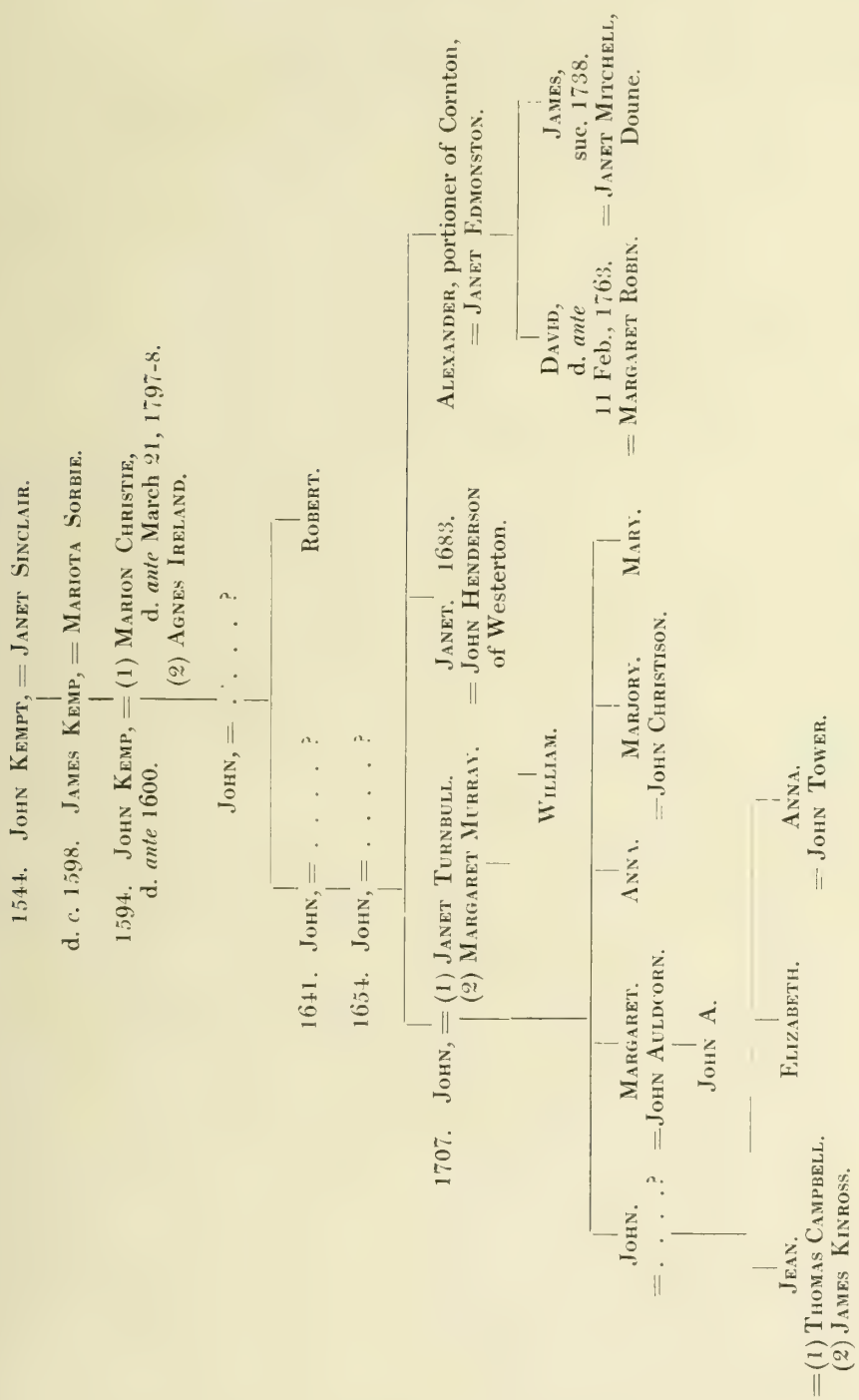
The lands of Hungry Kerse, formerly a part of the ancient barony of Airthrey, were disposed by John Dundas of Manor to Alexander Wingate, portioner in Corntoun, under Feu Contract, dated 10th September, 1754. He was a son of James Wingate, "Tennant in Kainstown of Glasengall," near Dunblane.

I. ALEXANDER WINGATE of Hungry Kerse married (contract dated 8th June, 1734) Grizel, daughter of Alexander Galloway, tenant in Corntown, and by her had Alexander, his successor, and Jean, married to Henry Edmond, some time tenant in Corntown.

II. ALEXANDER WINGATE of Hungry Kerse, only son of the former, married Janet, daughter of Finlay Miller, dyer in Cambusbarron, and had by her the following issue:—Grizell, Catherine, Janet, Margaret, Elizabeth, and James. On his death, in 1807, he was succeeded by his only son.

III. JAMES WINGATE of Hungry Kerse married Ann, daughter of the late Charles Carrick, farmer, Baad, Blairdrummond, and by her he had Charles, and Robert (deceased), and two daughters who died in infancy. James Wingate died in 1841, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

¹ By Disposition, dated 22nd November, 1773. James Pearson, merchant, Dunblane, conveyed to John Buchanan, Blackgrange, John Burn at Maner, and John Tower, merchant, Causewayhead, the portions called Croft and Langkerse. There was also a Disposition by Jean and Elizabeth Kemp, daughters of John Kemp of Cornton and John Auldeorn in Alloa, to John Buchanan and John Burn, dated 3rd and 5th November, 1771; and by Ann Kemp, daughter of the said John Kemp, to the said John Tower, dated 17th February, 1776.



IV. CHARLES WINGATE of Hungry Kerse, solicitor in Stirling, born in 1822, married Christina Wright. Mr. Charles Wingate was twice married. He began business in Stirling with the late Mr. A. Crawford, and afterwards continued the business on his own account. In October, 1870, Mr. Wingate was elected secretary and treasurer to the Society of Solicitors and Procurators of Stirling, an office which he held at his death. He was elected clerk to the heritors of Logie in 1889. From November, 1881, to 1879, he was, with the exception of one year, a member of the Town Council of Stirling, serving three terms as a Magistrate. He also rendered useful service as a member of the old Parochial Board of Stirling, and acted as legal adviser to the Parochial Board of Logie. Mr. Charles Wingate died on 7th December, 1903, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in St. Ninians Churchyard, where his father and grandfather were also interred. The lands of Hungry Kerse were sold to the Burgh of Bridge of Allan in 1899.

X.—BAIRD'S PART OF CORNTON.

These lands, now belonging to the Trustees of the late James Baird, measurer, Glasgow, were sold to him by the Trustees of William Taylor of Cornton, some time merchant and candlemaker in Crieff, the founder of the Taylor Institution there, in 1884. The title was made up, 4th February, 1889, by the Testamentary Trustees of the late James Baird, who "was infest in *Primo*, All and Whole these parts after described of the Twelfth part of the Town and Land of Corntown and Meadow of Corntown, which some time pertained to William Bryce of Bowton, and were purchased by Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, Knight of the Order of the Bath, from Robert Haldane, Esquire, some time of Airthrey, and by William Taylor, senior, merchant in Crieff, from the said Sir Robert Abercromby,¹ viz., All and Whole that field or piece of land lying upon the east side of the road leading from the Bridge of Allan to Stirling, by Cornton, with the steading of houses thereon some time possessed by Widow Bennet, consisting of sixteen acres, two roods, and fifteen falls or thereby, and also that small pendicle on the opposite side of the said road, measuring three roods, twelve falls or thereby, and also that field lying between the said road and the Water of Allan, measuring six acres and twenty-one falls or thereby, and also that other field called Graham's Meadow, lying a little north from the last-mentioned field, and bounded on the north and west by the Water of Allan,

¹ Sasine, dated 23rd May, 1810, on a feu charter by Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, K.B., in favour of William Taylor, merchant in Crieff, of All and Whole those parts of the Twelfth part of the Town and Lands of Cornton, etc.

measuring six acres and twelve falls or thereby, as the said lands were some time occupied and possessed by David Bennet, as Tenant thereof, together with the Teinds thereof, both great and small, and also with the whole houses, biggings, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the said lands, all lying within the Parish of Logie and Lordship and Sheriffdom of Stirling. But excepting always from the lands and others above described, All and Whole that portion thereof extending to three roods, thirty-five poles, and seventy-six one-hundredth parts of a pole, Imperial measure, but under reservation always of all mines, metals, and minerals, taken by the Scottish Central Railway Company for the purposes of their Railway, and disposed by Robert Stewart of Ardvorlich and William Lawrence Colquhoun, Esquire, of Clathick, the then Trustees of the said late William Taylor of Corntown, some time merchant and candlemaker in Crieff, nominated and appointed by him in his Trust Disposition and Deed of Settlement, dated the 16th day of February, 1841, and Codicil thereto, dated the 20th day of August thereafter, to the Central Railway Company by Disposition, dated 30th July and 1st August, 1849; and *Secundo*, All and Whole that angular piece of ground extending to two roods, four poles, eleven yards, and four feet or thereby, Imperial measure, and bounded on the east by the road leading from Stirling to Lecropt, on the west, south, and north by land belonging to the Rev. John Cunningham and others, as Trustees and Managers foresaid, as the same are delineated on the map or plan endorsed on the Disposition by John Christie, brick and tile-maker in Stirling, in favour of the then Trustees, Managers, and Directors of said Institution, coloured red, and subscribed by the said John Christie, as relative thereto, which angular piece of ground is part of that twelfth part of the Town and Lands of Corntown, which some time belonged to the late Christie, one of the feuars of Cornton, lying within the Parish of Logie, Lordship of Stirling, and Sheriffdom thereof, together with the Teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the subjects last described."

DISJUNCTION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN CORNTOWN.

"Extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Stirling, held at Stirling upon the 30th day of April, 1842.

"There was presented to the Meeting a Petition from Mrs. Janet Buchanan, spouse of William Dawson, Tenant in Gogar, and the said William Dawson for his interest, Helen Buchanan residing in Corntown, Patrick Murdoch, Sheriff Clerk Depute in Falkirk, and the Rev. John Murdoch, assistant Clergyman at Kippen, and Alexander Stewart, Advocate

in Edinburgh: Shewing That the Petitioners were Proprietors of certain Lands in the Parish of Logie situated in Corntown—entered and valued in the Valuation Roll of the County as follows, vizt.:—John Kemp's part of Corntown, £45; Teinds of John Kemp's Lands, £36—making a Cumulo Valuation of £81 Scots. That the Petitioners or their predecessors, Proprietors of the said Lands, had for a period of upwards of 40 years been in the practice of paying Cess and all other public burdens for the said Lands, upon the foresaid Cumulo Valuation of £81 Scots, in the proportion following, viz:—

“The Petitioners, Janet Buchanan, William Dawson, and Helen Buchanan, for that part of the foresaid Lands which belonged to the late John Buchanan, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the foresaid Valuation, - - -	£27 0 0
“The Petitioners, Patrick Murdoch and John Murdoch, for their part of the foresaid Lands, being the proportion which formerly belonged to Helen Murdoch, in the proportion of $\frac{2}{5}$, - - - - -	32 8 0
“And the Petitioner, A. S. Logan, for that part of the said Lands now belonging to him, being what formerly pertained to Dr. Stirling's heirs, had been in the custom of paying upon the remainder of the said Valuation, or	21 12 0
	<hr/>
	£81 0 0

“That in order that the Petitioners might be enabled to pay Cess and other public burdens separately in time coming, they made the present application, and Praying the Meeting to find and declare that the proportions of the foresaid Cumulo Valuation of £81 effeiring to the Lands of the several Petitioners as is before stated, and ordain that the same be so rated separately in the Books of Supply that Cess and all other public burdens might be paid conform thereto in all time coming, or do otherwise according to Justice as the said Petition subscribed by the said parties bears.”

This was accordingly done, and the Extract Minute is signed by Robt. Campbell, Clerk of Supply.

“Extract from the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County of Stirling, held at Stirling, upon the 30th day of April, 1832 years.

“There was given in to the Meeting the following Report from the Committee appointed, a considerable time ago, to prepare a New Valuation

Roll of the County, viz. :—The Committee . . . beg to report, that they found already existing two Valuation Rolls, one bearing date 1691, which appears to have been certified to Exchequer in 1698, and another dated and certified to Exchequer the 11th November, 1802. As to the former, the Committee possessed no means of ascertaining its accuracy, in regard to the disjunction of the various Lands in the County at the period of its date, there being no Record of the proceedings of the Commissioners prior to 1693; but, with respect to the second of these Rolls, it appeared, from an examination of the Records, that it did not contain any accurate or detailed statement of the disjunctions of Valuation which had taken place since the date of the Old Roll, and that it was merely a transcript of the Book kept by the Collector of the Cess, wherein the different valuations had been entered, not according to the disjunctions in the Record, but, from time to time, in an arbitrary manner, so as to render the collection of the Cess more easy to the Collector himself. In these circumstances, it appeared to the Committee that, in order to obtain a correct Valuation Roll of the County, shewing the present state of the valuation, it would be absolutely necessary minutely to examine the Records from 1693 downwards, and after extracting therefrom all the disjunctions made during that period, to select those which should be found still subsisting from such as had been superseded by later disjunctions or subdivisions, and thereafter to classify and apply this selection to the several names or heads in the Old Roll, of which they formed part. . . . In conclusion, the Committee have to report that they have printed 300 copies of the Valuation Roll, prepared upon the foregoing principles, wherein the Roll of 1691 has been assumed as the text . . . as to the Valuation Roll, 1831. . . . Which Report, being considered by the Meeting, they approve thereof . . . and find and declare that the Valuation contained in the said Roll, 1831, is the true Valuation of the County of Stirling; and direct the Clerk to deliver a Copy of the said Valuation Roll to every Heritor in the County whose Valuation amounts to £100 Scots, and upwards, and another to the Collector of the Cess, and to retain the remainder, to be disposed of as the Commissioners of Supply may hereafter direct.

“Extracted from the Minutes of the Meeting, by

“Rob. Campbell,

“Clerk of Supply.”

LOGIE PARISH.

VALUATION ROLL, 1691.		VALUATION ROLL, 1831.				
LANDS.	Valued Rent.	DATES OF DISJUNCTION.	LANDS.	SUPERIORS.	PROPRIETORS.	Valued Rent.
Fewards of Com- town	£215 16 0	Jan. 9, 1711	Alexander Kemp's part of Corn town	James Noble, Collector of Excise, Stirling	James Noble, Collector of Excise, Stirling	£16 11 0
		April 24, 1746	James Robertson's do., formerly Watson	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro.	34 9 8
		April 12, 1771	Alexander Galloway's do.	Henry Stainton, London	Catherine Stewart or Logan, St. Ninians.	34 9 8
		June 27, 1774	Alexander Bryce's do.	John Robertson, Mill of Ogrilvie	John Robertson, Mill of Ogrilvie	34 9 8
		Aug. 22, 1774	James Paterson's do.	Lord Abercromby	William Taylor, Crieff.	16 9 0
			John Kemp's do.	John Forman, W.S.	Helen Murdoch, John Buchanan, and Dr. Stirling's heirs.	45 0 0
		Jan. 9, 1711	John Don's do.	W. R. Ramsay of Barnton	Catherine Stewart or Logan, Adam Bennet, and James Wingate	16 11 0
		Sept. 15, 1804	$\frac{1}{2}$ of James Pearson's do.	John Buchanan, jun., Corn town	John Buchanan, jun., Corn town	8 7 0
		..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of do.	do.	do.	8 7 0
			<i>Note</i> —16s. lost here in and others	consequence of the cumulo in posterior, being held to be £215 only.		
		April 12, 1771	Teinds of Galloway's Lands	Henry Stainton, London	Catherine Stewart or Logan...	28 0 0
		...	Teinds of $\frac{2}{3}$ of Robertson's do.	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro.	14 0 0
		...	Teinds of Alex. Bryce's do.	John Robertson, Mill of Ogrilvie	John Robertson, Mill of Ogrilvie	28 0 0
		April 12, 1771	Teinds of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Robertson's do.	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro	Frances Flynn and the heirs of Helen Munro.	14 0 0
		Sept. 15, 1804	Teinds of $\frac{1}{2}$ of Pearson's do.	John Buchanan, jun., Corn town	John Buchanan, jun., Corn town	6 5 0
		...	Teinds of other $\frac{1}{2}$ of do.	do.	do.	6 5 0
		...	Teinds of Alex. Kemp's do.	James Noble, collector of excise	James Noble, collector of excise	12 10 0
		...	Teinds of Wm. Dou's do.	W. R. Ramsay of Barnton	Helen Stewart or Logan, Adam Bennet, and James Wingate	12 10 0
		...	Teinds of John Kemp's do.	Supposed the Proprietors	Helen Murdoch, John Buchanan, and Dr. Stirling's heirs.	36 0 0
		...	Teinds of Jas. Paterson's do.	Lord Abercromby	William Taylor, Crieff.	14 0 0
		...	<i>Note</i> —No disjunction of four last parcels is to be found in the Collector's Book from appear, as stated above,		in the Record, but they in 1761 downwards.	

LOGIE PARISH—(Continued).

VALUATION ROLL, 1691.		VALUATION ROLL, 1831.				
LANDS.	Valued Rent.	DATES OF DISJUNCTION.	LANDS.	SUPERIORS.	PROPRIETORS.	Valued Rent.
Ashentrool and Cauldhame	107 5 0	Sept. 12, 1774	½ of Ashentrool and Cauldhame Remaining half of do.	Archd. Stirling of Keir John Monteath and Robert Dundas	Archd. Stirling of Keir..... John Monteath of Cauldhame, and Robert Dundas of Blair	53 12 6 53 12 6
The Barony of Aithray	1088 9 4	June 27, 1774 ... Jan. 23, 1799	Conneyhill Hungry Kerse Blackdub	Lord Abercromby John Alexander Henderson The Right. Hon. Jas. Abercromby, Chief Baron of Exchequer in Scotland John Alexander Henderson Lord Abercromby	James Edmond of Conneyhill... James Wingate, Stirling..... Lord Abercromby..... John Alexander Henderson..... Lord Abercromby and Fetuars	103 0 0 22 1 0 54 8 5 217 13 11 316 4 10½
		April 3, 1799	Westertown Wm. Robertson's, Mrs. Robt. Haldane's, Jas. Forman's, and Alex. Bryce's possessions of the lands of Airthrey, and James Bryce's and James Kessan's Feu William Tower's possession in Hill of Airthrey, and John Robertson's Spittal The remainder of the Barony of Airthrey	do.	do.	12 18 5½
		...	Note. Decrease upon New as	The Right Hon. Jas. Abercromby, Chief Baron of Exchequer in Scotland Roll of 16s., accounted for above.	Lord Abercromby.....	362 2 8
Total Valuation of Logie Parish, 1691.....	£1583 0 4				Total Valuation of Logie Parish, 1831,	£1582 4 4

Errata.—For “John Forman, W.S.,” read “John N. Forman, W.S., fiar; and John Forman, W.S., liferenter.”
As Proprietor of Westertown, after “John Alexander Henderson” insert “and Archibald Stirling of Keir.”

CHAPTER XXIII.

FEUS.

BLAWLOWAN, OR PATHFOOT OF AIRTHREY.

THE family of Bryce have had a very old connection with the parish of Logie, and for over two hundred years they have been located at Pathfoot,¹ now known as Blawlowan, first as tenants and latterly as portioners or feuars. The following particulars are taken from their family papers:—

James Bryce, the first portioner, who obtained a Feu Charter from John Dundas of Manor, in 1730, was a cordiner, or shoemaker and tanner at Pathfoot, and a tenant of certain lands there. He was a man of substance, and had three wives, by all of whom he had issue. His first wife was Margaret Clason; his second, Jean Kinross; and the third, Elizabeth Donaldson, daughter of John Donaldson in Easter Solsgirth.

1. In a Bond of Provision, dated 3rd May, 1717, by “James Bryce, shoemaker at Paithfoot of Aithrey,” granted to his son, James Bryce, it is stated, “seing it hes pleased God to remove by Death Margaret Clasone, my first spouse, and leave behind her James Bryce, my only lawfull son procreat betwixt me and her, And that I intend to be married to a second wife, But before the said marriage it is Reasonable that I should provyde the said James Bryce, my son, to such ane competent provision of worldlie means as the Lord hes enabled me. Therefore, for the love, favour and affectione q^{lk} I have and bear to the said James Bryce, my son, and for divers other weighty causes and considerations, and as the said James his portion naturall Witt ye me to be bound and obleidged, Lykeas I, by these presents, Binds and obleidges me, my heirs and exe^{rs} Thankfully to content and pay to the said James Bryce, his heirs, exe^{rs} or assignyes The sume of seaven hundred merks Scotts money, and that at the first terme of Whytsunday or Mertimas nixt and Immediately following, the said James Bryce, my said son, his attaining to the age of ffifteen years complite with sixty pund money forsaid of liquidat expences in

¹ On 4th March (Saturday), 1710, there was “baptised Robert, lawful son to Robert Bryce and Margaret Galloway at Pathfoot of Aithrey. Witnesses, James Clasone and James Bryce.” — *Parish Register*. Burial, 1701, February 9th, William Bryce in Pathfoot.

caice of ffailzie, and to pay annual rent for the samen principall sume continually during the not payment y^r of after the said terme of payment above written, And that in full satisfacione and contentatione to the said James Bryce, my said son, of all bairns pairt of gear, portion naturall, Executrie legacie, goods, gear, debts, sums of money, and all others whatsomever q^{lk} he can any manner of way aske, clame or crave be or through my or his said mother, their deceasses, Except my oune good will and pleasure allenerlie, And wills and consents that all executione necessar may pass heirupon at the instance of James Clausone in Ruchburn of Airthrey, and John Bryce, yo^r, shoemaker in Blair, as nearest ffrriends and relations to my said son, against me for implement and fulfilling of the above obligatione, consenting to the Registracione heiroy In the books of Councill and Sessione, or others competent, that all executione necessar may pass heirupon on six dayes charge, and constitutes My procurators. In wites q^r of (written be George Rind, writer in Stirling) I have subscribed thir presents on stampt paper at Stirling, the third day of May, one thousand seven hundred and seaventeen years, Before these witnesses, Robert Rind, Elder, writer in Stirling, and the said George Rind.

“ (Signed) JAMES BRYCE.

“ (Signed) Ro : RIND, Witness.

“ („) GEO : RIND, Witness.”

James Bryce, the son, grants discharge of the above Bond, at Pathfoot, on 8th June, 1734, before witnesses, “ Archibald Campbell, wryter at Lecropt, James Bryce in Pendreich, John Bryce at Blairlogy, James Clauson at Middle-toun of Aithrey, and John Finlayson, Commissary of Dunblane.”

2. Tack (for 19 years) of six acres, by John Dundas of Mannor, to James Bryce and Jean Kinross, spouses, and longest liver of them two, dated 3rd June, 1730. (Six acres “ of the lands of Pathfoot, whereof 4 acres of the croft immediately before the said James Bryce’s door, being at the foot of the middle or Dark path of Pathfoot, and the other 2 acres a part of the ground called the fflours, closs to the ridges at the foot of the Goldileys, next to the highway leading to Sterling.”) Rent, £48 Scots.

3. Charter of Alienation, John Dundas of Mannor, to James Bryce, shoemaker in Pathfoot, and Jean Kinross, his spouse, for her liferent, “ All and Hail that house, barn, and byre, and little yard and planting about the same, at the back thereof, ane tanning poole, all presently possess by the said James Bryce himself, with sixteen elns be-west the gavel of the byre, or to the first clove in the Craig or rock from which he is come in a direct line south to the highway leading to Logie, and the like number of elns be east the said barn,

which, with the length of the foresaid house and Byre and gavel of the barn, makes in all sixty-four Scots elus of front to the said highway leading therefrom to Logie, Together also with one acre of ground immediately on the south side of the said highway leading to Logie, as the same shall be measured off to the said James Bryce, and inclosed by him, being a part of the lands presently possess by James fforman and James Clauson, tenants in Pathfoot, both lying at the middle or Dark path of Pathfoot, and within the Parish of Logie, Barrony of Aithry, and Sheriffdome of Stirling," etc. Dated at Stirling, 21st August, 1730.

4. Sasine thereon, dated 22nd August, 1730.

5. Disposition and Settlement, by James Bryce, in favour of William Bryce, dated 28th February, 1732. *Wanting*.

6. Instrument of Sasine, in favour of James Bryce and Jean Kinross, spouses, in liferent, and William Bryce, their son, in fee, dated 28th February, 1732.

(William was their eldest son; whom failing, Robert, second son; whom failing, John, their youngest son; whom failing, their daughters, Jean and Eupham, and any others.)

7. Obligation, John Dundas of Mannor to James Bryce, relieving him of rent of 1 acre feued, £8, being $\frac{1}{6}$ th of £48, dated 21st August, 1730.

8. Contract of Marriage between James Bryce and Elizabeth Donaldson, daughter of John Donaldson in Easter Solsgirth, containing, *inter alia*, Obligation by James Bryce and his son, William, to infest her in liferent in the property at Blawlowan, with receipt of sasine to that effect, in the event of a failure of children of the intended marriage, and should she survive her husband, dated 26th January, 1744.

9. Heritable Bond of Corroboration, William Bryce to William Kirkland, dated 16th July, 1750.

(William Bryce, second lawful son and heir of provision of James Bryce, cordiner in Pathfoot, of Great Pultney Street, in the parish of St. James's, in the Liberty of Westminster and County of Middlesex, gentleman, seeing he was bound by a Bond, dated 21st December, 1749, to pay William Kirkland, of Frith Street, parish of St. Ann's, Soho, in the penal sum of £166, etc.)

10. Sasine in favour of William Kirkland, of an yearly annual rent of Sixty-nine Pounds Scots, upliftable furth of the Houses, yeard, etc., in Pathfoot, within mentioned, dated 13th August, 1750.

11. Disposition, Mr. William Bryce to Mr. William Kirkland, dated at London, 10th August, 1751.

(William Bryce disposed to William Kirkland the houses, etc., above mentioned; but subject to his step-mother's liferent.)

12. Disposition and Assignation, James Bryce to Elizabeth Donaldson, his spouse, and Alexander and Thomas Bryce, his sons, dated 20th March, 1751.

13. Disposition and Assignation, by William Kirkland, in favour of James Bryce, in consideration that the said James Bryce "has made payment to me of a certain sum of money for granting these presents," etc., dated 28th August, 1751.

(William Kidstoun in Craigton, attorney; James Clauson in Easter Cars of Aithray, bayllie; John Henderson, tennent in Logie; and John Fisher, distiller at Carsmiln, witnesses.)

14. Sasine, James Bryce and Elizabeth Donaldson, his spouse, of his lands at Pathfoot, dated 30th December, 1751, and registered 15th January, 1752.

15. Renunciation, by Elizabeth Donaldson, relict of deceased James Bryce, cordiner in Pathfoot, to Alexander Bryce, her son, dated 8th March, 1773.

(It is stated that James Bryce, her husband, by his Disposition and Assignation bearing date 20th March, 1751, with and under the provisions and reservation therein mentioned, assigned to her in liferent, and to Alexander and Thomas, her sons, equally, and their heirs, etc., in fee, the whole goods, gear, debts, sums of money, etc.; she renounces her liferent, etc., in favour of Alexander Bryce, on the payment of an annuity of £3 10s. stg., and a furnished room.)

16. Discharge, by Thomas Bryce, to Alexander Bryce, dated 2nd March, 1773.

("Thomas Bryce, youngest lawful son of the deceased James Bryce, late of Blawlowan at Pathfoot," grants to have received from Alexander Bryce, now of Blawlowan, his brother-german, the sum of Thirty Pounds sterling money, which he accepts in full payment and satisfaction of his share and portion, etc.)

17. Instrument of Sasine in favour of "Ann Henderson, wife of Alexander Bryce, cordiner in Pathfoot, designed in the Contract of Marriage after mentioned lawful daughter of Patrick Henderson, tenant in Ashintrool," dated 23rd December, 1779.

(Sasine was taken between the hours of 11 and 12 before noon, before and in presence of John Burn, tenant in Pathfoot, and John Morrison, shoemaker there.)

18. Extract Contract of Marriage betwixt Alexander Bryce and Ann Henderson (4th September, 1778 : witnesses, John Henderson, lawful son of Patrick Henderson, Thomas Bryce at Grangehall), dated 11th January, 1780.

19. Disposition and Settlement by "Alexr. Bryce, shoemaker at Pathfoot of Airthrey, heritable proprietor of the house, garden, and acre of ground," etc., with approbation and concurrence of James Bryce, his eldest son, and apparent heir, dated 9th August, 1803.

(His sons were James, Peter, John, and Alexander; his daughters, Mary, Helen, Elizabeth, Ann, Margaret, and Agnes. James died unmarried; Peter married Jane Ames from Somersetshire, and had issue: James, Ann, who married Chas. Johnstone, farmer, Stewarthall, and had issue, and Jane; John resided at Pathfoot; Alexander went abroad, and settled in Amsterdam, married, and left a family, one of whom is the Rev. Charles Bryce, in The Hague; Mary was delicate, and died unmarried; Helen married John Ewart, a farmer in Cumberland; Elizabeth married James Meikle, a sailor, who resided in Cowane Street, Stirling, and who was drowned while boarding his sloop on 29th December, 1842, she died at Blawlowan, 25th September, 1874, aged eighty-nine; Ann, a martyr to rheumatism, died unmarried; Margaret and Agnes, also unmarried, both died at Blawlowan).

ADDITIONAL PAPERS.

1. Contract of Marriage betwixt John Fisher, malster and distiller, Kersmilm, in the parish of St. Ninians, and Jean Bryce, daughter of James Bryce, feuar in Pathfoot, dated 16th September, 1740.

(John Fisher provides 500 merks, which is in addition to 500 merks of tocher money. The contract is signed by John Fisher, Jean Bryce, and James Bryce. The witnesses are, John Dundas of Mannor; Ralph Dundas, younger, of Mannor; William Bryce, son of the said James Bryce; and William Wilson, senior, writer in Edinburgh.)

2. Contract of Marriage, dated 18th October, 1744, between "John Dewar, lawful son to Alexr. Dewar, gardener at Coallbridge of Alloa, with the special advice and consent of John Dewar, tenant in Arns of Longkerse, his grandfather, and the said John Dewar, elder, for himself, and as taking full burden in and upon him for his said grandson, and John Dewar, tenant in

Orchardyard of Tullybody, for any right of substitution or otherwayes he has or can pretend, to the Tack, possession and others hereafter assigned and disposed, and they all of one consent on the one part, and Euphem Bryce, lawful daughter of James Bryce, fewar and Cordiner at Pathfoot of Aithray, with the special advise and consent of her said father, and the said James Bryce for himself, and as taking burden on him for his said daughter, and they both of one consent on the other part," etc., . . . "and it is agreed that execution shall pass on this Contract at the instance of Mr. William Bryce, Chaplain to the Earle of Murray, and Mr. Alexander Bryce, Preacher of the Gospell at Edinburgh, or any of them." The witnesses are—John Rob in Ruchburn of Aithrey; James Clawson in Middletown of Aithrey; Mr. William Bryce, chaplain to the Earle of Murray; William M'Killop, writer in Stirling; and Alexander Russall, writer in Stirling.

3. Discharge, dated 15th May, 1747, by John Dewar in Arns of Longkerse, to James Bryce, portioner of Pathfoot of Aithrey, his father-in-law, of full and complete payment of the tocher, etc. Witnesses—Andrew Muirhead, merchant in Stirling; and William M'Killop, writer in Stirling.

4. Discharge, dated 19th October, 1750, by John Fisher, malster and distiller at Kersemiln, and Jean Bryce, his spouse, to James Bryce, fewar at Pathfoot, of 500 merks Scots money of tocher, etc.

5. Contract of Marriage betwixt William Philp, shoemaker in Alloa, and Ann Bryce, daughter of James Bryce, shoemaker and fewer in Aithrie, dated at Alloa 1st August and 9th October, 1751. Witnesses—John Fisher, distiller in Cersmill; Robert Rollo, Sheriff-Clerk of Clackmannan; and William Robertson, servitor to the said Robert Rollo.

6. Discharge by William Philp and Anna Bryce to James Bryce, of the sum of 750 merks Scots, etc., dated 9th June, 1752.

7. Extract from Session Records of Logie Parish, granting to Alexander Bryce a right to the Blawlowan Lairs in Old Churchyard, dated 15th March, 1783.

"Blairlogie, March 15th, 1783. The which day the annual Committee concerning the Poores Funds of this Parish having met—Francis Masterton, Esq., of Gogar, Preses—*Inter alia*. They appointed William Fogo, Session Clerk in Logie, and Treasurer to the Poores Funds in this parish, and also their Clerk, to grant an Right or Title to Alex^r Bryce, Fewar and Shoemaker at Pathfoot (upon his paying in to him for the use of the Poor of this parish four shillings and two pence stg.), to two lairs or Graves in length and one in breadth lying in the Churchyard of Logie

and bounded as follows, vizt., on the north side by the Burial place of James Bryce, shoemaker at Pathfoot; on the south by the Burial place of Thomas Clason, mason in Aithrey; on the west end by the Churchyard Dyke; and on the east end by the Burial place of John Tower, late at Causewayhead; with full power to the said Alex^r Bryce, his heirs and successors, to bury their dead in said two Lairs or Graves as occasion may offer; but no power to sell or dispose of them to any out of the parish without consent of the Session or heritors of this parish for the time being. Extracted from the Minutes by

“William Fogo, Clk.”

FAIR AT PATHFOOT.

An annual fair, or cattle tryst, was held at the village of Pathfoot, on Michaelmas Day, 29th September. The site of this fair was beside the Standing Stone, which adjoined Pathfoot, and is now enclosed within the policies of Airthrey, not far from the Darey Gate. This stone is a huge block of whinstone, resembling a rude cross, as may be observed from the accompanying illustration. The tryst was ultimately removed to Falkirk, and is the third tryst held there in the autumn of each year.

MR. VIRTUE'S FEU IN BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The earliest deeds extant relating to the feu in Bridge of Allan, belonging to Mr. George Virtue, now resident in Glasgow, are:—

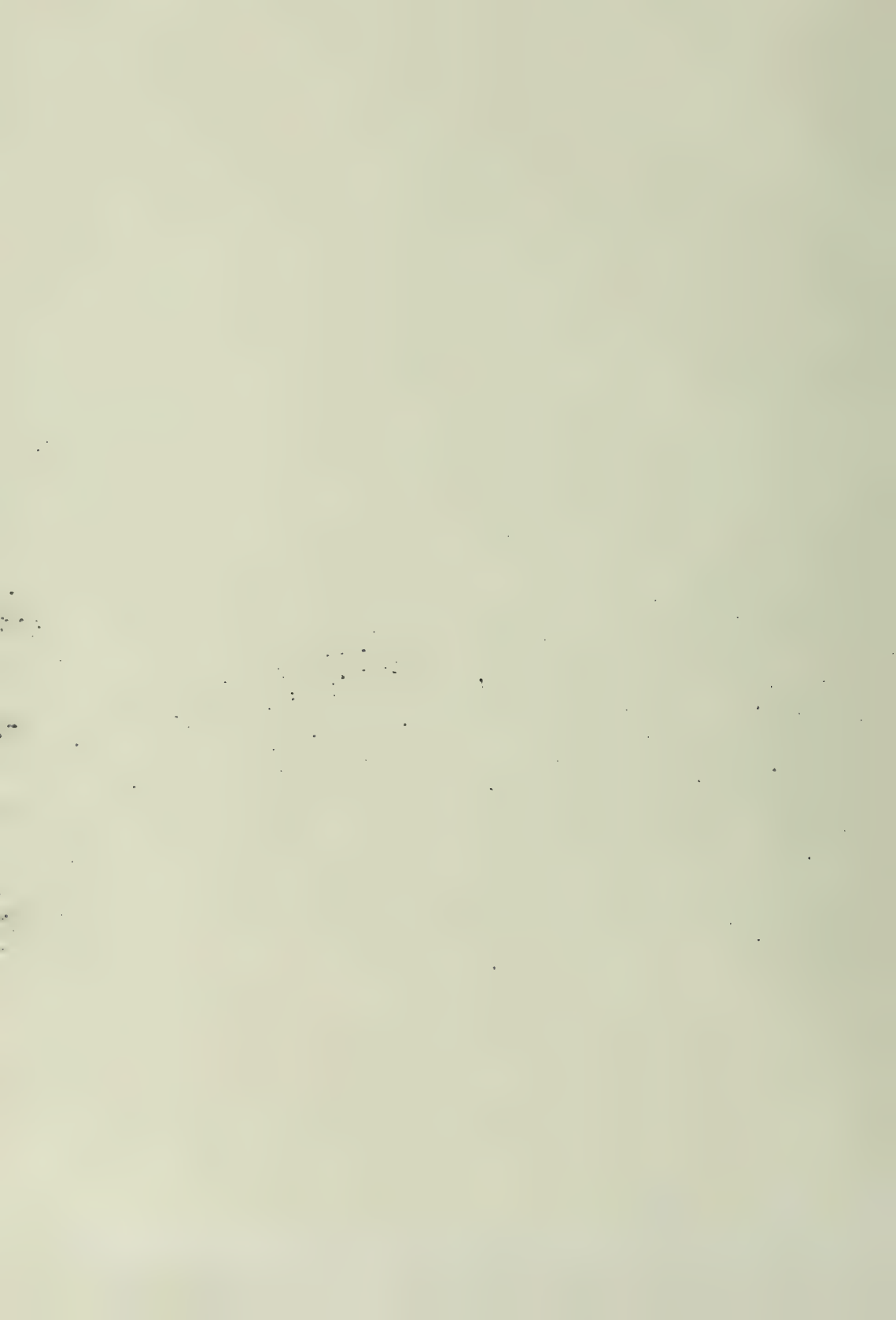
1. Bond of Provision by John Rob, smith in Middletown of Aithray, in favour of his only son, John Rob, by his first marriage with Janet Miller, deceased at date of said Bond—“Seeing that his relations are desirous that my son, John Rob, should be secured in a part of my means ere my engaging in a second marriage, which is but just and reasonable. Therefore witt ye me to be bound and obliged.” . . . The said provision was £100 Scots to be paid “at his age of 16 years,” and in the event of his death the said provision was to return to his father, who was also to “cloath, maintain and educat him in my family.” The deed is written by Harrie Allan, writer in Stirling, and signed there 15th March, 1734, before James Bryce in Pendreich, Alexr. Walker, servant to Harie Christie, chyrurgeon in Stirling, and the said Harie Allan.

(Signed) John Rob.

2. Disposition by “Margaret Rob, residerter at Bridge of Allan, heritable proprietrix of the subjects after disponed for the sum of £14 sterling,” . . . sold and disponed to William Rob, smith at Aithray, and Janet Wilson, his



STANDING STONE, PATHFOOT.



spouse, . . . All and Whole that my eastmost house and yard thereto belonging, and Tan pool at the head thereof, lying near to the Bridge of Allan on the north side of the Water of Allan, as the said house and yard are presently possessed by David Draper, shoemaker, and bounded as follows, viz. :—By the King's high way leading from the Bridge of Allan to Stirling on the north, by my house and John Wright's yard on the west, by a green bank and march stones dividing said yard from my yard on the south, and by the yard belonging to John Henderson, portioner of Aithray, possessed by James Stewart, and a road from the highway leading to said house disponed on the east parts, all lying in the Barony of Aithray, parish of Logie . . . To be holden of me, my heirs and successors in all time coming, for payment yearly by the said William Rob and forsaid of 5s. Scots money of feu-duty at Whitsunday."

The deed is dated 22nd September, 1781, and signed by "John Wright, N.P., Alex^r Dow, N.P. (for the said Marg^t Rob), and witnessed by Joseph Rob, Taylor in Aithray, Peter Buchanan, Carter at Bridge of Allan, Andrew Garnock, Smith there, and Robert Garnock, his son." The deed is written by Alex^r Dow, writer in Stirling. It is recorded on the back of the deed that the said W^m Rob and spouse were personally infeft on said date, "W^m Lucas, tenant in Aithray, Bailly," and the two Garnocks, witnesses, and initialed "John Wright, N.P."

3. Instrument of Sasine thereon, same date.

FEU AT CRAIGMILL.

The feu at Craigmill, belonging to Mr. James Meiklejohn, is described in a Disposition by James Mayne of Powis to Alexr. Jarvie, weaver at Craigend, dated 23rd November, 1799; but, as narrated in said Disposition, the date of Alexr. Jarvie's entry to the subjects was Martinmas, 1791, as follows :—

"All and heall that part and portion of my lands of Powis Logie, consisting of about 21 falls, 5 ells, as measured and staked off by James Morrison, land surveyor at Alloa, and which is now inclosed, lying at Craigend, on the north side of the high road leading to Alloa, bounded on the east by the feu of John Wilson, labourer, on the west by the feu of Robert Henderson, wright, on the south by the said high road, and on the north by my other lands . . . to be holden of and under me, my heirs, and successors, in feufarm, fee, and heritage for ever, for the yearly payment of 7s. sterling money of feu duty at the term of Martinmas yearly . . . and doubling the said feu-duty the first year of the entry of each heir and singular successor . . . and also for payment of a proportion of cess, minister's stipend, schoolmaster's salary, and all other burdens imposed or to be imposed upon the lands of Powis Logie."

Alexander Jarvie, weaver, son of the above, had a Precept of clare constat, from Edward Alexander of Powis, as nearest lawful heir to his said father, dated 22nd September, 1820.

William Jarvie, his son, wright there, was an elder of Logie, and session clerk from 1829 to his death, before 9th October, 1840.

John Don of Spittal, sheriff clerk of Stirling, feued, in 1724, to Alexander Edmond, that piece of ground in Causewayhead, lately belonging to Mrs. Neilson, and some time occupied by William Stalker; feu-duty, 40 shillings Scots.

William Don, designated in the deed, "now of Spittal, son and heir of John Don of Spittal, sheriff clerk of Stirling," granted, in 1759, a Charter of Confirmation to Thomas Edmond, of said ground. (*Title Deeds.*)

The foregoing are given as specimens of some of the old feus.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE KIDSTON FAMILY IN LOGIE.

THE Kidstons appear to have been located in the parish of Logie at an early period, for a century at least before the year 1686, the date at which the Parish Records, now extant, commence. The oldest tombstone in the churchyard of Logie is dated 1598, and is thus inscribed—"James Kidstone, Margaret Alexander."¹ On the same stone are the initials—"W.K. M.G."—apparently (to judge from Minute of Kirk Session, dated January, 1691, hereinafter quoted) of *William Kidston* and *Margaret Galloway*, being the throughstone and lairs then "debated about."

The gravestone just mentioned is one of five, in one row together, belonging to the Kidstons. These are table-shaped stones, designated in the Records, "throughstones," in contradistinction to "headstones," which latter were the more common way of marking lairs, and, by initial letters, of commemorating the dead. At that period, "throughstones," in the churchyard of Logie, were erected only by persons of means and influence in the parish, which goes to show that the Kidstons had then, as long afterwards, occupied a position of some consequence. From 1686, onwards, there were at least *three* families who continued to occupy, in succession, principal holdings in the parish, viz., *Airthrey*, *Corntown* and *Craigtown*.

The tombstones above referred to are of hard sandstone, and of the ordinary dimensions, 6 feet by 30 inches, and 4 inches in thickness.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4th Row,	1623	1694	1623	1710	1598
South and North.		R.K. E.F.	Andro Kidstone Jonet Chrystie	R.K. I.M.	James Kidstone Margaret Alexander
		I.K. I.M.	1792 R.K. C.M.		W.K. M.G.

About the year 1760, a branch of the family, designed "in Porterlands," is frequently mentioned as having burial ground in Logie. That branch of the family has apparently become extinct.

¹ There are older undated tombstones, notably two long hog-backed stones in the east-most row.

The extent of burial ground in Logie, belonging to the Kidstons, is, from the *Register of Lairs* in the old churchyard, as follows :—

First Row—“ John Kidstone in Porterlands,” 2 lairs, Nos. 5 and 6.

Third Row—“ John Kidstone, feuar, Menstrie,” 2 lairs, Nos. 19 and 20.

Fourth Row—“ The Kidstones in Corntoune,” 5 lairs, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Also, same row, John Kidstone in Porterlands, 2 lairs, Nos. 19, 20.

Fifth Row—John Kidstone, mason in Stirling, 2 lairs, Nos. 22, 23.

Note.—The rows of lairs in the churchyard, of which there are sixteen, from west to east, run, or count from south to north, beginning at the west dyke.

The Minutes of the Kirk Session, now extant, begin January 3, 1686, and are continuous to September, 1700. From that date there is a blank, to December, 1744—that portion of the Records having been destroyed many years ago, accidentally, by fire. With the exception of a blank from March, 1774, to June, 1794, the Session Minutes are continuous to the present time. The cash books, from the date first mentioned (1686), are complete, and from these the entries as to *burials* hereinafter given are taken.

1686, January 3.—“ John Kidstoune ” was an elder at this date. His name as such disappears after August, 1690.

1690, February 2.—“ James Kidstoune in Airthrey ” was ordained an elder of the parish.

1691, January 13.—At this date, Robert Kidstoune, tenant in Corntoune and Thomas Galloway, tenant in Blackgrange, were “ debating about a full throughstone wt. its lairs in the churchyard.” They were advised “ to agree between themselves,” because they were related, both their goodsirs being brethren, viz., “ Robert Kidstoune’s mother’s father being brother to Thomas Galloway’s father’s father.” Subsequently, Thomas Galloway, who was the raiser of the question, brought witnesses to “ prove that his father got a disposition to the said lairs from Robert Kidstoune’s goodsir, though in his house wt. other things it was lost accidentally by fire.” The witnesses deponed that they had seen said disposition; but, as no further steps seem to have been taken in the matter, it would appear that the disputants had, as advised by the Session, come to an agreement.

1694, April 25.—“ Robert Kidstoune ” paid for the “ inputting of a throughstone.”

1699, May 4.—“ James Kidstoune,” elder, was found guilty of “ unbecoming carriage,” having confessed that he “ beat his son and said if he had a durk he would have put the samen in his son.” The Session “ judged

it fitt to suspend him from his office as an elder." Among the persons cited to give evidence in the case were, "James Kidstoune, younger, and Isobell Martine, his wife. He was interogat if he gave any provocation to his father to beat him and to speak so, he replied he spoke not a word."

1704, August 9.—"James Kidstoune in Aithrey" paid for "ane throughstone."

1709, July 27.—The name of "Robert Kidstoune in Logie" first appears on this date as an elder at the plate. His name, after January, 1730, disappears.

1730, March 8.—"John Kidstoune in Corntoune" first appears as an acting elder at this date. From another list, he was an elder in 1728.

1745, March 31.—On this date, "Robert Kidston, indweller in Cannongate, Edinr., only son on life of deceast James Kidston, farmer in Aithrey, in the parish of Logie, procreate betwixt him and the also deceast Isabel Martin, his spouse . . . disponed to John Kidston, tenant in Myreton . . . that burial place in the churchyard of Logie, pertaining to my grandfather and father, and now to me, on the west side of the westmost road thereof, nearer the head than the middle, consisting of two lairs . . . covered by stones well known to persons in the said parish now on life, on wch. stones the Initials of my said deceast fayr. and mother's names are inscribed."

The above, though drawn in legal form, is defective, in not defining the exact boundary of the lairs. It refers, apparently, to the stone dated 1694, and that immediately south thereof, dated 1623, on which the initials are now illegible.

There is no register of the dates of death of parishioners; but, as it was *imperative* that the mortcloths belonging to the Session had to be used and paid for at all funerals in the parish, the same is duly recorded in the cash books, from which the following note of burials is taken:—

1687, October 15.—"Rot. Kidstone's son."

1691, May 25.—"James Kidstone's daughter."

1693, February 24.—"James Kidstone's son, in Craigtoune."

1693, August 1.—"Rot. Kidstone's son, in Corntoune."

1695, July 30.—"Richard Kidstoune's wife in Aithrey."

1697, March 29.—"Marrion Kidstoune in Ashentrul."

1698, December 8.—"Richard Kidstoune in Craigtoune."

1700, November 30.—"James Kidstoune."

1704, June 28.—"James Kidstoune (in Aithrey, formerly an Elder)."

- 1705, February 16.—“ Robert Kidstoune’s child—in Corntoune.”
- 1706, February 11.—“ John Kidstoune in Spittall.”
- 1706, April 9.—“ James Kidstoune in Corntoune.”
- 1707, August 18.—“ Robt. Kidstoune in Corntoune.”
- 1708, March 16.—“ John Kidstoune in Craightoune.”
- 1709, January 6.—“ Robert Kidstoun in Craightoun.”
- 1709, February 19.—“ Wm. Kidstoun in Aithrey.”
- 1709, September 15.—“ James, son of deceased Jas. K. in Caceyhead.”
- 1717, March 12.—Catharine, dr. to Wm. Kidstoune in Craightoune.”
- 1718, July 13.—“ Elizabeth Kidstoune at Caceyhead.”
- 1724, February 13.—“ Wm. Kidstoune in Middleloune of Aithrey.”
- 1726, February 7.—“ Wm. Kidstoune in Craightoune.”
- 1729, January 13.—“ James Kidstoune in Aithrie.”
- 1732, March 6.—“ Janet Kidstoune in Craigmilne (relict of Thomas Campbell in Craigmill),” who purchased, in her widowhood, Middleton Kerse, Menstrie, in 1725, for 700 merks, and which she dispoed to her grandson, Robert Campbell, in 1731.
- 1733, September 28.—“ Janet Kidstoune in Menstrie.”
- 1734, March 3.—“ John Kidstoune in Corntoune.”
- 1734, May 10.—“ Jas. Kidstoune in Aithrie.”
- 1735, March 6.—“ Wm. Kidstoune’s child, in Craightoune.”
- 1736, September 6.—“ Catharine Kidstoune in Westgrange.”
- 1737, April 17.—“ John Kidstoune, Elder in Corntoune.”
- 1746, July 16.—“ Robert Kidston.”
- 1751, April 14.—“ John Kidston’s 2 children.”
- 1755, February 2.—“ Wm. Kidston.”
- 1762, November 8.—“ Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Kidston, Craigtoun.”
- 1765, April 17.—“ John Kidston in Corntown—aged.”
- 1768, December 31.—“ Elizabeth, dr. of John Kidston in Porterlands, aged 23.”
- 1769, April 20.—“ Margaret Kidston, spouse of Robt. Dow, Portioner of Birkhill in St. Ninian’s Parish, Lingerin Illness.”
- 1769, July 31.—“ Edward, son of Jo. Kidston in Porterlands, aged 16, con.”
- 1771, April 2.—Anne Kidston, dr. of Jo. Kidston, Porterlands, consumption.”
- 1778, January 10.—“ John Kidston in Porterlands—in advanced age.”
- 1780, January 25.—“ Margt. Kidston, spouse to John Burn, feuar in Corn-toun, consumption.”
- 1782, May 22.—“ John Kidston, feuar at Menstrie, aged 50 and upwards.”
- 1782, December 3.—“ Isable Stewart, relict of deceast John Kidston in Porter-fields, aged.”

1790, July 4.—“ Anne, daur. to Alexr. Kidston in Stirling—measles.”

1792, October 22.—“ Robert Kidston in Stirling—aged.”

1793, December 18.—“ Margaret Kidston, Stirling.”

After this date, the names, etc., of the persons at whose funerals the Mortcloth was used, are not so carefully recorded: but it appears that the Kidston family in Logie, after a long representation, began gradually to wear out, and the branch of the family which removed to Porterlands also subsequently became extinct, as there have been no interments of members of that family in Logie for a very long period.

The following references to members of this family in the parish of Logie are taken from the Records of the Presbytery of Dunblane:—

In 1625, one David Wilsoune, in Menstrie, submitted a complaint to the Presbytery that the minister of Logie, Mr. Henry Schaw, would not proceed with the proclamation of his bans of marriage. The minister gave as his reason that the said David had also made a promise of marriage to Grissell Kidstoun. The parties were cited to next diet of Presbytery.

1625, March 9.—“ The qlk day comperit David Wilsoune and Grissell Kidstoune in Menstrie, and anent ye allegit promeis of marieg to be maid to ye said Grissell be ye said David, ye said promeis being referit to his ayth he deponit negative and sua assolizeit.”

Under date 11th August, 1702, in a case of disputed ownership of a house near the manse of Logie claimed by the minister, among the witnesses judicially examined thereanent were “ James Kidston in Aithrey, married, and of age 72 or thereabout ” (he would have been the elder who beat his son in 1699), “ John Kidston in Craigtoun, married, and of age 65 or thereabout.”

The Extract from the Register of Lairs, dated 4th October, 1813, to William Kidston, stocking weaver in Stirling, of the five lairs of the Cornton Kidstons, is as follows:—

“ Logie, 4th October, 1813.

“ These certify unto all concerned that William Kidston received right from the Kirk Session of Logie to five lairs or graves lying in the fourth row of the old Churchyard of Logie, bounded on the South by the lairs of John Christie, late at Dollar, and on the North by those of the late John Kidston of Porterlands, with full power to him to bury his dead therein as often as necessity may require him so to do. These lairs are granted to him in his own name as heir to the late Kidstons of Cornton as notified particularly in the 6th page of the Register of Burying Ground.

“ Extracted from the 69 page of said Book or Register, and attested by

“ (Sgd.) Jas. Galloway, Sess. Clk.”

There are no members of this family now in Logie. One of the present representatives of the main branch of the family is Mr. William Kidston, of the firm of Kidstons, Watson, Turnbull & Co., Writers, 50 West Regent Street, Glasgow, who has furnished (1896) the following notes:—

NOTES BY MR. WILLIAM KIDSTON, OF MESSRS. KIDSTONS, WATSON, TURNBULL,
& Co., 50 WEST REGENT STREET, GLASGOW, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

COMPARATIVE DATES OF BRANCHES.

Branch I.

1. ——— Kidston, farmer, Stirling, supposed to be in Craigton. Probably died between 1765 and 1781.
2. Richard Kidston, New York and Halifax; born, probably 1725 to 1735. In New York between 1765 and 1781, having then a wife and family.
3. William Kidston, Halifax, and afterwards in Anderston, Glasgow. Married Catherine Glen, born 4th June, 1754. Had seven children—

- ¹1. Richard; born, 1784—nine children.
 2. Elizabeth; dead.
 3. William; ten children.
 4. Ann (Mrs. Young); two children.
 5. Catherine (Mrs. Geddes); one child.
 6. Archibald Glen; eleven children.
 7. Robert; born, 1799; twelve children, including Robert, Victoria Place, Stirling, and Adrian.

1. Richard—

1. Isabella; died at seventeen.
2. Catherine Glen; died young.
3. Archibald; died young.
4. William (Ferniegair).
5. Richard.
6. Margaret; died young.
7. Charles.
8. Catherine (Miss Kidston of Ferniegair).
9. Marianne; died young.

6. Archibald Glen—

1. William; dead.
2. Mary; dead.

¹This was the original Kidston of the Queen Street firm.

3. Archibald Glen ; dead.
4. John Pearson.
5. Richard.
6. Robert ; died young.
7. Adam.
8. Hamilton Campbell.
9. George Jardine.
10. Catherine Glen.
11. Alexander Ferrier (James Kerr).

7. Robert—

1. William.
2. Elizabeth Mellor.
3. Robert Alexander.
4. Mary Ann Meigh.
5. Henry ; dead.
6. Catherine Glen ; dead.
7. Caroline Martha.
8. Elizabeth Ash ; dead.
9. Isabella Mirrlees.
10. Adrian Mellor Meigh Glen.
11. Evelyn Howie.
12. Robert.

Branch II.

1. John Kidston, farmer, near Stirling. Died, 1766. Married Janet Gourlay—

One daughter, who lived in Stirling.

Five sons—

1. James.
2. Robert.
3. John.
4. Richard (?).
5. William (of Stow).

} All buried in Logie during
Dr. William Kidston's life,
except Rev. Wm. Kidston
of Stow.

2. Rev. William Kidston of Stow. Born, 1729 ; licensed, Edinburgh, 15th September, 1756. Thirteen children (one still-born)—

1. Robert ; born, 16th May, 1763.
2. Janet (Mrs. Elphinstone) ; born, 16th March, 1765.
3. John ; born, 19th October, 1766.
4. William ; born, 19th September, 1768 (Rev. Dr. Kidston, of Glasgow).

5. Ebenezer ; born, 10th October, 1770 ; died of smallpox, 6th May, 1771.
6. Margaret ; born, 2nd July, 1772.
7. Elizabeth, born, 16th September, 1775.
8. Agnes ; born, 15th February, 1774.
9. James Smith ; born, 6th April, 1777.
10. George ; born, 6th April, 1780.
11. Michael ; born, 14th February, 1782.
12. Thomas ; born, 4th August, 1785.

By Disposition, dated 16th August, and recorded B. R. (Stirling), 14th November, 1792, Robert Kidston, described as "late tenant in Throsk," and John Kidston, "late residenter there, both now residing in Stirling," for "love, favour, and affection," conveyed three-fourths of "that tenement, high and laigh, back and fore, consisting of 4 dwelling-houses, less or more, and lying within the Burgh of Stirling, at the foot of Mary's Wynd thereof," to their brother, the Rev. William Kidston, of Stow.

Notes as to Branch I. taken from Miss Kidston, Victoria Place, Stirling, on 3rd October, 1896.

Richard Kidston, grandfather of A. G. Kidson, was the son of a farmer near Stirling—Miss Kidston thinks at Craigton. The family had long been settled there, traditionally before the great plague (The Black Death 1348?)¹ and the Union (accession of James I., 1603). The farms, or the leases of them, usually passed to the eldest son, but Richard's father was twice married and a dispute is said to have arisen between Richard and the eldest son of the other marriage as to who should get the farm. Miss Kidston does not know whether Richard was of the first or second marriage, nor whether either got the farm, but Richard went out to New York to seek his fortune, leaving his wife and children under the care of his son William. This was before the War of Independence. He prospered in New York, but was a strong Royalist, and when the English troops surrendered in 1781, he fled in a boat rather than surrender with the troops, taking all he could in a handkerchief, but leaving almost everything behind him. He and the others with him were picked up by a ship bound for Halifax, where they arrived, though chased by an American warship.

Then William took his mother, or stepmother, and his brothers and sisters to his father, Richard, in Halifax. (Miss Kidston did not apparently know about Richard's marriages, or how many children were born in Scotland).

¹ Probably 1569.

William prospered, and afterwards bought a house in Anderston, which he had seen and remembered. Richard did not care to come home as he had been so long away. While William lived in Anderston, the Rev. Dr. Kidston called on him and spoke of the relationship probably existing between them; but Miss Kidston thinks William did not know of it, though Mr. John Pearson Kidston once told me that his father and Dr. Kidston used to say their fathers were cousins. William had seven children.

MEMORANDA BY THE REV. WM. KIDSTON, D.D., MINISTER OF EAST CAMPBELL STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GLASGOW. BORN, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1768; DIED, 23RD OCTOBER, 1852.

My paternal grandfather and grandmother—John Kidston and Janet Gourlay. I have heard nothing of my paternal grandmother. John Kidston was a farmer. He occupied a part of the land which was then divided into several holdings on the north of the old village of Stirling, and, according to my father's account, his forefathers had occupied the same farm for a very long term—more than a hundred years, perhaps two hundred. The churchyard of Logie accords with, and seems to corroborate this statement. There are not less than five flat stones which belong to the family. The cutting on more than one is completely worn out. In others it is quite legible, and carries us and goes back for a long term.

My grandfather was much esteemed by all who knew him, and his counsel was requested even after old age had rendered him almost, if not altogether, blind. He was a member of the congregation and the session of Ebenezer Erskine, the father of the Secession, and with the venerable minister and the bulk of the congregation separated from the Established Church. He died in 1766,¹ at what age I do not remember. He left behind him five sons and one daughter, all of whom I accompanied to their resting-place in Logie churchyard. Their mother predeceased their father, how long I have not heard or have forgotten. My father often comforted himself by expressing his persuasion that though his brothers and sister (she was a good woman—I lodged in her house while attending Stirling School under Dr. Doig) had not risen to importance in the world they were all partakers of the grace of God. What a consoling thought when we call to remembrance our separated relations.

The date of my father's license I have not heard. He was not long a probationer, being called not long after his license to Stow and to Liliesleaf. Stow, an old congregation was preferred, and after all the usual trials for ordination were cordially sustained, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh on the 15th of September, 1756, and was married to Janet Smith, the oldest child of her parents, on the 9th of July, 1756. It pleased God to

¹ The date of the burial of John Kidston in Corntown was 17th April, 1765.

render this marriage fruitful. He gave them thirteen children. One of them who never saw light was born on the 7th of April, 1783. The other twelve are—Robert, born May 16th, 1763; Janet (Mrs. Elphenstone), March 16th, 1765; John, 19th October, 1766; William, September 9th, 1768; Ebenezer, 10th October, 1770, he died of smallpox, May 6th, 1771; Margaret, 2nd July, 1772; Elizabeth, 16th September, 1775; Agnes Kidston, 13th February, 1774; James Smith Kidston, 6th April, 1777; George Kidston, 6th April, 1780; Michael, 14th February, 1782; and Thomas, 4th August, 1785.

Robert Smith, merchant in Falkirk, was my maternal grandfather, and his wife was Janet Jamieson. Of his relatives I know little. He was, if I rightly remember, from Bo'ness or the neighbourhood. The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, who has been a missionary in China and has lately returned to his fatherland, is a relative in this connection. With his grandfather and his father in Denny, our relationship has been the subject of conversation. My grandmother, Janet Jamieson, for whom my daughter, Mrs. McFarlane, is named, is, I understand, from Port-Glasgow, where there were many of this name. She was the aunt of Robert Jamieson, the head of the family, and of his brother, John (uncle John), the father of Isabella Jamieson, his only surviving child; and aunt of Mrs. Spiers, the mother of the late Dr. Spiers; and of Mrs. Love, the mother of the late Miss Love; and of Mrs. Adam, the mother of Miss Love, who, like myself, survives, having attained a good age, and is hopefully awaiting her change. May she be thankful for the measure of health which God has restored, and improve it for His glory.

Robert Jamieson was blessed with several children. Michael, his oldest son, the father of the Jamiesons in Glasgow—William, who died at sea, to the great grief of his father; John, who died in Largs several years ago, and has lately been followed by his amiable wife, and I trust they are now united with the spirits of just men made perfect and shall be ever with the Lord. James Jamieson, another of his sons, died many years ago. Mrs. Johnston of Rathillet and Mrs. Willes, who survive in their children, have both entered into rest, and may all of them be the Lord's in that day when He maketh up His jewels; and Jean Jamieson, who died unmarried while not advanced in life.

My maternal grandfather had four children—my uncle, Robert Smith; Janet Smith, my mother; Margaret Smith, who was married to James Walker, merchant and banker in Falkirk, and the mother of James Walker, civil engineer, London; and Agnes Smith, who was married to William Bell, merchant in Glasgow: her I know by report only, for I never had the pleasure to see her. She died at an early period of life, leaving an orphan daughter, who has long ago followed her parents unto that world from which there is no returning until the day of final retribution. O that all dear to us may meet on the right hand of the Judge!

CHAPTER XXV.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, now a fashionable watering-place, lies about three miles north of Stirling, and is most picturesquely situated upon the left bank of the celebrated Allan Water. At the beginning of the nineteenth century it was only a small hamlet; but since then it has developed into a flourishing burgh, including the village of Keirfield on the other bank of the river. "The Bridge," as it is often familiarly called, occupies one of the most sheltered and lovely positions in the whole of Scotland, and is environed by a district full of beauty and teeming with romance. The western spurs of the green Ochil Hills protect the town from northern and eastern winds, and its mild winter climate has made it a very suitable place of residence for delicate people, retired Anglo-Indians, and others who have been used to warmer climates.

Little progress was indicated in 1827, when Mr. Robert Chambers, in his *Picture of Scotland*, describes it as "a confusion of straw-roofed cottages and rich massy trees; possessed of a bridge and a mill, together with kail-yards, bee-skeps, colleys, callants, and old inns." To-day the scene is changed, and the straw-roofed cottages have been replaced by numerous streets of elegant villas, surrounded by forest trees and ornamental shrubs. The town is naturally divided into two sections—a lower and upper. As viewed from Stirling Castle, it resembles a long letter V lying upon its side. The lower portion stands on alluvial ground adjacent to the river, while the upper occupies an elevated terrace or old sea-beach, the intervening declivity being adorned by trees, shrubs, and shady public walks. There is a considerable number of handsome and well-appointed private residences, many of those on the hill being specially attractive. A large proportion of lodging-houses provide suitable accommodation for the influx of visitors during the seasons. There are also five hotels, and a commodious and well-arranged hydropathic establishment, which are all well adapted to meet the requirements of tourists and temporary sojourners.

Bridge of Allan was created a police burgh in 1870, with a Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors.¹ There are branches of the Union Bank of Scotland (R. Jenkins, Agent), and the North of Scotland Bank (Messrs. Hill & Whyte, Agents); a Post Office, with telegraph, savings bank, and postal order department; a telephone call-office; a club-house, situated beside the wells; and a large number of excellent and well-managed shops. The greater part of the burgh was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in 1868, and the parish church is commodious. The present minister is the Rev. Duncan Cameron, B.D., who was translated from the parish of Kilmonivaig, on the death of the Rev. John Reid, on 2nd October, 1900. There are also two churches connected with the United Free Church—Chalmers Church, the minister of which is the Rev. James Miller, translated from Eyemouth in March, 1887; and Trinity Church, the minister of which is the Rev. John Campbell, translated from St. Margaret's U.F. Church, Dumfermline, 5th June, 1902. Chalmers Church, an elegant building, was erected in 1853, and Trinity Church was rebuilt in 1895. The Scottish Episcopal Church is represented by St. Saviour's, built in 1857, of which the incumbent is the Rev. W. E. Hall, appointed in 1884. His predecessors were the Rev. John Thos. Boyle (1855), and Rev. C. T. Johnstone (1879-84). Among private educational establishments are Stanley House School (J. Davidson Kelly, M.A., Principal); Kelvingrove (B. G. Dilworth, Principal); the Ladies' College (Misses Braidwood), and St. Helen's (Misses MacDonald).

Among the most attractive features of Bridge of Allan, however, are the many lovely walks through the woods of Westerton and Airthrey, round by Sunnyslaw on the north-west, up the Wharry Glen; along past Logie Manse and Blawlowan on the east, towards the old ruined church of Logie; and up behind the peak of Dumyat to the battlefield of Sheriffmuir. From the road leading past the farm of Drumbrae, a magnificent view of the valley of Menteith and the western Grampians may be obtained.

It is on account of the Airthrey Mineral Springs, however, that Bridge of Allan is deservedly famous. This mineral water has been for long distinguished as a specific for derangements of the stomach and liver, and skin and chest diseases, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and nerve affections, and, for more than a century, crowds of visitors have resorted hither, from all parts, to enjoy the mild air and equable atmosphere, drink its healing waters, and

¹Town Council (1905).—Provost, Robert Philp; Bailies, Robert M'Donald and J. W. M'Call; Councillors, Peter M'Laren, Robert Turnbull, Daniel M'Neill Watson, W. B. Pullar, John M'Intyre, and James Brown; Clerk, Eben. Morrison (of Messrs. Morrison & Taylor, Stirling); Treasurer and Collector, R. A. Hill, S.S.C.; Master of Works and Sanitary Inspector, J. H. Henderson; Medical Officer, John C. M'Vail, M.D., D.P.H., Camb., F.R.S.E., Glasgow.

benefit by its mineral water baths. Through the existence of these mineral springs, Bridge of Allan has developed into the Queen of Scottish Spas, and the efficacy of the water is as great as ever. The principal quality is saline. The most important constituent, according to the analysis of Mr. Andrew Wilson, F.I.C., is magnesian bromide, which is equivalent to 27·9 of bromide per million. In the Cheltenham spring, the corresponding figure is 23·2; in the Wiesbaden spring, 3·0; and Aix le Chapelle, 2·7. On 13th June, 1893, these springs were incorporated, under the Companies' Acts, as "The Bridge of Allan Mineral Wells Company, Limited," under the chairmanship of the late Donald Graham, Esq., of Airthrey, C.I.E.

Dr. Charles Rogers, in his *Week at Bridge of Allan*,¹ a book now out of print, refers to the antiquities of the place as follows:—"To the student of northern antiquities and the archæologist, the district of the village peculiarly affords the means of research and interesting speculation. *Alauna*, originally a Caledonian town or fortified place, and afterwards an important Roman station, was in the vicinity; the place is mentioned by Ptolemy the geographer; and Richard of Cirencester,² who is regarded as an accurate commentator on that ancient writer, fixes its position as between the stations of Camelon (*statio ad Vallum*) and Ardoch (*Lindum*), 13 Roman, that is, 12 English miles from the former, and 9 Roman, or 8½ English miles from the latter, a description of its site which distinctly places it in this locality. The exact situation has, however, been disputed. Stirling and Keir have both been named on very slender grounds; but the preponderance of evidence seems to establish it at the Killhill of Keirfield. This place, which the railway now crosses, is situated a short distance south-west of the village, on the banks of the Allan, about a mile above its junction with the Forth, and is somewhat raised above the level of the carse. Being anciently protected by a morass, as well as partly by the river, it seems exactly such a position as the Romans, from their principles of castrametation, were likely to adopt; while, at the same time, it justifies the name of the station, and corresponds with the distances of the itinerary. The site is also near the ancient passage of the Forth, across which the Roman road had been conducted. At the station of *Alauna*, it has been said, Agricola first encamped north of the Forth; an

¹ *A Week at Bridge of Allan*, by Charles Roger, F.S.A. Scot. (Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 3rd edition, 1853, p. 36.)

² The *Itinera Romana* of Ricardus *Corinensis*, or Richard of Cirencester, was discovered in Denmark by Mr. Bertram, an English gentleman, in 1757. It was published at Copenhagen in 1758, and is believed to have been written in the fourteenth century, and, though its genuineness has been questioned, no solid evidence has been attempted to impugn its authority. ["The *Itinera* has since been proved to be a forgery."]

opinion, however, not well founded. It will afterwards appear that the course of the arms of the Roman general was eastward by the margin of the Forth, and his first warfare north of that river among the *Horestii*, or natives of Fife. *Alauna* was probably seized and fortified by Agricola on his return by Strathallan from his victory at Mons Grampius, when its utility as a midway station from headquarters at Camelon to the camp at Ardoch would commend itself to his notice. At the period of the construction of the wall of Antoninus, the *Horestii* are said to have wrested *Alauna*, along with other strongholds, from the imperial invaders.

“The numerous hill-forts which formerly existed along the summits of the western Ochils, especially on the heights of Keir, would indicate that the natives had offered every opposition to the advances of the Romans northward: and probably Agricola had, in following out his conquests, proceeded eastward by the Forth, in order to elude their assaults, while he had afterwards succeeded in reducing them, on his triumphant return from his victory at the Grampians. One of the forts, the *Fairy Knowe*,¹ may be seen in the corner of a field in the heights above the village, and near the farm of Sunnylaw. It is 15 feet in height, and of circular form,² and completely commands the vales of Stirling and Strathallan.

“A discovery respecting Caledonian or primitive sepulture was recently made at the village. In the course of removing a portion of the surface of the table-land, used as a sand pit, immediately behind the village, and near the south-east corner of Westerton Park, the workmen laid open two hollowed basins, which evidently had formed funeral pyres. They are of equal size, and are situated about 10 yards apart. Each is hollow in the centre, of which the depth from the surface is about 4 feet, and the diameter of each is about 9 feet. Of both, the exterior wall is formed of several inches of burned clay or brick, each portion being deeply indented by the mark of a rod, one inch in diameter. In the western pit, within the wall, and surrounding it, is a thin coating of cinerary matter, strewed with human bones and charred wood; some portions of the wood having the fibres entire. In the eastern basin there are no osseous remains, but, along with a few pices of charcoal, a large quantity of charred rye surrounding the exterior wall. Of the various modes of sepulture of our Caledonian predecessors, little is accurately known.³ Might not the con-

¹The Golf Course has been formed here.

²The Caledonian forts were round or elliptical, and generally on the tops of the hills. The Roman *castella* were uniformly of a square formation.

³“The more sepulchral deposits I examine, the less reason I find for believing in a constant uniformity pervading ancient sepulchral rites.”—*Extract from a letter of Dr. Daniel Wilson to Dr. Rogers.*

jecture be entertained, that at some remote period they had burned the bodies of their dead with materials emblematic of their professions? Hence, the warrior would be burned with the boughs of the oak, and the peaceful cultivator of the soil with part of the produce he had raised! Or, are these pits the scenes of Druidical sacrificial offerings? The answer to these questions rests with the archæologist."

Among the objects of interest in Bridge of Allan, the Macfarlane Museum deserves the attention of the visitor. Some years ago the Trustees of the late Mr. John Macfarlane of Coneyhill, built a new museum and public hall, in which is contained the valuable collection of casts, paintings, stuffed animals, birds, insects, and other curios, which were formerly housed in the hall erected for their reception by the late Major Henderson of Westerton, in 1843, and now (1905) demolished by Mr. J. A. Duncan, Aston.

THE WALLACE MONUMENT ON THE ABBEY CRAIG.

The foundation stone of the Wallace Monument was laid in 1861, by His Grace the Duke of Atholl, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland; and Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., delivered a short address.¹ The Abbey Craig, on the summit of which this national memorial has been erected to Scotland's great Liberator, stands geographically almost in the centre of Scotland, and is also the centre of the Scottish battle-ground for civil and religious liberty. It overlooks the scene where Wallace gained the great victory over the English, at the battle of Stirling Bridge on 11th September, 1297, and is 360 feet above the level of the Forth. On its summit the Romans formed an entrenchment, which was reconstructed by Oliver Cromwell to receive his artillery at the siege of Stirling Castle. Roman coins and pieces of Roman armour have been dug up near the spot. In 1745 the Highlanders, under Prince Charles Edward, the young Pretender, endeavoured to drag some of their cannon to the top, but in the course of their operations one of the guns went off by accident, and being furnished with a lock, killed a number and so induced them to abandon the attempt. At the battle of Stirling, Wallace had concealed a portion of his force at the Abbey Craig, and when a part of King Edward's army had crossed the bridge, he and his men descended upon them, by a defile known as "Wallace's Pass," and turned the tide of war in favour of the Scots. The bridge had, in the meantime given way, through the removal of a wedge in a cut beam, tradition says, and the remaining

¹ *Vide* Account of the ceremony in Sir Archibald Alison's *My Life and Writings*, Vol. II., p. 314. (Edinburgh: Blackwood & Sons).

portion of the English army were unable to get over to the assistance of their friends. The victory lay with Sir William Wallace. The scene of this notable fight was Cornton, in the parish of Logie, and the man who cut the bridge was nick-named Pin-wright. His descendants were the Wrights of Broom, whose arms, three carpenters' axes, *argent*, on an *azure* field with the crest, a dexter arm in armour, embowed proper, coupled at the shoulder, grasping an axe, and the motto, *Tam arte quam Marte*, refer to the event.¹

The monument was designed by Mr. J. T. Rothead, Glasgow, and consists of a Scottish baronial tower, two hundred feet high, and thirty-six feet square. An imperial open crown of stone forms the apex of the monument, and is upwards of fifty feet high. The spacious and lofty halls contain ancient armour, antiquarian relics, the sword of Sir William Wallace, transferred from Dumbarton Castle—

“ That sword which seemed fit for archangel to wield,
But was light in his terrible hand,”

and the busts of notable Scots. Among these are handsome busts of King Robert the Bruce, Hugh Miller, George Buchanan, Thomas Chalmers, D.D., D.C.L., Adam Smith, Robert Burns, Robert Tannahill, David Livingstone, John Knox, James Watt, William Murdoch, Sir Walter Scott, and Thomas Carlyle. A colossal statue, in bronze, of Wallace in the act of wielding his sword, surmounts the niche in the south-west corner, and was unveiled by the late Marquis of Bute. The entrance hall contains a bust of the Rev. Dr. Rogers, who was mainly instrumental in getting the memorial erected. The Monument was completed in 1869, and cost £15,000.

¹ Regarding the site of Stirling Bridge, an interesting discovery has been made, and is thus referred to in the *Scotsman* (June, 1905):—“THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT BRIDGE OF STIRLING.—The low state of the River Forth has enabled investigations to be made in connection with the vexed question of the site of the bridge over the river existing at the time of Sir William Wallace's famous victory in 1297. These have resulted in the discovery of the foundations of two piers in the bed of the river about sixty-five yards above the present Old Bridge, and nearly parallel to it. The centre of the north pier is about twenty-five yards from the north bank of the river. The distance between the north and the south piers from centre to centre is from twenty to twenty-five yards, and from centre of south pier to south bank a distance of twenty-five to thirty yards. The piers are about twenty-eight feet long by fourteen feet broad, and have been constructed in a similar manner to the piers of the present Old Bridge, having a jacket of dry stones round them for support. This interesting discovery confirms the views set forth in a recent paper read before the Stirling Natural History and Archæological Society by Mr. W. B. Cook, and which are also held by ex-Bailie Ronald, an eminent local antiquary, that the ancient bridge of Stirling was erected at or near the site of the present Old Bridge, and that the local tradition of a bridge at Kildean, is a mere myth. Further investigations will probably be made in order to definitely settle the question.”

TRINITY CHURCH, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

(Formerly United Presbyterian Church).

In the beginning of last century followers of Erskine and Gillespie were numerically few in Bridge of Allan: but as the village grew in importance the adherents of the newly-formed United Presbyterian Church, resolved to form a preaching station in 1848. The nucleus of the congregation was begun on the fourth Sabbath of February in that year, and the worshippers met, either in a smithy-shed at the river's edge, or in the "Reading Room." The first Session consisted of John Bain, James Drysdale, James Ferguson, James Henderson, Peter Somerville and Robert Wingate. A church was built in 1849, and on 1st July, 1851, the Rev. James Muir was ordained the first minister of the new charge. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Drysdale, of Morpeth, Ex-Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church, and a native of Bridge of Allan, speaks of the effect of the young minister's preaching as full of method, "the thinking so clear, the lines of distinction so discriminating, and the presentment so forcible and vigorous." "People who desired to be instructed were naturally drawn to his guidance. Professor Kelland, for example, though himself an Episcopal minister, invariably worshipped with him in annual visits to the Bridge. There may have been mathematical affinity between kindred minds in this case, but the real affinity was unquestionably the fervour of the evangelical ministrations."

Mr. Muir's incumbency extended till 1900, as he died in Sunnyslaw Manse on Sabbath, 25th February of that year, honoured, loved, and lamented by others than his own people. He was a simple-minded, earnest soul, full of human kindness and strong religious convictions. The manse was provided at a cost of £800. At the date of Mr. Muir's ordination there were 73 communicants on the roll, in 1898 there were 322, and in 1904 the number is returned as 336. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Reid, Esq., Dunfermline, and she died at Brussels in 1883, and is buried in Logie churchyard.

In 1890, it was resolved to give him the aid of a colleague in the work of the ministry, and the choice of the congregation fell upon the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M.A., who was ordained colleague and successor on 26th August, 1890. Mr. Ross was a striking preacher, and received many calls, which he declined, until he was translated to Westbourne Grove Presbyterian Church, London, on 2nd February, 1897. Since then he has been translated to Cambridge. A new church was built, and opened on 25th September, 1895, accommodating 650 sitters. The total collection at the opening services amounted to £750. Mr. Muir was presented with his portrait in oils, from the brush of Mr. Gibb, R.S.A., on 28th January, 1891, along with a cheque

for £160, and the latter was handed by him to Mr. Ross "as the foundation stone for the new United Presbyterian Church in Bridge of Allan."

The Rev. Robert Law, B.D., translated from Kilmarnock, was inducted colleague and successor to Mr. Muir, on 8th July, 1897. The jubilee of the congregation was celebrated on Sabbath, 6th November, 1898, when the collections amounted to £173. Mr. Law, after four years' good and solid work, was translated, on 5th November, 1901, to Lauriston Place Church, Edinburgh, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Campbell, who was translated from St. Margaret's Church, Dunfermline, and inducted to Trinity Church, on 5th June, 1902.

The Session now consists of the following elders:—James Arnold, H. M. Ashcroft, James Drysdale, Thomas Hannay (Session Clerk), J. H. Henderson, John Hislop, John Logan, John Scott, Francis Shore, and Daniel M. Watson.

CHALMERS U.F. CHURCH, BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

When the Disruption took place in 1843, the minister of Logie, the Rev. William Robertson, did not go out, but was soon translated to the charge of New Greyfriars in Edinburgh (28th November, 1843), where he did excellent work for the Church of Scotland. There were, however, some people in Bridge of Allan who sympathised with the party who formed the Free Church, and in the following year (1844) a congregation was formed. The first minister was the Rev. John Ferguson, who was a native of the parish of Comrie, and was licensed by the Presbytery of Auchterarder, 7th September, 1830. He was presented by Thomas Robert Earl of Kinnoull, in March, and ordained, 9th June, 1835, to the church and parish of Monzievauid. On joining in the Free Secession, he was declared no longer a minister of the Church of Scotland, on 4th July, 1843, and was admitted minister of the Free Church congregation of Bridge of Allan in 1844.

The first Kirk Session of the Free Church in Bridge of Allan consisted of James Wright, a former elder in the parish church of Logie; and William Christie, Robert Philp and Henry Robertson, who were elected elders on 12th March, and ordained on 11th April, 1844. The deacons appointed at the same time were William Christie, Deafleys; W. M'Laren, James Baird, William Haldane,¹ Robert Robertson, Alexr. Stewart, Alexr. Wylie, and Archd. Maclay.

The Rev. John Ferguson married, 2nd July, 1838, a daughter of the Rev. John Dempster, minister of Denny, who also joined the Free Church,

¹ For many years Inspector of Poor.

was relieved as *Emeritus* in 1847, and died at Bridge of Allan, 18th May, 1855, in his eighty-eighth year, and fifty-sixth of his ministry; his wife was Isabella Carnie, who died, 25th June, 1847. The Rev. William Ross, LL.D., of Aberdour, was inducted as colleague and successor to the Rev. John Ferguson, on 11th January, 1866. He applied for a colleague and successor to the Assembly of 1886, and on 8th November, 1886, a call was given to the Rev. James Miller, minister of the Free Church in Eyemouth, and he was inducted in March, 1887. On the celebration of his ministerial jubilee in 1903, he was presented with his portrait in oils, by Mr. Bowie, A.R.S.A., and other gifts. Dr. Ross died at Edinburgh on 28th November, 1895, after a ministry of forty-one years, having been ordained to Aberdour in 1854.

The congregation worshipped for a time in a church built in Union Street, now transformed into dwelling-houses. A new and elegant church was built in Henderson Street in 1853, and it now contains a fine organ. The present Kirk Session consists of the following:—

Elders—John Bruce, Allan Marshall, Henry W. Robertson, James Bruce, Robert MacDonald, Robert Turnbull, senior, Alexr. Morrison, junior, Robert Turnbull, junior, Peter Scott, Arch. M'Lean, and Robert A. Hill,¹ S.S.C., Session Clerk.

The deacons are—Hugh S. Turnbull, Alexr. Morrison, senior, John Bruce, John A. Bayne, James Cramb, John G. Mackay, Andrew Robertson, William Steel, Peter Robertson, Robert Dawson, William Elder, John Barclay, Thomas Ewart, Donald MacGregor, and William Saddler.

¹ Mr. Hill is Clerk to the School Board of Logie, legal agent to the Parish Council, treasurer to the Town Council, and with his partner, Mr. R. Whyte, joint agent for the North of Scotland Bank.

CHAPTER XXVI.

A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT NORTH ROAD.

THE great North Road crosses the Allan Water at the same spot still, where the bridge spans the river above the Paip's Linn.¹ In the stirring time of the Revolution, and during the years of Jacobite intrigue and plottings, many sympathisers with the Stuart cause found a welcome resting-place within the old and well-known change-house beside this bridge. Its landlord, James Stuart—a Royalist of Royalists, both by lineage and conviction—was ever ready to give a Stuart's welcome to adherents of the party who donned the white cockade. While looking after his land in the carse of Cornton, which he farmed, attending to the smithy near by, and providing for the wants of passing horsemen, the old innkeeper looked further afield, and meditated often on the probability of the "King over the water" regaining his own again.

In the year 1699, however, another intrigue of a more domestic and less worthy nature was to find its consummation in this old inn upon the banks of Allan Water, and its unravelling was to fall to the lot of the Kirk Session of Logie and the Presbytery of Dunblane. A weary business it turned out to be, and the scandal dragged on its tedious course for the space of eight long years. The story unwinds itself in the pages of the Session Book of Logie, and the romantic attachment of the wife of a Stirlingshire laird for another laird who was not her husband stands revealed.

The elders and minister (Rev. Alexander Douglas) met on 21st July, 1700, within the little session-house at the east end of what is now the old ruined kirk of the parish, and "a Report was made by the Minister to the Session That some persons came to James Stewart's, Smith at ye Bridge of Allan, and carried themselves as man and wife, and yet were not, as the Minister was informed by several persons, upon which the Session appointed the said James to be cited to the Session again this day fortnight, And warrant given to Walter Toward, Church Officer, to cite him." This warrant

¹ For view of this old house and the Paip's Linn, see illustration, Vol. I., p. 198. For an account of James Stuart, see *By Allan Water*, by Katherine Stuart. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot, 1901.

was duly executed, and the meeting, on 4th August, met to investigate the grounds of the scandal which had come under their purview. "James Stuart being called compeired, and being enquired at by the Minister if thair was any persons that came to his house and carried themselves as husband and wife, he replied that in the moneth of July, 1699, There came a man in a Gentleman's habit to his door upon a Monday morning very early, and his man with him, both riding, and the said Gentleman called for a bed, for he said that he was wearied ryding all night, upon which the said Gentleman lighted and the said James Stuart took the said Gentleman in to a Chamber before his oune door, where thair was two Rooms, and let him see a bed to ly doune in, the said James took ye Gentleman into One of the said Rooms, and let him see a bed to ly doune in, and accordingly the said Gentleman lay doune. And ye said James being enquired at by the minister if he knew the said Gentleman, he replied That he asked at the said Gentleman's man what for a Gentleman is your master, and his man said that they called his master Captain Sanders, But he heard afterwards by some who pretended that they knew him, That it was ye laird of M'Knachtan, or called M'Knachtan, But declared that he knew him not. And about eleven hours forenoon there came a woman Ryding to his door in a gentlewoman's habit, And asked at him if he hade any Ale, And he said that he had, and asked at her if she would light, she said that she would, and accordingly did, and he took her to the other Room of the said Chamber, and went into the house to bring her a drink, and ere he came again, she was at the said Gentleman's bedside, And ere she saw the Gentleman when she saw his Cloke hinging upon the door, she said if my Goodman be alive That is his Cloke, and said that she was very glad that they hade fortune to meet in a country place, where they would be quiet, and where company would not trouble them, for she said that their tryst was at Dunblane, in William Caddall's house. And ye said Gentleman and woman abode in the said Room from the said time till Thursday, and carryed themselves (as he thought) That they were married persons. And they went away together. And the said James Stuart being enquired at by ye Minister if he knew the woman, he replied No, But they were calling her Jean M'Arthure spouse to Alexander Stark of Bantone. So the said James being exhortit by ye Minister to be careful that such persons do not haunt nor frequent his house, he was removed. The which day the Session being informed that James Hendersone, one of their number, and Johne Hendersone his brother dynned with the foresaid Gentleman and Gentlewoman in the said Room, the Session appointed the said Johne Hendersone to be cited to the Session againe Sab: nixt and warrand given to the officer to cite him." Whether James and John Hendersone, feuars of Westerton of Airthrey, knew of the unseemly relations

between the parties with whom they dined on the Wednesday of that week, does not appear from the record. Most likely they did not. The entry relating to them runs:—"1700, August 11, Sabb: The which day upon production of an execution That ye church officer had cited the said John Hendersone to compeir here this day, John Hendersone being called compeired, and the Minister enquired at him and James Hendersone if they dynmed with the foresaid Gentleman and Gentlewoman, they replued that they dyned with them upon the Wednesday and they went away upon the morrow thereafter. Johne Hendersone was removed. So the Session takeing the affair to their consideration appointed an extract of all that concerns the said affair to be drawn out and sent to Mr. James Hay, Minister of ye Gospel at Kilsyth, and the Minister to wryt to the said Mr. James Hay to Cause his Kirk Officer summond the said Jean M'Arthure to compeir before this Session upon Wednesday come eight days."

But the lady of Banton was not one to submit easily to Kirk censure. If she scorned the proprieties, she would also scorn the citations of a Kirk Session. Therefore, on 18th August, "according to the former appointment, the Minister Reported to the Session: That he wrot to the foresaid Mr. James Hay, and sent therewith an Extract of the foresaid affair, and that the said Mr. James Hay sent back an Letter, which being read and considered, the Session as use is in like cases did reffer the said affair to ye presbytrie." This reference came before the Presbytery of Dunblane at the meeting of that court, on 20th August, 1700. Authority was given to cite the lady in question to satisfy before the congregation of Logie; but the wife of the Laird of Banton proved too contumacious, and the case caused the Presbytery no end of trouble. The proceedings connected with it take up a large space in the Record, and the result was that Jean M'Arthur made two comparances—at long intervals—in the kirk of Logie, the latter ending in a stormy scene, when, losing all self-control, she sprang to her feet, and before the assembled congregation, with fists clenched and eyes aflame, she bandied stormy words with the minister, and poured forth a flood of abuse.

The Presbytery of Dunblane, on 17th June, 1701, on her repeated refusals to compear, declared her to be "contumacious," and they appointed "Messrs. Douglas and Walker to repair to the Sheriff of Stirling, or his Depute, and to require his concurrence and assistance to cause her compear before the presbytrie." She answered the summons, and appeared before the brethren on 26th August. But she denied the charges made against her, and on the case going to probation these were fully proved. Jean M'Arthur appealed to the General Assembly, but fell from her appeal, as, on 12th June, 1702, before the rising of the Commission at Edinburgh, Mr. Alex. Douglas,

minister of Logie, took protestation that Jean M'Arthur's appeal is fallen from, void and null. She "appeared publicly before the congregation of Logie at the first dyet in order to the removal of the scandal," on the last Sabbath of February, 1704. A further development appears from the Minute of Presbytery, 25th June, 1706, when it is recorded, "This day a reference was brought in from the Session of Logie, bearing that Jean M'Arthur, spouse to the deceast Alex. Stark of Banton, hath appeared only once before the congregation of Logie for removing the scandal of adultery proven against her before this presbytrie during her said husband's lyfe, and that she was married upon the Laird of M'Naughton,¹ who is the person with whom it was reported at that tyme she was guiltie, and referring the whole affair to this presbytrie, which they having considered, did appoint Mr. Alex^r Douglas to make all possible inquire into that affair against their next meeting, and delayed any further consideration thereof till that time."

Fresh efforts were made, through the Kirk Session of Kilsyth, to get the refractory lady to compear, but with no success. At last she condescended to appear before the Presbytery, on 1st April, 1707, but persisting in her denial of guilt, was ordered to give satisfaction before the congregation of Logie on the last Sabbath of the month. This she did not do, sending a letter of excuse instead, on the ground of her husband's indisposition. Ultimately it was deemed advisable not to insist further in the matter, in respect "that she neither seems to have, nor will she express any sense of, nor sorrow for her sin, and that her compeiring any oftener in that manner does rather increase the scandal and add to the offence rather than remove it, or edify the congregation." The date of this minute is 21st October, 1707. Thus the wayside meeting of the Laird of M'Naughton and the lady of Banton at the inn by the banks of Allan Water, in July of 1699, not only created much talk and scandal in the neighbourhood of Stirling, but also involved the principal party concerned in much trouble and deserved humiliation.

It was to be succeeded by another intrigue of a more political nature in the Jacobite plot for the restoration of James, the Pretender, some of the details of which were hatched within the walls of the same alehouse, to the accompaniment of the crooning sound of the Allan Water. The Jacobite lairds of Keir, Carden, Touch, Kippendavie, and Newton had discussed more than the question of the recent Union with England (1707), over their liquor in the change-house at the Brig o' Allan, and as they passed their glasses over the water decanter they whispered to each other grave secrets of State.

¹This marriage had been performed, as appears from the Record, "by Mr. Gilbert Muschett, a late Episcopal incumbent, now deposed."

Within a year of the Union a French fleet was seen at the mouth of the Forth. The Scots Jacobites were to raise 25,000 foot and 5000 horsemen. The wily Marquis of Breadalbane was profuse in verbal promises of support, but he would not put his name to any compromising documents; other leading men were involved in the scheme. The coming of the English fleet induced Fourbin to cut his cables and sail away, although one vessel was captured. The plot had failed. This explains why one day the inn and neighbouring cottages at the Bridge of Allan were filled by soldiers from the castle of Stirling, who came riding hurriedly through the carse of Cornton, led by "one Campbell." About the same time the Laird of Keir was seen galloping away to the Highlands, attended by a number of horsemen, to raise the Jacobites, or to prevent, as his enemies said, his horses falling into the hands of this same Campbell. The flying Laird of Keir was soon joined by Touch, with whom he rode to the change-house of John M'Laren at the Bridge of Turk, where they met Carden and Kippendavie. We next find them at Lochearnhead, where Edmonstone of Newton was added to the company, along with other two, who absconded before the trial of these five lairds.

From the Mar MSS., it appears that the five lairds were sent as prisoners to London, along with some others, and the Earl of Glasgow, writing to the Earl of Mar, on 17th April, 1708, sends a memorial for the liberation of his Lordship's neighbour, Keir, who will die if he is continued in prison.¹ The Duke of Athole was also involved in the plot, and, in a letter to the Earl of Mar, dated 14th May, 1708, says, "I am so fully assured of my innocency, that I am satisfied all the prisoners are gone and going to London be interrogat concerning me in relation to the Queen, the Pretender, the French descent, or my seeing or corresponding with the Stirlingshire gentlemen who passed thro' part of my interest, but no nearer than ten miles of me."² From a letter of Sir David Nairne, we learn that Carden, Keir, Touch, Kippendavie, and Newton were prisoners in Newgate. Lord Drummond, Sir George Maxwell, and Captain Robert Murray were confined in the Tower.³ Another letter by the same writer, dated 6th July, states, "The five gentlemen who are in Newgate are to be sent prisoners to Scotland, but only with the forme of a messenger, because it is not usuall to take baile in caces of treason where any effdavits are made. The three that are in the Tower are to continue there till winter."⁴

This trial (1708) was the last conducted "according to Scottish forms, a new treason law being made soon after," as John Ramsay informs us, in his

¹ *Historical Manuscripts Commission, Report on the MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie* (1904), p. 438.

² *Ibid.*, p. 441.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 444.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 459.

Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century. One is not surprised that Sir James Stuart, Her Majesty's Advocate, looked with great suspicion upon this intrusion into the Highlands of these lowland Stirlingshire and Perthshire lairds, and when it was brought out at the trial that they entered David Fenton's change-house at Lochearnhead, all of them in arms, there appears some ground for the suspicion. This accounts for the prosecutor's statement that they had "gathered themselves together with swords and pistols at the very time of the said invasion, and had marched several days and nights to several places in the shires of Stirling and Perth, to encourage and strengthen the said invaders, and to raise Her Majesty's subjects in rebellion against her. Like as for that end, they did openly drink to the good health of their master, as they called him, who could be no other than the Pretender—and that when disappointed they shrunk home."¹

The witnesses cited showed themselves adepts at feigning ignorance where knowledge would be detrimental, and a verdict of not proven was returned.² Mr. John Ramsay relates how "on that occasion Daniel Morrison, Keir's man, not knowing what might be the result of the trial, resolved not to speak one word of truth. On their acquittal (which, Sir Hugh Paterson said, was a matter concerted between Duke Hamilton and the Whig Ministry) Keir asked Daniel what he meant by forswearing himself? "Sir," answered he, "I thought it better to put myself in the Almighty's hands than to trust your honour to the mercy of the Whigs." For this good service Daniel was not forgotten, and became the multurer of the mill of Keir. That old change-house is now a private dwelling, much changed and greatly altered, but there hangs about it still a charm all its own and an air of romance. The flowing water has long ago carried out to the Firth of Forth the secrets of domestic and political plotters, and the music of its song is as sweet as ever.

¹ For their answers to the charges in the indictment see *supra*, p. 163.

² James Erskine (Lord Grange), brother of the Earl of Mar, writing to him, on 23rd November, 1708, upon this trial, explains the reasons why the judges dismissed the case against these Stirlingshire gentlemen. He shows the mismanagement of the prosecution by the Lord Advocate, "who flew out in a most violent passion" upon hearing their interloquitor, and threatened the judges with Her Majesty's displeasure, and he hopes Her Majesty will punish the Advocate for his insolence.—*Report on MSS. of the Earl of Mar and Kellie* (1904), p. 474.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE PARISH OF LOGIE.

(BY D. B. MORRIS, ESQ., TOWN CLERK, STIRLING.)

THE scenery of the parish of Logie is strikingly diversified, including steep slope, precipitous cliff, flat plain and undulating meadow land. Correspondingly, the geological structure is very varied; for it has now been clearly established that scenery is but the manifestation of rock structure, as acted on by certain natural forces. The geologist is simply one who studies the past and present scenery of a district. Each of the noticeable features of the parish of Logie is the result of geological processes, and it is impossible to grasp the true relation of these features without reference to the causes which have determined them.

The district is one that has received frequent attention from geologists, and although it possesses no spot of scientific fame, there are in connection with it several points of more than usual interest, which have been at various times the subject of comment in geological circles. It is worthy of mention that it was in the parish of Logie that Robert Dick, then a baker at Tullibody, sought his first acquaintance with the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone, the formation in which his chief geological discoveries were afterwards made.

It will be convenient to consider the strata of the parish in order, beginning with the oldest.

OLD RED SANDSTONE.

A large portion of the parish of Logie is occupied by strata of Old Red Sandstone age, part of the great band which stretches across Scotland from Kincardineshire to Bute. These consist of reddish coloured sandstones which may be seen in the bed of the Allan and at Wolf's Hole Quarry, conglomerate which may be seen behind Blawlowan, and porphyrite and ash which chiefly form the mass of Dunmyat. In Old Red Sandstone times there existed over what is now midland Scotland a huge fresh water lake, which received the drainage of a large land area then existing in the northern hemisphere. Over the bottom of the lake were deposited great quantities of sand and gravel which consolidated into beds of sandstone and conglomerate, as the bottom of the lake slowly sank. Then there came a time of volcanic activity, when

along the line of what are now the Ochils, masses of lava and other volcanic material were spread out in successive sheets over the floor of the lake. These deposits attained a great thickness, and are well developed in the parish of Logie, where clear proofs of the nature of their origin are not wanting. Out of the Wolf's Hole Quarry various fossil remains of fish have been dug; among them the shield-headed fish, *Cephalaspis Lyellii*, one of Hugh Miller's favourite ichthyolites. A little north of the Highlandman's Well, a very interesting bed is exposed near the roadside. The rock is brittle and comes away in small flakes. On some of these we see the surface pitted with the marks of rain drops which fell on the muddy deposit by the side of the lake. The mud has hardened into stone, but the rain prints are as fresh as when the shower fell. Other stones show the surface marked by the ripples which the wind raised in the shallow water at the edge of the lake, and others again show that when the shower blew past, the sun came out, and the surface was baked dry and cracked by its heat. Over the soft mud there crawled worm-like creatures, whose bodies left a trailing mark behind them. These all look as fresh as though they had just been formed.

The porphyrite of the Ochils (the ancient lava), and the beds of volcanic ash form a regularly interbedded series in Dunmyat and the Blair Hill. On the hill face overlooking Menstrie and Blairlogie they can be well seen, the lavas as a series of cliffs separated by steep slopes where the beds of ash lie. On the moor which forms the back of Dunmyat the structure is not so clearly visible, but in walking up the Sheriffmuir Road from Logie Manse, there is no difficulty in following the order of succession, as the ash beds, being soft, have been worn away so as to form little valleys, while the lavas have been sufficiently hard to form outstanding ridges. In the ash, volcanic bombs may frequently be seen.

Earth movements subsequent to the deposition of these strata have had important results in exposing the different beds. Had they remained perfectly horizontal we should have had little idea of their nature, but powerful forces of elevation and depression have been at work. The Old Red Sandstone strata have been twisted like an elongated letter S lying on its back. Between Callander and Dunblane lies a great syncline or trough, and between Dunblane and Menstrie a great anticline or arch. This arch has in a measure given rise to the Ochils, although the effect has been greatly added to by the hard volcanic rocks of the Ochils having resisted denudation to a much greater extent than the softer sandstones of the syncline.

About a mile above Logie church the dykes have largely been built of a rock of rather striking appearance. It is deep black in colour, with frequent veins of brilliant red. It has been pronounced by Dr. J. S. Flett to be a

Hypersthene Andesite. Copper, silver and lead are found at various parts of the Ochils. Copper was formerly mined in the neighbourhood of Bridge of Allan.

CARBONIFEROUS.

It is noticeable that on the south-east, the Ochils terminate in a straight sharply marked line. This line represents the great fault which separates the Old Red Sandstone formation from the Carboniferous. The Carboniferous rocks lie underneath the clays of the carse, and only at Causewayhead do they come to the surface. At Abbey Craig Park is the old quarry where the thick bedded, coarse, white sandstone of the Carboniferous Limestone series used to be worked. It was of this stone that the Wallace Monument was built. Recently there has been opened on Spittal Farm a quarry in the Calciferous Sandstone series. This is a finer, reddish-coloured stone, somewhat irregularly bedded. This little isolated patch of Calciferous Sandstone appearing here on the north side of the Forth is extremely interesting, as there is no more of it, north of the Forth, to the west of this, and not any east of this until Muckhart is reached. South of the Forth the formation is well developed at Gargunnoch and Kippen. Its red colour has caused it to be associated with the Old Red Sandstone which it immediately adjoins, but the Calciferous Sandstone is now generally considered the lowest member of the Carboniferous formation.

TERTIARY VOLCANIC ROCKS.

One of the most prominent features of the parish is the Abbey Craig. This is a mass of intrusive dolerite which has been thrust along the line of bedding of the Carboniferous Limestone rocks. This probably took place in Tertiary times, and was part of the great outburst of volcanic activity of which we also find evidence in the terraced lavas of Skye, Mull, and other Western Islands. The Abbey Craig forms the northern portion of an intrusive sheet which stretches as far as Denny and includes Stirling Castle rock, the King's Park and Polmaise and Sauchie Crag. The dolerite or ancient lava of which it consists, was never poured out at the surface, but was thrust along between beds of rock then existing, and consolidated under great pressure. It now presents a steep cliff facing west, with a gradual slope to the east, and its peculiar appearance is due to the influence of denudation on a certain rock structure. The softer sedimentary rocks which lay above and around the basalt sheet have been worn away, but the dolerite, being hard, has resisted denudation. Not only so, but the hard cap has also protected the softer underlying rocks. If we examine these underlying strata we find that

they dip eastwards. The slope of the hill is therefore very much the natural dip of the strata. It follows from this that as the strata dip east, the cliff will face west. This is the case with Stirling Castle rock and most of the other similar crags in the midlands of Scotland.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

In forming the scenery of the district, no factor was more powerful than the ice of the Glacial Age. At the climax of that period, the whole of Scotland was covered by an ice cap, much as Greenland is at the present day. The higher lying portions of the country formed icefields where the snow accumulated, and from which the glacial streams flowed outwards in all directions towards the sea. From the highland region northwest of Stirling the ice flowed down what are now the valleys of the Forth and Teith, passing right over the summits of the Ochils. The ice exercised an enormous abrading force, of which the rounded contour of the hills is evidence. Wherever the rock crops through the soil, we find it to present a smooth appearance, as if it had been subjected to a severe planing or grinding action, with frequently a waved or fluted surface. If closely examined, the fresh rock surface exhibits a series of grooves or scratches, known as "striæ." These were made by the rubbing of boulders carried in the ice. The direction of the flutings and scratches corresponds with the direction of the ice-flow, which, in the parish of Logie, was from north-west to south-east. At many places striæ are visible, for instance, in the Wharry Glen above the main waterfall, on the roadside at Pendreich farm, on the steep slope above Menstrie, and at numerous places on the Sheriffmuir Road. Near the entrance to Parkhead farm, some wandering geologist has carved on the rock at the roadside the words, "Ice Markings," at a place where the grooving of the rock surface is very distinct.

The most characteristic deposit resulting from the process of glaciation is the boulder clay, which consists of great masses of tough clay, in which are imbedded enormous numbers of smoothed and striated boulders. These stones are derived from strata that lay in the course of the ice current, and the clay is the finer product of the grinding of the rocks. From an examination of the blocks in the boulder clay, the path of the ice sheet may be traced. In the parish of Logie, the boulder clay is well developed, lying like an immense blanket over all the lower ground. It may be observed in the ridge of the right bank of the Allan, a little above Bridge of Allan station, and it attains a great depth on both sides of the Wharry, being well seen from the high road between the Wharry Bridge and Drumdrails. The reservoir at Lossburn is constructed in an ancient hollow of the Ochils, probably

the old valley of the stream, which has been plugged up with boulder clay, and which the stream in recent times had partially excavated. An examination of the boulders in the clay shows that they consist chiefly of grit, schist, and gneiss from the metamorphic rocks, and conglomerate from the Old Red Sandstone beds to the north-west.

When the ice sheet finally but gradually disappeared, it left behind on the surface of the country numbers of isolated boulders, worn, grooved, and scratched, some of them very large, and all supplying important evidence of the direction of the ice-flow. Many of these "erratics" are scattered over the parish, and some of the largest may be mentioned. In the Wharry Glen, about half a mile above the main waterfall, is a wedge-shaped boulder of schist, measuring 17 feet by 15 feet, and standing 6 feet above the ground, resting on an ice-worn surface. Near where the compensation water crosses the old Pendreich Road is a rough-grained foliated boulder of schist, measuring 11 feet by 9 feet by 4 feet. On the western slope of Dunmyat, and moor beyond, four schist boulders have been noted, averaging 8 feet by 4 feet by 2 feet, and in the Jerah burn, at the footbridge below the farm-house, there is a large boulder of schist.

RAISED BEACHES.

The last great change which took place in the geological condition of our country was the rising of the land to a higher level above the sea, slowly, by successive stages, with occasional oscillations back to its former level, and with long intervals of rest between. There were thus exposed tracts of country, which had for long been buried beneath the waves. The relics of these successive changes of level are preserved in the raised beaches. The term is not a good descriptive one. They are only beaches in a limited sense, and would be more aptly described as ancient ocean floors. In the parish of Logie, two raised beaches are well shown, the older, or "100 feet," and the more recent, or "50 feet."

The 100 feet raised beach consists of the irregular plateau on which the higher portion of Bridge of Allan is built, embracing the policies of Airthrey and the old churchyard of the parish. It consists of beds of sand and gravel laid down by the action of the sea in this older and larger estuary of the Forth. These, elsewhere, have yielded fossils indicating a climate colder than the present. This ocean floor is bounded by the old coast-line marked by the sudden rise of the rocky slopes from the comparatively level raised beach. The coast-line can be distinctly traced from the Wolf's Hole quarry, behind Westerton House, the Hydropathic, Blawlowan, alongside the old road through Airthrey, to the cliff beyond the old church of Logie, where the

100 feet raised beach ends. Another portion of this coast-line is along the Craigton side of the Abbey Craig, which was an island when the waves covered the site of Airthrey Castle.

Immediately adjoining, and at a lower level than the 100 feet raised beach, is the newer ocean floor, known as the 50 feet raised beach. This represents a later stage in the rise of the land from the sea. It consists of the carse lands, formed of yellow brick clay at the surface, with a bed of blue mud below, and various thin strata of moss intercalated with these. The coast-line of this old ocean can be well traced in the parish. The Allan of former days must have entered the sea about the spot where it is at present spanned by the bridge. On the left bank of the river the terrace rises very abruptly, and can be followed through Bridge of Allan, alongside the high-road to Causewayhead and the Abbey Craig. Passing round the Abbey Craig by the south and east, we trace the old coast-line at Craigton, then through Airthrey policies, between the old and the new churches, after which it is taken up by the steep front of the Ochils. Numerous species of shells are found in layers in the clays of the carse, and, from mosses imbedded in the clay, fruit and bark of oak, fir, birch, and hazel have been taken. The most interesting fossils of the 50 feet raised beach are, however, the skeletons of whales. Fourteen of these have been found in the Forth Valley. The Airthrey Whale was found in July, 1819, in a field to the east of the eastern porter's lodge of Airthrey, and adjoining Powis Loan. With it were found two pieces of stag's horn, one perforated, obviously a human implement. The Cornton Whale was found in 1864, at the Cornton Brickwork. The remains of the Causewayhead Whale were found in 1897, in the Alloa Road, about three hundred yards east of Causewayhead Inn. With the whale remains were found horns of an extinct species of ox (*Bos Longifrons*), a boring tool of deer's horn, and a piece of whale's bone, considered to have been used as a human implement. These implements are exceedingly interesting, as they represent the oldest known relics of the human race in Scotland, and they bring the geological record into touch with the period of human history.

RECENT.

It is not to be thought that the sequence of geological changes has been ended, and that our country will always retain its present features. The forces of nature are ever at work, carving and sculpturing the earth, altering its appearance, and changing its scenery. The most important of these are "weathering," and the erosion of streams.



A VETERAN PEAR TREE.

If we look up at the steep slope beside the road between Causewayhead and Craigmill, we find it strewn with boulders which have fallen from the cliff of the Abbey Craig above. These have been detached in course of years by the expanding action of frost on water lodged in the natural joints of the basalt. It is obvious that a considerable portion of the cliff has fallen away, and that the process is still going on. Again, on the front of Dummyat, the alternation of cliff and slope is due to the action of the weather on the differing strata of which the hill is formed, the lava wearing away as a perpendicular cliff, while the ash weathers into a slope. The stones loosened from the rock face collect on the slopes in those great "screes," which are a feature of the hill scenery near Blairlogie.

The different varieties of river erosion are well illustrated in the parish and neighbourhood, the Wharry being a typical Scottish stream. It rises in a series of springs or "well eyes" on the hillside, which collect into a swift-flowing little stream at Glentye. That is succeeded by an upland valley at Linn's farm, below which the stream plunges into a series of precipitous gorges, and then over a waterfall, its course below this point running through a deeply wooded valley to its junction with the Allan, which flows in a similar valley. Thence the Allan emerges on the flat carse, across which it follows a winding course to join the Forth, which, as a tidal river, sweeps towards the ocean in those great windings or "links" that form the southern boundary of the parish. The gorge of the Menstrie burn and the windings of the Devon present characteristics similar to those mentioned. At Blairlogie, Menstrie, and the other villages of the "hillfoots" may be seen alluvial cones, consisting of detritus, carried down by the streams and deposited as deltas during the time when the sea covered the carse and lapped against the sides of the Ochils. Since the sea retired, the streams have cut deeply into the cones, exposing at places sections of their structure. Advantage has been taken of these ancient deltas, spread fan-like round the mouths of the glens, to form sites for the various hillfoot villages.

There are numerous springs in the parish, the best known being the medicinal springs of Airthrey, which flow from the rocks of the Old Red Sandstone.

A VETERAN PEAR TREE.

A VERY old and interesting pear tree stands in the orchard of Mr. John Dawson, at the village of Blairlogie. It is called the doyen of the Perthshire orchards, and must be something like four hundred years old. "It stands about 85 feet in height, with a circumference at a foot above the ground of 14 ft. 3 in., and at 3 feet of 10 ft. 6 in., the stock having very much overgrown the scion, as shown in the photograph. At 6 feet it forks into five huge limbs. The fruit is small, roundish, and of a sweet, rather musky flavour, and the sort is known here as the Golden Nap, but I have never seen it before. The tree now makes little young wood, but is densely set, with short spurs, and, unless when the flowers are nipped by spring frosts, continues to carry fairly good crops." ¹

¹ R. D. Taylor, Blairlogie, in the *Journal of Horticulture*, of 1st December, 1904, the editor of which kindly grants permission to reproduce the two views of this famous tree.



A VETERAN PEAR TREE.

PLAN OF AITHRAY ROADS, 1769.

THIS Plan was drawn by John Farquharson, land surveyor at Bankhead of Burnbank, who took measurements in 1767, and forms part of the Processes of Reduction and Declarator, with accompanying Memorials, regarding the closing of an old road leading through the estate of Airthrey, and the formation of another road in lieu thereof by the late Robert Haldane, in the year 1759. The case was raised by "Doctor Robert Drummond of Cromlix, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England; Francis Earl of Moray; Sir James Campbell of Aberuchil, Baronet; Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Baronet; Archibald Stirling of Keir; Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie; David Hoome-Stewart of Argatie; John Buchannan younger of Auchlishie; James Robertson-Barclay of Cavil, Clerk to the Signet; John Pearson of Kippenross; Archibald Murdoch of Gartencaber; and John Forrest of Deanstoun; in behalf of themselves, and their tenants, within the parishes of Callendar, Kincardine, Kilmadock, Dunblane, Lecropt, and Logie, and shire of Perth; *Against* James Erskine of Barjarg, and Robert Bruce of Kennet, both Senators of the College of Justice; Mr. George Abercrombie of Tillibodie, Advocate; and Mr. George Cockburn-Haldane, Advocate, Trustees of the deceased Robert Haldane of Gleneagles; Captain James Haldane of the *Duke of Albany*, East-Indiaman; and Mrs. *alias* Haldane, widow of the said Robert Haldane; and also *Against* Robert Haldane of Airthrey, Esq., eldest lawful son of the said deceased James Haldane of Airthrey, late commander of the *Duke of Albany*, Indiaman, and his Tutors and Curators."

The Memorial for behoof of Robert Haldane, eldest son of the deceased Captain James Haldane, was given in by "Mungo Haldane of the Excise Office, London; Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Duncan, younger of Lundie, and Captain Adam Duncan of His Majesty's Navy, Disponees of the Lands and Estate of Airthrey in trust," who were the defenders. In said Memorial it is stated that "the purpose of the present action is to reduce and set aside various proceedings of the Justices of Peace for the shires of Stirling and Clackmannan, allowing the proprietor of Airthrey to shut up certain roads leading through that estate, upon his agreeing to substitute in their place one large road more useful and commodious for all parties interested; which road was accordingly executed at a very great expense, and the policy and improvements of Airthrey carried on upon the plan of the former roads being laid aside. This reduction having come to be discussed before the Lord Auchinleck as Ordinary, in consequence of a remit from your Lordships:

After advising memorials, his Lordship, by interlocutor of this date (7th March, 1769), allowed both parties a proof of all facts and circumstances which either of them might think material in the decision of the question betwixt them. That proof has accordingly been taken and reported; and a state having been prepared, both parties were allowed to give in Memorials upon the import of the proof." The counsel signing the Memorial is Henry Dundas.

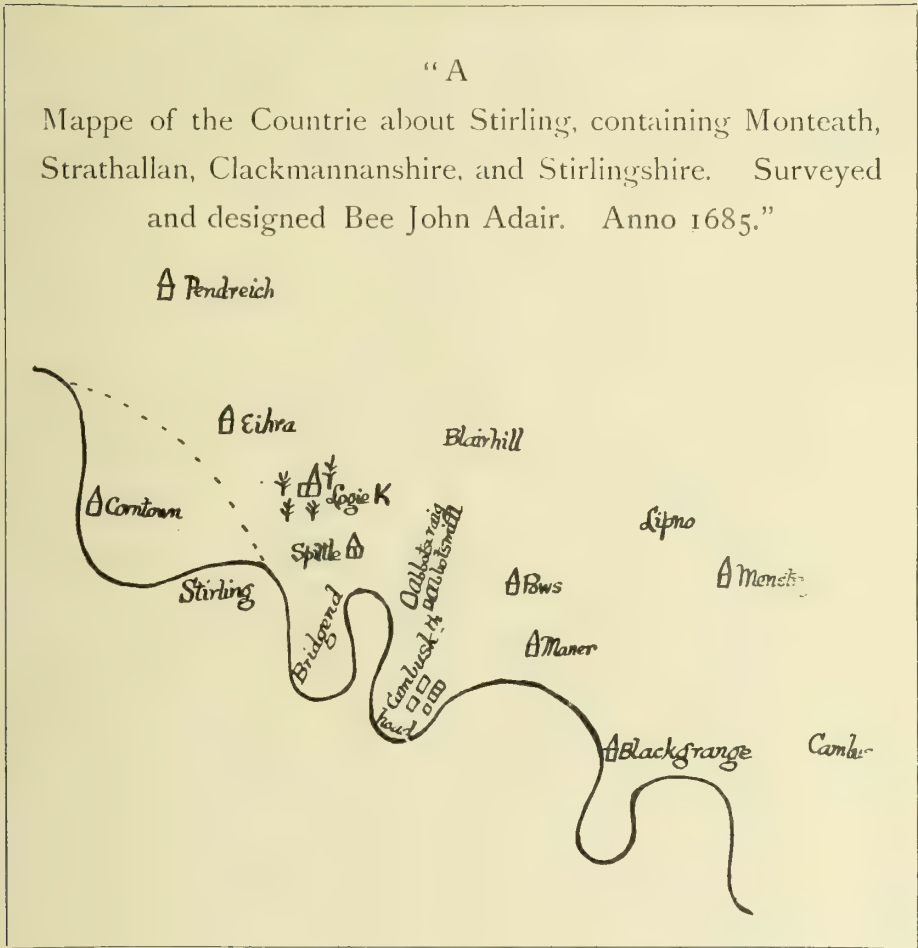
A volume containing the papers in this Road Case of 254 pages, with two maps, one of which is here reproduced, is now in the possession of Mr. W. B. Cook, who has kindly granted permission to use it. The evidence led is of much interest, but space does not permit of giving extracts. The pursuers lost their case.

EXPLANATION

New road from Conue hill to Logie Burn.....	3814
Old Road.....	2385
Difference.....	—1429
New road from Path foot to Logie burn.....	3055
Old Road.....	1416
Difference.....	—1639
New road from Bridge of Allan to Craighdownie.....	4937
Old road.....	3916
Difference.....	—1021
New road from Path foot to Craighdownie.....	3094
Old road.....	1863
Difference.....	—1231

PLAN
 of
AITHRAY ROADS
 Tarrubhannan Delin't
 A Bell's Sculpt'd
 1769.





Note.—The position of places is not, in many cases, quite accurate. Those marked on the accompanying sketch are all that are given for the parish of Logie. “Eihra” is meant for *Eithra* (*Aithra*), the letter *t* having been either ignorantly or inadvertently omitted.

The Map belongs to Commander Dundas of Ochtertyre. It has been very neatly drawn, is about 27 inches square, and is in excellent preservation. Near the *Drip* is marked “Cools Pass”—probably referring to a *ford* across the river there. A Map of Midlothian (MS. in Advocates’ Library) was designed by John Adair, *circa* 1680.

PLACE-NAMES.

Place-names in the parish of Logie are in italics.¹ A.-S. = Anglo-Saxon; G. = Gaelic; L. = Latin; N. = Norse; O.E. = Old English; P. = Pictish; W. = Welsh.

Aischintruill, or Ashentrool, G. *ais-an-sruth-ghil*, "the slope of the white, or clear, stream"; *ghil*, gen. of *geal*, contracted to *il* or *ool*. This is an accurate description of the place.

Aithrie, or Airthrey, Aithray, Atheray, Athran (1200), G. *aithrinn*, "a sharp point"; *roinn*, "a point." The Ochil Hills come to a sharp point here, and end at the Allan Water.

Alban, G. *albainn*, alp and fhonn, "the country of heights," Scotland.

Albethy, G. *alt-beithe*, birch craig.

Allan, G. *aluin*, "beautiful."

Alloa, or Alway, Aulway, Alleway, Aloway, G. *ath-luath* (ah-loaa), "the swift ford, or stream."

Allt-Wharry, G. *allt-charraidh*, "the rock ledged, or paved, stream"; or from *coire* (allt-a-choire), "the stream of the mountain dell."

Alva, or Alueth, G. *aluin*, beautiful.

Ardoch, G. *ard-achadh*, or *mhagh* (vah), "high field."

Balfron, G. *baile-fuar-abhuinn*, "the cold town of the river"; or *baile-fraoin* (fraoin, a sheltered place among hills).

Balloch, G. *bealach*, "a mountain pass, a gap or breach in a wall"; *Scotticé*, "slap."

Balquhapple, G. *baile-a-chaibeil*, "the hamlet, or town, of the chapel, or burying ground."

Balquhidder, *both* (magh), or *baile-chuil-tir*, "the hamlet, or plain, of the back land." It is pronounced Bochuidir, sometimes (apparently for euphony) with our *f*, viz., Bofuidir.

Balquharn, G. *baile-carn*, "the town of a cairn."

Bargo, or *Burgo*, G. *Bar-dhubh*, "the dark coloured top."

Benledi, G. The popular derivation is *beinn-le-dia*, "the hill of God"; but in Gaelic the word is pronounced *lecty*, and does not seem to give the popular

¹ I have to acknowledge kind assistance, in tracing some of these Place-Names, rendered by the Rev. David Cameron, B.D., Balquhidder; Rev. L. MacLean Watt, B.D., Alloa; and Rev. John M'Lean, Grantully.

meaning. The curved shape of the hill, which is one of its peculiar characteristics, suggests that it may be derived from *beinn-leathudadh*, "the hill of the sloping surface"; or *beinn-shleibhte*, "the hill of the slopes."

Ben Lomond, *beinn Leaman*, "the hill of the elms."

Ben Voirlich, G. *beinn-mhoir-luig* (lag), "the hill of the big hollow." The pronunciation is distinctly Ben-mhoir (vur)-luig, and this excludes the derivation of *mhoir-lic* (leac, a flag), and *mhor*, loch.

Blairingone, G. *blar-gobhan*, "smith's field," or *gamhan*, "calves' field."

Blairlogie, G. *blar-lagan*, "the plain, or field, in the hollow."

Blamlowan, G. *blath-loan*, "the warm mead"; or *baile-na-leamhan*, "the house among the elms."

Boquhan, G. *both-chon*, "the dog's hut"; or, more probably, *mo* = *both* (or *magh*) and *chumhann*, "the narrow plain," Boquhan Glen.

Boreland, O.E. and Danish, *bord*, "a board, a table;" N. *bord*, "a plank, table, maintenance at table"; mensal land, *i.e.*, "ground kept for the maintenance of the chief's house" (Maxwell).

Borrowstoneness, or Bo'ness, originally *Kinneil*, G. *ceann*, "head," or "end," and *fal*, poss. *fhail*, "turf," "wall," or "fence." "the head, or end, of the wall" of Antonine.

Bothkennar, G. *mo*, or *maogh*, "a plain," and *ceann-air*, "the plain of the western headland." Most Celtic place-names beginning with *bo* seem to be a corrupted form of *mo* or *maogh*, "a plain."

Braco, G. *breagh-mhagh* (bra-vah), "wolf-field"; or, *breac-mhagh*, "speckled field"; or, more simply, *breacadh*, "speckled."

Broom, the place of broom.

Buchlyvic, G. *buth-a-chleibhe*, or *cliabhach*, "the hamlet on the (large) breast," *i.e.*, of the hill; cf. *beinn-a-chleibhe*, "the large chested mountain," in Glenorchy, near Ben Cruachan.

Burg-revis flat, G. *bar-dubh* or *bar-magh-ros*, "the flat of the dark coloured top, or uppermost part of the field of the promontory."

Cambus, G. *camus*, "crook, or bend."

Cambuskenneth, Cambuskinel (1150), G. *camus-Kenneth*, "the river bend of Kenneth."

Caithness, P. *cata*, N. *nes*, "the promontory of Cait."

Callendar, G. *coille-tor*, "wood-hill."

Camelon, G. *cam-linn*, "winding pool."

Canglar, G. *ceann-gleadhair*, "height of the loud noise."

Carbrook, Carbok (1497), G. *cathair-broc*, "fort of the badgers."

Cardross, G. *car-an-ross*, "the bend at, or bent promontory"; or from *cathar*, "the moor or mossy land of the peninsula"; but more likely, "the bend of the promontory." The letter *d* is euphonic.

- Carnock, G. *cairneach*, "a quarry," or "rocky place."
- Carron Water, G. *car-abhuinn*, "the winding water."
- Cauldham, Scot. Cold home. Probably a corruption of *Cauld-holm*.
- Causewayhead, La Chausee (1220), Calsay-head, "the head of the causeway," which ran from Stirling Bridge to the Hospital (Spittal).
- Chesters, L. *castrum*, "a camp."
- Clackmannan. The common meaning given is from G. *clachan-annain*, "the kirk-town of Annan," probably from this place being in the possession of descendants of the Earls of Annan, or "the stone of Annan." There is a very old stone in the centre of the town. But this popular derivation is wrong, as it is derived from *clach-mhonadh*, "the stone of the hilly country."
- Cocksburn.
- Coldoch, G. *coillteach*, "a wood, or forest"; but *cuilteach* also means "a place of recesses. Another possible derivation is *cul-dabhach*, "the nook of a parcel of land."
- Comrie, G. *comhruith*, "confluence of streams."
- Cornton, Corntoun (1288), the oldest recorded *toun* in Stirlingshire.
- Craigdomnie, G. *creag-duman*, "the rock of the hill."
- Craigengelt, G. *creag-an-geilt*, "rock of terror."
- Craigforth, Craighorth (1215), Craigorth (1327), "the hill by the Forth."
- Craignilt, G. *creag-mùileann*, "the mill of the craig."
- Culross, G. *cuil-rois*, "the nook of the promontory."
- Dalkeith, G. *dalche*, "the creamy dale."
- Denovan, or Dunovan, G. *dun-abhuinn*, "the hill of the river."
- Denny, G. *dionaidh*, "projections," or "fortifications."
- Devon Water, (Dovan), G. *dubh-amhuinn*, "the dark water."
- Doune, G. *dun*, "a hill."
- Drumbrae, G. *druim-braigh*, "the top of the ridge."
- Drumnach, G. *druim-achadh*, "the field on the ridge."
- Drymen, *droman*, from *druim*, "a hill ridge."
- Duchray, G. *dub-chraobh*, "the dark wood."
- Dunbar, G. *dun-barr*, "the fort on the point."
- Dunblane, G. *dun-Blane*, "hill of Blane."
- Dundaff, G. *dun-damh* (dav), "the hill of the ox, or deer."
- Dundurn, G. *dun-Erann*, "the hill, or fort upon the Earn."
- Dunipace, Dunipast (1183), Dunypais (1190), Dunipace (1195), G. *dun-a-bhais*, "the hill of death."
- Dunkeld, G. *dun-calden*, "fort of the Keledei," or Culdees.
- Dunmore, G. *dun-mor*, "big hill"; taken from Dunmore, in Athol, and was formerly known as Airthbeg, *i.e.*, "little Airth."

Dumyat, G. *dun-magh-fhaid*, "the hill of the long plain." A small estate at its foot is called Longcarse.

Dunning, G. *dunan*, "small fort."

Duntreath, G. *dun-triath*, "hill of the chief."

Elphinstone (in *Airth*), *Elfyngston* (1320), "toun, or village of Elpin or Elphin," P. for *Alpin*.

Floors, or *fleurs*, Old Scots, "the flowers."

Foodie, G. *foideach*, abounding in turf or peat.

Forth, G. *foir* or *fraigh*, "rim, edge, border, or boundary of a country, *i.e.*, the boundary between Saxon Lothian and Keltic Fife. Gothic *fiorda*, *firth*, "the mouth of a river" (*Pinkerton*).

Fossachie, *fosoquhey*, or *fosoway*, G. *fas*, "to grow"; *fas*, waste; *fasadh*, "a protuberance"; *achadh*, field, "the fields rising to an eminence or protuberance," possibly from *fasachadh*, "desolate." It is on an irregular bare slope of the Ochils, above the *Carlie Craig*, near *Logie Kirk*.

Frew, G. *fraoch*, "heather."

Garden, or *Carden*, G. *car-dun*, "castle-hill."

Gargunnoch, G. *garbh-cuinneag*, "rough pool," from the falling waters visible at west end of the village.

Gartmore, G. *gart-mor*, "big field."

Gartur, G. *caer-tor*, "hill fort."

Garvald, G. *garbh-allt*, "rough stream."

Glackinlough, G. *glac-laogh*, "the calves' hollow."

Glenartney, G. *gleann-ardan*, "the glen of heights."

Gleneagles, G. *gleann-eaglais*, "kirk glen"; L. *vallum ecclesiae*.

Glorat, G. *glor-aite*, "clean place"; or from *glaoran*, "the wood sorrel," or *gleorann*, "cresses."

Gogar. This is a difficult word. It might be from G. *gaog-garbh*—*gaog*, a defect in yarn, and applied to uneven land; or *cogair*, or *cagair*, "to whisper," as of a river. A possible derivation is *gaoth-gharbh*, "the strong wind"—as strong winds are often experienced in this part of the carse, lying between *Dumyat* and the *Forth*—*gaothar*, "windy."

Gowlan, G. *guallan*, "shoulder," *i.e.* of a hill.

Grineal, G. *gairneal*, "a large chest to hold meal"; or *grinneal*, "gravel."

Grange, L. *granagium*, fr. *granum*, grain-place, where the rents and tithes of a monastery used to be delivered and kept. The East and West Granges pertained to the *Abbey of Cambuskenneth*.

Herbertshire. "baronia de Herbertshire" (1426). Probably "the shire or share" of a man named *Herbert*, traditionally said to have been given by an early

King James to the Earl of Wigton as his "halbert's share," for service in war (Johnston). *Halberd* or *halbert*, O. Fr. *alabarde*, *halebard*, a combination of spear and battle-axe.

Inchaffray, G. *innis-aijfrinn*, L. *insula Missarum*, "the island of masses."

Inchmahome, Inchmahomok (1485), Inchemahummock (1646), Inchemahumo (1654), G. *innis-Maccolmoc*, "the island of my dear (little) Colman." Inchmaqohomok (1238)—Isle de St. Colmock—Insula Sancti Colmoci—Insula Beati Colmoci.

Inchnay, G. *Innis-an-fheidh* (fiadh, a deer, gen. *feidh*, *agh*, gen. *aighe*, a hind, fawn, cow), "the island of the deer."

Inchyra, G. *innis-iar*, or *siar*, "western meadow"; *iar*, the west.

Inverallan, G. *inbhir-abhuinn*, "mouth of the river."

Jerah, Gervaise, G. *dearg-magh*, "red field."

Keir, G. *caer*, "fort."

Kildean, G. *cuil-dion*, "nook of refuge"; or probably "cuiltedouenald," mentioned in an instrument of excambion in the reign of William the Lion, and meaning "the nook, shelter, or refuge of Donald."

Kilmahog, G. *kil-me-chug*, "the church of St. Chug."

Kinnaird, G. *cinn-a-h'aird*, "at the head of the height."

Kippen, G. *ceapan*, "the little block," or "last," of a shoemaker. The hills take the shape of a shoemaker's last at Kippen.

Kippendavie, G. *ceapan-t'samhaidh*, "hillock of the field-sorrel."

Kippenross, G. *ceapan-ros*, "the promontory of the little block."

Kirk o' Muir, Capella Beate Marie in Garwalde in mora de Dundaff (1459), Capelle Sancte Maria de Dundaffmure (1480), Ecclesia de Mure (1508), Kirk o' Mure (1576), Kirkamuir (1627); "the church on the moor of Dundaff" (Johnston).

Kilsyth, G. *coille-sai*, *head*, "the wood of the arrows"; or *kil-abhuinn-sith*, "the church of the river of peace"; anciently Monysbrock, "moorish acclivity."

Knockhill, G. *cnoc*, "hill," reduplication of name.

Ladyneuk, G. *niuc*, "the nook of Our Lady."

Larbert, Lethbert (1195), G. *leth*, "half," or "share," and *bard*, "little farm of the bard."

Largo, G. *learg*, "slope," or "hillside."

Lecropt, G. *leth-croch*, "half of the hill."

Lennox, G. *leamhuach*, "elm wood."

Leny, G. *leana*, "a meadow."

Leuchat.

Linlithgow, G. *linne*, a lake; *leth*, half; *ca*, house—the house on the double lake.

Lipney, or *Lupnoch*, G. *lub-cnoc*, "the bend of the hill."
Lögie, G. *lagach*, "a low-lying place"; or *lagan*, "a hollow."
Loss, G. *los*, "the "point," or "tail."

Manor, G. *mainnir*, "a fold for cattle."
Monorneuk, G. *mainnir-niuc*, "the nook of Manor."
Manor steps.

Menstrie, G. *meadhonach-srath*, "middle strath;" c.f. Middleton Kerse.
Menteith, G. *monadh-Teid*, "moor of the river Teith."
Monzie, G. *magh*, "a good plain."
Monzievaird, G. *magh-baird*, "the mossy plain of the bards."
Muthill, G. *mod*, "moothill."

Ninianskirk, *Kirktoone* (1207), *Ecclesia Sancti Ninianide Kirktoun* (1242), *Saint Rineyan* (1301), "Kirk of St. Ninian."

Ochils, G. *achil*, W. *uchel*, "high."
Ochertyre (west from Stirling), G. *uachdar-tire*, "the high-lying land." *Ochtertyre*, near *Tyndrum*, is never pronounced otherwise than *Uachdar-thìre*.

Pendreich, *Petendreich* (1288), *Pettyndreich* (1503), P. G., *pitte-na-droich*, "farm, or croft of the dwarf."
Perth, G. *bar-tatha*, "height of Tay."
Plean, *Plane* (1215), *Plen* (1745), "le Plane" (1449).
Polmaise, G. *poll-maiseach*, "beautiful stream."
Polmont, G. *poll-monaith*, "pool on the moor."
Port, G. *poirt*, "a ferry," or "landing place."
Powis, or *Powhouse*, G. *poll*, "sluggish water."

Roslin, G. *ross-linne*, "the projection in the stream."
Row, G. *rudha*, "a promontory."
Ruskie, G. *riasgach*, "marshy land."

Sauchie, A. S. *sealh*, "the willow."
Scone, G. *sgain*, "the cleft in the land," visible at *Scone*; cf. *achleskine*, the field with the mountain chasm; literally, the field with the torrent chasm.
Sheriffmuirlands, or *Chirmerlands*, *Cherymothelands* (1359). G. The form *Cherymothelands* is evidently the word *Siorrm*—a sheriff, and *moid*, pl. of *mod*—a court, an assembly, i.e. "the assemblies of the sheriffs," referring to the feats of arms under inspection of the sheriffs of the Middle Ages.
Skeoch, G. *sgitheog*, "the hawthorn."
Spittal, "the Hospital" of the Knights Templars of Jerusalem.

Stirling, Strivelin (1124) Strewelyn, Strevelyn (1395), Striviling (1455), G. *sruth*, a stream, and *linne*, a pool—"the place of streams."

Strageath, or Strathgeath, G. *srath-geadach*, "the strath of the little fields"; or *srath-gaoith*, "the windy strath."

Strowan, G. *sruthan*, "the streams."

Teith, or Teath, G. *te*, or *teth*, "warm" river. The Gaelic name is *Avon-Thaich*, according to Dr. Graham of Killearn; but Dr. A. C. Cameron says, "The Teith in Gaelic is *Uisge-Theavich*, 'the quiet and pleasant water,' the root being *te-mh*, 'quiet,' 'pleasant,' as opposed to 'rough,' and *ich* (= English termination -ous)." Dr. Graham, in *Sketches of Perthshire*, p. 64, states that the district through which the river runs is called in Gaelic *Taich*; and, following him, the Rev. W. M'Gregor Stirling, in *Notes on the Priory of Inchmahome*, states that "the name of Monteith, even in the present day, is not known to the Gael, who call it *Taich*."

Tillicoultry, G. *tualach-cul-tir*, "the knoll at the back of the country."

Tomraver, G. *tom-rath-ard*, "hillock with the high fort."

Torbrex, G. *torr-breac*, "speckled tower or hill."

Torwood, Keltor (1140), G. *coille-torr*, "wood of the tower," or fort, or hill.

Touch, G. *tulach*, "a hill."

Tulliallan, G. *tulach-aluinn*, "the beautiful knoll."

Tullibardine, G. *tulach-bairdean*, "the knoll of the bards."

Tullibody, Tulybethurgne (1164), Tulybothenyn (1195), G. *tulach-both-dubh-abhuinn*, "Devon hill town," "tulach, or knoll of the cots or houses of the dark river."

Tullibole, G. *tulach-puill*, or *puill* (poll, mire), or *tulach-maol*, the bare or pointless hillock; or *tulach-bogha-lighe*, pronounced "tulach-boli"—the hillock of the water curve.

N.B.—Maybole is by some said to be *magh-a-phuill*, or *phoill*. *Tulach-maol* might also suit, as the place is the watershed and the highest point in the district, and yet has a level appearance; but, as the river takes a narrow curve at Crook of Devon, the last might be the correct derivation.

Tulichettle, G. *tulach-chadail*, "hill of sleep."

LOGIE PARISH PLACE-NAMES NOT NOW IN USE.

- Back of Dykes.
 Backside of Lipnoch.
 Bearyards of Blair.
 Bogend of Gogar.
 Caceyside.
 Cadger-knowes.
 Carliehead, above Airthrey Land Steward's house.
 Craigdownie, between Logie and Blair.
 Craigend of Powhouse, adjoining Craigmill.
 Easter Roughburn, Logie Manse, named from the noise of the water in the burn.
 Hillhead of Airthrie.
 Inchnay.
 Langdales, comprised in Drumbrae farm.
 Leydales of Pendreich.
 Longcraig, between Blairlogie and Menstrie.
 Middletoun of Airthrie.
 Pathfoot, Blawlowan and eastwards to standing stone in Airthrey park.
 Plaingreen of Menstrie.
 Pliverburn, adjoining Ashentrule.
 Powbank of Blair.
 Quarterside of Lipnoch.
 Stonieleys, comprised in Drumbrae farm.
 Wester Roughburn, Drumbrae Park to Ivy Lodge.
 Whiteside of Pendreich.
 Whittit's Bank.

ADDENDUM.

PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

THE Kirk Session Records now extant are contained in eighteen volumes:—

1. "The Register of the Kirk Session of Logie begune Anno Domini 1686." Containing "Ane account of the Collections of the poors money, mortcloth money, or any uther money received be the Theasurer, as also ane account of the outgiving of the samine, as also a record of what acts, statuts, and laws the minister and elders shall make in any time heirafter." This Register, commencing 3rd January, 1686, is continued to 31st August, 1690.
2. "The Register of the Session of Logie containing the Acts and Proceedings of the said Session, begune August 15, 1688." It is beautifully written in a modern hand, and continued to 15th September, 1700. From that date to 1744, the Minutes of Session have, unfortunately—by some unaccountable accident—been lost. The register recommences in this volume, 16th December, 1744, and is, with the exception of one year—from 1st December, 1760, to 29th November, 1761—continuous to 30th December, 1766.
3. Collections and Disbursements from 19th June, 1689, to 25th May, 1726. (1) "The Register of the ordinary collections and penulties and trees money coming in and belonging to the Session of the paroch of Logie, since the Minr. was settled in the said paroch." (2) "The Register of Depursements to the Poor and uyr. wayes since Mr. Alexander Douglass was ordained Minr. of the paroch of Logie."
4. "Book of Charge and Discharge," from 26th May 1726, to 2nd December, 1744. The accounts, from 9th December, 1744, to 1st July, 1761, are next recorded—under the designation of "Deaconrie Book of Charge and Discharge"—in the subsequent part of Volume I.
5. Cash Book from 9th December, 1744, to 1st July, 1761.
6. Cash Book from 15th July, 1761, to 6th August, 1811.
7. Cash Book from 6th August, 1780, to 3rd March, 1793.
8. Scroll Cash Book from 1799 to 1828.

9. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session from 19th February, 1767, to 13th November, 1859, excepting from 20th March, 1774, to 11th June, 1794, during which period no Minutes of Session seem to have been kept.
10. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session from 14th April, 1860, to 20th Feb., 1898.
11. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session, 5th June, 1898, to the present time.
12. Eight Small Cash Books, dating from 1801 to 1817, from 1829 to 1841, and from 1850 to 1868.
13. Cash Book from 2nd December, 1868, to 20th December, 1891.
14. Cash Book from 20th December, 1891, to the present time.
15. Register of Burials from 1761 to 1794.
16. Register of Lairs, in Old Churchyard, from 1761 onwards. In New Churchyard from 1809 to 1855.
17. Register of Lairs in New Churchyard from 1855 to 1885.
18. Registers of Proclamation of Banns from 1855 to present time.
19. Letter Book from 1873 to 1887, and Press.
20. Vouchers of Kirk Session Accounts from 1877, excepting for years 1880 and 1884.
21. Volume of Printed Acts of the General Assembly from 1690 to 1708, both inclusive.
22. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers.

The parochial registers of births, deaths, and marriages, existing at the date of the Registration Act (1854) were, in terms of the said Act, transmitted by the Kirk Session to the General Registry Office at Edinburgh, viz.:—Register of marriages or proclamations of banns, from 17th January, 1688; that of births or baptisms, from 12th February of the same year—both of which are continuous; and register of deaths or burials, for the years 1761 and 1763, recommencing 10th January, 1780, from which date it is continuous.

EXTRACTS FROM KIRK SESSION RECORDS.

Sunday, 26 Sept., 1686.—The sd day ther being ane printed act read for gathering a contrabution for repairing the towne of newburgh, the Session hes ordained that every elder shall collect the samine through ther severall respective bounds and give ane accompt of it ag^t the nixt day, which was done accordingly, and was sent to Dunblane w^t John bryce who gave it to the persone ther who was appoynted by the Cownsell to receive the same.

[“In the year 1685, Newburgh was visited with a calamitous fire which destroyed eighteen houses, and rendered upwards of thirty families houseless; they, therefore, required the aid which they had bestowed on other places.” The Council acceded to the prayer of the petition they sent in, and gave “Order and

Warrant for a Voluntar Contribution to be collected for repairing the Petitioners' Loss and Dammage, furth of the Shires of Fife and Kinross, Perth, Angus, and Midlothian."—*Lindores Abbey*, by Alexander Laing, F.S.A., 1876, pp. 256-258.]

The income of the Session for the year 1686 appears greatly in excess of the expenditure. The sum of the church collections amounted to £58 14s. 0d.; of the dues received for the use of the Mortcloth, £25 12s. 0d.; and from other sources, £5; together, £89 6s. 0d.

The sums expended were—for ordinary poor, £21 6s. 8d; casual poor, £15 16s. 2d.; and for current accounts connected with the church, £12 15s. 2d.; together, £49 18s. 0d.; leaving a balance in favour of the kirk box of £39 8s. 0d. It would appear that the state of morality during the year had been highly satisfactory—there having been no cause apparently for exacting fines, or penalties from delinquents.

23 Janry., 1687.—The said day the burser is payed to wit from mertimes, 1685, to mertimes, 1686, per his receipt, £4.

6 March.—Received from George fforrester for the use of the poor before his marriage, £3.

1 May.—Given out for silk and workmanship for mending the mort-cloathes, 12s.

5 June.—The said day Margret M^cWilliam, spouse to the deceast Jon. Kinross in the blair, gave in a supplication desiring some supply for helping to pay the chirurgian who applyed some things when he was sick, which bill being read and considered the Session ordained the theasurer to give her £2 8s.

19 June.—Given to a distrest minister, 8s.

11 Septr.—The said day given to a minister's wife and to Jonet M^cbeth, 15s.

2 October.—The said day the theasurer is to give Mr. Williamsons in Kincairden upon the accompt of the Newmylne bridge, per the said Mr. Williamsons' receipt, 10s.

18 Decr.—The said day given to a minister's wife, 9s.

11 Jany., 1688.—The bursar is paid his £4.

5 Feby.—The minister and elders having taken it to their consideration that the keeping of Session every Sabbath day was both trowbellsome and in the winter tyme did hinder the elders that had far to goe, as also they thought it was a cause wherefor strangers and other poor without the parish did resort thither, and by serving of them so frequently wronged their owne poor. Therfor the Session with one consent hes statuted and ordained that except upon some needfull occasion that no Session should be kept, except on the first Sabbath of the moneth.

[The minister at this time was the Rev. George Schaw, who was ousted after the Revolution. There were five regular poor on the Roll, called "ordinars."]

13 May.—Supplication, John Galloway in Menstrie: Unto the Right Reverand the minister and elders of the Session of Logie, The humbell Supplication of John Galloway in Menstrie Sheweth: That whereas it hath pleased God to visit a child

of myne with long sickness, and not like to recover, and my wife having a young child upon the breast, and she attending upon these two children puts her out of condition for to get any help made for their sustentation, and my horse is dead, which was the ordinar mean of all our subsistance and livelyhood, so by this means I am rendered uncapable to maintane my family, except I tak my self and family to the charity of the countrey, which I am loath to doe being a young man. Therfor desires your Wisdoms would tak my condition to your serious consideration, and grant me something for to help me to get a horse againe so that I may get my family maintaned without being chargable to the countrey. And your supplicant prays God to blesse you therefor, and your Wisdom's answer. The Session having considered the supplicant bill, hes ordained Sunday come eight dayes a Collection to be gathered at the Kirk door for him, and twelf pound Scotts to be given him out of the box. [The collection amounted to 41 shillings Scots. A further sum of £8 5s. was collected from neighbours in February, 1690.]

The elders at this time were "Jon. Audersone, James Burn, Jon. Bryce, Finlay Rob, Robt. Telfure, Walter Rob, Jon. Kidstone, and the two William Alexanders."

14 Octr.—Payed to Mr. David Wilson, Synod Clerk for the Synod in Octr., 1688, and for four Synods preceding, at 13s. 4d. ilk Synod, conforme to his discharge is, £3 6s. 8d.

28 Novr.—Payed to Harie blackwood in Dunblane, from mertimes, 1687, to mertimes, 1688, conforme to his discharge is, £1 6s. 8d. [This was dues to the Trinity Altar.]

26 May, 1689.—Collected in the contrabution for the Protestants that came from France and Ireland is, £4 11s. 2d.

9 June.—The said day payed the Presbity Clerk, Mr. Cameron, for ane year, to wit, from Aprill, 1688, to Aprill, 1689, £1 10s. More paid to James Hill, Session Clerk, for his year's fiall [fee] from witsunday, 1688, to witsunday, 1689, £8.

16 June.—No preaching being put out by the Camberonians out of the kirk, and kept out till the 25 August, so all that time no preaching be us, and therfor no collections.

9 March, 1690.—The said day the Session of Logie considering the insufficiencie of their mortcloath, and they finding that there was a necessity for getting a new one, Therefor the Session did ordaine Mr. William Elphinstone (assistant and colleague to Mr. Geo. Shaw) to wreat to Edr. for cloath and fringes to be a new one, and upon the receipt of which they promised to advance him the money, which accordingly he promised to doe.

5 Aprill.—Robert Rebron in Airthrey having given in a bill of supplication shewing that he had on horse taken from him to carry baggag and never got him againe, and that his wyr horse was dead, and that he was not able to get himself and family maintained, except he got some help from the Sessione to get a horse againe. And the Session taking his condition to consideration, ordained a col-

lection to be taken at the kirk door, which being collected the 5 Apryll, there was gotten three pounds four shillings Scotts, and the Session ordered the treasurer to give him out of the box two pound sixteene shilling to make him up six pounds Scotts, so given out be the treasurer is, £2 16.

Logie, 11 May, 1690.—The said day Mr. George Schaw and Mr. William Elphinstone, ministers, Jon. Andersone, Walter Rob, James Burn, flinlay Rob, Jon. Kidstone, Robert Telfure, Jon. Bryce, William Alexander, elders, *post Invocationem Nomenis Dei*.

The said day Mr. William Elphinstone produced a lairge and fine morteloath both for cloath and fringes, to the great satisfaction of the Session, with his accompt as follows:—

Item, for nine ells of the finest black velvit at 12lb. 10s. per ell is,	£112 10 00
Item, three pound five wnce and a half great and small silk fringes, at 25s. 4d. each wnce is,	050 16 06
Item, seaven ells black serge ell broad for lynning is,	006 00 00
Item, for four wnce black silk for making of the new morteloath, and for repairing and lynning of the old at 20s. the wnce is,	004 00 00
Item, to the carrier for bringing home the morteloath and for cary- ing back the money,	000 14 00
Item, for three ells of stringing for the pock is,	000 04 00
Item, to William Ker, tailyour, for making the new morteloath, and for repairing the old morteloath and lynning of it is,	003 00 00
Summa tottalis,	177 04 06

And ther being of readie money in the box the sowme of 179lb. 14s. 0d., so ther was taken out of it 177 lb. 4s. 6d. to pay the morteloath, ther remains 2lb. 9s. 6d., which Jon. Bryce, present box maister, is to compt for, and ther is no money in the box at present.

The said day the Session ordained that the new morteloath was to be given out to pariocheners within the said parioch for a leg dollor toties quoties, and to those that were without the parish for three pounds Scotts, and any who does abuss and wrong the samine are ordained to be lyable to what the Session shall put upon them.

As also they have ordained the old velvit morteloath to get a hair fringe, and to be lent out to the pariocheners for twentie shilling scotts.

It is to be remembred that ther is no serge morteloath, in respect it was taken to lyne the old velvit cloath.

The said day the Session hes ordained Walter Towar, beddell, that when the new morteloath goes out to see that it be not wronged any way, and hes appointed him to get two shilling scots each tyme.

The said day payed Walter Towar for making of James Ewing's grave.

James Hill, Sess. Clerk.

The twelf day of May, 1690.—The morteloath being made and all things payed thereto belonging with the money which was in the box and the superplus Jon. Bryce, treasurer, is to compt for, which is, £2 : 9 : 6, grof ther is in it a bad grot.

22 June. —Payed James Hill for keeping the morteloaths since his last fitted accompt, it being but three times out, is 10s.

August 10, 1690. —James Hendersone was nominat and appointed by the Session elder for waiting on the presbytrie.

January 13th, 1691, Tuesday.—Sederunt The Minr. (Mr. Alexr. Douglas), John Chrystisone, George Forrester, Robert Edmond, James and Andrew Leishmans, John Wilson, James Hendersone, and William Dasone, elders. After prayer. Absent, James Bowie, John Young, John Horn, and Ja: Kidstone, excused. James Hendersone in Aithrey, one of the elders there, is ordained to rebuke some people there for working on a day of Humiliation appointed by the generall Assembly for several causses in the abounding of sin in the land, etc.

Feb. 10.—James Leishman and George Forrester, elders, were ordained to rebuke James Johnstone in Menstry for speaking scandalously to James Horn there of a defunct brother of his.

[There are a great many entries relating to burial places and head and through stones.]

June 29, 1692, Wednesday. —The qlk day John Galloway in Menstry came to the Session and acquainted them that his wife was dead and hade left him with a young infant, and that he was very poor and was not able to put forth the said infant to a nurse; therefore desired the Session to consider his case and help him to foster his child; he was removed. So the Session, taking to their serious consideration his poor and mean condition, judged it fit to ordain him to seek for a woman to foster his child and they would help him to pay her. So he, being called and the Session's mind intimat to him, he was removed.

July 19.—This day the Session appoints eight pounds scots to be given to the woman who hath the forsaid John Galloway's child, for the first quarter, till farder consideratione.

Novr. 20, Sabb.—The qlk day the Minr. intimat a Collection to be collected the nixt Sabb. for Reliveing a woman's husband taken captive by the turks. The collection amounted to £10 13s. 8d. Scots, " which collection the Session appoints to be given to the presbytry to meet at Stirling upon Tuesday nixt, and appoints Andrew Leishman, one of their number, to take it in, and wait on the said presbytry."

January 18, 1693, Wednesday.—The qlk day the Session appoints a collection to be gathered upon Sabb. come eight dayes, being the 29th of this instant, for helping to build the bridges that is to be built upon the waters of Knaick and Allan, according to the Counsell's allowance, being petitioned therefore by Sir

William Stirling of Ardoch, and ordains intimation hereof to be made by the Minr. from the pulpit upon Sabbath nixt. [It amounted to £6 7s. 8d. Scots.]

May 21, being Sabb.—The qlk day the Minr. from the pulpit read the Counsell's proclamation anent appointing ane Collection to be gathered the nixt Sabb: for helping of poor students that are at the Colledge who hath not whereby to maintain themselves. [It amounted to £16 9s. 0d. Scots.]

November 19, Sabb.—The qlk day the Session appoints to be given to two young Students, being recommended by the Sinod, three pounds. Item, to James M'Knab, a poor lad, who was found in the paroch several years bygone, one pound thirteen shillings and four pennies Scots.

November 28th, Tuesday.—This day the Session appoints to help to cut a lad of the gravel, two pound and ten shillings Scots.

May 5th, 1695, being Sabbath.—The qlk day, according to the Counsell's proclamation, there was collected by James Leishman and William Dasone, elders, for the use of the harbour of Kinkell, nine pounds thirteen shillings and six pennies Scots.

December 12th.—The qlk day the Session, taking to their serious consideration that John Campbell and Janet Stivensone, his spouse, was dead and had left ane young infant who had none to take care of him nor to see to him, appointed one Margaret Crystie in Stirling to get six pounds Scots to keep the said infant for ane quarter of ane year till farder consideration. Also the Session, taking to their serious consideration that John Martine and his spouse was dead and hade left ane young infant who hade none to take care of it nor to see to it, appointed Margaret Anderson to get two pounds Scots because she had the said infant for the present till farder consideration. The qlk day the Session appointed to be given to John Robertstone, a young man recommended by the Sinod to all the Sessions in their bounds, to give him some help to prosecute his studies, one pound and ten shillings Scots. Item, to James Galbreath in the paroch of Kippen, being recommended by the presbytrie, having his wife brought to bed of three children at one birth, one pound Scots.

July 22nd, 1696, Wednesday.—The qlk day it being represented to the Session that there was variance, difference, and jars betwixt several ffamilies and persons in the congregation, the Session judged it fitt that these be taken up before the Communion; therefore it is recommended to the Elders in their respective quarters to take up any variance, difference, or jars that may be betwixt ffamilies or persons, and to endeavour through the Lord's strength to reconcile them one to another and to exhort them to live as brethren in peace and unities, and to report to the Session if there be any ffamilies or persons in the Congregation that refuses to be reconciled one to another.

July 23rd, Thursday.—The qlk day the Session nominats and appoints James Henderson, junior, one of their number, to speak to James Alexander anent baking of sixteen double bread, and appoints twentie one pints and ane

chopen of claret wine to be spoken for betwixt and Tuesday nixt for the Elements at the Communion, and to report.

July 28th, Tuesday.—The qlk day the Elders reported that any variance, difference, or jars that they knew of, either betwixt families or persons in the Congregation was taken up, and they reconciled one to another, and then all these that designed (if the Lord will) to communicat were called in, there being preaching this day, and the congregation convened, and received their tokens in face of the Session.

August 1st, Saturday.—The qlk day Thomas Mitchell, John Galloway, James Johnstone, and John Clark in Menstrie, appeared before the Session, and the evill of taking the Test being holden out to them by the Minr., they evidenced their grief for doing of it and professed that they were heartily sorrowfull for it. Also John Bryce, cordiner in Blair, appeared before the Session, and declared his sense of the evill in takeing ane Bond in ill troublesome and persecutting times that he should not hear any honest man preach for the future, and professed he was very grieved that he should have done it, with which the Session was well satisfied.

November 22nd.—The qlk day the Minr. read ane Act from the pulpit, emitted from the Lords of his Majestie's privie Counsell, for gathering ane Contribution through the Kingdom for redeeming of nine slaves taken captive by the turk, and the day appointed for gathering it here is Sabbath nixt. [The sum of this collection was £8 13s. 10d. Scots.]

March 14, 1697, being Sabb.—This day there was read an Act by the Minr. from the pulpit for gathering ane Collection for building of an Harbour at the Water of Deveron, and the day appointed for gathering of it here is Sabbath nixt. [It amounted to £3 6s. 6d. Scots.]

June 15.—The qlk day the Session nominats and appoints James Hendersone, junior, and John Horn, to meet with the Minr. at Stirling upon Friday nixt, for seeing for and provideing of the Elements, the Session being desired by my Lord Mar's ffactor to get the Elements themselves, and to give an accompt to him what they cost and he will pay them.

July 4, Sabb.—The qlk day the Minr. produced to the Session an Act that was come to his hand anent ane Collection which is appointed to be gathered in all the parochins of this Kingdom, both planted and vacant, for helping to build a Church in Konigsberg in Prussia to the Scots reformed protestants, and others, in the said City, upon which the Session appointed the said Act to be read upon Sabb. nixt, and the said Collection to be gathered here upon Sabbath come fourth-night. [The sum of said collection was £24 12s. 8d. Scots.]

October 10, Sabb.—The qlk day it being Represented to the Session yt on David Guild had come out of Stirling and taken up an school at his oune hand in Corntoune without leave of the Session asked or given, the Session nominats and appoints James Kidstoune and James Clasone, two of yr number, to go doune to

Corntoune and enquire for an Testimoniall from the foresaid David Guild, and the Session judged it fitt that for the future no schooll should be taken up in the paroch without they be acquainted yrwith that they may both know where the schooll is and the person yt takes it up.

October 31, Sabb.—The we day the Session appointed Andrew Leishman to desire David Guild to get an testimoniall wt certification, if he get it not he will not be suffered to keep a school in Corntoune.

April 6th, 1698, Wednesday.—The which day the Session takeing to their consideration the great abuse that is at penny weddings, statuts and appoints all these in the Congregation who hath pipers or fiddlers at their weddings to lose their Dollars.

June 11, Saturday. —The which day the Session appoints to be given to Robert Stirk, a very honest man in ill persecuting times, he being recommended by the Sinod, four pound Scots.

INDEX.

- Abbey Craig, 102, 134, 262, 263, 275, 278, 279.
 — Park, 275.
- Abbotshude, 124.
- Abercorn, barony of, 45.
- Abercromby, Alexr., W.S., 182.
 — Alexander, of Tullibody, 53 *n.*, 172, 173, 174, 179.
 — Alexander, of Birkenbog, 53 *n.*
 — Hon. Alexander, 56.
 — Baroness, 58.
 — Burnet, 108.
 — Catherine, 98.
 — George, of Skeich, 28.
 — George, of Tullibody, 53, 96 *n.*, 108, 147, 177, 181, 182, 281.
 — Lord George, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 63, 167, 173, 236, 237.
 — Lord George Ralph, 54, 59, 60, 63, 68, 98, 173.
 — Lord George Ralph Campbell, 59, 60, 61, 63, 167, 168, 169, 173.
 — Hon. James, 54, 56, 57, 237.
 — Hon. John, 59, 60 *n.*
 — Lord, 15 *n.*, 16 *n.*, 20, 167, 168.
 — Mary Ann, 59.
 — Montague, Lady Dalhousie, 59.
 — Montague, Lady Glasgow, 60.
 — Ralph, 57, 60.
 — Sir Ralph, 51, 54, 55, 56, 58 *n.*, 75, 98, 108, 167, 172, 173.
 — Robert, of Birkenbog, 56.
 — Sir Robert, of Airthrey, 37, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 63, 69, 88, 102, 108, 167, 172, 173, 232.
- Aberdeen, King's College, 144, 145.
- Adair, John, 283.
- Adam, Dr., rector of Edinburgh High School, 48.
 — Mr. Archibald, 49.
 — Sir Charles, 49.
 — Sir Frederick, 49.
- Adamson, Catherine, 195.
- Agricola, 261.
- Ahmuty, Masterton & Co., Madeira, 35 *n.*
- Aikman, John, 131.
- Airlie, Earl of, 229 *n.*
 — house of, 169.
- Airthrey, barony of, 12, 13, 14, 237.
 — carse, 81.
 — castle, 278.
 — crofts, 9, 19 *n.*
- Airthrey, house of, 43.
 — lands of, 40-63, 81, 206.
 — loch, 50.
 — mill, 82.
 — mineral springs, 259, 260, 279.
 — moss, 19.
 — roads, plan of, 281.
 — tithes, 19, 40, 41, 193.
 — Viscount and Earl Hopetoun, 45.
 — whale, 278.
- Aischintruill, lands of, 15, 84, 103, 153, 159, 161-166, 204, 237.
- Aithray, Athran, *see* Airthrey.
- Aitken, John, goldsmith, 194.
- Alanschaw, Peter, of Cornton, 193, 194, 198, 202.
- Alauna, 260-261.
- Albany, John Duke of, 42.
- Albethy, 19.
- Alford, battle of, 169.
- Alexander, Alexander, of Menstrie, 85, 170.
 — Andrew, of Menstrie, 169, 170, 173.
 — Andrew, presbyter, 170, 173.
 — Charles, 28.
 — Edward, of Powis, 73, 96, 97, 98, 100.
 — Lieut.-Colonel Edward Mayne, 73.
 — Ebenezer, 121, 122, 123.
 — Elizabeth, 118, 119, 120.
 — Helen, 117 *n.*
 — James, provost of Stirling, 98.
 — Sir James Edward, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 98, 100.
 — James, of Demanor, 117, 118, 121.
 — James, 121, 122.
 — James, of Whitehouse, 224.
 — Jean, 121.
 — John, of Longkerse, 117, 118, 120, 123, 170.
 — John, Littlekerse, 121.
 — John, 122.
 — John, son of Earl of Stirling, 178.
 — John, of Cornton Vale, 205, 206, 228.
 — Margaret, wife of Wm. Faichney, 116.
 — Margaret, 117 *n.*, 121, 122.
 — Mary, 117 *n.*, 122.
 — Samuel, 122.
 — Thomas, of Longkerse, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121.
 — Thomas, 117 *n.*, 118, 121, 122, 123.
 — Thomas, of Cowiebank, 119.
 — Thomas, of Menstrie, 170, 173.

- Alexander, Sir William (Earl of Stirling), 28,
37, 73, 170, 173, 178, 184.
— William, of Easterpark, 117, 120, 122,
123.
— William, Whinfaulds, 118, 119.
— William, 122.
Ali, Mehemet, 75.
Alison, Sir Archibald, 262.
Allan, Mrs. Elizabeth, 205, 206, 226.
— John, mortification of, 213, 215.
— John, of Kellybank, 226.
— Water, 193, 258, 267, 279.
— — salmon fishings on, 43.
Alpin, King, 134.
Ames, Jane, 242.
Anderson, A. G., of Blairochil, 15 *n.*, 160.
— Captain George, 95.
— Margaret, 95.
— Captain Robert, 95.
— Robert, 214.
— Dr. Robert, Alnwick, 182.
Annand, Henry of, 177, 184.
— David of, 184.
— Islay of, 184.
Annandale, Marquis of, 45.
Anne, Queen, 206.
Antoninus, 261.
Apocrypha, omission of the, 53.
Arebery and Rifle Club, 72.
Archibald, Adam, Stirling, 199.
Argyll, Archibald, seventh Earl of, 170.
— Colin, Earl of, 169, 170.
— Duke of, 181, 183.
— Marquis of, 43.
Ardoch, camp of, 260, 261.
Arnold, James, 265.
Arnott, Thomas, 105 *n.*
Ashcroft, H. M., 265.
Atholl, Duke of, 262, 271.
Auchinleck, Lord, 281, 282.
Auldcorn, John, 221, 222, 230 *n.*, 231.
Auldearn, battle of, 169.
- Backdykes, 82.
Bachop, Tobias, 266.
Bain, Janet, 114.
— John, 264.
— James, 114.
Baird, Agnes, 223.
— Elizabeth, 224.
— James, 24, 223, 232, 265.
— James, of Cornton, 205, 206.
— Margaret, 158, 224.
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord, 16 *n.*, 150, 151,
155, 157, 172.
Balfour, David, of Inchrye and Powis, 92,
93, 100.
— David, yr., of Powis, 92, 93, 100.
Balquharn, lands of, 15, 177-184.
Balquhiderach, barony of, 69.
Ballebeg, 78.
Bandeath, lands of, 135.
Banks, Robert, 192.
- Bannockburn, battle of, 169.
Barclay, John, 266.
— Jas. Robertson, of Cavil, 281.
Barlow, Elizabeth, 78.
Barnard, Louisa A. M., 113.
— Mordaunt, 113.
Bayne, John A., 266.
Bean, Andrew, of Sheriffmuirlands, 192.
Beardsley, John, of Glascot, 190.
Belch, John, 225.
Belhaven, Lord John, 164.
Bell, William, of Spittal, 20, 21, 22, 25.
Bennet, Adam, Blairlogie, 158.
— Adam, of Cornton, 205, 225, 226, 236.
— David, of Cornton, 233.
Bennie, William, 29.
— Rev. Jas. Noble, of Cornton, 227.
Berry, Mary, 108.
— William, 108.
Bissat, John, of Quarrell, 187.
— Robert, of Sheriffmuirlands, 187.
— Thomas, of Sheriffmuirlands, 187.
Blacater, John, of Tulliallan, 185.
Blackdub, lands of, 65, 66, 83.
Blackeney, General, 97 *n.*
Blackfriars of Stirling, 27.
Blackgrange, lands of, 17 *n.*
Blair Hill, 274.
Blair, Thomas, 214.
Blairlogie, lands of, 16 *n.*, 61, 84, 139-151,
161, 203, 204.
— castle, 139, 140, 141.
— orchard, 157, 158.
— village, 142.
Blairochil, lands of, 159-160.
Blantyre, Lord Alexr., 164.
— Lord Robert, 164.
Blawlowan, 55, 237.
Bogue, Dr., 49.
Bois, 202.
Bothkennar, 41.
Bowie, J., A. R. S. A., 266.
Boyd, James, 213.
Boyle, Rev. J. T., Bridge of Allan, 259.
Braco, lands of, 34 *n.*
Braidwood, Misses, 259.
Breadalbane, Marquis of, 271.
Bridgehaugh, 12, 21.
Bridge of Allan, burgh, 72, 258, 259.
— — — Gas Light Co., 228.
— — — parish, 10 *n.*, 259.
— — — school, 11 *n.*
— — — superiorities, 61.
Brixwald, 40.
Broom, lands of, 126-131.
Broomhill, 82.
Brown, Frances, 211.
— George, of Coalston, 180.
— James, 259 *n.*
— Janet, wife of Jas. Stevenson of Spittal,
24, 223.
— John, Glasgow, 211.
— John, of Sauchie, 185.

- Brown, William, of Colston, 184, 185.
 Bruce, Alex. Hugh (Lord Balfour), 150, 151, 155, 157.
 — Anthonc, 85.
 — Sir David, of Clackmannan, 170.
 — George John Gordon, 150.
 — Sir Henry, of Clackmannan, 180.
 — King Robert, 77, 169, 184, 263.
 — James, 266.
 — James, of Kinnaird, 216 *n.*
 — John, 266.
 — John, of Auchenbowie, 146.
 — Robert, of Bordie, 28, 37.
 — Mary, 150.
 — Lady Mary, 169.
 — Robert, of Kennet, 56, 108, 119, 150, 151, 155, 157, 281.
 — Sir Robert, of Clackmannan, 186.
 — Thomas, of Grangemuir, 56.
 — William, of Airth, 86.
 — Victoria Alexandrina Katherine, 150.
 Brucefield, lands of, 56.
 Brunton, Gilbert, 194.
 Bryce, Alexander, writer, of Cornton, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 220, 236.
 — Alexander, of Blawlowan, 241, 242, 245.
 — Rev. Alexander, 243.
 — Alexander, Holland, 242, 245.
 — Alexander Charles, Rotterdam, 245.
 — Ann, 243, 245.
 — Anna Maria, 245.
 — Agnes, 242, 245.
 — Rev. Charles, The Hague, 242, 245.
 — Elizabeth, 242, 245.
 — Eupham, 240, 243, 245.
 — Helen, 242, 245.
 — James, of Blawlowan, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245.
 — James, Pendreich, 239, 244.
 — James, 242, 245.
 — James, Holland, 245.
 — Janet, 77.
 — Jean, 240, 242, 245.
 — John, tailor, 157.
 — John, Blairlogie, 239.
 — John, 240, 242, 245.
 — Margaret, 242, 245;
 — Mary, 242, 245.
 — Peter, 242, 245.
 — Robert, 240, 245.
 — Thomas, 241, 245.
 — Thomas, Grangehall, 242.
 — Rev. William, 243.
 — William, Holland, 245.
 — Wilhelmina Johanna, 245.
 Buchan, David Earl of, 136 *n.*
 Buchanan, Alexander, of Arnprior, 56.
 — Alexander, 99.
 — Alexander, of Whitehouse, 205, 206, 230.
 — Andrew, of Cowie Bank, 119.
 — Andrew, C., solicitor, 205 *n.*, 230.
 Buchanan, Edward, of Spittal, 24 *n.*
 — — Francis C., of Powis, 99, 100.
 — — George, tutor to James VI., 26 *n.*, 136, 263.
 — — Helen, 233.
 — — John, of Arnprior, 98.
 — — John, of Powis, 99, 100.
 — — John A., 99, 100.
 — — John, of Cornton, 220, 221, 229-230 *n.*, 236.
 — — John, of Auchlishie, 281.
 — — J. and F. C., of Powis, 17 *n.*
 — — Mary, of Longkerse, 119, 120.
 — — Peter, 246.
 — — Ralph Abercromby, R.N., 99.
 — — Thomas, of Powis, 98, 100.
 Burgillun, Robert, 40.
 Burmese War, 74.
 Burn, Ebenezer William, 132.
 — — Edward, 95.
 — — Helen, wife of Wm. Alexander, 117.
 — — James, bailie, Stirling, 95.
 — — James, Cambus, 222.
 — — Janet, 116.
 — — John, of Cornton, 220, 221, 222, 225, 229, 230 *n.*
 — — John, Larbert, 210.
 Burnet, Helen, 108.
 — — Sir Thomas, 108.
 Burns, Robert, the poet, 263.
 Burton, Richard, 195.
 Bute, Marquess of, 142, 263.
 — — William, 157.
 Caddall, William, Dunblane, 268.
 Caddell, William, of Fossachie, 91.
 Cadger Knowes, 84.
 Calderhall Disentail Trustees, 151.
 Caledonian Railway Co., 205, 228.
 — — forts, 261.
 Callander, or Callendar, Alexander, of Powis, 92, 100.
 — — Alexander, of Dellangry, 104.
 — — Alexander, of Halls of Airth, 104 *n.*
 — — Christian, 161.
 — — coat of arms, 105.
 — — Edward, writer, 28, 34 *n.*
 — — George, of Newton of Bothkennar, 104 *n.*
 — — Isabella, 103.
 — — James, of Airth, 104, 106.
 — — James, of Newton of Bothkennar, 104 *n.*
 — — John, of Manor, 92, 100, 104, 105, 106, 114, 152, 155, 156, 157, 161, 166.
 — — John, of Newton, 104 *n.*
 — — of Manor's lodging, 104 *n.*
 — — Robert, of Powis, 92, 100, 101, 103, 111, 152, 161, 194.
 — — Robert, of Manor, 103, 104, 105, 106, 114, 153, 155, 156, 157, 166.
 — — Thomas, of Powis, 92, 100.
 — — Walter, of Bordie, 104, 106, 153.
 Cambuskenneth Abbey, 9, 16 *n.*, 17 *n.*, 22, 38, 40, 41, 92, 100, 136.

- Cambuskenneth, lands of, 134-138.
 — abbot of, 170.
 Camelon, 260.
 Cameron, Donald, of Lochiel, 56.
 — Rev. Duncan, Bridge of Allan, 259.
 Campbell, Archd., Lecropt, 239.
 — castle, 169.
 — Sir Colin, of Lochow, 169.
 — Colin, first Earl of Argyll, 169.
 — Colin, of Menstrie, 169, 173.
 — Charles, Middleton of Airthrey, 64.
 — Elizabeth, 77.
 — Dougal, of Menstrie, 169, 173.
 — Duncan, of Menstrie, 169, 173.
 — Sir James, of Ardkinglass, 159.
 — Sir James, of Aberuchil, 281.
 — Captain James, 108.
 — John, Glasgow, 99.
 — John, of Causewayhead, 137, 138.
 — John, of Holehead, 137, 138.
 — John, of West Carse, 137.
 — John, of Carbrook, 211.
 — Rev. John, Bridge of Allan, 259, 265.
 — John, of Menstrie, 169, 173.
 — Sir John, of Moulin, 169.
 — John, of Middleton kerse, 174, 176.
 — Dame Margaret, 44.
 — Sir Neil, 169.
 — Robert, of Middleton kerse, 174, 176.
 — Robert, clerk of supply, 234, 235.
 — Thomas, of Holehead, 137, 138.
 — Thomas, Craigmill, 174.
 — Thomas of Middleton kerse, 174, 176.
 — Mrs. Thomas, „ 174, 176.
 Carboniferous rock, 275.
 Carden, laird of, 270, 271, 272.
 Cardross, Lord, Dragoons, 18 n.
 — lordship of, 135, 136.
 Carlyle, Thomas, 263.
 Carmichael, John, Blairdrummond, 122.
 Carnie, Isabella, 266.
 Carrick, Charles, Baad, 230.
 — Ann, 230.
 Castle Law, 139.
 Castles, round, of the Forth, 139.
 Cathcart, Lord, 29, 97 n., 177, 180, 181, 182, 183.
 Cauldhame, lands of, 137, 159-160.
 Causewayhead, 19, 137.
 — school, 11 n.
 — whale, 278.
 Chalmers, Rev. Dr. Thos., 263.
 Chambers, Robert, 258.
 Chapels of Logie, 11.
 Chapman, Annabell, 86.
 — David, 86.
 — fraternity of, 72.
 — Katherine, 86.
 — Laurence, of Cauldhame, 160.
 — Margaret, 86.
 — Marjorie, 86.
 — William, writer, Edinburgh, 86.
 Cheltenham springs, 260.
 Chisholm, James, of Glassingall, 144.
 Christie, Agnes, 24 n., 188, 197, 224.
 — Alexander, 188, 220.
 — Andrew, 188.
 — Andrew de Burg, 190.
 — Sir Archibald, Stirling, 189, 190.
 — Christison, 24 n.
 — David, of Over Stentoun, 189.
 — Duncan, Stirling, 191.
 — Edward, 188.
 — Eupham, 95.
 — Elizabeth, 188.
 — Finlay, of Cornton, 190, 196, 197.
 — Frederick Gordon, of Riddry, 190.
 — George James, 190.
 — George, brickmaker, 191.
 — George, of Southfield, 191.
 — Harry, writer, 24, 224.
 — Henry, 188.
 — Dr. Henry, Stirling, 244.
 — *House of, Memoirs of*, 189.
 — James, 24 n., 224.
 — James, of Cornton, 13 n., 189, 195, 196, 197.
 — James, in Spittal, 22 n.
 — James, provost of Stirling, 188, 189, 223.
 — James, W.S., 190.
 — James, Throsk, 191.
 — Janet, 188, 224.
 — Janet, of Cornton, 190, 196, 197, 220.
 — Malcolm, of Cornton, 191, 195, 196, 197.
 — Margaret, 188.
 — Marion, 220.
 — Mary, 188.
 — John, 24 n., 44, 84, 197, 214.
 — John, of Sheriffmuirlands, 25, 187, 188, 189, 192, 223.
 — John, of Cornton, 93, 195, 196, 197, 208.
 — John, Westgrange, 132.
 — John, Cambus, 191.
 — John, Throsk, 191.
 — John, of Forthbank, 191, 205, 206, 224, 228, 229, 233.
 — John, Dollar, 252.
 — Patrick, 188.
 — Robert, 189.
 — Robert, Lord Provost of Glasgow, 189.
 — Robert, Stirling, 191.
 — Stephen, of Cornton, 195, 197.
 — Thomas, Spittal, 191, 197.
 — Thomas, Stirling, 191.
 — William, of Cornton, 194, 195, 196, 197.
 — William, F. C. elder, 265.
 — William, Deafleys, 265.
 Christison, or Chrystisone, *see* Christie.
 Chrystal, James, writer, Stirling, 217.
 Cirencester, Richard of, 260.
 Clackmannan, 40.
 Clark, Margaret, wife of Thos. Alexander, 119.
 — John, of Cowiebank, 119.
 — Rev. Dr. John, Dunoon, 222.

- Clason, Andrew, 69.
 — Elizabeth, 69.
 — James, Easter Kerse of Airthrey, 64, 241.
 — James, Pathfoot, 240, 243.
 — James, Roughburn, 240.
 — Margaret, 238.
 — Thomas, Airthrey, 244.
- Clatt, prebendary of, 144.
- Cleopatra's needle, 75.
- Cochrane, Col. James, of Eastgrange, 38.
 — William, of Ochiltree, 38.
- Cockburn, George, of Gleneagles, 48.
 — Mrs. Margaret, 48.
- Cocksburn, 19 *n.*
- Colquhoun, Gideon, 98.
 — Humphrey, of Luss, 89.
 — William Laurence, of Clathick, 233.
- Colvill, Margaret, 107, 158.
- Commissioners on Report of Parish, 9.
- Communicants, number of, 9.
- Communion elements a burden on teinds, 207.
- Condie, Mackenzie & Co., Perth, 29.
- Coneyhill, lands of, 64-83.
- Connal, Patrick, banker, 24.
- Cook, W. B., 21 *n.*, 140, 200, 263 *n.*, 282.
- Cookspow, lands of, 135.
- Coore, Colonel Foster L., of Sunton Hall, 190.
- Cornton, 13, 57, 65, 193-257, 263.
 — barony of, 103, 106, 193.
 — feu-duties of, 204, 212.
 — feuars of, 236.
 — meadow of, 24, 25, 194, 223, 252.
 — tithes of, 19, 48, 193, 236.
 — whale, 278.
- Cospatrick, Earl, 216 *n.*
- Couper, David, 178.
 — James, 178.
 — Thomas, 178.
- Covenanters, 43.
- Cowan, Jessie, 122.
- Cowane's Hospital, 17 *n.*, 25, 53, 134, 137.
- Cowie, Catherine, 199.
 — John, 116.
 — William, 121.
- Craigengelt, Christina, 127.
 — John, of that ilk, 20.
 — John, sheriff of Stirling, 79 *n.*
 — Mr. John, minister of Alloa, 30, 31.
 — Mary, 127 *n.*
- Craigforth, 78.
- Craigie, lands of, 135.
- Craigmill, 17 *n.*, 135.
- Craigton, lands of, 17, 135.
- Cramb, James, 266.
- Crawford, A., solicitor, 232.
 — Margaret, 214.
- Creighton, Adam of, 41, 42.
- Crichton, Jean, wife of George Stirling, 94.
 — Margaret, 21 *n.*
 — Sir Robert, 94.
- Crie, Margaret, 121.
- Cromwell, Oliver, 262.
- Culloden, battle of, 97 *n.*
- Culross, abbey of, 26, 37, 167, 168, 194.
 — John, abbot of, 26.
 — palace, 141.
 — William, commendator of, 26.
- Cunningham, Isobel, 86.
 — James, of Polmaise, 21 *n.*
 — Rev. John, Crieff, 233.
- Cuthbert, Alexander, Falkirk, 22 *n.*
- Dalross castle, 141.
- Dalrymple, Hew, of Drumore, 180.
 — Robert, W.S., 180.
- Danskine, James, Cornton, 214.
- Darey Gate, 244.
- Darnley, 21 *n.*
- David I., 20, 40, 134.
 — II., 41.
- Davidson, Mary, Mill of Ogilvy, 217 *n.*
- Dawson, Colin, writer, 127.
 — Finlay, of Lipnoch, 157.
 — Helen Miller, 114.
 — James, Blairlogie, 116.
 — James, 114.
 — Janet, 114.
 — John, of Manor, 15 *n.*, 111, 113, 114, 115, 119, 120, 123, 125 *n.*
 — Mrs. John, of Manor, 114, 115, 120.
 — John Wright, 114.
 — John, Blairlogie, 280.
- Katherine, 114.
 — Margaret Bryce, 114.
 — Robert, of Lipnoch, 14 *n.*, 18, 156, 157.
 — Robert, 266.
 — William, 114.
 — William, Gogar, 229, 233.
 — Mrs. William, Gogar, 229, 230, 233.
- Dempster, Rev. John, 70, 71, 265, 266.
- Denyer, James, Madeira, 35 *n.*
- Dewar, Alexr., Alloa, 242.
 — John, Alloa, 242, 245.
 — John, Arns, 243, 243.
- Dick, Andrew, of Cornton, 13 *n.*
 — John, 197.
 — Robert, geologist, 273.
- Dickson, Andrew, of Cornton, 199, 209, 214, 218.
 — John, 196, 209, 214, 218.
 — John, provost of Stirling, 199.
 — Walter, Linlithgow, 199.
- Dilworth, B. G., 259.
- Dirleton, lands of, 106.
 — Lord, 103.
- Dirom, Dr. P. A. Pasley, of Mount Annan, 220, 223.
- Dixon, John, C.E., 75.
- Dog, Elizabeth, 198.
- Doig, Dr., Stirling High School, 256.
- Don, James, of Bonyside, 108.
 — John, of Seabegs and Spittal, 25, 223, 224, 236, 247.

Don, William, of Spittal, 25, 223, 236, 247.
 Donaldson, John, 158, 196.
 — John, of Cornton, 199, 208.
 John, Stirling, 199.
 John, Easter Solsgrith, 238, 240.
 Elizabeth, 238, 240.
 Douchquhaly, lands of, 42.
 Douglas, Archibald Earl of, 41.
 — Rev. Alexander, Logie, 80, 267.
 — Christina, 201.
 James, of Wells, 23.
 Dow, Alexander, writer, 246.
 — Robert, 13 *n.*, 251.
 Dowry of the Quden, 77, 84.
 Draper, David, 246.
 Drip, 102.
 Druidical remains, 262.
 Drumdrouls, 57.
 Drummond, Alexander, of Balhaldie, 154.
 — Agnes, 153, 162.
 — Anabella, 42.
 — David, of Aischintruill, 15 *n.*, 153, 155, 159, 162, 166.
 — Lord David, 43.
 — Helen, 196.
 — Jacobina, 154.
 — Sir James, of Machany, 14 *n.*
 — Jean, 43.
 — John, of Innerpeffray, 21 *n.*
 — Lord John, of Cargill, 42.
 — John, of Slipperfield, 196, 208.
 — Lord, 271.
 — Margaret, 162.
 — Dr. Robert, of Cromlix, Archbishop of York, 281.
 — Sir Robert, of Carnock, 208 *n.*
 — Sybilla, Colquhazlie, 21 *n.*
 — Tibbie, 71.
 — William, of Hawthornden, 208 *n.*
 Dryburgh, abbey of, 136.
 Drysdale, Rev. Dr. A. B., Morpeth, 264.
 — Helen, 182.
 — James, 264, 265.
 Dumfries, William Earl of, 94.
 Dun, Lord, 94.
 Dunbar, 201.
 Dunblane, bishop of, 12, 28.
 — diocese of, 10.
 — Trinity altar of, 11.
 Duncan, Adam Earl of Camperdown, 48, 61.
 — Alexander, of Lundie, 48, 281.
 — Alexander, W.S., 215, 216.
 — Captain, 48 *n.*, 281.
 — J. A., Aston, 262.
 Duncanson, Agnes, 90 *n.*
 — Archibald, 90 *n.*
 — Catherine, Powhouse, 90 *n.*
 — Eupham, 90 *n.*
 — Helen, of Fossachie, 91.
 — James, of Sheriffmuirlands, 91 *n.*, 192.
 — James, of Fossachie, 13 *n.*, 90, 91.
 — James, of Manor, 224.
 — Mr. James, minister of Alloa, 89.

Duncanson, Janet, Back of Dykes, 90 *n.*
 — Janet, Dole of Myreton, 90 *n.*
 — Jean, 91 *n.*
 — John, in Logie, 89.
 — Mr. John, Principal of St. Leonard's College, 89.
 — Margaret, Sheriffmuirlands, 91 *n.*
 — Marion, wife of Mr. Alex. Hume, Logie, 89.
 — Patrick, 90 *n.*
 — Robert, of Fossachie, 90, 91.
 — Robert, Blackeraig, 91 *n.*
 — Robert, of Sheriffmuirlands, 192.
 — Solomon, tutor of Fossachie, 90.
 — Thomas, Craigmill, 90 *n.*
 — William, 90 *n.*
 Dundas, Anne, wife of James Ramsay of Ochertyre, 108.
 — Commander, of Ochertyre, 283.
 — David, of Duddingston, 107.
 — Dr. David, 108.
 — Duncan, 113.
 — Edward Thomas, of Manor, 113, 124, 125.
 — Edward Mordaunt Ralph, 113.
 — Dame Christian, 134.
 — Elizabeth, 108.
 — Mrs. Elizabeth, of Blairlogie, 118, 121, 122, 149, 150, 154.
 — George, of Stanyhill and Manor, 107, 115.
 — Gilbert, 111.
 — Henry Viscount Melville, 58, 281.
 — James, of Dundas, 216 *n.*
 — James, C.S., 108.
 — James, 111.
 — James, Philadelphia (of Manor), 112, 115, 124 *n.*
 — Janet, 108.
 — John, of Manor, 47, 63, 64, 67, 68, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 124, 164, 173, 230, 238, 239, 240, 242.
 — John, of Wester Bogie, 108, 111.
 — John, U. S. A., 112.
 — Sir John, of Fingask, 216 *n.*
 — Sir Laurence, of Cornton, 216, 217.
 — Lilius, 110.
 — Mary, wife of George Abercromby, 108, 172.
 — Montagu, Lady Abercromby, 58.
 — Ralph, of Manor, 45, 47, 63, 66, 108, 109, 242.
 — Ralph, merchant, 108, 111.
 — General Ralph, of Manor, 109, 111, 112, 115.
 — Ralph Peter, 111, 112, 115.
 — Captain Ralph, 108, 112, 115.
 — Ralph Bristow, 113.
 — Richard Leslie, 151, 154, 155, 156, 157.
 — Robert, 108, 110.
 — Robert, of Blair, 149, 150, 237.
 — Robert Bruce, of Blairlogie, 118, 121, 149, 150, 151, 154.

- Dundas, Thomas, 111.
 — Colonel Thomas, H.E.I.C., 112, 115.
 — Lord Thomas, 215, 216, 217.
 — Sir Thomas, of Kerse, 215, 217.
 — Thomas, of Fingask, 216 *n.*
 — Dr. Thomas, Alloa, 108, 110, 111, 112.
- Dunfermline, abbot of, 40.
 — abbey of, 206.
 — Baron, 51.
 — monks of, 19, 40, 193.
- Dunlop, James, of that ilk, 23 *n.*
- Dunlugas, 78.
- Dunmore, Earl of, 181, 192.
- Dunmyat, 103, 139, 147 *n.*, 259, 274.
- Dunsterville, Colonel, 62.
 — Gertrude Clara Laurence, wife of D. Graham of Airthrey, 62.
- D'Urban, Sir Benjamin, 74.
- Durham, battle of, 41.
- Dwyer, George, of Singland, 190.
- Dyck, Van, 43.
- Eadie, John, Stonehill, 225.
- Eastgrange, lands of, 17, 38.
- Edger, Mariota, 199.
- Edington, Katherine, 30.
- Edmond, Alexander, 247.
 — Archibald, Blairlogie, 158.
 — Elizabeth, 69.
 — Henry, Cornton, 224, 230.
 — James, of Coneyhill, 64, 68, 70, 71, 237.
 — Thomas, Craigmill, 247.
 — William, of Coneyhill, 69, 71, 224.
- Edmondston, of Newton, 270, 271, 272.
 — Colonel, of Newton, 108.
 — Grizel K., of Newton, 99.
 — Lord, 148 *n.*
 — James, of Newton, 99 *n.*
 — Janet, 227.
 — John, of Cambuswallace, 227.
 — William, of Duntreath, 99 *n.*
- Ednem, Robert, 199.
- Edward I., 77.
 — II., 216 *n.*
- Eiston, John, of Kersiebank, 222.
- Elder, William, 266.
- Elgin, Bishop's Palace, 141.
 — Greyfriars, 141.
- Elliot, Agnes, 191.
 — Right Hon. Hugh, 34, 36.
 — Major Theodere Henry, 34 *n.*, 36.
 — Captain William, 34.
- Elphinston, Alexander, 78.
 — Alexander, of Pendreich, 78, 80.
 — Alexander de, 77.
 — Alan, 77.
 — Lord Alexander, 79, 152.
 — Andrew, 78.
 — barony of, 77.
 — Duncan, 77.
 — Henry, of Pendreich, 78, 80.
 — Jean, 102.
 — John de, 77.
- Elphinston, John, Glasgow, 78.
 — Sir John, of Airth, 78, 80.
 — Lord, 10, 17, 79, 103, 187.
 — Robert, parson of Kincardine, 79, 80.
 — Lord Robert, 80.
 — William, 78.
 — Sir William de, 77, 80.
- Ergadia, John de, of Lorn, 109.
- Erth, William, royal cook, 195.
- Erskine, Adam, commendator of Cambuskenneth, 135.
 — Alexander, of Alva, 126.
 — Hon. Alexander, commendator of Cambuskenneth, 135, 136.
 — Sir Alexander, of Gogar, 26, 27, 37, 203.
 — Lady Anne, wife of Sir Robert Mowbray, 28.
 — Sir Charles, of Alva, 31, 45, 134, 135, 136.
 — Catherine, wife of Lord Elphinston, 79.
 — Lady Catherine, 136.
 — David, of Dun, 126, 130.
 — Rev. Ebenezer, Stirling, 256.
 — Lady Frances, of Mar, 206, 207, 209, 227.
 — Henry, advocate, 50.
 — James, 20.
 — James, of Barjarg, 281.
 — James, of Grange, 126, 127, 128, 207, 272.
 — James, of Aberdona, 137.
 — Hon. James, of Alva, 137.
 — Jean, wife of John Leslie, 26 *n.*
 — Lord John, 20, 26, 37, 127 *n.*, 128, 134, 135, 167, 168, 201, 207.
 — John Francis, of Mar, 34, 128, 129, 135, 204, 207, 225, 237.
 — John, bailie, Alloa, 126, 127.
 — John, of Carnock, 129.
 — Sir John, of Alva, 134, 135, 137.
 — Mary, wife of Sir Wm. Stirling, 45.
 — Lord Robert, 79.
 — Sir Thomas, of Gogar, 26, 27, 28, 37, 203.
 — Lord Thomas, 33 *n.*, 38, 94, 126, 128, 130.
 — Thomas, of Cambuskenneth, 135.
 — William, of Cambuskenneth, 135.
 — Colonel William, of Torrie, 164.
- Ewart, John, Cumberland, 242, 245.
 — Thomas, 266.
- Ewing, John, 18.
 — John, of Powis, 93, 100.
 — Thomas, of Powis, 93, 100.
- Ewison, Janet, 195.
 — Michael, 194, 195.
 — Thomas, 195.
 — William, 194.
- Extent of parish, 10.
- Faichney, William, of Longkerse, 116, 120.
- Fair at Pathfoot, 244.
- Fairy knowe, 261.
- Farquharson, Charles, W.S., 33.

- Fenton, barony of, 200.
 — David, Lochearnhead, 272.
 — Viscount, 26, 27, 200.
- Ferguson, Mary, 154.
 — William, of Freuchie, 154.
- Ferguson, Alexander, of Cornton, 207.
 — Charles, of Cornton, 208.
 — Elizabeth, 108.
 — Mr. of Raith, 108.
 — James, 264.
 — John, of Causewayhead, 137.
 — Rev. John, Bridge of Allan, 265.
- Fergusson, Sir James, of Kilkerran, 150.
 — Jane Hamilton, 150.
- Ferniebank, 19 *n.*
- Ferrier, James, 67, 183.
- Feu-duties of Cornton, 204.
- Fife, Duncan Earl of, 40.
- Fisher, John, Kersemill, 241, 242, 243, 245.
- Fleming, Lord Malcolm, 42.
 — Margaret, 42.
 — J. S., *Ancient Castles and Mansions*, 103, 141, 146.
- Flett, Dr. J. S., 274.
- Flyn, Miss Frances, of Westhaugh, 219, 236.
 — Colonel John, of Westhaugh, 219.
- Flodden Field, 42, 79, 84, 142.
- Flower, Susan, 196, 208.
- Fogo, William, session clerk, 244.
- Forbes, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. H. Spittal, 145, 194.
 — Louisa-Penel, Lady Abercromby, 59.
 — John Hay, Lord Medwyn, 59.
- Fordale, Fife, 78.
- Forman, Margaret, wife of George Henderson, 67.
 — James, 77, 240.
 — John, W.S., 236, 237.
 — John N., W.S., 237.
- Forrest, John, of Deanston, 281.
 — Robert, of Pardovan, 163, 166.
 — Robert, Edinburgh, 179.
- Forrester, Alexander, of Garden, 85.
 — Alexander, of Cornton, 209.
 — David, of Garden, 20.
 — David, of Logie, 84, 86, 87, 88.
 — James, of Logie, 10, 14 *n.*, 84, 86, 87, 88, 196.
 — Janet, 89.
 — John, of Logie, 85, 87, 88, 194.
 — John, of Cornton, 193.
 — John, 121.
 — Jonet, 185.
 — Katherine, 86.
 — Lady Lillas, 94.
 — Margaret, 86.
 — Marion, 86.
 — Matthew, Stirling, 185.
 — Neil, of Logie, 85, 87, 88.
 — Lord William, of Torwoodhead, 94.
- Forsyth, Hugh Willieison, of Garvell, 210.
 — Rev. James, of Garvell, 210.
 — Rev. J., Stirling, 210.
- Forsyth, Rebecca, 210.
- Forth, Water of, 13 *n.*
- Fossoquhie, or Fossachie, 13, 82, 84, 89-91, 152, 161, 194, 204.
- Foulis, Jean, 145, 149.
- Fourbin, 271.
- France, Robert, 218.
- Fraser, Captain Simeon, 25, 223.
 — John M'Laren, Perth, 228.
 — Robert Hugh, of Haugh, 133.
- Freebairn, James, 108.
 — Jean, 108.
- Free Church, trustees of, 205, 208, 219.
- French fleet, 271.
- Frieriech, the, 11, 25 *n.*
- Galbraith, Helen, 96.
- Galloway, Alexander, of Cornton, 209, 212, 213, 220, 236.
 — Grizel, 230.
 — James, session clerk, 252.
 — Jean, of Cornton, 209.
 — John, of Cornton, 209.
 — Thomas, Blairlogie, 157.
 — Thomas, Blackgrange, 249.
- Gardner, Michael, 106.
- Gargraiss, *see* Jerah.
- Gargunock, 78.
- Garnock, Andrew, Bridge of Allan, 246.
 — Robert, Bridge of Allan, 246.
- Gartinclear, lands of, 29.
- Gartmorn, 29.
- Garvie, James, Stirling, 199.
- Geffrais-burn, 19.
- Geology of the parish, 273-279.
- George IV., 34, 207.
- Germain-en-Laye, St., 202.
- Gib, Robert, of Carriber, 21 *n.*
- Gibb, Mr., R.S.A., 264.
 — James, of Middleton Kerse, 174, 166.
- Gibson, Andrew, 41.
 — David, 41.
- Gilbart, Michael, 105.
- Gilleis, Jonet, 197.
 — George, 197.
 — John, 196.
- Gillespie, David, 20.
 — Rev. Geo., 257.
- Glacial period, 276.
- Glackinlony, 19.
- Glas, Catherine, 73.
 — John, Provost of Stirling, 73, 224.
 — Dr. John, of Sheriffmuirlands, 192.
 — Walter Stirling, of Sheriffmuirlands, 192.
- Glasgow, Bishop of, 40.
- Glassford, Duncan, of Tillicoultry, 96, 100.
- Glebe of Logie at Gogar, 37.
- Glen, Catherine, wife of Wm. Kidston, 252.
 — Grizel, wife of James Henderson, 65.
- Gloucester* frigate, 45.
- Goats' milk, at, 142.
- Gogar, lands of, 12, 26-39.
 — burial-place, 35.

- Goldsmith's *Angelina*, 49, 50.
 Gordon, Ann, 190.
 — Sir Alexander, of Lesmoir, 190.
 Gourlay, Janet, wife of John Kidston, 254, 256.
 Gowrie conspiracy, 26 *n.*
 — Earl of, 27, 43, 203.
 Graeme, Colonel David, of Gorthy, 34 *n.*
 — General David, of Braco, 34.
 — Captain Henry, of Hanwell, 34 *n.*
 — Isabel, 35.
 — James, of Gorthy, 33, 34 *n.*
 — Margaret, 33, 35 *n.*
 Graham, Archibald K., 62.
 — General Baird, of Braco, 45.
 — Charles, 62.
 — Christian, 22.
 — David, 42.
 — David, of Meiklewood, 199.
 — Donald, of Airthrey, 11 *n.*, 13 *n.*, 61, 62, 63, 260.
 — Mrs. Donald, of Airthrey, 11 *n.*, 13 *n.*, 62, 63.
 — Donald, 62.
 — Harie, of Cornton, 198.
 — James, 42.
 — James, fifth Earl of Montrose, 43, 62.
 — James Dunsterville, 62.
 — James, of Airth, 164.
 — John, of Skelmorlie, 61.
 — John, of Rednoch, 14 *n.*
 — John, of Urchill, 11 *n.*, 24, 25.
 — Sir John, of Urchill, 12 *n.*, 23, 24, 25.
 — John, third Earl of Montrose, 42, 43, 62.
 — John, fourth Earl of Montrose, 43, 62.
 — Sir John, of Braco, 43, 63.
 — John Malise, 62.
 — John, of Meiklewood, 199.
 — John, town clerk of Stirling, 201.
 — Katherine, 170.
 — Katherine, of Glassingall, 144.
 — Mary, wife of Mr. Smythe of Methven, 45.
 — Maurice, 62.
 — Mungo, of Spittal, 22, 25, 42.
 — Messrs., Glasgow, 62.
 — Nigel, 62.
 — Patrick, 42.
 — Sir Patrick, of Kincardine, 41.
 — Patrick Ludovic, 62.
 — Lord Robert, 42.
 — Thomas, of Duchra, 14 *n.*
 — Thomas, Bridge of Allan, 119.
 — Walter, of Meiklewood, 15 *n.*
 — William, of Airth, 36 *n.*
 — William, second Lord, 42.
 — William, third Lord, 41, 42, 62.
 — William, second Earl of Montrose, 42, 62.
 — William, of Killearn, 42.
 — William, of Hilton, 154.
 — Sir William, of Braco, 12 *n.*, 13 *n.*, 43, 44, 63.
 Graham, Sir William, of Kincardine, 41.
 Grange, Lord, 94, 207, 272.
 Gray, Janet, 155.
 — John, of Loss, 154, 155.
 — Mary Bell, 155.
 — Robert, of Loss, 155.
 Greenkerse of Cornton, 229, 230.
 Grey, Sir Symon, Tillicoultry, 185.
 Gueldres, Duke of, 161.
 — Mary of, 161.
 Guild, James, of Myreton, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.
 — James, Carlichead, 181 *n.*
 — James, Myreton, 182.
 — John, 181 *n.*, 182.
 — Walter, 181 *n.*, 183.
 — William, 181 *n.*, 182.
 Haddington, John, fourth Earl of, 45.
 — Thomas, sixth Earl of, 45.
 — Thomas, second Earl of, 136.
 Haddwick, John of, 41.
 Haig, Janet, 174.
 Hall, Rev. W. E., Bridge of Allan, 259.
 Hallandschaw, *see* Alanschaw.
 Haldane, Agnes, 109.
 — Geo. Cockburn, 281.
 — Helen, wife of A. Duncan of Lundie, 48.
 — Helen, 48.
 — Isobel, 44.
 — James, Cornton, 214.
 — James, of Myreton, 178, 184.
 — James Alexander, 48, 52, 60.
 — Colonel James, 48.
 — James, of Gleneagles, 201.
 — Captain James, of Airthrey, 47, 48, 63, 281.
 — John, of Myreton, 32, 178, 184.
 — John, of Gleneagles, 47 *n.*
 — John, of Lenrick, 109.
 — Sir John, of Gleneagles, 44.
 — Joseph, of Bennagale, 178, 184.
 — Mungo, 48 *n.*, 281.
 — Patrick, of Gleneagles, 47.
 — Robert, of Airthrey, 25, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 63, 67, 80, 81, 88, 91, 281.
 — Robert, of Gleneagles, 281.
 — Captain Robert, of Plean and Airthrey, 47, 63, 110.
 — Robert, W.S., 60.
 — William, inspector of poor, 265.
 Hamilton, Claud H., of Dunmore, 150.
 — Duke of, 107, 164, 272.
 — Elspeth, wife of Wm. Sommervell of Spittal, 23.
 — Sir James, of Roseball, 164.
 — John, 127 *n.*
 — Lady, of Rosehall, 164.
 — Matthew, 127 *n.*
 — Sir Robert, 164.
 Hammond, Sir Andrew Snape, 34 *n.*
 Hannay, Thomas, 265.
 Harden, Lady, 103.

- Hardy, Professor, Dr., 51.
 Hare, Colonel James, of Blairlogie, 14*n.*,
 16*n.*, 120, 140, 141, 150, 151, 154, 155, 157.
 — Alice, 151.
 — Lucy, 151.
 — May, 151.
 — Major Steuart Wellwood, 151.
 Harrower, James, of Hallcross, 117.
 — Mary, wife of John Alexander, 117, 118.
 — William, of Hallcross, 117.
 Harvie, James, Glasgow, 225.
 — Robert, Cornton, 214.
 Hay, Alexander, of Drumelzier, 164.
 — Dame Anna, 164.
 — Elizabeth, 149.
 — Rev. James, Kilsyth, 269.
 Headridge, Messrs., 140.
 Hegin, Francis, 30.
 Henderson, Alexander, Powbank, 72.
 — Agnes, 72.
 — Ann, wife of Alex. Bryce, 241, 242, 245.
 — David, Westhaugh, 66*n.*
 — George, of Westerton, 66, 67, 70.
 — Grizel, 72.
 — James, of Westerton, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70,
 72, 76, 96, 109*n.*, 188, 268, 269.
 — James, Bridge of Allan, 264.
 — James, in Airthrey, 64, 72.
 — James, Middleton, 72.
 — James, of Boigs, 157.
 — James, of Cornton, 198.
 — Janet, wife of Edward Mayne, 72, 96.
 — Janet, wife of John Christie, 188.
 — John, of Blackdub, feuar of Airthrey,
 65, 70, 72, 246, 268, 269.
 — Major John Alexander, of Westerton,
 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76, 77, 98, 237, 262.
 — Dr. John, of Westerton, 67, 68, 70, 73,
 76, 98.
 — John, in Cornton, 93, 198.
 — John, Logie, 241.
 — John, Ashintrool, 242.
 — J. H., master of works, 259*n.*, 265.
 — Margaret, 191.
 — Patrick A. Wright, of Broom, 131.
 — Patrick, Ashintrool, 241, 242.
 — Robert, Blackdub, 72.
 — Robert, Cornton, 198, 224.
 — Robert, writer, 217.
 — Robert, Craigmill, 246.
 — Thomas, 18, 188.
 Henry, Prince, 136.
 Henryson, *see* Henderson.
 Hepburn, Alexander, of Gargunnoch, 78.
 — Margaret, 78.
 — Thomas, of Colquhollie, 34*n.*
 Herene, Katherine, 106.
 — Captain Patrick, 106.
 Herice, Sir John, of Airthrey, 41, 64.
 Hermitage at Airthrey, 49, 50.
 Herries, Sir Hugh, physician, 26*n.*
 Highlandman's well, 274.
 Hill, R. A., S.S.C., 259, 266.
 Hilltown, Easter and Wester, 81.
 Hill-Watt, Mrs., 229, 230.
 Hislop, John, 265.
 Holburne arms, 171*n.*
 — Sir Alexander, 172*n.*
 — Sir Francis, 172*n.*
 — James, of Menstrie, 41, 146, 167, 172,
 173, 178, 179.
 — Major-General James, of Menstrie, 167,
 168, 171, 172, 173.
 — Sir James, 172.
 — Lady, 32.
 — Mary Anne Barbara, 172,
 — Sir Thomas, 172.
 — Sir Thomas William, 172*n.*
 Holehead, lands of, 137.
 Holmes, Captain Robert, 47.
 Holyrood, 106.
 Home, Dr. Milne, 102.
 — *see* Hume.
 Hope, Charles, of Hopetoun, 45, 63, 109*n.*
 — John, of Hopetoun, 45, 63, 64, 65, 66,
 109*n.*
 — Sir Thomas, of Kerse, 28.
 — Sir William, 65.
 Hopetoun, Earl of, 45, 47, 109*n.*
 Hospital at Stirling, 11, 19.
 Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, 11*n.*,
 19, 20.
 Hume, Lord Alexander, 103, 152, 155, 156,
 157, 166.
 — Rev. Alex., minister of Logie, 89, 93.
 — George, of Lindores, 11*n.*
 — Dame Margaret, prioress, 178.
 — Patrick, of Polwarth, 11*n.*
 — Sir Patrick, of Polwarth, 11*n.*, 12*n.*,
 13*n.*, 15*n.*, 179.
 — Robert, 15*n.*
 Hungrykerse, lands of, 64, 230, 232.
 Hutton, John, in Spittal, 22*n.*
 Ice-markings, 276.
 Ichthyolites, 274.
 Inchmahome, Priory of, 136, 202.
 Inglis, James, of St. Leonard's, 28.
 India, missions to, 51, 52.
 Innernocty, barony of, 78.
 Innes, Frances, 149.
 — Rev. James, Yester, 52*n.*
 — Rev. Dr., 51, 52*n.*
 Inverallan, 66, 84, 103, 156, 161, 162, 194.
 Inverkeithing, 143, 148.
 Irvine, Colonel John, of Burleigh, 34*n.*
 — John, Stirling, 69.
 Isles, Donald, Lord of the, 73.
 — John, Lord of the, 169.
 Jack, William, 192*n.*
 Jacobite plot, 163, 270-272.
 Jaffray, Henry, 182.
 James I., 72, 216*n.*
 — II., 161.
 — III., 42, 185.

- James IV., 42, 78, 103, 144.
 — V., 21 *n.*, 42, 79, 92, 103, 104, 145 *n.*, 200.
 — VI., 26, 38, 44 *n.*, 92, 136, 145 *n.*, 171, 200, 203.
 — the Pretender, 270.
 Jameson, George, artist, 43.
 Jamieson, James, 257.
 — Janet, 257.
 — Robert, W. S., 181.
 — Robert, Glasgow, 257.
 Jarvie, Alex., Craigend, 246, 247.
 — William, 247.
 Jenkins, Robert, 259.
 Jerah, or Jarray, lands of, 15, 26, 28, 167, 168.
 Jervis, Captain, Earl of St. Vincent, 49.
 Jock's Croft, 55.
 John, Sir, of Airthrey, 41.
 — Sir, of Cornton, 41 *n.*
 Johnston, Agnes (Mrs. Leishman), 245.
 — Alexander, Stirling, 122.
 — Archibald, of Warriston, 171.
 — Annie, Blawlowan, 245.
 — Charles, 245.
 — Charles, Stewarthall, 242, 245.
 — Elizabeth, 245.
 — Sir Gilbert, 78.
 — James, of Broomhall, 175.
 — James, 245.
 — Jane, 245.
 — John, 245.
 — Mrs., of Rathillet, 257.
 — Mary, 245.
 — Robert, Stirling, 86.
 Johnstone, James, of Alva, 183, 184.
 — James Raymond, 183, 184.
 — Major James H. L., of Alva, 184.
 — John, of Alva, 177, 181, 182, 183, 184.
 — John A. J., of Alva, 183, 184.
 — Miss, of Alva, 15 *n.*, 16 *n.*, 184.
 — Rev. C. T., Bridge of Allan, 259.
 — William, Marquis of Annandale, 45.
 Jones, Margaret, wife of Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, 36.
 Junius, Letters of, 47.
 Justice, Christina, 106.
 Justice, Patrick, 86.
 Kaffir War, 74.
 Keir Charters, 161.
 Keirfield, 258, 260.
 Keirie, Charles, 31, 37, 127.
 — John, of Gogar, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 127.
 — Mary, wife of Charles Masterton, 32.
 — Mrs. of Parkmill, 32.
 — Robert, 32.
 Keith, Janet, 42.
 — William, third Earl Marishal, 42.
 Kelland, Professor, 264.
 Kellie, Earl of, 26, 27, 200.
 Kelly, J. Davidson, 259.
 Kemp, Alexander, of Cornton, 188, 231, 236.
 — Ann, of Cornton, 221, 231.
 Kemp, David, of Cornton, 226, 231.
 — Elizabeth, of Cornton, 221, 230 *n.*, 231.
 — James, Airthrey, 203.
 — James, of Cornton, 220, 226, 227, 231.
 — Jean, of Cornton, 221, 230 *n.*, 231.
 — Janet, wife of John Henderson, 65 *n.*
 — John, of Cornton, 65 *n.*, 188, 200, 201, 202, 203, 209, 220, 221, 229, 231, 234, 236.
 — John, of Haddington, 200, 201.
 — John, of Stirling, 220.
 — Sir John, reader at Lecropt, 202 *n.*
 — Marjory, wife of John Christie, 188, 189, 220, 221, 223.
 — Marjory, of Cornton, 221, 231.
 — Robert, Cornton, 220, 231.
 Kempt, *see* Kemp.
 Kenneth II., 134.
 Kessane, James, 237.
 — Janet, 144.
 Kidston, Alex. Ferrier, 254.
 — Alex., Stirling, 252.
 — A. G., 255.
 — Andrew, 248.
 — Ann, 253.
 — Anne, Porterlands, 251.
 — Adam, 254.
 — Arch. Glen, 253.
 — Caroline, 254.
 — Catherine, Craigton, 251.
 — Catherine, Westgrange, 251.
 — Catherine, 253.
 — Catherine Glen, 253, 254.
 — Ebenezer, 255, 257.
 — Edward, Porterlands, 251.
 — Elizabeth, Caceyhead, 251.
 — Elizabeth, Craigton, 251.
 — Elizabeth, 253.
 — Evelyn, 254.
 — Grisel, 252.
 — George Jardine, 254.
 — George, 257.
 — Hamilton Campbell, 254.
 — Isabella, 253, 254.
 — James, Corntoun, 248, 251.
 — James, Airthrey, 249, 250, 251, 252.
 — James, Craigton, 250.
 — James, Caceyhead, 251.
 — James Smith, 257.
 — Janet, or Campbell, of Middleton Kerse, 174, 176, 251.
 — Janet, 254, 257.
 — Janet, Menstrie, 251.
 — John, Cornton, 214, 248, 251.
 — John, Porterlands, 249, 251, 252.
 — John, Menstrie, 249, 251.
 — John, Stirling, 249.
 — John, Myreton, 250.
 — John, Spittal, 251.
 — John, Craigton, 251, 252.
 — John Pearson, 254.
 — John, Throsk, 255.
 — Margaret, wife of R. Dow, of Birkhill, 251.

- Kidston, Margaret, wife of John Burn, 251.
 — Margaret, Stirling, 252.
 — Marion, Ashintrool, 250.
 — Michael, 257.
 — Richard, Airthrey, 250.
 — Richard, New York, 253.
 — Richard, Anderston, 253, 255.
 — Richard, 254.
 — Robert, Cornton, 249, 250, 251.
 — Robert, Logie, 250.
 — Robert, Craigton, 251.
 — Robert, Stirling, 252, 253.
 — Robert, Anderston, 253.
 — Robert, Throsk, 255.
 — Thomas, 257.
 — William, Craigton, 241, 248, 251.
 — William, Airthrey, 251.
 — William, Stirling, 252.
 — William, Glasgow, 253.
 — William, Halifax, 253.
 — William, Anderston, 253, 255, 257.
 — William, of Ferniegair, 253.
 — Rev. William, Stow, 254, 255.
 — Rev. Dr. William, Glasgow, 254, 256.
- Kildean, 19, 263 *n.*
 Kildrummy, 78.
 Kilhill of Keirfield, 260.
 Kilmahog, 73.
 King's Powhouse, *see* Manor.
 Kinnear, Mrs. Ann, or Campbell, 211.
 Kinneir, Sir John M'Donald, 74.
 Kinross, 40.
 — James, 103.
 — Jean, 238, 539, 240.
 — John, of Kippenross, 103.
 — Malcolm, of Cornton, 193.
- Kippen, James, 157.
 Kippendavie, laird of, 270, 271, 272.
 Kirkcaldy, Margaret, 185.
 Kirkland, Wm., London, 240, 241.
 Knight Templars, 11 *n.*
 Knox, John, 263.
- Ladyneuk, 135.
 Laurence, Chapel of St., 41.
 Law, Rev. Robert, 265.
 Lawrie, Wm., 214.
 Leckie, Walter, of Discheris, 14 *n.*
 Lecropt, kirklands of, 135.
 — session of, 111.
- Legate, Mary, 116, 117.
 Lennox, Duke of, 136.
- Leslie, John, of Balquhairn, 26 *n.*
 — Rev. John, 133.
- Lessintrule, *see* Loss.
- Leuchat, Fife, 144, 146.
- Leven, Earl of, 165.
- Leyden, University of, 170.
- Lindsay, Lord, 78.
 — William de, of Byres, 77, 80.
- Linton, Alexander, of Pendreich, 14 *n.*, 80, 81, 91.
 — Eupham, 80, 86, 87, 88.
- Linton, Patrick, of Pendreich, 80, 81.
 — Robert, of Pendreich, 80, 81, 91.
- Lipnoch, lands of, 14, 84, 103, 139, 152, 161, 194, 200.
- Littlejohn, Alex., 192.
- Livelands, Easter, 86.
- Livingstone, David, 263.
 — John, of Dunipace, 86.
 — Margaret, 107.
 — William, of West Quarter, 107.
- Lochaber, Lord of, 170.
- Lochie, William, 119.
- Logan, A. C., of Cornton, 205, 206.
 — A. S., of Cornton, 209, 211, 234.
 — Catherine Stuart, 211 *n.*, 236.
 — Helen Stewart, 236.
 — Rev. James, St. Ninians, 211.
 — John, 211, 265.
- Logie kirk, 10 *n.*, 274.
 — lands of, 14, 56, 57, 84-88, 161, 203, 204.
 — locality of stipend of, 205.
 — manse, 259, 274.
 — Margaret de, Queen of James III., 185.
 — meadow of, 194.
 — school, 61.
 — stipend of, 10 *n.*
 — villa, 61.
 — village of, suppressed, 54.
- Lokart, Margaret, 195.
- London Missionary Society, 51.
- Longkerse of Blairlogie, 116-123.
- Lorn, Lord of, 169, 216 *n.*
- Loss, lands of, 139, 152-155, 161, 194.
- Lossburn reservoir, 276.
- Lucas, William, Airthrey, 246.
- Lundy, Sir Robert, of Ballygerry, 152.
- Lupnoch, *see* Lipnoch.
- Lyell, Melvill Fleming, 125.
 — Mr., teacher, 125.
- Lyons, Captain, H. M. S. *Blonde*, 74.
- Maiben, Mrs., 129.
- Maitland, Janet, 22.
 — William, of Lethington, 22.
- Malcolm IV., 169.
- Manor, or Maner, lands of, 15, 101-115, 203.
 — barony of, 124.
 — ford, 101.
 — Steps, 124, 125.
- Manse of Logie, 19 *n.*, 259, 274.
- Mansefield, Earl of, 29, 186.
- Maori War, 75.
- Mar, Annabella, Countess of, 145 *n.*
- Mar, Earl of, 12, 13, 14, 17, 28, 29, 93, 114, 126, 136, 145 *n.*, 167, 168, 206, 271.
 — John, 2nd Earl of, 26 *n.*
 — John, 6th Earl of, 38.
 — John, 7th Earl of, 136.
 — MSS., 271, 272.
- Marden, Robert, 129.
- Margaret, Queen of James IV., 78.
 — Princess, daughter of Robert II., 170.
- Markham, William, Archbishop of York, 186.

- Marr, John, of Haugh, 133.
 Marshall, Allan, 266.
 — Robert, Glasgow, 122, 123.
 Martin, Isabel, 250.
 Mary Queen of Scots, 21 *n.*, 140, 200, 202.
 — of Lorraine, 200.
 Masterton, Agnes, 31.
 — Charles, of Parkmill, 30, 32.
 — Charles, of Parkmill and Gogar, 32, 37.
 — Charles, of Auchlandskies, 34, 35 *n.*
 — Christian, 30, 31.
 — David, 31.
 — Francis, of Parkmill, 30.
 — Francis, of Parkmill and Gogar, 33,
 35 *n.*, 37, 45, 215, 216, 217.
 — Harie, 31.
 — James, 30, 31, 34.
 — James, of Gogar, 34, 35 *n.*, 37, 45.
 — Colonel James, of Cornton, 215, 216, 217.
 — Janet, 30.
 — Jean, 31.
 — Jonet, 31.
 — Katherine, 30, 33, 34, 35.
 — Margaret Seymour, 34, 36.
 — Marie, 30.
 — Mary, 34, 35 *n.*
 — Robert, 31.
 Maxwell, Sir George, 271.
 — James, of Innerwich, 200.
 — John, 192.
 — Sir John Stirling, of Pollok, 165, 166.
 — Sir William Stirling, of Keir, 165, 166,
 205.
 — Sir George, 271.
 — Eliz., Lady Urchill, 24.
 May, Mary, wife of Jas. Henderson, 66.
 Mayne, Edward, of Powis, 72, 88, 94, 95, 96,
 100, 130.
 — Edward, Lisbon, 96.
 — Helen Elphinstone, 96.
 — James, of Powis, 56, 88, 96, 100, 246.
 — Major James, of Powis, 96, 100.
 — John, Cambus, 32, 88, 95.
 — Richard, 95 *n.*
 — William, of Logie, 88.
 — William, in Cambus, 95, 96, 97.
 Meadowland, 15.
 Meikle, George, 91 *n.*
 — Isabel, 91 *n.*
 — James, 242.
 Meiklejohn, James, of Middleton Kerse, 174,
 176.
 — James, of Craigmill, 246.
 Meldrum, George, of Gogar, 28, 31, 37.
 — Sir David, of Sygie, 28.
 — Major George, 28.
 — Jonet, wife of John Saunders, 28, 37.
 — Robert, of Gogar, 28, 37, 109 *n.*, 114.
 — William, 28.
 Menstrie, church of, 172.
 — House of, 43, 171.
 — lands of, 16, 169-173.
 — Mains of, 170.
 Mentcith, Alexander, of Manor, 106, 107,
 111.
 — Alexander, of Mungwell, 153, 155.
 — Alexander, of Ashintrule, 166.
 — Helen, 153.
 — James, of Randifurde, 146.
 — James, of Carsiebank, 153, 154, 155, 166.
 — Mariota, 84.
 Merchants' marks, 142.
 Middleton Kerse, 174, 175.
 — of Airthrey, 12 *n.*, 64, 81.
 Miguel, Don, 74.
 Millar, James, Stirling, 122.
 Miller, Hugh, 263.
 — Finlay, Cambusbarron, 230.
 — Rev. James, Bridge of Allan, 259, 266.
 — Janet, wife of Alex. Wingate, 224, 280.
 Milne, John D., 133.
 Methven, battle of, 169.
 — Lord, 194.
 — Provost of, 171.
 Miredene, 78.
 Mitchell, Andrew, Alloa, 122.
 — Colonel C. C., 76.
 — David, Jamaica, 226.
 — Eveline Maria, 76.
 — Janet, 227.
 — John, of Cornton, 226, 227.
 — John, Doune, 227.
 — William, Alloa, 121.
 — — junior, 122.
 — — Jamaica, 227.
 Moir, Robert, 119.
 Moncrieff, Alexander, 128, 129, 130, 131.
 — Moncrieff, Hugh, Perth, 26 *n.*
 — William, 128, 130, 131.
 Monteith, Alexander, Cockplay, 159, 160.
 — James, writer, 160.
 — John, Harperstone, 159, 160.
 — John, of Cauldhame, 237.
 — Dr. John, of Cauldhame, 160.
 — Robert, Biggs, 160.
 Montgomery, Christian, 89, 91.
 — Nicholas, 89, 91.
 Montrose, Duke of, 43.
 — Earl of, 41, 42, 43, 62.
 — James, 5th Earl of, 43.
 — John, 3rd Earl of, 42.
 — John, 4th Earl of, 43.
 — Marquess of, 43, 169.
 — William, Earl of, 23.
 — William, 2nd Earl of, 42.
 Moray, Earl of, 147, 281.
 — Sir Maurice, of Drumsurgard, 41.
 Morison, Sir George, 28.
 Morries, J. M., of Gogar, 12 *n.*, 17 *n.*, 29, 36,
 37, 125, 131, 158.
 — John Davie, M.D., 36.
 Morris, D. E., town clerk, Stirling, 273.
 Morrison, Alex., 266.
 — Daniel, Mill of Keir, 164, 272.
 — Ebenezer, solicitor, 259 *n.*
 — James, Alloa, 246.

Morrison, James, banker, 218.
 Mowat, John, of Cornton, 193, 194.
 Mowbray, Lady Anne, 28.
 — Sir Robert, of Gogar, 28, 37.
 Muir, Rev. Francis, Leith, 211.
 — Rev. James, 264.
 Muirhead, Andrew, 243.
 Muirtown, lands of, 135.
 Mullions, lands of, 137, 138.
 Munnoch, Alexander, 225.
 Munro, Alex., Westhaugh, 219.
 — Helen, 236.
 — Mariota, 198.
 Murdoch, Anne Amelia, 34, 35 *n.*
 — Archibald, of Gartincaber, 281.
 — Helen, 222, 236.
 — James, Madeira, 35 *n.*
 — James, 222.
 — James, New York, 225.
 — Janet, 222.
 — Rev. John, of Cornton, 205.
 — Rev. John, of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, 222, 223, 234.
 — Margaret, 222.
 — Patrick, of Cornton, 222, 223, 229, 233, 234.
 — Dr. P. A., 205, 206, 223.
 — William, 263.
 — William, Redhall, 224, 225.
 Mure, James, of Newton, 23 *n.*
 Murray, Anne, 109, 150.
 — James, advocate, 25.
 — James, of Touchadam, 109 *n.*
 — James, of Strowan, 44 *n.*
 — James, writer, 223.
 — Janet, 45.
 — John, 24.
 — John, of Hangingshaw, 89.
 — John, of Touchadam, 45, 109 *n.*
 — John, of Polmaise, 109.
 — Sir John, 50 *n.*
 — John, of Murrayswoodhead, 221.
 — John, Edinburgh, 223.
 — Meg and James VI., 44 *n.*
 — Margaret, 221.
 — Sir Patrick Hepburn, of Blackcastle, 164
 — Sir Robert, of Abercainrey, 45.
 — Captain Robert, 271.
 — Rev. Robert, of Woodend, 171, 173.
 — William, of Polmaise, 150.
 — William, of Touchadam, 86, 129.
 Muschet, David, of Callechatch, 14 *n.*
 — Gilbert, 270 *n.*
 — James, of Waird of Tolgarth, 196.
 — Rev. John, Stirling, 52 *n.*
 — Margaret, 196, 197.
 — Robert, jr., of Callechatch, 14 *n.*
 Musgrove, Sir Philip, 96.
 Myreton, lands of, 16, 177-184.
 Macalister of Loup, 170.
 M^cArthur, Elizabeth, 90 *n.*
 — Jean, 268, 269, 270.

M^cCall, J. W., 259 *n.*
 M^cDonald, Misses, 259.
 — Robert, 259 *n.*, 266.
 Macfarlane, John, of Coneyhill, 65, 70, 71, 262.
 — Museum, 262.
 M^cGeorge, Jean, 128.
 M^cGill, Sir James, of Cranston Riddell, 28.
 M^cGregor, Donald, 266.
 M^cInnes, Janet, 124.
 M^cIntyre, John, 259 *n.*
 M^cKay, John G., 266.
 M^cKenzie, Andrew John, of Middleton Kerse, 174, 176.
 — Janet, 91 *n.*
 M^cKillop, Alex., of Westhaugh, 219.
 — Frances, 219.
 — Helen, 219.
 — John, of Westhaugh, 209, 219.
 — William, of Westhaugh, 127, 129, 219, 243.
 M^cKissoun, James, 145 *n.*
 M^cLagan, Miss C., 139.
 M^cLaren, Catherine, 158.
 — Donald, 158.
 — Duncan, 158.
 — John, Bridge of Turk, 271.
 — Margaret, 158.
 — Mary, 157, 158.
 — Peter, 259 *n.*
 — William, 265.
 M^cLay, Arch., 265.
 M^cLean, Arch., 266.
 M^cMillan, Mrs. Mary, 157, 158.
 M^cNab, Alexander, of Technuiry and Middleton Kerse, 174, 175, 176.
 — Alexander, of Loaningbank, 175.
 — Alexander, of Middleton Kerse, 174, 175, 176.
 — family tree, 175.
 — Isabella, of Blackruthven, 175.
 — James, of Golland, 175, 176.
 — John, of Swinton, 175.
 — John, of Blackruthven, 175.
 — T., joiner, 140.
 — William, of Keithock, 175.
 M^cNaughton, Laird of, 258, 270.
 M^cPherson, Malcolm, 158.
 M^cRobie, Daniel, 192.
 — John, Carrongrove, 211.
 M^cVail, Dr. J. C., 259 *n.*
 Nairn, Sir David, 271.
 — George, of Brackenhouse, 24, 223.
 — James, of Brackenhouse, 223,
 Nakitland, 134.
 Nelson, John, 195.
 — Lord, 75.
 Newton, house of, 96.
 Newtonleys, lands of, 201.
 Nimmo, Harriet, 99.
 — J., Bombay, 99.
 Nisbet, Sir John, of Dirleton, 199.

- Nisbet, Lady Joan (Lady Harden), 199.
 Noble, Eliza, 227.
 — James, of Cornton, 227, 236.
 Northberwick Priory, 10, 178, 208.
 — Nuns of, 19, 40, 103, 193.
 Norville, Captain, 95.
 Nova Scotia, 171.
- Oggerstone, 20.
 Ogilvy, Archibald, of Cornton, 223 *n.*
 — Harrie, Cornton, 223.
 — James, Cornton, 223.
 — Margaret, 223 *n.*
 — Sir Walter, of Drumlugus, 201.
 — William, Cornton, 223.
- Oglander, Elizabeth, wife of Captain Robert Haldane, 47.
 — Sir John, of Nunwells, 47.
 Old Red Sandstone, 273, 274.
 Orange River Copper, 75.
 Ochil, Laird of, 11, 12, 23, 24, 26.
 Oswald, George, of Scotstoun, 49.
 — Katherine Cochrane, 49, 67.
 Otterston, 20.
 Owen, Professor, 102.
- Panmure, James, Earl of, 127 *n.*
 Parochial Registers, 292, 293.
 Paterson, David, of Bannockburn, 224.
 — Sir Hugh, of Bannockburn, 32, 164, 272.
 — Sir Hugh, of Bannockburn, W.S., 32.
 — James, Manorneuck, 121.
 — James, Westgrange, 126, 129.
 — James, of Cornton, 223, 224, 236.
 — John, Westerton, of Cowie, 122.
- Pathfoot, 55, 81, 233-244.
 Paul, Lilius, 118.
 — John, Glasgow, 118 *n.*
 Pear Tree at Blairlogie, 280.
 Pearson, James, of Kippenross, 221, 230 *n.*, 236.
 — John, of Kippenross, 281.
 Peddie, Andrew, 214.
 Pendreich, lands of, 14, 56, 57, 77-80, 194.
 Philp, John, of Middleton Kerse, 174, 176.
 — Robert, provost of Bridge of Allan, 259.
 — Robert, 265.
 — William, Alloa, 243.
- Pinkie, battle of, 42, 202.
 Plan of Estates of Airthrey, 81.
 Plean, 78.
 Polwarth, laird of, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 206.
 Porphyrite of Ochils, 274.
 Pow, the, 92, 101.
 Powis, or Powhouse, lands of, 17, 84, 92-100, 161, 203.
- Prebendar of Logie, 11.
 Presbytery of Stirling, 27.
 Prymer, Marjorie, 198.
 Pullar, Fred. Pattison, 50 *n.*
 — Laurence, 50 *n.*
 — W. B., 259 *n.*
- Pye, Margaret, wife of Col. James Haldane, 48
- Queen's sheep, 161.
- Raeburn, Sir Henry, 207.
 Raised Beaches, 277.
 Ramsay, James, of Ochertyre, 109.
 — John, of Ochertyre, 96, 109, 146, 163, 271, 272.
 — Sir John, 26 *n.*
 — Captain Ralph, 109.
 — William Ramsay, of Barnton, 226, 236.
- Rebellions, the, 164.
 Register House, General, 9.
 Reid, Andrew, Dunfermline, 264.
 — of Barra, 105.
 — David of Ackinhead, 105.
 — Rev. John, Bridge of Allan, 259.
 — Margaret, 105, 161.
- Report on the parish, 9-18.
 Richardson, George, Edinburgh, 214.
 Rind, George, 239.
 — Robert, writer, 239.
- Ritchie, Elizabeth, 160.
 Rob, Finlay, Blairlogie, 116.
 — Joseph, Airthrey, 246.
 — Janet, Cornton, 198.
 — John, Coneyhill, 64, 244.
 — John, Blairlogie, 121.
 — John, Roughburn, 243.
 — Margaret, 244.
 — William, Airthrey, 244, 246.
- Robb, Charles, of Cauldhame, 159.
 — John, of Cauldhame, 159.
 — Rev. John, 133.
- Robert I., 41, 177.
 — II., 170.
- Robertson, Andrew, 266.
 — David, of Sheriffmuirlands, 192.
 — David, of Cornton, 217.
 — Elizabeth, 192.
 — George, of Craigarnhall, 179.
 — George, of Cornton, 205, 225.
 — Helen, 192.
 — Henry, 265.
 — Henry W., 266.
 — James, Treasurer of Stirling, 209.
 — James, of Westgrange, 127, 130, 131, 132.
 — James, of Myreton, 179, 184.
 — James, of Cornton, 193, 205, 206, 207, 211, 215, 218, 225, 236.
 — James, Broom, 217.
 — John, Mill of Airthrey, 68.
 — John, Westgrange, 131, 132.
 — John, of Westhaugh, 215.
 — John, of Cornton, 217, 224, 237.
 — John, Mill of Ogilvy, 236.
 — Margaret, 179.
 — Peter, of Cornton, 205, 225.
 — Robert, of Spittal, 20, 25.
 — Robert, of Cornton, 197, 199, 214.
 — Robert, 265.
 — Thomas, of Cornton, 193, 198.
 — Rev. William, Logie, 10 *n.*, 59, 265.

- Robertson, William, of Westgrange and West-
haugh, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 209, 213,
214, 218, 219.
— William, Dunblane, 179, 184.
Robison, *see* Robertson.
Rochhead, J. T., Glasgow, 263.
Rogers, Rev. Dr. Charles, 189, 260, 263.
Rollo, John, Commissary, 209.
— Robert, Sheriff-Clerk, 243.
Rollock, Christine, 199.
— Mr. John, Lord of Session, 106.
Roman causeway, 101, 124.
— coins, 262.
Romance of the Great North Road, A, 267-
272.
Ronald, James, *Landmarks of Old Stirling*,
17 *n.*, 263 *n.*
— Peter, 266.
Rosebery, Earl of, 33 *n.*
Ross, Alice, 142 *n.*
— Rev. G. A. Johnston, Cambridge, 264.
— Rev. William, Bridge of Allan, 266.
Roughburn, 12 *n.*, 19, 81.
— tenants of, 44.
Row, Archibald, of Loss, 154, 155, 162, 166.
— Charles, of Inverallan, 32, 162, 166.
— Hugh, of Inverallan, 162, 163, 166.
— James, of Inverallan, 162, 166.
— William, of Loss, 154, 155, 162, 163, 166.
Rowan, Sir William, 75.
Roy, Rob, 73.
Runceman, Alexander, Master of Cowane's
Hospital, 53.
Russell, Alexander, writer, 243.
— Christopher, Stirling, 210.
— Mary, 221.
— William, of Arns, 221.
Rutherford, Catherine, 50 *n.*
— Elizabeth, 199.
Ruthven, Lady Margaret, 43.
Rynd, James, 178.
- Saddler, William, 266.
Saline, Little, 135.
Sanderson, Patrick, 190.
Sandilands, Sir James, 19 *n.*
Sauchie, estate of, 184, 185.
Sauchieburn, battle of, 42.
Saunders, John, of Gogar, 28, 37.
Sconce, Robert, land surveyor, 121.
Schaw, Alex., of Tillicoultry, 186.
— Alex., of Sauchie, 180.
— Sir Alex., of Sauchie, 180, 186.
— Charles, of Sauchie (Lord Cathcart),
180, 184.
— Eupham, 178.
— George, of Ridheugh, 184.
— George, of Knockhill, 194.
— George, 89.
— Rev. George, Logie, libel against, 94.
— Rev. Henry, Logie, 18, 252.
— James, of Loss, 155, 156, 157, 166.
— James, of Balquharn, 184.
- Schaw, James, of Sauchie, 202.
— James, of Arngomery, 186.
— Sir James, of Greenock, 184, 185, 186.
— Sir James, of Sauchie, 89, 180.
— John, of Knockhill, 89, 180.
— Sir John, of Greenock, 179, 180, 184.
— William, of Sauchie, 177.
— Sir William, 86.
School, Bridge of Allan, 11 *n.*
— Causewayhead, 11 *n.*, 138.
— Board of Logie, 138.
— Parochial, 11 *n.*
Scott, Catherine, 146, 149.
— General, of Eastgrange, 38.
— Henrietta, of Eastgrange, 38.
— John, 265.
— Sir John, of Scotstarvit, 146.
— Peter, 266.
— Robert, of Cornton, 205 *n.*, 226.
— Sir Walter, 263.
Scrimgeour, Alex., of Tealing, 67.
— John, of Tealing, 216.
Seats, dispute about kirk, 92, 93.
Sellare, Walter, 78.
Sempill, John, of Corruth, 161.
— Margaret, 161.
Senators of the College of Justice, 28, 35 *n.*
Seton, John, of Gargunnoch, 143.
— Margaret de, 77.
— Sir Walter, 45.
Sevastopol, 74.
Seytoun, Rev. James, Logie, 18 *n.*
Shand, George, 192.
Sharp, Sir William, of Stonyhill, 28, 37.
Shawpark, 29.
Shearer, Archibald, 157, 158.
— John, Provost of Stirling, 27.
Sheep, value of, 152.
Shepherd, Sir Samuel, Chief Baron, 227.
Sheriffmuir, 40.
Sheriffmuirlands, 187-192.
Shore, Francis, 265.
Simpson, Jean, 196.
— Duncan, 84.
— William, 84.
Sinclair, Alexander, of Cornton, 201, 202.
— Elizabeth, Queen's servant, 193, 201.
— Dame Helen (Lady Bannockburn), 94.
— John, of Gosfurde, 202.
— Jonet, Queen's nurse, 200, 201, 202, 203.
— Oliver, 200, 201
— Thomas, of Haddington, 201, 202.
— Sir William, of Roslin, 201.
Skeok, lands of, 41.
Small, Councillor, 140, 141.
Smith, Adam, 263.
— Alexander, of Glassingall, 98.
— Janet, 256.
— Andrew, 123.
— Robert, Falkirk, 257.
Smythe, Hon. David, of Methven, 35 *n.*
— Mr., of Methven, 45, 49.
Somervell, Elizabeth, 105 *n.*

Somervell, Hugh, of Spittal, 22, 23, 25.
 — Hugh of Plean, 22.
 — James, of Spittal, 22, 23, 25.
 — James, in Carswell, 23 n.
 — James, Edinburgh, 86.
 — John, in Carswell, 23 n.
 — Lord, 22.
 — Margaret, 23.
 — Mr., advocate, 210.
 — Peter, 264.
 — Robert, of Cauldlaw, 23 n.
 — William, of Spittal, 22, 23, 25.
 Sorbie, Mariota, 203.
 Spiers, Dr., 257.
 Spittal, Alexander, of Blairlogie, 16 n., 139, 144, 145, 146, 149, 151, 156.
 — Adam of, 142.
 — Adam, of Blairlogie, 145, 149, 151.
 — Archibald, Cessintully, 143, 144, 149.
 — Donald, 143.
 — Edward, notary, 143.
 — Elizabeth, 118, 149, 150 n., 151, 156, 157.
 — family of, 142-152.
 — Finlay, of Wester Spittalton, 144.
 — Hector, 143.
 — Mr. Henry, of Blairlogie, 144, 145, 149, 151.
 — James, of Blairlogie and Leuchat, 79 n., 116, 118, 139, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, 151, 153, 157, 158.
 — James, Blairlogie, 143, 144, 145.
 — James, of Blairlogie, 148, 149, 150, 151.
 — John, of Leuchat, 143, 144, 146.
 — Mr. John, canonist, Aberdeen, 144.
 — John, brother, of Leuchat, 146 n., 149.
 — Jonet, 149.
 — Margaret, 146.
 — Patrick, 143, 149, 151.
 — Robert, of Coldoch, 143, 144.
 — Robert, of Blairlogie, 149.
 — Symon of, 143.
 — Thomas, of Wester Spittalton, 144.
 — Walter of, 142.
 — William, of Leuchat, 143, 146 n.
 — lands of, 11 n., 12, 19-25, 53, 65.
 — kirk of, 12.
 — Kerse, 11 n., 12 n.
 Spittalton, 83.
 Stainton, Henry, London, 236.
 Stalker, John, Manor, 157.
 — William, 247.
 St. Clair, Dame Katherine, 134.
 Stark, Alex., of Banton, 268, 269, 270.
 — Helen, 96.
 — Rev. John, Lecropt, 96 n.
Statistical Account, 10 n., 16 n.
 Steel, William, 266.
 Stein, Robert, Kilbagie, 131.
 Steps, 124, 125.
 Stevenson, Agnes, 24, 223.
 — Anna, 25, 223.
 — Christine, 195.
 — Catherine, 25, 223.

Stevenson, Elizabeth, 25, 223.
 — James, of Spittal, 24, 25, 223.
 — James, of Cornton, 199.
 — Janet, 24, 223.
 — John, Stirling, 213.
 — Margaret, 24, 222.
 — Mary, 25, 222.
 — Robert, of Cornton, 199.
 Stewart, Alex., advocate, 233.
 — Alex., 265.
 — Catherine, 211.
 — David Hoome-, of Argatie, 281.
 — Sir George, 34 n.
 — George Drummond, 34 n.
 — Isabel, 251.
 — Sir James, of Doune, 200.
 — James, Bridge of Allan, 245, 267, 268.
 — Sir James, advocate, 272.
 — John, advocate, 164.
 — Sir John, of Castlemilk, 165.
 — John, Bridge of Allan, 209.
 — John, of Cornton, 211, 224.
 — Lady Margaret, 21 n.
 — Lady Mary, 136.
 — Robert, of Ardvorlich, 233.
 Stirling, Alexander, of Powis, 17 n., 93, 100.
 — Archibald, of Keir, 15 n., 159, 164, 166, 224, 237, 281.
 — Sir Archibald, of Keir, 161.
 — Captain Archibald, of Keir, 161, 165, 166, 205.
 — Bridge, battle of, 262, 263.
 — Catherine, wife of Jas. Graham of Braco, 45.
 — Charlotte, 94.
 — Charles, of Keirfield, 91 n., 192.
 — Charles, of Kenmure, 165, 225.
 — Christian, wife of Captain John Stirling, 45.
 — Dr., heirs of, 234, 236.
 — George, of Herbertshire, 32, 94, 100.
 — George, surgeon, Perth, 94.
 — Grammar School, 170.
 — Hugh, 164, 165.
 — Henry, 45.
 — Sir Henry, of Ardoch, 44, 63.
 — Hospital of, 19, 146.
 — Isobel, wife of Patrick Linton, 45, 80.
 — James, 45.
 — James, of Auchyle, 93, 94, 100.
 — James, Mill of Keir, 93.
 — James, of Keir, 163, 164, 165, 166, 270.
 — James, of Craigharnet, 164.
 — Jean, 94.
 — John, of Kippendavie, 34, 36, 37, 38.
 — John, of Gogar, 36, 37.
 — John Morries Morries, *see* Morries.
 — John, of Herbertshire, 94, 100.
 — John, of Auchyle, 94.
 — John, of Keir, 110 n., 164, 166.
 — Sir John, of Keir, 103.
 — John, of Craigharnet, 161.
 — Katherine, 33.

Stirling, kirk of, 12 *n.*
 — lordship of, 81.
 — Mary Wedderburn, 36, 37.
 — Mary, of Powis, 93, 94, 100.
 — Map of, 283.
 — Mills, dispute about, 27.
 — old bridge of, 193, 263.
 — Patrick, of Gogar, 36, 37.
 — Patrick, of Kippendavie, 281.
 — teinds of lordship of, 41.
 — William, Earl of, 12 *n.*, 15 *n.*, 16 *n.*, 167, 168.
 — Sir William, of Ardoch, 32, 33, 44, 45, 68, 80, 281.
 — William, of Keir, 165, 166.
 — & Dunfermline Railway Co., 113, 114.
 Stonehill, 109 *n.*
 Stormont, Viscount, 186.
 Straithie, John, 41.
 — Mr., surgeon, Alloa, 91 *n.*
 Strathearn, earldom of, 41.
 — Malise, Earl of, 41.
 Strickland, Miss, *Life of Mary Stuart*, 200.
 Stuart, *see* Stewart.
 Sutor, Dr. W. W., 86.

Tait, Archbishop, 59.
 — John, Sheriff of Perthshire, 59.
 Tannahill, Robert, 263.
 Taylor, Gilbert, 41.
 — Institute, Crieff, 205, 228, 229, 233.
 — R. D., 280 *n.*
 — William, Crieff, 232, 236.
 Teinds of Logie, 9-18.
 Telford, John, 157.
 Templars, Knight, 19, 20, 25.
 Tertiary Volcanic Rocks, 275.
 Thomson, Alexander, Kinneff, 132, 133.
 — Catherine, 228.
 — John, Edinburgh, 126.
 — John, of Cornton, 195, 228, 229.
 — Robert, 195.
 Tichfield, Marquis of, 38.
 Torpichen, Hospital of, 19, 20.
 Tosoch, David, of Westgrange, 126, 131.
 — Elizabeth, of Westgrange, 128, 129, 131.
 Touch, laird of, 270, 271, 272.
 Tovey, Helen, wife of John Wright, 130.
 Toward, *see* Tower.
 Tower, Janet, 137.
 — Jean, 137.
 — John, of Cornton, 221, 222, 229, 230 *n.*, 231.
 — John, of Causewayhead, 244.
 — Malcolm, 137.
 — Walter, church officer, 267.
 Trinity Church, Bridge of Allan, 264.
 Tullibardine, John, Earl of, 44.
 Tullibody, barony of, 28.
 — family of, 56.
 — laird of, 32.
 Tullygarth, 124.
 Turk, bridge of, 271.

Turnbull, Hugh S., 266.
 — Janet, 221.
 — Robert, 259 *n.*, 266.

Union, the, 148, 270.
 Urquhill, *see* Orchil.
 Uxbridge, treaty of, 107.

Valuation of barony of Alloa, 38, 39.
 — of kirk of Logie, 161.
 — of parish, 206.
 — report, 12 *n.*, 161.
 — rolls, 235, 236, 237.

Vespasian, 103.
 Veteran pear tree, 280.
 Vincent, Earl St., 49.
 Virtue, George, 244.

Walker, Alex., 244.
 — Rev. Hugh, Lecropt, 269.
 — James, Falkirk, 257.

Walkersland, 66.

Wallace, Helen, 196.
 — Margaret, 214, 215.
 — Monument, 262, 263, 275.
 — Sir William, 262, 263.
 — Pass, 262.

Wardrop, Andrew, 35 *n.*

Warrack Glen, 141.

Watson, D. McNeil, 259 *n.*, 265.

— Duncan, Stirling, 214.
 — James, of Cornton, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 218.
 — Jean, 214.
 — Margaret, 214.

Watt, James, 263.

Wedderburn, Sir Alexander, of Blackness, 36 *n.*

— John, of Spring-garden, Jamaica, 36 *n.*
 — Sir John, of Blackness, 150 *n.*

Weims, James, of Logie, 84.

Westgrange, lands of, 17, 126-133, 134.

— Haugh of, 131, 132, 133.

Westhaugh, lands of, 218-219.

Westertown of Airthrey, 12 *n.*, 19 *n.*, 64-83, 261.

Whale, skeleton of, 102, 278.

Wharry Burn, 77, 189, 259, 279.

Whyte, Robert, solicitor, 259, 266.

Wiesbaden, 260.

Williamson, John, town clerk of Stirling, 86.
 — Margaret, 86.

Willieson, Duncan, writer, 210.

— Hugh, of Cornton, 209 *n.*, 210.

— James, of Cornton, 209, 210.

— James, Craigforth, 210.

— James, of Dorrater, 210.

— Janet, 210.

— John, 209 *n.*, 210.

— John, of Dorrater, 210.

— Rev. John, Dundee, 210.

— Margaret, 210.

— Rebecca, 210.

- Willieson, Robert, 210.
 — Thomas, Antigua, 210.
- Wilson, Professor Erasmus, 75.
 — Andrew, 260.
 — David, Menstrie, 252.
 — Janet, 244.
 — John, Craigmill, 246.
 — Thomas, Cornton, 195.
 — William, factor, 129, 242.
- Winchelhaugh, lands of, 86.
- Wingate, Alexander, of Cornton, 25, 64, 209, 223, 224, 225, 230.
 — Andrew, 214.
 — Charles, of Hungrykerse, 205, 206, 232.
 — James, Stirling, 224.
 — James, of Hungrykerse, 230, 236.
 — Jean, 224, 230.
 — Robert, 230, 264.
- Wolf's Hole Quarry, 273, 274, 277.
- Wright, Alexander, of Loss, 154, 155.
 — Alexander, of Broom, 127, 128, 129, 130.
 — arms, 263.
 — Catherine, 32 *n.*, 33.
 — Colin, of Steps, 124, 125.
 — David, of Steps, 124, 125.
 — David Keir, of Manor Steps, 124, 125.
 — Edward, of Kersie, M.D., 33.
- Wright, Elizabeth, 124, 229.
 — James, of Kersie, 33.
 — James, of Loss, 103, 154, 155, 159.
 — James, 265.
 — Rev. James, of Loss (minister of Logie), 154, 155.
 — Jessie, 124.
 — John, of Steps, 124, 125.
 — Dr. John, of Steps, 125.
 — John, of Torbrex, 128.
 — John, of Broom, 129, 130.
 — John, notary, 246.
 — Rev. Robert, Clackmannan, 32 *n.*, 33.
 — William, of Broom, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131.
 — William, Stirling, 182, 213.
- Wylie, Anna, 86.
 — Alex., 265.
- Wynd, St. Mary's, Stirling, 140.
- York, Duke of, 45.
- Young, Andrew, of Cornton, 198.
 — Mr. George, archdeacon of St. Andrews, 26 *n.*
 — Thomas, of Cornton, 198, 199, 214.
- Younger, Thomas, of Cornton, 198.
- Yuille, Thomas, London, 35 *n.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

1. **Rambles in the Far North.** Second Edition (Illustrated). Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price 3s. Paper Covers, 2s.
2. **My College Days: The Autobiography of an Old Student.** Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price 5s.
3. **Quiet Folk.** Crown 8vo, Cloth. Illustrated by JOHN LOCHHEAD, Esq. Price 2s. 6d. Cheap Edition, Paper Covers, 1s.
4. **Our Trip North.** With Full-Page Illustrations by J. DENOVAN ADAM, R.S.A., and T. AUSTEN BROWN, A.R.S.A., R.I. Crown 8vo, Cloth Extra. Second Edition. Price 3s. 6d.
5. **My Village.** Crown 8vo, Cloth. Price 2s. 6d.
6. **The Viking's Bride, and Other Poems.** Fcap. 8vo, Cloth. Price 3s.
7. **A Village Poet.** Crown 8vo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price 3s. 6d. nett.
8. **A Student of Nature.** Memorials of the Late Rev. DONALD FERGUSON, M.A., Minister of the Parish of Inverkeithing, Fifeshire. Crown 8vo, Cloth. Illustrated. Price 4s. nett.
9. **Records of the Clan and Name of Fergusson, Ferguson, and Fergus.** Edited by Sheriff JAMES FERGUSON of Kinmundy, and Rev. R. MENZIES FERGUSON. Demy 8vo, Cloth. Illustrated. With Supplement. Price 42s. nett.
10. **Alexander Hume: An Early Poet-Pastor of Logie, and His Intimates.** ALEXANDER HUME, 1560-1609; Sir WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Earl of Stirling, 1567-1640; JOHN SHEARER, Provost of Stirling, circa 1565-1647. Crown 8vo, Cloth. 316 Pages. With 8 Illustrations. Price 5s. nett.
11. **The Practice of Sanctification.** By ALEXANDER HUME, B.A. With Introduction and Notes. Fcap. 8vo, Cloth. Price 1s. 6d. nett.
12. **On Tramp Through Lakeland.** Price 6d. nett.
13. **Through Holland and Belgium on Wheels.** Price 6d. nett.
14. **Logie: A Parish History.** Crown 4to. 42 Illustrations and 2 Maps. Two Volumes. Price 15s. nett. each Volume.

256105

