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THE PARISH OF STRATHBLANE.

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THE PARISH OF
STRATHBLANE

AND ITS INHABITANTS FROM EARLY TIMES:

A Chapter of Lennox History.

BY
JOHN GUTHRIE SMITH,
F.S.A.Scot.



GLASGOW :

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P R E F A C E.

THIS Book was originally intended for the people of Strathblane alone. It is thus mainly local, and there are many things recorded in it which can interest only a Strathblane man. It has grown to its present size very much through the abounding kindness of my friends in the parish. Every heritor has opened his charter chest to me, and every old inhabitant has ransacked his or her memory at my call. Ample local materials, documentary and oral, have thus been given to me, and it would be very ungrateful if I did not here record my hearty thanks to my fellow-parishioners.

I have to thank, too, my friends outside of the parish who have given me aid. They are too many to enumerate here, but I am particularly indebted to Mr. Thomas Dickson, LL.D., of H.M. Register House, Edinburgh, for much valuable advice and help; to Mr. Robert Renwick, Depute Town Clerk of Glasgow, for his ready and skilful aid in deciphering old documents; and to Mr. David Murray, M.A., of Glasgow, for many friendly acts. Mrs. Robert MacLehose has given me much help in going over my proof sheets, and to her also I tender my thanks.

Appendix I. is the work of my daughters, who have taken much pains with it, and have been very successful in reading off half, or often nearly wholly, effaced inscriptions. They have made this part of the book, I venture to say, as perfect as possible. I hope that this record of Strathblane Churchyard may be imitated in other parishes, for there is no doubt that much valuable family history is slowly decaying away among the weeds and mosses of many a neglected churchyard.

Sir Charles E. F. Stirling of Glorat has kindly lent me three woodcuts, and Mr. Barns-Graham of Craigallian, one, and the late Mr. Graeme R. Mercer of Gorthy the block from which the arms of Graham of Gorthy are engraved. The pictures were painted in black and white by Mr. Frederick Alsop of Milngavie, with the exception of that of the Blanefield Works, which is from a photograph by Mr. John Coubrough. All have been platinotyped by Mr. William Mansfield of St. Mary Cray, Kent. Mr. J. M. Corner of Edinburgh has engraved in wood the seals, etc., and has made good work, as he always does.

The heraldic device on page xii and on the cover was designed by my friend, Mr. Harry A. Mitchell, and executed by Mr. David Cunninghame of Glasgow. It contains the shields of the old Strathblane families of Stirling of Craighbarnet and Kirklands; Buchanan of Buchanan and Ballewan; Douglas of Mains and Arlehaven; Graham of Montrose and Mugdock; Edmonstone of Duntreath; and Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, Blairquhosh, and Easter Mugdock; surmounted by that of the ancient Earl of Lennox, the overlord of the district.

J. GUTHRIE SMITH.

MUGDOCK CASTLE,
STRATHBLANE, 10th December, 1886.

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THE PARISH OF STRATHBLANE.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY STRATHBLANE.

THE Parish of Strathblane is part of the old Earldom of Lennox, and though now in Stirlingshire, was originally, along with Buchanan or Inchcalleoch, Drymen, Balfron, Fintry, Killearn, and Campsie, in Dumbartonshire.

At an early date, however, these seven parishes were transferred to Stirlingshire, and remained part of it till 1503, when by Act of Parliament it was enacted that they "be of the Sherrifdome of Dumbarton."¹

This arrangement in favour of Dumbartonshire did not last long, for in 1509 a second Act of Parliament restored the seven Lennox parishes to Stirlingshire.

But though in Stirlingshire, Strathblane and the other six parishes continued to have a certain connection with Dumbartonshire, and when troops were raised and money required for warlike operations the men of "the Sevin Kirkis of Striulingshyre that is within Lennox" were always treated like their Dumbartonshire neighbours, and not like the other Stirlingshire parishes. Thus in 1569, when the Castle of Dumbarton was held against the King by "Johnne Lord Flemyng and his complices, rebellis," the landed men inhabitants of the Sheriffdoms of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and the "Sevin Parrochynniss of the Lennox that is within Strivelingschyre" were summoned to assist at the siege.²

In the same year, when there was a gathering of troops for certain operations in the south country, the "fensabill personnis" within the Sheriffdom of Stirling, "the Sevin Kirkis within the Lennox except," were summoned.³

On the 10th June, 1573, a force under the Earl of Argyle, consisting of the men of the Nether Ward of Clydesdale, of Dumbartonshire, "the Sevin Kirkis of Strivelingschyre quhilkis ar in the Levenax," and of other districts in the West of Scotland, were convened to compel Lord Semple to restore to Lord Claud Hamilton

¹ Act Par. Jac. iv. 1503.

² Reg. Priv. Council, vol. ii. p. 12.

³ Reg. Priv. Council, vol. ii. p. 19.

his Commendatory of Paisley,¹ and other instances of this Dumbartonshire connection could be shown.

In 1639 an attempt was made to have the seven parishes restored to Dumbartonshire, and after sundry preliminaries "An Act in favour of Dumbartanschyir" was prepared and read in Parliament, 13th November, 1641.² This Act narrated that "the Sherifdom of Dumbartane hes beine ancient and of ane Lairg extent Consisting of Fowrteine parochie Kirkis Qll of lait that Sevine Kirkis thereof viz Inchcalleoch (now callit Buchanan) Dryman, Balfrone Fintrie Killerne Straithblane and Campsy ar withdrawine therefra and the Inhabitantis of the saidis Parochines urgit and compellit to answer in the Sherefes Courtes and in the Justice Aires of Sterviling," . . . that "the Sex parochines Querof Dumbartaneschyir now Consistis (Being for the maist part vassellis and Tennentis to the Duke of Lenox and uther nobilmen) ar not abill to send out Commissioneris to Parliament, conventiounes and upon publict meitingis Thair being onlie nyne frie halders³ and vassellis to the Kingis Majestie tharin and all of thame (except one) of small and meine estatis Quherby they ar forced to elect Sherefes that ar not vassellis to the Kingis Majestie," and it ends by declaring "that in all tyme cominge the said Sevine parochines of Inchcalleoche or Buchanane, Drymen Balfrone Fintrie Killerne Strablaine and Campsie and all fra tharin west ar and sall be of the Sherefdom of Dumbartane baith in Sheriff Cowrtes, Justice Aires and all other dewtees."

This Act, however, never became law, as the Earl of Mar, who was Sheriff of Stirlingshire, used his influence so effectually that the King declined to sanction it, and Strathblane and the other six Lennox parishes remained without further question in Stirlingshire.

The Parish of Strathblane is bounded on the north and west by the Parish of Killearn, on the south by East or New Kilpatrick and Baldernock, and on the east by Campsie. Its length from east to west is about 5 miles, its breadth from north to south about 4 miles, and its area is 9,217 imperial acres.

Strathblane is composed of a strath on both sides of the Blane Water, broadening as the stream rolls on, with the green Lennox or Strathblane Hills on the north and the higher lands of the parish on the south. These lands to the south form a plateau of about two miles wide, which rises abruptly from the valley on the one side and sinks with an almost equal declivity into the lower-lying lands of East Kilpatrick on the other. The Manse, which stands near the village of Edenkill, on the south side of the Blane, is 241 feet above the sea. The "Earl's Seat," the highest point on the

¹ Reg. Priv. Council, vol. ii. p. 241.

² Act Par. Car. I. 1641.

³ Probably Semple of Fulwood, Bontine of Ardoch, Campbell of Ardentinnny, Macfarlane of Arrochar, Colquhoun of Balvie, Campbell of Carrick, Douglas of Mains, Colquhoun of Luss, Houstoun of that ilk. The lairds of Ardentinnny and Carrick for lands in Rosneath, the laird of Houstoun for lands in Kilpatrick.

north-east side of the parish, rises to the height of 1,895 feet, and the "Gallow Knowe" of Mugdock,¹ which is the highest ground on the south side, is 585 feet above the sea.

The Blane, a tributary of the Endrick, is the principal stream of the parish. It rises in the north-east corner of it, flows nearly due south till it reaches Ballagan, whence it runs in a north-westerly direction till it enters the Parish of Killearn, receiving in its course the waters of many little burns which empty themselves into it from either side. The Allander, the next in importance, a tributary of the Kelvin, rises in the Kilpatrick Hills and forms for about three miles the boundary of the parish on the south-west, and into it flow all the streams which do not empty themselves into the Blane.

Strathblane abounds in lochs, nearly 150 acres of its surface being covered with water. Loch Ardennan or Ardinning is the largest, and following in order are Craiggallian, Mugdock, Dumbroch, Carbeth, and Craigmaddie lochs. There are also artificial lakes of small size within the policies of Craigend Castle and Carbeth Guthrie, and the Deil's Craig dam and two others of smaller size help to feed Milndavie Mill.

The other natural features of Strathblane are those usually seen where trap rock abounds, and are here very interesting and beautiful. The Strathblane Hills, including Dumgoyne and Dumfoyne, on the north of the strath, while they afford the finest pasturage, as is always the case in this geological formation, are broken here and there by bold precipices and rocky terraces and well-wooded glens. At the eastern end of the valley stands in solitary grandeur Dunglass, a basaltic rock some 400 feet high, and on the hillside opposite is the fine waterfall—the Spout of Ballagan—on either side of which are the "Ballagan beds," dear to geologists from the interesting strata they display. About two miles from this point down the Blane the wooded hills of Dungoiach and Park Hill—or Court Hill, as it is sometimes called—rise abruptly from the plain, and the south side of the strath has also its rocky cliffs and wooded terraces and fine basaltic columns, particularly at the Pillar Craig on the Craiggallian estate.

The soil in the valley is alluvial and rich, that on the plateau to the south is peaty and less fertile.

The name of the parish—Strathblane—means, of course, the valley of Blane, or Blane Valley, but opinions differ as to what "Blane" means.

The earliest known spellings of the name of the parish are Strathblachan, Strathblathane, Strathblahane, or Strablavan, Strathblane being comparatively modern.

When the Rev. Mr. Gibb (he was not yet D.D.) wrote his account of Strathblane in 1796 for Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, he explained that

¹ The old name of the high ground just behind Craigend Castle, and where the gallows of the Barony of Mugdock stood.

“Blane is a contraction of two Gaelic words signifying *Warm River*.” The Rev. Dr. Hamilton in the *New Statistical Account*, and no doubt copying from his predecessor, gives the same derivation, and adds, “The strath of the Warm River is peculiarly descriptive of the valley, which is sheltered in almost every direction from the violence of the winds,” and writers of gazetteers and other works translate the word in the same way, faithfully and unthinkingly copying as their manner is.

It is true that Blaith-Blaithe signifies in Gaelic *warm*, and A-An in the same language is *water*, but as the Blane is neither warmer nor colder than any other stream, and as the reverend doctor is rather romancing, and making his description of the place suit the supposed etymology, when he says Strathblane is “sheltered in almost every direction from the violence of the winds,” this translation is senseless, and no doubt is incorrect.

St. Blane or St. Blaen was a most respectable old Scottish saint educated by St. Cathan or St. Cattan, his uncle, and he certainly appears in such names as Kilblain and perhaps Dunblane. There is a well in the strath called “Blane’s Well,” and there is also a place in the neighbourhood called “Garcattoun,” and this might be named after his uncle St. Cattan. He was a saint, too, known in the Lennox, and had a chapel on the lands of Colgrain.¹ If it could be shown that he was ever called Blachan or Blathan, then there would be no doubt that Strathblane means “The valley of St. Blane,” but unfortunately this cannot be shown.²

St. Blaithmaic was a saint of Royal Irish lineage, living in the eighth century. By removing the *maic*, which is simply a term of affection, we arrive at his real name, St. Blaith, which might have passed into Blaithan or Blathan, and thence into Blane. Blaith is derived from Blath, a flower, and the Latin name of the saint is accordingly Florus or Florigenius. Life, in St. Blaithmaic’s days, seems to have been very secure in Ireland, and so the saint, who had a great desire for martyrdom, came over to Scotland and attained his wishes here. It is possible, though very improbable, that Strathblane is named after this worthy man.

Blatha = Flora was the name of several sainted virgins in Irish martyrology, and as Irish saints were indefatigable in their efforts to convert Scotland, one of these holy sisters may have visited Strathblane, and a grateful populace may have commemorated the event by naming the place “The valley of St. Blatha.” All that need be said of this etymology is that it is a little more unlikely than the last.

Blaidh-Blaidhean is the same as Bloigh or Blaigh-Blaighean, the *dh* or *gh* being silent in both, thus we have something like some of the old spellings of Strathblane, as well as the present sound.

Blaidh, which is the same as the Cymric Blaen, means, among other things, a

¹ Irving’s *Dumbartonshire*, p. 441.

² Mr. Walcott in *The Ancient Church of Scotland*, p. 196, implies that Strathblane was dedicated to St. Blane, but this is a mere guess.

point or extremity. The valley of Strathblane is supposed by many geologists to have been the end—towards the east—of Loch Lomond, or of an arm of the sea running up in this direction after the water ceased to flow through the valley from the Atlantic to the German Ocean; and there is a place called Quinloch = Kinloch near Duntreath in the parish where there is no loch now. Kinloch means the upper end of a loch. Strathblaidhean or Strathblaignean = Strathblahan or Strathblathan, may thus be the strath at the extremity, *i.e.*, the strath at the end of the loch or sea.

This etymology, though not thoroughly satisfactory, is perhaps better than the old one of "The valley of the Warm River." We pass, however, from the subject, painfully aware that a difficult and interesting question has not been conclusively answered.

In the early dawn of history, Strathblane formed part of the province of a people called by the Romans the Damnonii or Damnii. They were a Cymric branch of the great Celtic race who originally came from the East. Their country was called Y Gogledd or the North, and afterwards Cumbria or Strathclyde. Strathblane lies in the part of it called by the natives of Roman times Reged or Mureiff, the latter a Cymric word cognate with the Latin *murus*, a wall, and denoting the district which lay immediately to the north of the great wall of Antoninus, traces of which may still be seen in the neighbouring parish of East or New Kilpatrick. Placed thus close to the civilizing influence of the Romans, the inhabitants of Strathblane were probably Christian, and doubtless far in advance of the wild Picts, their neighbours on the north and east, and the Scots, their neighbours on the west—the former a Pagan race; and it is no great stretch of imagination to believe that compared with other parts of Alban, as Scotland was then called, Strathclyde, including Strathblane, was, when the Romans finally departed about the beginning of the fifth century, a land of comparative civilization and religion. It soon, however, became the battlefield of races, for the Picts and Scots, and the Saxons, who afterwards became their neighbours on the east and south, were all anxious to displace the Cymry and settle themselves in Cumbria, and the brave old warriors of Strathblane no doubt fought against these Pagans, shoulder to shoulder with the other men of Strathclyde, and for centuries maintained their independence.

It was during this struggle for life and lands that the great Cymric hero Arthur—"the faultless king" of the poets—first saw the light. Modern research has proved clearly that there was *an* Arthur, but it has also proved that the *King* Arthur of the Middle Age romances, and of Tennyson and other poets, never existed. The real Arthur's history is related by Gildas in the sixth century, Nennius in the seventh, and sung in the same age by Merlin, the poet of Tweeddale, and Llywarch Hen, and Taliesin, "the bright-browed," both poets of the eastern part of the Lennox—perhaps of Strathblane. Arthur was no doubt a

Cymric general or Guledig of Strathclyde, and his celebrated twelve battles were fought in or near this district. Kay and Bedivere, Maban, Gerant, and others, knights of the fabulous king, were also real Cymric warriors of Tweedsdale, Clydesdale, and the Lennox, fellow-soldiers or followers of the real Arthur.¹

Some of our hero's most important victories were gained near Loch Lomond, and the mountain called "Ben Arthur" (better known as the "Cobbler") at the head of Loch Long, was doubtless so named by the victorious Cymric army in honour of their great leader. It was when pursuing the flying Pagans, who, however, often turned to renew the combat, that traces of Arthur were left in the Strathblane district, and the great boulder stone on the hill a little above Craighbarnet, near which are the remains of old forts and lines of defence, was probably called "Clach Arthur," "Arthur's Stone," the name it still bears, to commemorate one of his victories.

But besides Arthur there were other great leaders whose deeds in Strathblane are celebrated by the old British poets already mentioned. There was Daronwy, who fought, we are told, "between Dineiddyn and Dineiddwg," the former Edinburgh and the latter Mugdock,² and there was Gwallawg, too, of the kingly race of Coel Hen, and his brother Cymric kings. Daronwy, it must be admitted, is a very shadowy personage, and Taliesin's poem in his honour is all but incomprehensible, though it apparently means that he was the hero of victories over the Gwyddel Ffichti or Picts at several places, including a spot between Edinburgh and Mugdock.

Gwallawg, however, is a more substantial hero. He was king of one of the petty states into which Cumbria was divided before it was erected into the Kingdom of Strathclyde in the year 573 by Rydderch Hael—Roderick the Gracious—the friend and patron of the blessed St. Mungo. Gwallawg, with his brother Cumbrian kings Roderick, Urien and Morcant, have a local interest too, for it was they who fought and defeated, about the year 570, Hussa, son of Ida, the Saxon king of Bernicia or Northumberland, at "Arddunion," now Ardennan or Ardingning, in Strathblane.³

¹ See *Arthurian Localities*, J. S. Stuart Glennie; *The Four Ancient Books of Wales* and *Celtic Scotland*, W. F. Skene; and *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border*, Professor Veitch.

² *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i. p. 270, line 51. Mr. Skene in a note, vol. ii. p. 401, says "Dineidyn is Edinburgh, Dineidwc probably another name for Magedawc or Mugdock." His reason for saying so is this—Mugdock appears in two forms, Mocetauc or Magedawc, and Maesy-dawc, and as *magh* is a field or plain in Gaelic, and *maes* the same in Welsh or Cymric, there seems to be little doubt as to the meaning of the first syllable. The word probably means the plain or field of Edawc. *Din* is the Cymric form of *Dun*—a fort, Dineiddwg means therefore the Fort of Eiddwg or Edawc, who may have been a Cymric chief, with his castle Dineiddwg or Dinedawc standing in a commanding position on his estate Maesiddwg or Maesedawc.

³ "Contra illum (Hussa, son of Ida, who reigned 567 to 574) quatuor reges Urbgen et Riderch hen (Hael?) et Guallauc et Morcant dimicaverunt"—*Chronicles of the Scots and Picts*, pp. xci. and 12; "A Battle in Arddunion," *Book of Taliesin*, xi. See also *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i. pp. 249, 337, etc., vol. ii p. 402, and *Celtic Scotland*, W. F. Skene, vol. i. p. 156.

One can picture with little difficulty the great army of invading Saxons moving westward by Kilsyth and Campsie, and gaining confidence as they advanced unopposed into the heart of Cumbria, and one can picture, too, the Cymric kings and their army awaiting the advancing enemy on their chosen battlefield, with part of their forces in the valley to the west of Dunglass and their main body stationed on the high plateau around and to the west of Muirhouse. The name of the rock at the north-west corner of Loch Ardinning, Catraig, *i.e.* Cadraig, the "Battle Rock," tells plainly that a fierce struggle took place there; and in 1861, a few hundred yards to the east of the Manse, in a cutting for the new railway down the strath, an interesting discovery was made of an immense deposit of human and horse bones, showing very clearly that there, on the side of the Blane, the final stand was made and the battle ended with great slaughter. Probably the standing stone in Strathblane Churchyard and the other great stone near Broadgate Farm mark the resting-places of Cymric heroes who did their share of the battle on the north side of the valley.¹

Gwallawg is a very favourite hero of Taliesin, who in his enthusiasm ends one of his fine poems thus—

"He sees not a hero who saw not Gwallawg."

Urien also, otherwise Urbgen—the City Born—the king of Mureiff, who headed his Strathblane subjects at the battle of Arddunion, was from his bravery and pure Cymric birth equally beloved by the bards of the district. The memory of his deeds, therefore, and that of his son Owain have not been lost, and from the poems of Taliesin and other sources we learn that between 580 and 587² they fought and defeated at a spot in the Lennox called the Wood of Leven,³ Theodoric, the Flame Bearer, King of Northumberland, and brother of Hussa, who was vanquished at Ardinning, and no doubt the men of Strathblane were again with their king and shared his triumph.

Taliesin sings of the father thus—

"And because of the affair of Argoed Llwyfain
 There was many a corpse;
 The ravens were red from the warring of men.

 And until I fail in old age,
 In the sore necessity of death,
 May I not be smiling,
 If I praise not Urien."

¹ Towards the end of last century a mound was levelled at Broadgate near this spot, and many stone coffins, each containing an urn full of earth and burnt bones, were found—Ure's *Rutherglen*, p. 223. This is confirmed by local tradition.

² *Celtic Scotland*, W. F. Skene, vol. i. p. 159, and *Chronicles of the Scots and Picts*, p. 12.

³ "Gweith Argoed Llwyfain," *i.e.* "The Battle of Leven Wood."

And of the son, who was killed in the battle, he says—

“The soul of Owain, son of Urien. May the Lord consider its need.

The Chief of Reged, the heavy sward conceals him. His knowledge was not shallow ;
A low cell contains the renowned protector of bards, the wings of dawn were the flowing of
his lances.

For there will not be found a match for the chief of the glittering West.

The reaper of the tenacious foes. The offspring of his father and grandfather.

When Flamdwyn killed Owain, there was not one greater than he sleeping.”¹

For nearly two centuries after the battles of Ardingning and the Wood of Leven nothing specially local can be gleaned from the misty records of those early times, but in the year 750 another rift in the clouds opens and displays a second great battle being fought in the parish of Strathblane.

This was the important battle of Maesydwawc or Mugdock, where Teudwr, King of Strathclyde, defeated and slew Talargan, King of the Picts, and thereby prolonged for several generations the Cymric Kingdom of Strathclyde.²

The field of this battle can be traced with but little difficulty. The Cymric army was posted on the high ground on Craiggallian—then part of Mugdock—above and to the east and west of the Pillar Craig, with outposts stationed on the lower plateau to the north, and there awaited the Picts, who came up Strathblane valley through Killearn from the north on their way to the interior of Cumbria. Near the top of the Cult Brae, in a line with the Pillar Craig, there is a rock still called Cat-craig, *i.e.*, Cadcraig, meaning the “Battle Rock,” and in their efforts to dislodge the Cymric army, whom they could not leave in their rear to fall upon them when they had passed, the Picts doubtless had penetrated thus far and here the battle began. It was continued all over Blair or Blairs Hill, *i.e.*, the “Hill of Battle”—the rising ground on Carbeth Guthrie which commands the valley of the Blane—and Alleroch or Alreoch, *i.e.*, the “King’s Rock,” was certainly so named from being the place where King Talargan fell when the defeated Picts were being driven back to the north-west. The standing stones to the south-east of Dungoyach probably mark the burial place of Cymric or Pictish warriors who fell in the bloody battle of Mugdock.³

¹ *Book of Taliesin* xxxv. and xliv. *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i. p. 366. Ballewan, the house of Owain or Ewen, may take its name from being the residence in Strathblane of this ancient hero.

² “Bellum inter Pictos et Brittones, id est gueith Mocetauc, et rex eorum Talargan a Brittonibus occiditur” An. 750—*Historia Brittonum*. “In this year (750) was the fighting between the Britons and the Picts which was called Gweith Mecgetawc (or Maesydwawc) and in it was slain Talargan, King of the Picts” *The Welsh Bruts*, 750. “Bellum Catholic inter Pictones et Brittones in quo cecidit Talorgana Mac Fergussa frater Oengusa—(*Annals of Ulster*); *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, pp. 15, 124, 358; *Celtic Scotland*, W. F. Skene, vol. i. p. 295; see also *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i. pp. 104, 180.

³ Major Graham Stirling of Craigharnet has in his possession a fine stone battle-axe picked up on Blairs Hill, and Mr. John Coubrough of Blane-field has a fragment of a sword found on the same place.

Not only these great battles, but such places in the parish as Carglass, the "Grey Fort," Garchell (the modern Garvel) = *Caer-choill*, the "Wood Fort," names that speak of war; the finding of stone and bronze weapons,¹ and the discovery of human bones at various points in the parish, particularly around the old Cymric keep of Dineiddwg, now Mugdock, testify that Strathblane in early times was the frequent battlefield of the rival races of old Alban.²

But the brave old Cymry who had fought so well and so long for their kingdom of Strathclyde were not destined to be the ruling race in Scotland. About the year 900 Donald, the last of the Cymric or Brython kings, died, and Donald, a brother of Constantine King of the Scots, was his successor. He did not, however, succeed to a pure Cymric throne, for the Picts and Saxons from the north and south-east, as well as Scots, were by this time largely intermingled with the native race. Many of the Cymry, especially those of the princely rank, had migrated to Wales³ and Cornwall, which were inhabited by kindred races, and had taken with them the traditions of their great Guledig Arthur and his companions and successors.⁴ In 945, Edmund King of Wessex was in possession of Cumbria, and gave it up to Malcolm King of the Scots on condition that he should be "his co-operator both on sea and on land,"⁵ and though there seems to have continued a line of Strathclyde kings for some time longer, they were certainly subservient to the King of the Scots.⁶ The last of them, Eugenius or Owen, was probably slain at the Battle of Carham in 1018, and Strathclyde was finally merged into Scotia or Scotland in 1034 when Duncan succeeded his grandfather Malcolm, son of Kenneth, as King of the united Scottish, Pictish, and Cymric thrones.

THE EARLDOM OF LENNOX.

Reged or Mureiff, as already shown, was an early name of the district of Strathclyde beyond the wall of Antoninus, but it was also known as the Levenach or Leamhainach, a name derived from the Leven, the principal stream of the future earldom, and which was so called from flowing through a dense forest of the Leamhan or Elm Tree.

¹ A very fine stone battle-axe was lately dug up at Craigallian, and a bronze weapon was turned up near Mugdock Castle in 1882, when a piece of waste land was being reclaimed by the author.

² The remark of the old stone-breaker at Bouden Hill to Mr. Stuart Glennie, when on his tour through Arthurian localities in Scotland, applies equally well to Strathblane—"I'm thinkin' that in thae days—aye, it'll be mair nor a thoosan' years ago,—there were here awa jist vawrious wild tribes a' fechtin' thro' ither."—*Arthurian Localities*, p. 51.

³ *Scotland under Her Early Kings*, Robertson, vol. i. pp. 54, 55.

⁴ There to be transplanted to new localities and to furnish themes for the Middle Age Cymric poets of Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany.

⁵ Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. p. 362.

⁶ Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. i. pp. 382, 392.

The inhabitants were known as the Leamhnaigh, and this name they retained till at least 1138, the date of the Battle of the Standard.¹

The extent of the Lennox, for so the district came in time to be called, passing from Levenach to Levenax and then to Lenox or Lennox, is very much that of the original shire of Dumbarton, which contained, as we have seen, in addition to its present parishes, seven now in Stirlingshire. But perhaps the Lennox is more accurately represented by the old Rural Deanery of Lennox, which contained all the parishes now in the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and in addition Kilsyth, Campsie, Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld.²

This great district, from the time it was incorporated with the kingdom of Scotland in 1034 along with the rest of Strathclyde, was probably, in name at least, in the direct possession of the kings of Scotland, but shortly after 1174 it was formed by King William the Lion into an Earldom and bestowed on his brother Prince David, from whom it passed shortly afterwards into the possession of Aluin the first of the old Earls of Lennox.³

The ancestor of these Earls of Lennox is stated by Douglas in his *Peerage* to have been a certain Arkyll or Arkill, a Saxon Lord who fled from England. He was received by Malcolm III. and granted a large tract of land in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling, which was afterwards erected into the Earldom of Lennox in favour of his grandson. This fanciful origin of the race has been adopted by other writers of more or less authority, but the "eminent refugee," has been very effectually disposed of by Mr. Robertson in his *Scotland under Her Early Kings*,⁴ and Mr. Skene in his *Celtic Scotland*,⁵ and there seems no reason at all to doubt that the first Earl of Lennox was Aluin or Alwyn, the Celtic chief of the "Levenani" of the district.

Land tenure in Scotland was by this time feudalized, and the Earls of Lennox, like other feudal lords, bestowed estates greater or less on the Church and on their relatives and followers, for services rendered or to be rendered, either spiritual or temporal, and we propose now to give in detail a history of all the lands in Strathblane thus granted, from the time they left the Earls of Lennox down to the present day.

¹ In Abbot Ethelred's account of the battle, the Levernani (no doubt, as pointed out by Mr. Robertson, a clerical error for Levenani) are mentioned as fighting in the third division of the army—Levenani being the Latinized form of Leamhnaigh.—*Historians of Scotland*, Fordun, vol. i. p. 438.

² Mr. Robertson seems to imply that the Lennox was of even greater extent. He says, "The Lennox . . . seems to have anciently extended in this direction beyond the Forth; for Tullibardine, Auchterarder, and Kincardine are described in old charters as situated in *Cathair Levenachs*. *Reg. Morav. Cart. orig.* 1012.—*Scotland under Her Early Kings*, vol. ii. p. 372, note.

³ *Celtic Scotland*, Skene, vol. iii. pp. 69, 70.

⁴ Vol. ii. pp. 496, 497, note.

⁵ *Celtic Scotland*, Skene, vol. iii. pp. 359, 360, 361, and note.

CHAPTER II.

THE BARONY OF MUGDOCK.

THE Barony of Mugdock¹ and Easter Mugdock or Mugdock Michell or Mitchell, *i.e.* Michael or Mitchell's Mugdock,² form a large and important part of Strathblane; and as the Grahams, the owners of it, were for long the principal family in the parish, it seems natural and proper to take up first the history of their lands and trace as far as the records allow their acquisition and consolidation, and finally their partition.

The Grahams of Montrose, so far as can be traced from charters and other deeds, first had lands in Strathblane in the time of Maldoven, who was Earl of Lennox, *circa* 1225-70. A charter of confirmation to David of Grahame by King Alexander III., dated 27th December, 1253,³ shows that he had received one grant of lands in "Strathblathane" from Maldoven, Earl of Lennox, and a second from Malcolm, this Earl's son, who died in 1248.

A charter by Malcolm, the succeeding Earl of Lennox, son of this Malcolm and grandson of Maldoven,⁴ and who was in possession of the earldom *circa* 1270-1292, tells us exactly what these lands were—*viz.*, three quarters of a carucate, Scotice an arachor, of the lands of Strathblane, two quarters being where the church of Strathblane is built and the other being one quarter of the



SEAL OF MALCOLM EARL OF LENNOX.
A.D. 1292.
From photograph of impression in
Chapter House Collection.

¹ Otherwise—Mocetauc, Mecgetawc, Maesydawc, Magedawc, Mogadavacross, Mukdavacross, Mugdok, Mukdow, Mukdog, Mukdok, Madog, Mugdige.

² Every effort has failed to discover who this Michael or Mitchell was. There are no very old titles of Easter Mugdock or Mugdock Mitchell extant, nor can anything be found in the public records. There were no doubt Michaels or Mitchells who were early connected with the Lennox. Thus there was in the time of Earl Maldoven, *circa* 1250, a Michael son of Edolf. There was Michael Mackessan too, who also held lands in the Lennox—Michael, a clerk, and others, but there is nothing to connect them specially with this part of the Earldom.

³ Quoted from *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 13.

⁴ *Cart. de Lennox*, p. 38.

land of Mogadavacros, now Mugdock. This charter is to Sir Patrick de Grame, and there is another at the same time granting him the right of holding a court and having a prison¹ for these and other lands in the neighbourhood. The charter by Earl Maldoven of the Mogadavacros quarter is not extant so far as is known, but the history of the other two quarters is quite clear. They had at one time belonged to Feruware Macgilmartine, who, we are told,² made an excambion (or exchange) with consent of the Earl of that half carucate of land in Strathblane where the church is built, with its pertinents,³ for certain lands in the territory of Dundaf which belonged to Sir David Graham. This second acquisition, sanctioned as it was by the Earl, did not, for some reason or other, please Malcolm, the Earl's son. He "took it ill,"⁴ as his father expresses it, and the lands were reconveyed to him, and by him, before 1248, a new charter of them was granted⁵ to Sir David, and the whole arrangement was again sanctioned by Earl Maldoven in a charter of confirmation.⁶

It is a little difficult to point out where these three quarters of a carucate of Strathblane land were situated, or what was their extent. The first quarter "Unam quarteriam terre de Mogadavacros" was a part of Mugdock, most probably where the Castle stood or now stands, including park, wood, loch, Gallow Hill, and Craigend of Mugdock. It certainly did not include Easter Mugdock, which is the only other Mugdock known, and which was not in the Grahams' possession till long afterwards. That the first land of the Grahams in Strathblane was where the Castle now stands seems the more likely, as there are no charters at Buchanan Castle granting them afterwards any further portion of Mugdock, and none are known to exist elsewhere. The place is not mentioned again in any charter to them till it is included in one by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, in 1423, and then it is simply styled "terre de Mukdavacross."⁷

The other two quarters, "duas quarterias terre ubi ecclesia de Stralahane fundata est," included Leddriegreen, Edenkill, and others. What their extent was is doubtful. A carucate or ploughgate of land, Scotice, arachor, is said by most authorities to represent 104 acres; others say an arachor contains 160 acres; thus the whole land granted to Sir David Graham would be 78, or at the most 120 acres. But it must be remembered that a carucate or arachor, while

¹ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 40.

² Charter at Buchanan.

³ "In bosco et plano in terris cultis et non cultis in duobus lacubus integris in eadem terra existentibus."

⁴ "Quod dictus Malcolmus moleste tulerit donacionem quam feci dicto David."

⁵ Charter at Buchanan, and printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 8.

⁶ Charter at Buchanan, and printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 9.

⁷ Charter at Buchanan.

it represented 104 or 160 acres of *arable* land, represented as well a varying quantity of *grazing* land,¹ lochs, woodlands, etc.

Certainly in this instance it did, for in the grant of the two quarters where the church is built, it is stated that two lochs existed in them, and to take in Dumbroch and Craiggallian lochs, which are those nearest to the church, and seem to be those meant,² would imply an area of land far greater than either 78 or 120 acres. It is probable, therefore, these first two grants of Strathblane lands included besides Mugdock, with its Gallow Knowe or Craigend, the present estates of Leddriegreen, Edenkill, with the poffles in its neighbourhood, Dumbroch, Peitch, and Craiggallian, most of these lands being at that time either rough grazing or muirs and bogs. But it is unnecessary to discuss further a question there is no means of determining. Suffice it to say, as already shown, the Grahams had a certain part of Strathblane before 27th December, 1253, and they probably had, too, the manor place or Castle of Mugdock, where they had their prison and held their courts,³ or at least its site where old Dineiddwg stood. It is probable Mugdock Castle was built at this time, but it is not known for certain. It is known, however, that it existed, whether built by the Grahams or not, by 24th August, 1372, for on that date a deed relating to the lands of Boclare and some money arrangements between Sir Patrick of Grahame and Angus Hawinroyss is signed "apud manerium de Mugdok."⁴

The third acquisition of lands that the Grahams made in Strathblane was in the time of Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox, between 1270 and 1292. This was the lands of Garchebeth or Gartbeth—the modern Carbeth—which along with Brengrochan and Kynmanna (Kilmanna) were then disposed by Sir Simon Croc to Patrick de Graham,⁵ and the present estate of Auchengillan was probably part of them.

On the 24th October, 1458, King James II. erected the Stirlingshire lands of the Grahams into the Barony of Mugdock in favour of Patrick, Lord of Graham,⁶ and the Strathblane lands in it appear under the names of Kilmanna (mis-spelt Kilmoran), Mukdow (Mugdock), and Strablane. The first-named, though in Killearn, included Carbeth and Auchengillan; Mugdock included the Castle, Park, Gallow Knowe, and Craigend of Mugdock; and Strathblane



SEAL OF SIR PATRICK
GRAHAM.
A.D. 1292.

From photograph of impression in Chapter House Collection.

¹ Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 227. *Old Stat. Acct. of Scotland*, vol. xii. p. 477.

² Any of the other lochs now nearer the church are mere modern dams made for the use of the mills, and Ardingning belonged to the Kirklands of Strathblane.

³ *Cart. de Levenax*, p. 40.

⁴ At Buchanan.

⁵ At Buchanan. These lands had been granted to Simon, son of Robert Croc, by Earl Maldoven of Lennox.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, A.D. 1458, 22 Jac. II.

included Leddriegreen, Edenkill with its neighbouring poffles, Dumbroch, Peitch, and Craiggallian—all the lands in Strathblane then in possession of the Grahams. Quinloch or Cumlacht, which was afterwards added to the Barony, was probably among the lands disposed—Easter Ledlowan, which adjoins it, being another—by Buchanan of that ilk in 1460 to Patrick, Lord Graham, in exchambion for several lands in Buchanan.

The remaining lands in Strathblane which came, but long afterwards, into the hands of the Grahams were those of the “three towns of Easter Mugdock” or Easter Mugdock-Michell, a £5 land. Their history is this: Before 1502 Margaret Park, one of the co-heiresses of William Park of Park and Mugdock-Michell, married Alexander Cunninghame, son of Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, and part of her portion was three fourths of Mugdock-Michell. In 1532 there is a charter by Mathew Earl of Lennox to Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, wherein it appears that Drumquhassle had right to three fourths of Easter Mugdock-Michell.¹ On the 20th October, 1601, John Cunninghame, heir of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, his father, is retoured in the Barony of Drumquhassle, and it contained with other lands “3 liberatis 16 solidates terrarum Antiqui extentis de Eister Mugdok-Michell.”²

In 1619 John Earl of Montrose purchased from John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle the lands of Easter Mugdock-Michell, being a £3 16s. land to be holden in blench of the Duke of Lennox,³ and so the Grahams held them till the then Marquis of Montrose purchased the Dukedom and Regality of Lennox in 1702.

The other one-fourth of Easter Mugdock-Michell was early in the hands of the Stirlings of Craighbarnet, who had acquired it, as shown elsewhere, by the marriage of Elizabeth Park, co-heiress of William Park of Park, in Renfrewshire, and Mugdock-Michell in Strathblane, to George Stirling younger of Craighbarnet.

In 1613 the Duke of Lennox disposed among other lands to Sir William Livingston of Kilsyth, the superiority of this quarter of Easter Mugdock-Michell, still the property of Stirling of Craighbarnet, and in 1633 Stirling sold it to James Earl of Montrose to be holden of Kilsyth, ward;⁴ and

¹ Charter at Buchanan.

² Printed Retours.

³ Charter at Buchanan.

⁴ After the second Marquis of Montrose in 1655 redeemed his lands from the Argylls, to whom they had been conveyed soon after the forfeiture of the great Marquis, he had a precept of Clare Constat from Sir James Livingston of Kilsyth, of this part of Mugdock-Michell. The preamble narrates that “for sa meikle as His Heighnes the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging by his letters of presentation under the testimoniall of the Great Seale, bearing date the 7 day of August, 1657 years, makand mentione that foresameikle as the touns and lands of Mugdok-Michell lyand within the parochin of Strablen . . . which formerlie parteaned to the

the Grahams thus held this quarter of Mugdock-Michell till the Duke of Montrose acquired the superiority thereof from William third and last Viscount of Kilsyth.¹

This acquisition of the whole of Easter Mugdock-Michell in superiority and property completed the Montrose estates in Strathblane. But besides the lands they held both in superiority and property, the Grahams held some in superiority alone. Thus, that of "Harlhwan" was obtained as a reward for loyalty, for among the family papers² is a charter of a number of superiorities in the Lennox which belonged to Mathew Earl of Lennox, and then fallen by forfeiture into the Queen's hands, granted by Queen Mary, "Anno Regni 4to," with consent of James Earl of Arran, Lord Hamilton, Governor of Scotland, in favour of William Earl of Montrose, "for his good service in standing by the Queen at the field of Stirling, and for his guarding the Castle of Stirling and her person." This deed is dated at Linlithgow, 11th January, 1545. The list is too long for insertion here, but in it appears, among a number of other lands belonging to Alexander Douglas of Mains in property, Harlhwan in Strathblane, the holding being a penny in name of blench farm if asked only.³



SEAL OF WILLIAM 2ND EARL OF
MONTROSE. A.D. 1541.
From cast of Seal in Laing's Collection.

When the Marquis of Montrose bought in 1702 the Regality of the Lennox the superiorities of Blairquhosh Cunninghame, also held in blench farm for a penny if asked only, and those of Ballewan Buchanan and Ballewan Lennox and Cult Craig were included, and he also then became proprietor of the patronage of the provostry and prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton. This brought him the superiority, since sold, of what was till lately Stirling of

deceast James Earll of Montrose, holden be him of me the sd. Sir James Livingstone, superior of the same, and was fallen in His Heighnes hand and at his gift and disposition. By reason and through the forfalture of the said deceast James Earll of Montrose, are now redeeme and loozat of forefalture," and in possession of James, son of the deceast Earll. It narrates, too, how His Highness (Oliver Cromwell), unwilling to prejudice Sir James' rights as superior, had ordered him to infest the Earl (or Marquis) in the usual way, and this Sir James duly did. (Kilsyth Charters.)

¹ Charter at Buchanan.

² Charter at Buchanan.

³ *Harlhwan*.—Although the superiorities of Harlhwan, etc., were thus given to the Earl of Montrose, they afterwards reverted to the Earl of Lennox when on the 4th October, 1564, Queen Mary rescinded the forfeiture of his estates and honours. The superiority of Harlhwan, however, for the second time became the property of the Montrose family when the Regality of Lennox was purchased in 1702.

Craigbarnet's estate in Strathblane, as well as that of Ballagan,¹ also sold, the two comprehending the Kirklands of Strathblane. The patronage of the church of Strathblane and the right to the teinds were also part of the patrimony of this provostry. The abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1874 put an end to this right, and the teinds of their respective lands, so far as still unexhausted and unsold, were in last century acquired by the several heritors of Strathblane.

The lands in Strathblane were but a small part of the Barony of Mugdock. It comprehended a large district of country stretching southward, and including Boclair, Summerston, and Millichen, and other lands in Kilpatrick;² eastward, including Balmore in Baldernock, and lands in Campsie; westward to the Dumbarton Muir; and northward, including Killearn.

Its Manor Place was the ancient Castle of Mugdock—the Dineiddwg of Cymric times. This old stronghold stands in a very commanding position on the high land in the south-western part of the parish. The broad waters of Mugdock Loch, which are now spread out to the east of it only, in days of old completely surrounded and enclosed the Castle

¹ *Ballagan*.—There is a Ballagan in Kilmarnock parish, and which appears among the superiorities in the Dukedom and Regality of Lennox, and it has often been confused with the Strathblane Ballagan. The former was granted in 1451 by the Duchess-Countess Isabella of Lennox to the Dominicans or Black Friars at Glasgow:—"Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Isabella ducessa de Albania et comitissa de Lenox Salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos cum consensu et assensu dilectissime sororis nostre germane Margarete uxoris quondam domini de Rusky dedisse et caritatis intuitu concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra pro perpetuo confirmasse ad honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis et gloriose matris sue Beate Marie semper Virginis, Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, Sancte Dominici et omnium Sanctorum, dilectis fratribus nostris Joanni de Govane Priori domus Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu, conventui ejusdem, totas terras nostras de Balagane jacentes infra parrochiane de Kilmarnock et vice-comitatum nostrum de Lenox."—*Munimenta Frat. Ord. Pred.* p. 171. In many modern writings, however, it is stated that the lands of Ballagan were given by the Countess to the Franciscans or Grey Friars. There is no doubt Crawford in his "History of the Stewarts" originated this error through his carelessness or ignorance in taking the Dominicans or Black Friars for Grey Friars, and succeeding writers have simply copied from him. That the Countess Isabella could not have made this grant to the Grey Friars is also proved by the fact that their convent in Glasgow, to which this grant was said to be made, was not founded till 1476, sixteen years after her death. Keith says "There was a convent of Grey Friars founded in Glasgow in 1476 by John Bishop of Glasgow," and in Dr. Gordon's *Glasghu Facies*, pages 660, 661, there are some interesting details of this Order taken from MSS. at Blairs College. Among them is the Bull of Pope Sextus IV. confirming the erection of the Franciscan Grey Friars Monastery at Glasgow, and also describing its style of architecture and buildings. The Bull is dated at St. Peters, Rome, Kal. Dec. 1476, "in the 6th year of our pontificate." The Kilmarnock Ballagan, which belonged to the Black Friars and afterwards to the University of Glasgow, is a 40s. land, whereas the Strathblane Ballagan which formed part of the Kirklands of Strathblane was divided into Easter and Wester Ballagan, each of which was a 40s. land. (Ballagan Writs.)

² The Kilpatrick lands were originally in Dumbartonshire, but as the rest of the Barony was in Stirlingshire this state of things was found inconvenient. King Robert II. therefore at the express desire of Sir Patrick Graham disjoined these lands from the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton and annexed them to that of Stirling. This arrangement has continued ever since, and explains why part of the parish of East Kilpatrick is in Dumbartonshire and part in Stirlingshire.

with its offices, chapel,¹ garden, and but little more. The entrance was from the south, and the remains of the portcullis still exist. The Castle itself consisted of a long, probably castellated, house fronting the loch. Immediately behind and connected with it were two large square towers, one of which is quite in ruins, and the other is entire, and a most interesting specimen, both within and without, of the architecture of Scotland at a very early date. The part of the

house fronting the loch, and one of the towers, were allowed to fall into ruins after they were "herried" by the Buchanans in 1644,² and beams from them were carried off and used in building houses in the neighbourhood. Thus the roof-tree of the house at Edenbarnet in Kilpatrick—itsself about to be swept away—is said to be the identical oaken beam that held the same place of honour in ancient Mugdock.³ The late house of Mugdock, removed in 1875, was built of the ruins of the original mansion in 1655-56. It was but a poor dwelling for a marquis, and had little of interest about it, except one vaulted chamber, which, however, had been hopelessly



RUINS OF OLD TOWER.

ruined by clumsy modern attempts to "restore" it. On taking down this old place some oak beams which had formed a part of the older house were found

¹ It is a matter of extreme regret that this chapel, which stands about 100 yards to the north of the castle, has not been better cared for. Till some thirty years ago its walls were nearly entire. The door was in the middle of the south side, and within and on the right side of it was still to be seen the stone basin which of old held the holy water. After Bailie M'Lellan, who was for long tenant of Mugdock, died, the fine old place was shamefully neglected, and much irreparable damage done. Every effort is now being made to preserve the objects of interest which remain.

² This was the second time Mugdock had been "herried." In 1641, when Montrose was in prison, Lord Sinclair, by direction of the Committee of Estates, "violently brak up the yeitts and doors" of the "Place of Old Montrose," when searching among the Earl's papers. The same violence was used at "ane other house of the said Earle's, called Kincardin," and "It is said they also demolished his staitly house of Mugdok."—*Spalding's Hist.* vol. i. p. 327. Mugdock was only partially destroyed at this time, for the Earl was living there in retirement for some time before he started on his famous campaign of 1644.

³ The old house of Edenbarnet was built in 1644; the present house was built in 1758. The Mugdock roof-tree has thus had three removals.

in excellent condition, with the original wooden nails or bolts still in them.¹ There are many fine old trees round the Castle, and of old there must have been a forest of tall oaks to the south, for several have been dug up lately in the moss, straight as a rush for nearly sixty feet, and of great girth.

It is not known when the loch was lowered and reduced to its present size. This work was effected by cutting a wide passage through the rock about 200 yards up the present avenue.

Around the Castle were the houses of the retainers, with their gardens and crofts, and for the use of the Earl and his servants a corn-mill stood in the glen through which the little burn flows which carries off the surplus water of the loch. Traces of this old mill can still be seen, as well as of the road which led to it from the castle.

Between the Castle of Mugdock and Craigend, on the avenue of the latter, is a round knoll, which is called the Moot Hill, or place of judgment. From this spot the accused, if found guilty, were hurried off to the Gallow Knowe—the rising ground above Craigend Castle—where the culprits, if men, were “worreit” or strangled on the gallows which always stood there, conveniently ready for such events; or, if women, were “dronit”—for drowning was of old the punishment of the gentler sex—in the little sheet of water which lay at the foot of the gibbet, and which now, no longer “troubled” by the struggles of poor criminals, affords an unfailing supply of pure water to the modern castle below.²

THE GRAHAMS OF MONTROSE.

The Grahams, the Lords of the Barony and Castle of Mugdock, were

“ . . . A race renowned of old,
Whose war-cry oft has waked the battle swell,
Since first distinguished in the onset bold,
Wild sounding, when the Roman rampart fell !
By Wallace' side it rung the Southrons' knell ;
Auldern, Kilsyth, and Tipper owned its fame—
Tummel's rude pass can of its terrors tell ;
But ne'er from prouder field arose the name,
Than when wild Ronda heard the conquering shout of Græme.”³

¹ The present house, rebuilt in 1875 from designs of Campbell Douglas & Sellars, architects, Glasgow, stands very nearly on the site of the oldest house, and is connected like it with one of the ancient towers.

² The remains of the gallows were removed towards the close of last century, James Scott, the grandfather of David Scott now at Craiggallian, being the man who cleared away the last relics in Strathblane of the once much coveted right to hang one's fellow-creatures.

³ Scott's *Vision of Roderick*, Conclusion, stanza 17. The hero of Ronda was Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch.

Whether or not the redoubtable Gryme, the destroyer of the Roman wall some fourteen hundred years ago,¹ was the ancestor of this distinguished family, and whether he was a native of Strathblane or not—supposing always there was such a person at all—might be an interesting subject of discussion were there any reliable facts to start with, but, unfortunately, none exist. It is probable there were Grahams before “William de Grame,” who is a witness to the Charter by King David I., granting to the monastery of “Halyrude House” certain lands, kirks, and privileges,² but he is usually treated as the first of the family on record. He flourished early in the twelfth century, and is said to have been the possessor of the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith. His descendant David de Graham acquired, as already shown, the lands of Strathblane and Mugdock, as well as Dundaf and Strathcarron, and about the same time Kincardine came into the family. The lands of “Old Montrose” in Forfarshire, from which the principal title of the family was afterwards taken, were given to Sir David, a succeeding knight, by King Robert the Bruce, in exchange for some lands in Cardross, on which His Majesty built a Castle, and where he died, and William, third Lord Graham, had a charter of the lands of Aberuthven in Strathearn, about the end of the fifteenth century. The family was possessed of many more estates in other parts of Scotland, but in those enumerated we find the sites of their principal residences, Montrose, Mugdock in Strathblane, and Kincardine in Strathearn,³ and we find also their tombs, for the old churchyard of Aberuthven—a parish long ago united to Auchterarder—contains the bones of many generations of Grahams.⁴

¹ Fordun (in *Historians of Scotland Series*), vol. ii. pp. 81, 82.

² *Robertson's Index of Charters*, p. 126.

³ Kincardine was destroyed by Argyll in 1646 and nothing but a few ruins now remain. It had been much injured by Lord Sinclair, in 1641.

⁴ In the Montrose mausoleum at Aberuthven the flagged floor covers the remains of many of the family, but the only inscriptions to be found are one on a marble slab inserted in the wall in memory of David, eldest son of James first Duke of Montrose, who was created a peer of Great Britain as Earl and Baron Graham of Belford, and died unmarried in 1731 during his father's lifetime, and the following on crimson mounted coffins placed on the floor of the vault:—

The Most Noble
Jemima Elizabeth,
Marchioness of Graham,
Died 17th September, 1786,
Aged 24 years.

The Right Honourable
James Graham,
Earl of Kincardine,
Died 29th April, 1787,
Aged 7 months and 25 days.

It is quite unnecessary to give in detail an account of all the members of this old Strathblane family—their history is told in that of Scotland—suffice it to say that they were emphatically a “gallant” race. Sir Patrick Graham was slain at the battle of Dunbar in 1296, fighting against the English for the independence of Scotland. His brother, Sir John *the* Graham, was the friend of Sir William Wallace, and was killed at the battle of Falkirk in 1298, fighting in the same righteous cause. A succeeding knight, Sir David, was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham along with King David II. in 1346. William, third Lord Graham and first Earl of Montrose, fell gloriously at the battle of Flodden in 1513. Robert, Lord Graham, eldest son of William, second Earl of Montrose, fell fighting for his country at the battle of Pinkie in 1547. And although John, the third Earl, and his son John, the fourth Earl—the father of the future “Great Marquis”—were in the main men of peace, the latter a quiet country gentleman living principally at Mugdock and Kincardine, they too had slumbering within them the hot blood of their race. This was clearly shown when father and son, in a bloody combat which took place in the streets of Edinburgh, 31st January, 1594-5, were leaders of the Grahams when they attacked Sir James Sandilands, Tutor of Calder, and his friends, seeking to avenge their kinsman, John Graham of Hallyards, a judge of the Court of Session, who had been cruelly slaughtered by the Calder family for giving a decision against them.¹ In James, fifth Earl of Montrose, afterwards the “Great Marquis,” we find one of the most gallant of Scotsmen.

The Most Noble Lucy, Duchess of Montrose,
Died June 18th, 1788, aged 71 years.

The Most High, Puissant, and Noble Prince,
William, Duke of Montrose,
Died Sept. 23, 1790, aged 78 years.

James, Baron Graham,
Third Duke of Montrose, K.G.,
Marquis of Graham and Buchanan,
Earl of Kincardine, Viscount Dundaff,
Lord Aberuthven, Mugdock, and Fintry,
and Earl and Baron Graham of Belford.
Born Feb. 8th, 1755.
Died Dec. 30th, 1836.

In Strathblane Church, just below the pulpit, there is a tombstone with the Montrose arms cut thereon and the date 1604. It is not known who is buried underneath it. The late Duke of Montrose was buried at Cannes in France, where he died in 1874. James, Marquis of Graham, the elder brother of the present Duke, died 3rd April, 1872, and was buried in Buchanan Parish Churchyard.

¹ The peaceful and somewhat cowardly King James in the following year, “thinking upoun his awne estate and the estate of the commounweill, altogidder disordourit and shaikin louse be ressoun of the deidlie feidis and contraverseis standing amangis his Hienes subjectis of all degreis, and thairwithall calling to mynd quhat unnaturall slauchtaris, bludshed, barbarous cruelteis and inconvenientis hes occurrit and is liklie yit daylie to occur and fall oute, to the forder trouble and inquietatioun of his estate gif the same feildis sall not be removit” (*Reg.*

John, fourth Earl of Montrose, the father of this great man, died comparatively young. He was much occupied latterly with domestic matters, and spent a good deal of his time in golfing and archery, reading and smoking.¹

He had evidently intended to make Mugdock his permanent home,² but his

P. C. S. vol. v. p. 248), resolved to summon to Edinburgh certain persons who were at deadly feud and to insist on their being reconciled then and there. The Earl of Montrose and the Sandilands family were among those made friends in this summary manner. In the *Fortunes of Nigel*, vol. i. chap. 9, Sir Walter Scott introduces this incident in an amusing conversation between the King, Lord Huntinglen, and Nigel. "I mind it weel," said the King, "I mind it weel—it was a blessed day, being the nineteen of September, of all days in the year—and it was a blythe sport to see how some of the carles girmed as they clapped loofs together."

¹ The accounts of James Duncan, "Burgess of Glasgow, Factor of Mugdock," and those of the Earl's factors at Montrose and Kincardine, are interesting and throw some light upon this Earl's life, and the earlier part of that of his distinguished son, who, whether he was born at Mugdock or not—for the place of his nativity is uncertain—certainly spent many of his youthful days in Strathblane and Glasgow.

We find such entries as the following:—

Item given the 12 of March, 1625, to Patrick Lyststone for ane dusone goiff balls to my Lord,	iij lib.
Item to the Minister's man that brocht books to my Lord at command,	vj sh.
Item for iij unce tobacco to my Lord be the way cumming to Montross from Kincardin at vij sh. vj d. the unce,	xxx sh.
Item given the 14th of Apryle for iij ells ane quarter ell round linning claith to my Lord his black breiks,	xxiiiij sh. vj d.
Item for twa dusone tobacco pypes the said day,	vij sh.
Item that day to ane tailzeour that made ane stand of claiths to my Lord,	iij lib.
Item that day for ane pig full of ink to my Lord,	vij sh.
Item for half ane pund tobacco sent to the West countrie to my Lord,	iij lib. viiiij sh. iij d.
Item for 18 goff balls to my Lord,	v lib. viij d.
Item for ane pair of shone to Lord James the xxvj October, 1623,	xxvj sh. viij d.
(This "Lord James" was the future "Great Marquis.")	
Item for shone to the bairne Beatrix,	xl sh.
(The "bairne Beatrix" was Lady Beatrix Graham, afterwards Lady Maderty.)	
Item on the 29th September, 1620, for fyve gang of schoone to my Lord's horse before his Lordship rade to Rosedo,	v lib.
Item for twa gang of schoone to Lord James' twa naigis,	xviiiij sh.

Minute accounts were also kept of the "stands of claiths" made for Lord James and his pages Mungo and William Graham when he was sent to Glasgow for his education in 1624. An "Inventour of his Lordship's geire in Sir George's ludging in Glasgow," shows his way of living, and a list of his "buikes," how he spent his time there. After his father's death the young Earl was a student at the University of St. Andrews, and the accounts of his personal expenditure when there afford a pleasant and lively picture of his young life.—*Memorials of Montrose*, Napier, vol. i. pp. 85, 135, 140, 156, etc.

² Letter from the Earl to his factor at Kincardine:—"Laurence Grahame—I doutt not bot ye have bein cairfull in causing haist in making of my doghter Beatrix her gounne as I dierectat you. I have send this bearer Harie Blacwod to bring her to me as he will schow you. It is my will also that the tapestrie in my own chalmer in Kincardine be taine doune and paket weill to come to me to Mugdok as I have sent Mergaret Stirling and Robert Taylzer word to be cairfull of it quhillk ye sall sie weill done and send guid carrage horses with it, with all expeditiounne and send Robert Taylzer to convoy it. Further it is my will that ye delyver to Harie Blacwod aucht bolls meill and four staine of cheis.

"From Mugdok the 28 Jany. 1625.

"To our Servitour Laurence Grahame, factor of Kincardine. These—"
—*Memorials of Montrose*, Napier, vol. i. p. 57.

death in 1626 put a stop to his plans, and his son found but few occasions when he could enjoy the quiet and seclusion of Strathblane.

Earl John died at Kincardine, and in the factor's books there is a curious account headed the "Dayett of Burriall." This gives an account of the expenses incurred at his funeral, and the entertaining of the friends who remained feasting at Kincardine for eight weeks at the expense of the young Earl, while they were settling his affairs. Details are given of what was consumed from the "Pantrie," "Wyne Sellar," "Aill Sellar," the "Lairdner," and the "Pettie Lairdner." These viands consisted of "Venison, Beif, Muttonne, Lamb, Veill, Geess, Caponis," and other poultry; and of game and wild fowl, "Capercaillies, Black Cokis and Ethehenis, Termaiganis, Muirfoullis, Wodcocks, Peitriks, Wyldgeis, Pleivoers, and Birsall foulls," besides one puncheon of "Claret Wyn," one puncheon of "Quhyt Wyn," besides "Ester Aill," and small ale without measure. The young Earl, James the fifth, afterwards the Great Marquis, was at this time when his friends were so kindly taking care of him—and themselves—about 14 years old, having been born in 1612. Two years before his father's death he had been settled in Glasgow with an establishment consisting of a private tutor, two pages, and a valet, with the intention apparently of preparing him for the University of Glasgow, and at the same time keeping him under the eye of his father, who was then living at Mugdock.

The young lord lived in a house belonging to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythwood, called, in a receipt granted for the rent by Agnes Boyd, the wife of this knight, part of "our great ludgin situat in the Citie of Glasgow, near the towne heid thereof." The house in the Drygate of Glasgow, which was subsequently called "Montrose's Lodging," and which was formerly the manse of the prebendary of Eagleshame, had not at this time been acquired by the family. After his father's death the young Earl was placed at the University of St. Andrews, where he remained till towards the end of 1629, when, at the early age of sixteen, he married Magdalene Carnegie, youngest daughter of David, Lord Carnegie, afterwards Earl of Southesk.¹ By this lady, who died about 1633, he had two sons. Soon after her death he went to the Continent, where he remained for about three years. Returning home he became an active supporter of the Covenant. In 1638 he reduced by arms the town of Aberdeen and took Lord Huntly prisoner. The same year he totally routed Lord Aboyne at the Bridge of Dee. In 1640 an army being raised to march into England, Montrose at the head of it, and on foot, crossed the Tweed, and had a large share in the victory over the Royalists at Newburn. About this time, however, he began to be alarmed at

¹ Contract of marriage between the Earl and "Mrs. Magdalen Carnegy" dated at Kinnaird, 10th November, 1629—(At Buchanan Castle).

the proceedings and intentions of the Covenanting party and their chief Argyll. He left it, therefore, and joined the King's party. He was arrested and imprisoned in Edinburgh. On being released he returned to Mugdock, where he lived in retirement for some time. In 1643 he received a commission as Lieutenant-General for the King in Scotland, and soon afterwards was created a Marquis.¹

In 1644 he raised the Royal Standard at Dumfries. It would be superfluous to give in detail the wonderful career of victory which now followed; suffice it to say that in this year he routed at Tippermuir the large army of the Covenant and took the town of Perth. A few days afterwards he defeated Lord Lewis Gordon at the Bridge of Dee and became master of Aberdeen. Eluding his great rival the Marquis of Argyll, who was sent against him with a very superior force, he suddenly appeared in February, 1645, in Argyllshire and inflicted a tremendous defeat on the army of Argyll at Inverlochy, near Fort William. He again proceeded north, and at the Bog of Gight lost by death his eldest son. In April he took Dundee; in May he defeated with great loss General Hurry at Auldearn; in July, at Alford, he routed General Baillie; and in August he fought his great battle of Kilsyth, where he again defeated General Baillie, with a loss of 5,000 men. By this victory he became complete master of Scotland, and marching towards England to assist there the Royal cause, he encamped his army at Philiphaugh near Selkirk. It was here the tide of victory turned, for during a mist, and while he was absent in Selkirk, his army was surprised by General David Leslie and totally defeated, 13th September, 1645.

Shortly afterwards he left Scotland, and spent some time in Norway and France, and afterwards in Germany, where he served in the army of the Emperor. After the execution of King Charles I. he received a commission from his son, King Charles II., and proceeded to Scotland to raise again the Standard in the Royal cause,² but fortune had now deserted him, for shortly after his arrival his small army was totally defeated by General Strachan at Invercarron. Being taken prisoner he was brought to Edinburgh, where he was treated with shameful indignity, and finally on the 21st May, 1650, he was cruelly hanged at the Cross there. His head was cut off and placed on a spike on the top of the Tolbooth, and his legs and arms were sent to Glasgow and the other principal towns for exposure there.

¹ The patent creating him a Marquis is dated at Oxford, 6th May, 1644, and is signed by King Charles I. and countersigned by Sir Robert Spottiswood, Secretary—(*At Buchanan Castle*).

² The King sent him a letter at the same time creating him Knight of the Garter and enclosing the George and Ribbon. This letter is dated Castle Elizabeth, in the Isle of Jersey, the 12th January, 1643—(*At Buchanan Castle*).

On the night before his execution he composed and wrote on a window the following lines:—

“ 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.”

The Great Marquis met his death with the courage of a brave man and the calmness of a Christian.¹ The Committee of Estates had long before this

¹ The trunk of the Marquis' body, for head, legs, and arms were cut off and publicly exposed in various places, was buried below the common gallows on the Burgh Muir, and there it remained for years, all save the heart, which under cloud of night, and two days after the execution, was taken out of the body, embalmed, and placed in a small steel box made of the blade of the great soldier's own sword. It was given to his niece, Lady Napier, who enclosed it first in a little gold casket which had belonged to John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, her husband's ancestor, and then in a silver urn. The heart thus enclosed was



FROM THE ARCHERY MEDAL OF MUNGO GRAHAM OF GORTHY. 1687.

sent to the second Marquis, then in Holland, but by some mischance it was lost. It was afterwards, however, found in a curiosity shop there, the silver urn only gone, and sent back to the Napiers. The Lord Napier of the day gave it to his daughter Hester, wife of Alexander Johnstone, H.E.I.C.S. On her way to India with her husband, taking the precious relic with her, their ship was attacked by a French frigate, and a cannon ball smashed the golden casket. Arrived in India, a new gold box was made as like the old one as possible, and the heart, within its steel casing, was placed in this, within a silver urn which stood in the Johnstones' drawing-room at Madura. The idea having got abroad that it was a talisman of great virtue, it was stolen, but afterwards restored. Finally, the Johnstones having returned to Europe, it was lost in Paris during the Revolution, and has never been recovered. In 1661, after the restoration of King Charles II., the trunk was disinterred and the limbs collected and deposited with it in a coffin. This was brought to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, where Lord Napier, with the Grams of Morphie, Inchbrakie, Orchill, and Gorthy and others, ascended to the top of the building to remove the head from

the spike and place it in the coffin with the rest of the remains. David Graham of Gorthy, the faithful companion of the Great Marquis in his victories and disasters, took the head from

time forfeited his lands, and in 1644 granted a commission to George Buchanan, younger of Buchanan, with his friends and followers, "to repair to the house and fortalice of Mugdock, and to intromit with the cannon, powder, ball, matches, and other warlike furniture therein, and to break open doors and break down the iron gates, etc." What followed is given in Buchanan's own words:—"According to the qlke commissioun I upon the nynteene day of Apryle last (1644) went from Edr. and conveened ane company under the command of Patrike Buchanan of Auchmnar and upoun the twentie day of Apryle came to the hous of McDocke at night and finding the yets fast brake them up and stayed yr that night and the 21 day being Sunday and upon Monday made search of the house conforme to my commissioun and fand no armes nar ammunitioun ther bot some few pickes that had bene removed the day before and put in the officeres house with some few musketes wch wer bigged up in the wall of the hous—and I causit take doune all the gaites and irone windowes and thereafter I did acquaint the Lord Chancellor with what wes done who thereupon did signifie to me that the Committie fand it not necessr that ony farder should be done at that tyme, wherupon I caused remove the saides pickes and muskets with all the Irone workes and gaites that wer tain doune to the house of Duntraith qr they now are."¹

Swift retribution, however, followed the young laird of Buchanan, for Montrose, or his friends, during his career of victory in 1645 found time to punish him for his doings at Mugdock, and they did it very effectually, for in a supplication for assistance which Buchanan made to Parliament in 1646 he says "his enemies have utterly destroyed, plundered, and wasted his whole lands, tenants, and servants, and have left him no manner of maintenance for livelihood, whereby he is brought to a very low and lamentable condition." He was paid 20,000 merks in compensation, probably through the influence of Argyll, who soon afterwards had the Barony of Mugdock transferred to himself. This important transaction was arranged thus—Argyll had some claims

the spike, kissing it as he did so. He died the same night, as Covenanted writers record with evident satisfaction. The reunited body of our hero was afterwards, with all honours, buried in a vault in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh. In order to commemorate the connection of his family with this imposing event, the next Laird of Gorthy adopted for his crest a crowned skull, heraldically described thus—"Two arms issuing from a cloud erect and lifting up a man's skull incirculed with two branches of a palm tree, and over the head a Marquess' coronet: motto, 'Sepulto Viresco.'" In 1628 when the Great Marquis was a young man—then only an Earl—studying at St. Andrews, he gained the Archery prize, and as the custom was, hung a silver medal with his name and arms engraved thereon to the silver arrow, which was kept and still remains at the University. In 1687 Mungo Graham of Gorthy, the grandson of the man who took Montrose's head from the spike, was a student at St. Andrews, and in his turn won the same arrow, and hung beside the medal of his great chief, his own, bearing the ghastly Gorthy crest, the hands holding up the skull of the very man whose medal was next to his own.

¹ Act Par. Car. I. 1644, cap. 171.

on the public for money expended in the wars, and to satisfy them the Committee of Estates allowed him to choose any of the forfeited estates. He fixed upon the lands and Barony of Mugdock, and at Whitsunday, 1647, he had entry to them.¹

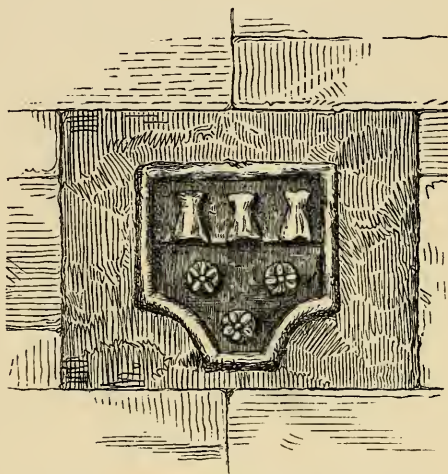
The Barony was ratified to him by Act of Parliament in 1649, and is thus described:—"To witt of all and hail the toune and landis of Mugdock and Mugdockmitchell with the toure, fortalice and maner place of Mugdok. . . . The toune and landis of Gallowschiell and Craigend, and the Mylne of Mylne-davie with the Mylelandis and Multores. . . . The toune and landis of Craigalzeane, Carbeth, Auchengilzean, Drumbroche, Kirkhouse Aiker, Peitch, Edenkill, and Kirgaiber. The toune and landis of Quinloche. The toune and landis of Killerne. The toune and landis of Somerstoune. The toune and landis of Kilmonane. The tounes and landis of Carlestoune, Eister Bagrochane, and West Bagrochane, with the Mylne of Bagrochane Mylelands, etc. . . . The landis of Collier Aiker, Temple of Bagrochane, Faudiehell and Guildeaiker. The toune and landis of Balmoire, Balmoiraiker, and Orcheard. The tounes and landis of Dowgalistoune, Barloch, Kessantoune, Barachane, Eister Clobar, Wester Clobar, Kaystoune, and Milnegavie with the Coaleheugh of Mylnegavie, and Barloche, and with the Mylne of Milnegavie Multores, etc., etc. . . . and of half of the toune and landis of Malichen possest be Walter Grahame and his subtennents." After having thus obtained this fine old Barony, Argyll, by an Instrument of Resignation, while reserving his own liferent, made it over to his second son, Lord Neil Campbell, and on the 13th March, 1650, there was a charter under the Great Seal following upon the above resignation containing a novodamus and new creating of the said lands into a Barony to be called "the Barronie of Neilston." In the same year a petition was presented to Parliament by Argyll for the "delyverie of the evidentis," in which he sets forth that he "has right to the landis and Barronie of Neillstowne of old called Mugdok."

The Campbells, however, were not long in Mugdock, or Neillstowne its name, for in 1655 James, the second Marquis of Montrose, no doubt assisted by his friends, redeemed his Barony by a payment of £50,000.² In February, 1661, Parliament rescinded the forfeiture of his father, and soon afterwards ordained Argyll to repay the young Marquis the rents of Mugdock uplifted by

¹ The Barony of Mugdock had suffered severely in those troubled times, "goodes" having been "takin from the tennentis be those who had charge of the Castle of Stirling, and the gariesone qlk wes in the hous of Buquhannan," and "horsses takin be Lewtennent Colonell Lockart," and "cornes and guides destroyed be Generall Maior Middletounes forces."—Act Par. Car. II. 1649, cap. 137.

² The Deed completing this transaction is dated at Westminster, London, and "Rossneth," 20th Dec., 1655, and 8th Jan., 1656—(*At Buchanan*).

him, and also this sum of £50,000 paid to him and his son Neill for the re-conveyance of the estate. The Argylls thus profited but little by the transaction.¹ The whole of the Montrose estates were afterwards re-erected into "ane hail and free Marquiedom, Earledome, Lordship, Baronie and Regalitie with free Chappell and Chancellarie To be called then and in all time comeing The Marquiedom, Earledom, Lordship, Baronie and Regalitie of Montrose ordaining the Castle of Mugdock to be the principal Messuage therof. . . ." At the same time was erected "The Towne and burgh of Mugdock into a free burgh of Regalitie To be called then and in all time comeing The Burgh of Regalitie of Mugdock and head Burgh of the said Regalitie of Montrose," at "the Mercat Croce" of which, or at the Castle of Mugdock "ane seising to be taken for the whole." A "weekly mercat ilk fryday and two free faires yearlie" were also granted; the one "upoun the second Thursday of August and the other upoun the second Tuesday of November within the said Burgh and territories therof."



STONE FOUND AMONG THE RUINS OF OLD MUGDOCK,
NOW BUILT INTO THE WALL OF THE NEW HOUSE.

The Acts of Parliament² give an interesting account of all these transactions, and show that the young Marquis had been left without lands and without home, "destitute of a house whairin to live and grieved that his antient inheritance should be possessed by strangers," and that the recovery of Mugdock had been no easy matter.

Mugdock Castle had fallen into ruins, not having been inhabited since

¹ In an Act of Parliament, Car. II. 1649, cap. 136, the accounts of James Stirling, "Chelmerlane to James Grahame, Late Earle of Montrose," are ratified, and it appears from them that Argyll began to draw the rents of Mugdock in 1645. By 1661 he seems to have been due, in all, to the Marquis over £100,000 Scots, and after his execution in that year the lands of Cowall in Argyllshire were given to Montrose in lieu of that sum. In 1667 the succeeding Earl of Argyll recovered these lands on giving the Marquis of Montrose a wadsett right to them for £100,000, the sum remaining unpaid of the £100,664 originally due—(*Mutual General Discharge, at Buchanan Castle*).

The young Marquis, in addition to what he received from Argyll, had in 1660 a grant of "the Customs of Port-Glasgow for 21 years for the yearly Tack Duty of 700 pound Sterling, which the Marquis is to retain in his own hands till he be compleatly paid of the sum of 10,000 pound Sterling now granted to him by the King for the Losses sustained by him, his estate, and family During the Late Rebellion."—Dated at Whitehall, 26th Sept., 1660. This refers to Glasgow. What is now called Port-Glasgow did not then exist—(*At Buchanan Castle*).

² Act Par. Car. II. 1661.

the Buchanans herried it in 1644, and when the young Marquis recovered it in 1655 it seems to have taken two years to make it habitable. During this time he lived with the laird of Killearn, and among the papers at Buchanan Castle is a "Discharge by Captain Henry Graham, son to the deceased John Graham of Killerne, in favoure of James, Marquess of Montrose, of the sum of 4,000 merks for his boarding and entertaining the said Marquess and his servants for the space of Two years. Contained in a Bond granted by the Marquess to him dated the 14th September, 1657."

Mugdock was thus restored to the second Marquis of Montrose, and the Castle again became his home.¹ He is known in history as the "Good Marquis," a title he acquired from his amiability and strong sense of right and justice. These qualities came out prominently when Argyll, the bitter enemy of his father, was tried for his life before Parliament, for the Marquis then refused to vote on the ground that his resentment for family injuries might bias his judgment. During his somewhat troubled and short life, for he was but thirty-eight when he died, he was much engaged in the management of his private affairs, and in the difficult negotiations which resulted in the restoration of his ancient estates, and it was not till the very close of it that he held any public office save that of Privy Councillor. In 1668, however, he was appointed one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, and in less than a year he died, much respected and regretted, and was followed to his grave at Aberuthven by many a mourner, among whom was, strange to say, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll,² son of the Earl (or first Marquis) executed in 1661, whose head had bleached for years on the same spike on the top of the Tolbooth of Edinburgh which had held aloft the head of the "Great Marquis" of Montrose, his rival.³ By his wife, Isabel,

¹ In the Lauderdale MSS., British Museum, there is a letter from the Marquis to the King dated Mugdock, 31st October, 1661.

² *Hist. MSS. Report* vol. vi. p. 609. This Earl of Argyll paid a visit to the Marquis of Montrose at Mugdock in 1668, as letters in the Lauderdale Collection of MSS. in the British Museum show.

³ The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, in his article on Strathblane in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, says—"After the Restoration, when the Earl of Middleton and his associates were employed in subverting the civil and religious rights of their country, Mugdock Castle was one of the scenes of their bacchanalian orgies." It is true that the Lord High Commissioner and some of the Council were at Glasgow in the autumn of 1662. Montrose was one of them and naturally invited his colleagues to Mugdock, and no doubt hospitably entertained them. Wodrow, in his *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, says—"They came to Glasgow, September 26th, and were regaled and royally treated at Hamilton, Paisley, Dumbarton, Rosedoc, and Mugdock," and then goes on to narrate how "many remarks upon the prodigality, profaneness, and terrible revelling at this progress were made at this time." And Kirkton has a similar story; the information of both, no doubt, being drawn from the same source. There was a great tendency, however, in both of these historians to magnify the vices of enemies and the virtues of friends. The reported revellings therefore should be taken with some reserve. Dr. Hamilton copied and rather improved upon Wodrow, and Macdonald, who in his *Rambles Round Glasgow* has a poetical effusion about Mugdock, copied and improved

daughter of William, seventh Earl of Morton, and widow of Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, he had two sons—James, his successor; Charles, who died young; and a daughter, Anne, Countess of Callender.¹

James, third Marquis of Montrose, was but a child when his father died in 1669. In the succeeding year a matter which had engaged his father's attention before his death was carried into effect by the establishment of Fairs at Killearn and Strathblane. This was done by an Act of Parliament, which was to the following effect²:—"The King's Majestie and Estates of Parliament taking to consideration that the towne and Kirk of Killerne and towne and Lands of Strablane pertaining heretably to James Marques of Montrose lying within the Shireffdome of Stirlie are publict places of resort and ly near to the heighlands And that for the incouragement and advantage of those who duell upon the same Lands and Nightbouris adjacent therto and for keeping of Commerce and trade amongst His Majestie's Leidges and Subjects in those bounds and that all persons resorting there may be furnished with all maner of Commoditys wherof they stand in need It is most necessar and convenient ther should be yeerly faires kept at the forsaid places. Therfor the Kings Majestie with advyce and consent of his Estates of Parliament Do heerby give and grant to the said

on Dr. Hamilton. In Fullarton's *Gazetteer of Scotland* there is the same parrot cry, and a recent Strathblane poet (and a very creditable one too) repeats the oft told but unauthenticated tale. There is no ground at all for saying there were any "bacchanalian orgies" at Mugdock; indeed, from the character of the "Good Marquis" it is very unlikely that excess of any kind took place there.

¹ The Marchioness died in 1673, and on the 23rd January was buried in the Church of Aberuthven. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Ross, Parson, and afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, and was published. It is entitled—

The Certainty
of
Death and Judgement
Delivered in a Funeral Sermon
Preached
at the Exequies of the Right
Honourable Eminently Religious and most
Vertuous Lady
My Lady Marchioness
of Montrose

In the Chappel of Aberuthven January 23, 1673.
By Arth. Ross Parson of Glasgow.

A single extract shows its style—"How sweet was her breath upon her deathbed; her body seemed to be exhaled and vapour out all in soul, and the breath of her soul to relish nothing but of Christ and heaven. Having bidden farewell to her beloved friends, and very willingly to the world, and to her chiefest darlings in it, her dearest and princely children, standing like olive plants, or rather like orient pearles about her bed; whose chattering groans, piercing cries and doleful moans, might have moved and bribed the severest Judge upon the Bench or anything that had a being (except ghostly Death which bears no regard) to have spared that sad Divorce; and yet these charming tunes and mourning songs did not draw back her least desires, nor stop this blessed Saint from laying herself fast asleep in the everlasting armes of that beloved bridegroom of her soul."

² Act Par. Car. II. 1670.

James Marques of Montrose and his Aires and Successors ane yeerlie free fair to be kept and holden at the said towne and Kirk of Killerne upon the sixt day of September yeerly the samen being lafull or any other lafull day being tuo dayes before the later fair day in Stirlin—and ane other yeerly fair to be kept and holden at the said toun and Lands of Strablane upon the first lafull day before hallowmes yeerly in all tyme comeing For buying and selling of horse, nolt, sheep, fish, flesh, meill, malt and all sort of graine, cloath, lining and wollen and all sort of merchant commoditys. With power to the said James Marques of Montrose and his forsaides or such as they shall appoint to collect, intromet with, uplift and receive the tolls customs and dutys belonging to the said tuo yeerly fairs and to enjoy all other Liberties Priviledges, freedoms and immunitys sicklyk and als freely in all respect as any other in the lyk case hes done or may do in tyme coming.”

The Strathblane Fair was held on the lands of Edenkill. Of late years it has been gradually falling off in importance till it has now reached the vanishing point. In 1795 John Graham, Portioner of Mugdock, had a Charter of the “Customs and Casualties due and payable to the Superior at the Hallow Fair of Strathblane” and latterly it was a pertinent of Leddriegreen.

In 1681 an arrangement between the Marquis of Montrose and William, eighth Earl of Monteith, was ratified by Act of Parliament.¹ By it the latter resigned his Earldom of Monteith, and King Charles II. granted a Novodamus of it to him in life rent and to the Marquis of Montrose in fee. This important transaction put his son—the fourth Marquis and first Duke—a few years afterwards, in possession of the fine estates in Aberfoyle and others belonging to the Earldom of Monteith now possessed by the family of Montrose. The celebrated John Graham of Claverhouse had attempted to make the same arrangement for himself, but the claims of Montrose, the chief of the clan, prevailed with the Earl. The following letter written from Mugdock shows, however, that all three were on good terms:—²

“Mugduck 30 May (16)79.

“My Lord—I would haue sent the dog this day, but I waited for the letters by the last packet, which were something late a coming. I send your Lordship here inclosed the journals of Parliament which contain all the news the Court affords for ought I know. I met Claverhous to-day who is sent with his troops and a troop of Dragoons to guard some arms and ammunition transported to this Country. The fanaticks in Clidsdale were yesterday so insolent that a party of them, reported to be about three score hors, entred Rugland, burnt the

¹ Act Par. Car. II. 1681.

² Printed in the *Red Book of Monteith*, vol. ii. p. 173.

Declaration and Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy in the bonfire there, and then put it out, intending the like in Glasgow, but being advertised that Claverhous' troop was there desisted from that interprise, and dispersed having been pursued by a party of that troop till midnight tho in vain. Claverhous tells me he would have waited on your Lordship at this time, if he was not so strictly obliged to attend his charge, but promises to be with you about pouting-time,¹ at which time you may also expect to be waited on by, my Lord—

“Your Lordships most affectionate Cousin and most humble Servant

“MONTROSE.

“For Your Lordship.”

In 1682 a most important event for the parish took place, viz., the purchase by the Marquis of Montrose of the Buchanan estate from the creditors of the last Buchanan of that ilk. This transaction soon afterwards severed the intimate connection between Strathblane and the Montrose family, for the succeeding Marquis—the first Duke—after making some additions to the old house of the Buchanans, took up his residence there, and Buchanan House or Castle has since continued to be the seat of the succeeding Dukes.

In 1684 James, third Marquis of Montrose, died while still a young man, and his son James, fourth Marquis and first Duke, succeeded not only to what was left of the old Barony of Mugdock, but also to the fine estate of Buchanan acquired two years before by his father, and later in the same year he came into possession of the estates of the last Earl of Menteith and Airth in virtue of the arrangement of 1681.

OTHER FAMILIES IN MUGDOCK.

Soon after the Marquis of Montrose left Mugdock Castle for his new home at Buchanan, a family of Grahams, who claim to be cadets of Dougalston, came to live at the old place and farm the lands.

Sir William Graham of Kincardine and Mugdock had, for his second wife, the Princess Mary, daughter of King Robert III.—the lady who married for her fourth husband another Strathblane laird, Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath—and from this marriage the Grahams of Knockdolian are derived. The first Graham of Dougalston was a cadet of Knockdolian.

The immediate ancestor of the family who came to Mugdock when the Marquis left it was Robert Grahame, tacksman of Quinloch. He had two sons, Hugh of Edenkill, and John. Hugh Grahame of Edenkill, the elder son, had a son, James,

¹ The shooting season.

who had sasine of part of Edenkill in 1702; and a grandson, John, merchant tailor and bailie of Glasgow, who succeeded and had sasine in 1720.

John Grahame, the younger son, who came from Quinloch and settled in Mugdock before 1694, married Jean Mitchell. On the 19th February, 1729, he had sasine of the easter third of Drumquhassle, in Drymen, proceeding upon a disposition granted by James Mitchell—by this time dead—and signed 7th October, 1727, before John Govan, son to William Govan of Drumquhassle, and William Govan his brother.¹

John Grahame of Drumquhassle and tenant of Mugdock, and Jean Mitchell his wife, had a son, John Grahame, who succeeded to Drumquhassle and the lease of Mugdock on his father's death. His wife was Barbara Graham of Birdston, who was first cousin of Thomas Graham first of Ballagan.²

John Grahame of Drumquhassle and tenant of Mugdock, and Barbara Graham his wife, had a large family—1, James, of whom afterwards; 2, Archibald, of whom also afterwards; 3, William, H.E.I.C.S.; 4, Andrew; 5, Henry; 6, John, who all died childless; 7, Jean, who married Andrew Aitchison, tenant of Dungoiach, and had three daughters who all died childless. John Grahame had a good deal of trouble and expense with some of the younger members of his family—William, in particular, who was sent to learn law in Edinburgh, “keeping hunters and high company in place of attending to his studies,”—and finally he gave up Mugdock to his eldest son James, sold Drumquhassle to his second son Archibald, of the Thistle Bank, Glasgow, and retired to Banton, where he died.

James Grahame, the eldest son, tenant of Mugdock and Hilton, was born in 1749 and died in 1820; he married Margaret M'Culloch, who also died in 1820, and had seven children—1, John, who died unmarried at Mugdock; 2, Jane, who married the Rev. William Bryce, D.D., of Aberdour, one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, and had issue; 3, Elizabeth, married William Anderson, and had issue; 4, Barbara, married Hugh Tennent, and had issue; 5, Margaret; 6, Janet; and 7, Ann. The three unmarried daughters lived for long at Mugdock Castle, and were much respected in the neighbourhood. Ann Grahame survived the others, and leaving Mugdock, died at Bothwell in 1855; and thus came to an end the long connection of this branch of the Grahames with Mugdock.

Returning now to Archibald Grahame, second son of John Grahame of Drumquhassle and Mugdock, and Barbara Graham of Birdston, his wife, and whose descendants now represent this old stock, we find in him a well-known citizen of Glasgow and a credit to his native parish of Strathblane.

¹ Part. Reg. Sas., Stirling.

² See Ballagan.

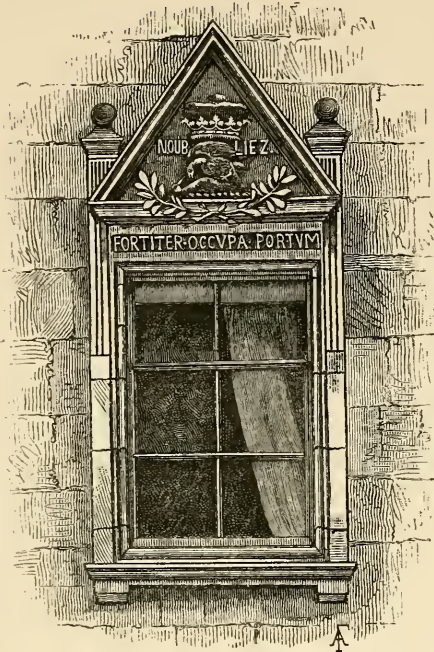
Archibald Grahame early went into business in Glasgow as a writer, and afterwards became partner and cashier of the Thistle Bank there. Besides Drumquhassle, which he bought from his father, he acquired part of the lands of Barrowfield, and also Dalmarnock. He was one of the founders of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and of the Royal Infirmary, and, although he had left Strathblane, he continued to take an interest in its affairs, for when the new church was building in the beginning of this century, he was appointed standing arbiter in case of disputes; and on the church being finished, he allocated the seats among the heritors. He married Jean Grahame, sister of Robert Grahame of Whitehill, and James Grahame, author of "The Sabbath," and had a large family. 1, Thomas Grahame, writer to the signet, born 1793, married Agnes Veitch of the Dawick family, and had nine children, of whom the eldest is Archibald Hamilton Grahame, who now represents the old rentallers in Mugdock, and is next heir of entail to Ballagan. He has been twice married and has issue. The other members of Thomas Grahame's family are—Robert Veitch, married, and has issue; Thomas Hill; Agnes Jenima, died unmarried; Jane Margaret; James, sometime residing at Auldhouse, married, and has issue; John, married, and has issue; Mary Anne, married Rev. Charles Bennett, rector of Sparkford; and the Rev. David, married, and has issue. 2, Robert Grahame, M.D.; 3, James Grahame, who both died childless. 4, Archibald Grahame, parliamentary solicitor, London, married, and had a large family. 5, Barbara, married David Rankine, an officer in the Rifle Brigade, and a younger son of Macquorn Rankine of Drumdow, Ayrshire. She had two sons—David, who died young, and the late William John Macquorn Rankine, F.R.S., LL.D., etc., Professor of Civil Engineering, etc., in the University of Glasgow, who was not only one of the most distinguished scientific men Scotland ever produced, but also, in society, one of the most charming of companions. This most worthy scion of an old Strathblane race died at the early age of 52. 6, Margaret, married Alexander Grahame, parliamentary solicitor, London.

Since Miss Ann Grahame left Mugdock, about forty years ago, there have been several tenants in the Castle; one of the best known was Bailie Archibald M'Lellan of Glasgow, who made many alterations and some improvements on the old place, and who died there in 1854. James Reid, of the Union Bank of Scotland, brother-in-law of Thomas Graham of Ballewan, Master of the Mint, also lived for several years at Mugdock before he built Dunmullin in Strathblane; and the last who tenanted the old house of the second Marquis was William Clarke of the Falkirk Iron Company, John Phillips, the late well-known tenant of the Laigh Park (of Mugdock), holding the lands.

In 1874 the late Duke of Montrose arranged for a very extended lease

of the Castle and lands of Mugdock with John Guthrie Smith, a younger son

of the late William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie, and great-grandson of James Smith of Craigend, in consideration of his rebuilding the more modern part of the house and of certain other conditions. The decayed old house of 1655 was accordingly removed, and the present one built. Roads and shrubberies have been made and plantations formed, and the old place is beginning to assume more of the appearance which the "staitly house" may be supposed to have worn before it was "demolished" by Lord Sinclair in 1641, and herried by the Buchanans in 1644.



THE WINDOW OVER THE DOOR AT MUGDOCK.
*"Fortiter occupa portum."
 Anchor firmly in a friendly port.*

THE FEUING OUT OF THE BARONY OF MUGDOCK, AND THE ESTATES IN
 STRATHBLANE THEREBY FORMED.

On the death of John Earl of Montrose in 1626, the young Earl James had assumed as his curators his near relatives, the Earl of Wigton, Sir William Graham of Braco, Sir Archibald Napier of Merchiston, who became Lord Napier, Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, David Graham of Fintry, Sir Robert Graham of Morphie, Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, great-grandfather of "Bonnie Dundee," John Graham of Orchill, Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie, and John Graham of Balgown.¹ Soon afterwards it was resolved to feu out to the tenants then in possession parts of the Barony of Mugdock and other lands belonging to the young Earl in Strathblane.²

¹ *Memorials of Montrose*, vol. i. p. 109.

² Archibald First Lord Napier to the Factor of Mugdock, 12th April, 1628:—"Assured Frende, These are to entreat you (becaus the King's affaires urges my way going) to be heir precisely upon the sixteene day of this instant. I have appointed Claverhous to meet you heir



These transactions took place at intervals during the Great Marquis' life and that of his son, and the majority of the separate estates in Strathblane date their origin from this period.

AUCHENGILLAN,

1335222

otherwise Auhingilzean, Auchingilzean, or Auchinguilzean, being the most northerly as well as remote part of the Barony of Mugdock in the parish of Strathblane, with the exception of Quinloch, which, though for a short time in the possession of cadets, still belongs to the Montrose family, seems a definite point to start from; we therefore begin with it the history of the feuing out of the Barony of Mugdock.

The twenty shilling land of Auchengillan, the property of James Earl of Montrose, was, on the 25th August, 1631, while he was a minor, granted by feu charter to John Wair, Archibald Buchanan, and George M'Indoe, "possessors and kindlie tenants" thereof, John Wair having "all and hail that ten shilling land of the said town and land," or half of Auchengillan, and Archibald Buchanan and George M'Indoe having each a five shilling land or one quarter of it. This feu was effected by the advice and consent of the young Earl's "very noble and right honourable friends" and curators.¹

The history of George M'Indoe's quarter of the original Auchengillan is this. It was called

I. THE TOWNHEAD OF AUCHENGILLAN,

from being situated on the higher parts of the lands. It remained for long in the possession of the descendants and relatives of the original feuar.² On the 26th November, 1753, James M'Indoe sold it to Robert Provan, mason in Lettermiln, Killearn, who at this time was also proprietor of one fourth of the Westertown of Easter Mugdock and one fourth of the lands of Carbeth.³ The

that same day; becaus there are many things to do I wald have your meeting soner than wes appoynted when yee wer heir. Claverhous desires me still in his letters to desir you to bring with you the true rental; and therfoir I entreat you to bring it with you, that we may kno what every tenent in particular payes, as is most requisit now, when they ar to tak fewes, the ignorance whereof may hinder all the bisines at this time. So not doubting of your repairing hither at the said day, I rest your very loving frend,

"Edinburgh, 12 Ap. 1628.

"NAPER.

"To my assured Frende James Duncan,

"Burges of Glasgow."

—*Memorials of Montrose*, vol. i. p. 28.

¹ Auchengillan Writs.

² James M'Indoe, who sold Auchengillan, appears in one of the Carbeth writs as brother of Walter, portioner of Carbeth, who was descended from James M'Indoe, feuar in 1631 of one fourth of Carbeth.

³ Auchengillan and Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

latter, however, he sold to James M'Indoe the same day he bought Auchengillan from him. Robert Provan was succeeded in Auchengillan in 1806 by his son James, and he by his relative Moses Provan, chartered accountant, Glasgow, on whose death in 1871, James Provan, his brother, also an accountant in Glasgow, became laird. Moses Provan had added to his lands by the purchase of two thirds of Drummery Park, commonly known as Mid-Auchengillan, from Miss Janet H. Holmes and Miss Anne Caldwell Holmes, and the present laird acquired in 1877 the other one third from Mrs. Grace Holmes or M'Intosh. James Provan is thus the laird of both the Townhead of Auchengillan and also of Mid-Auchengillan.

THE PROVANS OF AUCHENGILLAN IN STRATHBLANE, AND LEDLOWAN IN
KILLEARN.

Sir Robert Provane was vicar of Strathblane in 1549, and there are traces of others of the name in the parish in after times,¹ but their connection, if any, with the present family of Auchengillan cannot be traced. David Provan succeeded in 1677 or 1678 Elspet or Elizabeth M'Ilhoise, relict of John Burmond, as miller at Gartness,² but by 1690 he had removed to the Mill of Letter in Killearn, where he was a tenant of the Edmonstones of Duntreath.

By his wife, Janet Mitchell, he had a son, James, who had, with other children, *James*, who bought Ledlowan in Killearn in 1736 from Archibald

¹ There was at one time a Provan, miller at Milndavie.

² He succeeded also to miller Burmond's receipt book, a very small vellum covered volume now in the possession of Mr. Provan of Auchengillan, a very mine of family and local information. This interesting little book contains receipts from Thomas Napier for the rent paid for Gartness Mill by John Burmond and his wife for several years, and also for the rent of the same mill paid by David Provan in 1678-79-80. There is also a series of receipts given to David Provan by John Foyer, probably the schoolmaster at Duntreath, who is mentioned elsewhere in this book, and who was otherwise in the employment of the Edmonstones. In 1690 he grants receipts for "pairt of the twa monthis suplie payable at Lambas last grantet to their Majesties be Act p^{nt} Parliament." In the same year a receipt for "pairt of the pryce of twa baggage horses," apparently for the public service. John Foyer also signs a receipt for David Provan's "proportione of the pensione due to William Edmonstone, brother to umql. Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath." This was the "Dumb Laird" of Duntreath (see Duntreath). In 1692 Robert Duncan grants receipts for the Edmonstones "for suplie," rent of the mill, and "his sess." About the end of the century there is a copy of an account signed "Jo Graham, betwixt Dougalstone and David Provane in Letter." John Graham of Dougalston was Duntreath's "Doer" or Factor. On one side is the rent for several years and on the other payments made from time to time by the miller. Among them is this—"Item, the said David Provane his payt. to the Dumb Laird for the year 89-90 and whit. 91 £030.00.00." In 1699 "Ja Grahame" grants a receipt for "bygone rent," and in 1702 "Js Hay" signs another for "soumes to accompt of bygone rent." These are Glasgow men, and it rather looks as if the miller and the laird had some matter in dispute which had got into legal hands. There are also receipts for other payments made to James Foyer, John Buchanan of Carbeth, and others.

Edmonstone of Duntreath, and John Williamson,¹ and *Robert*, mason in Lettermiln, Killearn, of whom afterwards.

The elder brother, James, proprietor of Ledlowan, was born in 1714. He married, firstly, Jean Fairley, Arnfinlay, by whom he had two sons, John and William; and he married, secondly, Janet Neilson, Easter Balfunning,² by whom he had William, farmer in Braefoot or Easter Ledlowan; Moses, of whom afterwards; David, H.E.I.C.S., physician to the Rajah of Travancore, and of Lochridge, Ayrshire; and Janet, wife of William Samson of Whitehill. William and David Provan married sisters, daughters of William Reid, of Brash & Reid, booksellers, Glasgow. Mr. Reid was a poet and a friend of Burns.

Moses Provan married Elizabeth Mitchell, of a Drymen family, whose ancestors had suffered in Covenanting times, and was the father of (1) Moses Provan, chartered accountant in Glasgow, and who succeeded to Auchengillan in 1865; (2) David, settled in Australia, married, and has a family; (3) James, now of Auchengillan; (4) William, settled in Australia, married, and has a family; (5) Agnes.

Returning now to Robert Provan, mason in Lettermiln, who was born in 1716, and was afterwards proprietor of part of Mugdock and Carbeth, and bought the Townhead of Auchengillan in 1753, we find that in 1767 he married Janet Weir of Barrachan, East Kilpatrick, and had two sons—(1) James, who succeeded his father in Auchengillan, of whom afterwards; (2) David, joiner in Carbeth, who married Agnes Mitchell, and had one son, Robert, who lived with his uncle at Auchengillan and farmed his lands, and would have been his heir had he not unfortunately met his death at Maryhill in 1864 through an accident caused by an unmanageable horse. David had also two daughters, Mary, who married John M'Garvie, and had issue, and Janet, who married James Bissland, and had issue.

James Provan, the second laird of Auchengillan of the Provan family,

¹In the old receipt book, already mentioned, there is a regular series of receipts for feu duty paid to the Duke of Montrose by James Provane, signed in succession by the Duke's Chamberlains—John Graham of Dougalston, beginning in 1736; David "Grame" of Orchill, beginning 1741; John Colquhoun, beginning 1752; David Grame, reappearing for a year in 1756; John Smith (writer in Buchanan), beginning in 1757; Alexander M'Culloch, from 1772; and George Menzies in 1789-91, the last receipt in the book. This comprehensive little volume also contains receipts for schoolmasters' salary, signed by John Finlayson and John Maltman, and receipts for stipend from the Rev. James Baine, who was minister of Killearn when Ledlowan was bought in 1736, and following him from the Rev. James Morrison, afterwards minister of Strathblane, and next by the Rev. James Graham, who was minister of Killearn for many years.

²The Kirk-Session of Killearn were a powerful body in those days, and before Mr. Provan could be married he required their permission. The following is their license:—"These certify that James Provan, in this our parish of Killern, is a free, single, unmarried person, free of scandal or ground of church censure (known to us), and may be allowed the benefit of proclamation in order to marriage with Janet Neilson, in the parish of Drymen. Is attested at Killern, Nov. 5, 1762 years, by Jo. Finlayson, sess. clk."

attained the great age of 96 years and 6 months, and was proprietor of the Townhead for 60 years. He was born and lived there all his life, and died there. He was a remarkably fine old man, very intelligent, and of a cheerful, kindly disposition, and so hale and hearty at 90 that he was still playing the bagpipes with vigour, and might possibly have lived to be 100 or more had he not injured himself when about 91 by falling from the top of a stack of oats he was helping to build in harvest time. The present house at Townhead was built by him under the superintendence of his brother David. It is a capital, substantial building, many of the beams being of oak taken from a man-of-war which had been broken up at Greenock. Immediately after the death of Robert Provan his nephew, James Provan, made a settlement under which he left the third of his whole means and estate to Moses Provan, his first cousin once removed, whose descent we have already given. James Provan died in 1865.¹

Moses Provan on this event succeeded to a third of the old man's estate; but to arrange matters properly with the other legatees the landed property was put up for sale and bought in by him, and thus he became laird of the Townhead of Auchengillan.

Moses Provan was a very well known man, accomplished, and of fine literary tastes, and his untimely death was much lamented by his many friends.² He married in 1871 Elizabeth Grieve, but died childless the same year.

¹ Mr. Provan was an elder of Strathblane. In days of old it was the custom in the parish to have visitations by the minister and elders in the different districts of it, when all the inhabitants were collected in one house, and there and then examined in their knowledge of the Bible and Shorter Catechism, and thereafter suitably admonished and exhorted. The author remembers well, though he could not have been more than six years old then, one of these events, and the awe with which he entered Mr. Provan's kitchen, where were assembled, all sitting solemnly round the room, Coubroughs, Aitkens, Ronalds, M'Indoes, Provans, and many others of the district, including all his father's family, except the youngest, and all the farm and house servants in the district. The minister and elders stood at the top of the room. As far as he remembers things went off well on this occasion. There was, it is true, a good deal of stumbling over "Effectual calling" and "the reasons annexed" and other "kittle" questions, especially among the middle-aged; but Mr. Hamilton Buchanan, the minister, one of the most amiable of men, was mild and gentle, and no one was painfully put to the blush. This was probably the last visitation of the kind that took place in the parish.

² Moses Provan was born at Easter Ledlowan, Killearn, 21st September, 1821. He began life in Glasgow as assistant to Mr. M'Leod, bookseller, but the greater part of his business career was in the firm of Messrs D. & A. Cuthbertson, accountants, of which in time he became a partner and eventually the head. He took a warm interest in the education and well-being of young men, and was one of the founders of what was called the Glasgow Commercial College, an institution intended to give young men in business the benefit of higher education. In 1847 the Athenæum was formed at Mr. Provan's suggestion and mainly through his efforts, and the Commercial College was united to it. Mr. Provan is thus well entitled to be regarded as the founder of the Glasgow Athenæum, and there is no doubt its subsequent success was very much owing to the intelligent way in which he assisted in forming the library and arranging the plans of classes and lectures. This he was well fitted to do from his knowledge of books and his skill in classics, mathematics, and astronomy. In many other ways, too, Mr. Provan was a most useful citizen of Glasgow, especially in matters relating to education, science, and art.

James Provan, brother of the last laird, succeeded to Auchengillan, and as already shown has considerably added to the estate. He takes a very warm interest in everything connected with the well-being of Strathendrick, and is one of the leading members of the Glasgow Water of Endrick Society. He is also Chairman of the Glasgow Athenæum. Though he is essentially one of those who have "cam' oot o' the water," as Killearn folks say of natives of their parish, he has taken kindly to Strathblane, a parish with which his ancestors have been so long connected.

Turning now to what we may call by way of distinction—

II. AUCHENGILLAN AITKEN OR SOUTH AUCHENGILLAN,

the half or ten shilling land of the original Auchengillan, which was feued off by the Earl of Montrose in 1631 to John Wair, we find it in the beginning of the eighteenth century in the possession of William Weir, for so the name was now spelt, a descendant of the original feuar. His lands lay south-west of Townhead and Mid-Auchengillan, and extended down to Carbeth. William Weir married in 1753 Mary, daughter of David Provan, "the milner of the Miln of Letter," of whom mention has been already made. Part of his lands he farmed himself, and of parts William Buchanan and John Maiklom were tenants. After his death his widow life-rented his lands for many years, and they were ultimately sold by his heirs¹ early in this century. The purchasers of Auchengillan were Walter and James Aitken, whose father had long leased the lands from Mrs. Weir.

Walter Aitken—James was always a bachelor—married in 1813 Margaret Taylor, and died in 1855, aged 87. His widow died in 1860.² Walter and James Aitken sold a small part of their lands³ to John Guthrie of Carbeth in 1817, but with that exception, the son and nephew, James Aitken, succeeded to the whole. He was an active, energetic man, and one of the best curlers in the

¹ 1795, "Weir's Heirs"—one half, Widow Weir and Archibald Gilchrist; one quarter, James Thomson; one quarter, Walter Aitken.—(Heritors' Minutes.)

² Walter Aitken used to tell numbers of old stories he had heard from his father of the doings of the Highlanders in Strathblane in the '45 and other events of bygone years, and as Mrs. Aitken was very kind and agreeable, and had always a supply of a peculiar kind of biscuit with a very high edge on which could be laid such a large quantity of jelly that, in fact, the dainty morsel was jelly and biscuit rather than biscuit and jelly, the house was a very popular one when the writer was a child. Mrs. Aitken was born in the old farm-house at Carbeth which used to stand just where the road leading to Mr. Graham's part of Carbeth leaves the Strathblane and Drymen road. Walter Aitken was twenty years older than his wife, and remembered the wedding of her father and mother. They were married at Netherglin Farm, near Kippen, and all the young men at the wedding-party rode the whole way thence to Carbeth with the bride and bridegroom, and saw them safely housed.

³ See Carbeth Guthrie.

Carbeth, practically the Strathblane, Curling Club, of which he was for long the secretary. He died in 1879, and his sisters, Mary and Agnes Aitken, Lomond Lodge, Killearn, now possess Auchengillan Aitken.

It only now remains to explain the history of the other third part of the original Auchengillan, which may be called—

III. AUCHENGILLAN BUCHANAN.

This was a five shilling land, and was feued off, as already shown, in 1631 to Archibald Buchanan. It lay south-east of Aitken's and Provan's Auchengillans, and it continued in the Buchanans' hands till the beginning of this century, the last who possessed it being John Buchanan. He had two daughters, co-heiresses, who married respectively John Ronald and Robert Brock. John Ronald's wife inherited as her share—

MID-AUCHENGILLAN, OR DRUMMERY PARK,

and she lived with her husband in a house which stood just where the road to Aitken's part of Auchengillan turns off the Drymen Road. It used to be a picturesque cottage, covered with beautiful ivy; but after the Ronalds left it, it fell into decay, and is now a mass of ruins with fine plane trees growing in the middle of what used to be the kitchen. The Ronalds got into debt to John Douglas of Barloch, writer in Glasgow, and finally the place was sold in 1842 and 1849 to him and Robert Rankin Holmes, also writer in Glasgow. On the death of the latter his daughters succeeded, and, as already shown, it was from them acquired by the late Moses Provan and James Provan of the Townhead of Auchengillan. The other half of Auchengillan Buchanan, now called

CRAIGMORE,

and consisting of the Laigh or East Park and The Butts, was the share of Robert Brock's wife. They had a son, Robert, who farmed the place himself after he succeeded, and kept a public-house in what is now Craigmores offices. This was one of the many places where the well-known "Wattie Buchanan" and his passengers in the Drymen coach—the old "Northern Champion"—used to refresh themselves on their journey from Glasgow, the wearied horses meanwhile resting for a few minutes after dragging the lumbering vehicle up the steep hill from Carbeth.

Robert Brock died before 1846, and the lands were put up for sale and bought by Daniel M'Gregor, stationmaster at Paisley. He improved them considerably, and built a house upon them, which he named Craigmores after a



rocky bank covered with hazel and copsewood, on the lands of Carbeth and within sight of his new house. Mr. M'Gregor sold Craigmore in 1855 to James Ritchie, manager of the Gas Light Company, Glasgow, and it is now in possession of his family.

To complete the history of the twenty shilling land of Auchengillan in Strathblane we have only to add that a very minute part of it is contained in the estate of Aucheneden, belonging to John J. Pollock, which lies otherwise in the parish of Killearn. This part is situated where Aucheneden and Auchengillan lands join on the Drymen Road, and is part of the Field of Muirland, which was formerly possessed *pro indiviso* by the portioners of Auchengillan, but has for long been united to the estate of Aucheneden.¹

CARBETH GUTHRIE.

The compact little estate of Carbeth Guthrie was constructed, so to speak, by John Guthrie, West India proprietor and merchant in Glasgow, between the years 1808 and 1817. Its whole extent is 286 acres. It lies immediately to the south of Auchengillan.

The original undivided Carbeth was a two merk land belonging to the Barony of Mugdock. It was feued in 1631 and 1632 with consent of his curators by James, Earl of Montrose, to the tenants then upon it, viz., James Hendrie, John M'Indoe, Gilbert Ware, and James M'Indoe, one fourth each, in consideration, as the deed of sale says, of "certain great sums of money" paid by them,² and the usual "reddendo" in the Mugdock feus.³ A part only of the original Carbeth is in Carbeth Guthrie; the Duke of Montrose still holds a part, James Freeland in Broadgate, as heir of the late John M'Indoe of Garvel, holds another, and Mr. Barns Graham of Craiggallian holds the rest.

The greater part of the original fourth belonging to James M'Indoe, the whole of James Hendrie's fourth, and a part of John M'Indoe's fourth, which had become George Ronald's, were all in the hands of James M'Indoe, after

¹ Nimmo in his *History of Stirlingshire* gives many interesting etymologies, a number of them, however, very fanciful; and he translates Auchengillan, "The Little Field of the Servant." Mr. James Provan of Auchengillan thinks, however, it means "The Field of the Servant of God," or "Priest's Field," and argues that the Druidical meeting-places, of which there are supposed to be remains in the parish, and notably in the neighbourhood, on the estate of Duntreath, would make the services of a priest necessary, and Auchengillan was probably his dwelling-place. He also points out in confirmation of his theory that the word has some connection with Druidical worship, the fact that a farm in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Druidical circle near Shiskin, Arran, is called Auchengillan, which seems to be the same name. It is needless, perhaps, to go so far back as the Druids, always supposing that any of the standing stones in Strathblane are Druidical, and not, as the author thinks, monuments of deceased warriors. The Priest of Auchengillan, if priest there was, may more likely have been some ancient Culdee saint or hermit, a follower of St. Ninian, St. Mungo, or St. Blane, after the last of whom the parish may possibly be named.

² Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

³ See Appendix.

many changes¹ and subdivisions in the year 1808, and from him John Guthrie bought them and began his operations and improvements. These lands lay about the centre of the present Carbeth Guthrie, and the old house upon them stood near some fine old ash trees about 100 yards west of what used to be the dog kennel and close beside the present avenue at the spot where the modern house first comes in sight. In 1815 Mr. Guthrie bought from James Norval, or Narwall as the name is spelt in the titles, part of the lands of Arlehaven.² This is the most easterly part of Carbeth Guthrie and includes Allereoch and Blair or Blair's Hill, and in May, 1817, he had an excambion with Sir Charles Edmonstone by which he acquired, by giving up about 16 acres of Carbeth, a tongue of land of about 11 acres, part of Arlehaven, in the Barony of Duntreath, which ran right up to Carbeth Loch and divided the property very much into two. These arrangements formed the eastern part of the estate into its present shape.

¹ The two merk land of Carbeth was feued out in 1631-32 to the tenants then upon it, viz.—1, James M'Indoe; 2, James Hendrie; 3, John M'Indoe; 4, Gilbert Ware, in equal parts, 6/8 lands each. What followed was this:—

1. James M'Indoe's fourth of Carbeth, or at least the greater part of it, for a small portion was acquired by James Colquhoun, descended from father to son—a James and a Walter alternately—till it arrived at the James M'Indoe who sold it to Mr. Guthrie in 1808.

2. James Hendrie's fourth of Carbeth, after belonging to John and Robert Hendrie his sons, became the property of Robert's daughters, Grizel and Marion. Grizel married, and had a son and heir, Robert Leckie, who sold his lands to Patrick Leckie, cooper in Glasgow, who, in his turn, in 1750 sold them to Robert Provan, mason in Lettermill in Killearn. On the 26th November, 1753, there was a transaction between Robert Provan and James M'Indoe, portioner of Auchengillan, by which Robert Provan became laird of James M'Indoe's fourth of Auchengillan (see Auchengillan), and James M'Indoe became laird of Robert Provan's fourth of Carbeth. This James M'Indoe was brother of Walter M'Indoe who possessed, as just shown, another fourth of Carbeth. He was tenant in Auld Marroch, and in 1757 he sold his land to his brother Walter, whose descendant, James M'Indoe, sold it along with his other fourth to Mr. Guthrie in 1808.

3. John M'Indoe's fourth of Carbeth, as mentioned in the account of Garvel or Wester Carbeth, was early divided between his family and a family of the name of Ronald. The M'Indoe's eighth part of Carbeth remained in the family, and is now life-rented by the wife of the last John M'Indoe, but the Ronalds' eighth was again subdivided, part of it becoming the property of the Duke of Montrose, who still owns it, and part being sold back again in 1756 by George Ronald to John M'Indoe's descendant, who retained it till 1780, when it was sold to James M'Indoe, from whom it was acquired, along with his own parts of Carbeth, by Mr. Guthrie in 1808.

4. Gilbert Ware's fourth of Carbeth remained in his family till 1775, when it was sold by his great-great-grandson, Gilbert Weir, to James Colquhoun afterwards of Craiggallian, as explained in the account of Craiggallian.

It is impossible to point out accurately the boundaries of the four divisions of Carbeth. James M'Indoe's and James Hendrie's fourths seem to have been to the eastward, Gilbert Ware's is to be found in Craiggallian estate, and John M'Indoe's, afterwards divided between M'Indoes and Ronalds, lay to the westward—the M'Indoes' holding being the present Garvel, and the Ronalds' apparently a long narrow strip stretching from beyond Garvel Bridge on the Drymen Road in a north-easterly direction till it reached the Duntreath lands. The house belonging to the part now in Carbeth Guthrie stood on the side of the road from the Drymen Road to Strathblane, just opposite the road that now leads to Craiggallian Carbeth, and the house belonging to the part now the property of the Duke of Montrose stood near Garvel Bridge.

² Carbeth Guthrie and Arlehaven Writs.

The place where the lodge on the Drymen Road now stands was, however, still in the hands of John M'Indoe, a descendant of the original feuar of it, and Mr. Guthrie, in order to have some land to make an excambion with him, bought in May, 1817, from Walter and James Aitken a portion of the lands of Sunnysbank which formed part of Auchengillan. He gave some acres of this to John M'Indoe in exchange for sundry pieces of land where the lodge now stands. The contract of excambion was finally completed by 6th October, 1817, and Carbeth, for it was not yet named Carbeth Guthrie, was complete and compact.¹

Mr. Guthrie having thus rounded off his estate to the very great advantage in many ways not only of himself but of his neighbours, Auchengillan, Garvel, and Arlehaven, and having built good march dykes all round it, next took the old roads in hand, and under arrangements with the several neighbouring lairds and with the sanction of the Sheriff made some alterations and formed the present road which runs from the Drymen Road to the Cult Brae. It is a little difficult to describe the old road which this replaced. It left the Drymen Road just at the present lodge gate and was carried nearly straight up to where the old house of Carbeth stood, as already described; it then turned to the south and passed close to where the present little lake lies within the policies; from that it went northward towards an old farm steading which stood just opposite to the road which now leads to the Townfoot of Carbeth (Mr. Barns Graham's); from thence it wandered about, keeping the hardest ground it could find, passing not very far from Old Allereoch steading, which stood about midway in a direct line between the present Allereoch House and the west end of Carbeth Loch, and passing also near the place where New Allereoch is now built, and finally it reached the top of the Cult Brae through Blair's Hill. The new road Mr. Guthrie made did not take the course he had wished. He had intended to have taken a much better line, avoiding the Cult Brae by keeping outside of Carbeth altogether and below Blair's Hill to the north, and thus reaching Strathblane by a gentle slope, and this he would have done at his own expense, but the laird of Dykehouse would not hear of it at all at first, and afterwards made such exorbitant demands, including a certain number of bunches of grapes every year, that Mr. Guthrie's patience gave way, and the whole district lost a road which would have greatly raised the value of all the properties in the neighbourhood. Mr. Foyer of the Cult also opposed this road.

Mr. Guthrie found a few fine old trees on the place when he bought it, mostly round the old houses, and he afterwards planted Craigmore, Blair's Hill, and the other strips and plantations. He laid out the gardens, formed the

¹ Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

pretty artificial lake within the grounds, built the porter's lodge, where he used to live in the summer months when his construction of the estate was going on, and finally built the mansion house and offices of a very hard whinstone taken from a place near Auld Marroch Toll, masons being brought from Aberdeen to work it.

The present farm steading was next built and the old one removed, which has already been described as standing opposite the road leading to Mr. Graham's Carbeth. A birch tree and a few large stones beside it mark its site. Old Allereoch steading, also already described, had previously been removed. The place where it stood is on the north side of the present road, between an old tree with some stones beside it, on the east end, and an ash tree that formerly stood at the end of the byre, and still remains on a mound, on the west. Before Mr. Guthrie removed this house he built for James Norval, who lived in it, the house at Braehead at the top of the Cult Brae. This was on a portion of Arlehaven which Norval retained.

Among his other improvements was the removal of a comparatively new house which stood just where the present house of Allereoch now stands, and the building of a very pretty cottage, as an object of view from the drawing-room windows at Carbeth. This cottage was for long inhabited by the foresters on Carbeth, Allan Ewing and Malcolm M'Coll. A small part of it has escaped the havoc made by recent proprietors of the estate, and is an "annex" of New Allereoch.

After Mr. Guthrie's death his heir William Smith added "Guthrie" to the name of the estate, and ever since 1834 it has been known as "Carbeth Guthrie."

This description of Carbeth Guthrie has been somewhat long and minute, but there is no other place in the parish except Craigend which has so much changed its character since it left the hands of its original possessors—the Grahams. Mr. Guthrie found the greater part of it little better than a peat hagg, and he left it, as the old Duke of Montrose used to say, "The Diamond of the Desert."

John Guthrie, the maker, so to speak, of Carbeth, was the eldest son of Robert Guthrie of Baldernock and Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James Smith of Craigend, in the immediate neighbourhood. Early in life he went to the West Indies, and when he came home he joined the firm of Leitch & Smith of Glasgow, the business of his uncles, John Smith of Craigend, James Smith of Craighead, and Archibald Smith of Jordanhill.

He took a considerable interest in the affairs of the city of Glasgow, and was a Magistrate, and in 1814 Dean of Guild. He died unmarried in 1834 at Mount Edgumbe Cottage in Devonshire, leaving Carbeth to his first cousin,

William Smith, second son of Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, and grandson of James Smith of Craighend.¹

William Smith, like John Guthrie, was a West Indian proprietor, and like him, too, took a great interest and pride in Carbeth, keeping it in capital order, and by his judicious management making the plantations on it the best in this part of the country. From 1834 to 1861, when he reluctantly sold the place, he was the leading man in the parish, indefatigable in his attention both to county and parish business. He was also in his day a prominent and popular citizen of Glasgow, and was Dean of Guild in 1821 and Lord Provost in 1822, and an active member of the corps of Glasgow Sharp-shooters, as Rifle Volunteers were then called.² The purchaser of Carbeth Guthrie in 1861 was the Rev. John Caldwell Cochran Brown, minister of Ceres. He bought it not as a residence, but as a speculation, and with this object in view he cut down the wood on Craigmores, and as much more in other places as he thought the estate could spare, and in 1872 sold it at a considerable profit to Robert Hugh Fraser of Glasgow.

During the time Mr. Fraser held Carbeth he built a curious wood and glass addition of several rooms at the back of the house, removed the old stone gateway on the Drymen Road, and cut down the beautiful oak wood on Blair's Hill—one of the ornaments of the parish—and then in 1878 sold the somewhat mutilated estate to Ebenezer M'Alister, of Singapore.

Mr. M'Alister promptly pulled down Mr. Fraser's addition to the house and built a more substantial one, and swept away the rustic gateway and built one of stone; and it is to be hoped he will soon set himself to the task of replanting Blair's Hill, and generally "redding up" his property.

¹ Mr. Guthrie was a good-looking man, and the writer has been told by an old neighbour of his that when she was young many a glance did she and the other lasses in Strathblane Kirk cast at the "bonnie red cheeks and grand gowd spectacles" of the worthy man as he sat patiently listening to Dr. Hamilton's somewhat lengthy discourses. His portrait by Raeburn at Mugdock Castle quite bears out this description of the old gentleman.

² William Smith died in 1871, aged 85 years. By his first wife, Jane, daughter of Alexander Cuninghame, and grand-daughter of Sir William Cuninghame of Robertland, Bart., he had Archibald, late Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, and Cuninghame, merchant in Glasgow, both of whom had families. By his second wife, Sarah, daughter of Henry Wallis of Marysborough, and grand-daughter of Henry Wallis of Drishane, Co. Cork, and who died in 1877, aged 80, he had Henry Wallis, D.D., minister of Kirknewton and East Calder, who died November, 1885; John Guthrie of Mugdock and of William Euing & Co., Glasgow; William, a colonel in the Royal Artillery; and James George of Bombay and Liverpool, all of whom have married and have families; and Jane Cuninghame, who married John Macredie, of the Perceton family, and who died in 1862; and Helen Catherine, unmarried.



SEAL OF WILLIAM SMITH OF
CARBETH GUTHRIE.
*As differenced from Jordanhill
(within a bordure inveckled),
and registered in Lyon Office.*

THE M'INDOES OF CARBETH.

James M'Indoe, the last of a long line of lairds of Carbeth, married Jean Graham, but died without issue. His brother, Robert M'Indoe, had by his marriage three sons—Walter, Charles, and Archibald, and one daughter, Mary.

I. Walter M'Indoe, son of Robert M'Indoe and nephew of James M'Indoe, last of Carbeth, was a merchant in Virginia, U.S., and died unmarried.

II. Charles M'Indoe, his brother, also went to Virginia, but returning home married, firstly, Todd, by whom he had a son and a daughter, who both died unmarried; secondly, Janet Buchanan, by whom he had a son and a daughter—(1) John M'Indoe, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Andrew Macgeorge, and had two sons, Charles and John, who both married and had issue, and four daughters, and (2) Jane Brown, of whom afterwards.

III. Archibald M'Indoe, calico printer at Barrhead, married Mrs. Robertson, a widow, and had several children, who all died in infancy. Mr. Archibald M'Indoe lived at Leddriegreen, Strathblane, in his latter days.

IV. Mary M'Indoe married Francis Adam and had eight sons and five daughters—(1) Francis Adam, died young; (2) Robert Adam, died young; (3) James Graham Adam, married his cousin, Jane Brown M'Indoe, daughter of Charles M'Indoe, and had issue—four sons and seven daughters; (4) Francis Adam, married and had issue; (5) Archibald, married and had issue; (6) John, married and had issue; (7) and (8) sons who died in infancy. Of Mary M'Indoe and Francis Adam's five daughters, one died in infancy, one was unmarried, and three were married, viz., Mrs. John Allan, Mrs. Alexander Galloway, and Mrs. David Stevenson. Mrs. John Allan had a large family—four sons and six daughters. Francis W. Allan, merchant in Glasgow and a well-known Volunteer officer, is her second son.

WESTER CARBETH, OR GARVEL, OR GARCHILL.

Wester Carbeth, or Garvel, or Garchill = Caerchoill—"the fort of the wood," is a three and four penny land. It is part of the original undivided two merk land of Carbeth, being about the half of the fourth part thereof feued to John M'Indoe, the tenant upon it in 1631. This John M'Indoe, or one of his immediate successors, sold half of his fourth to a family of Ronalds, and part of it is now in Carbeth Guthrie,¹ and part belongs to the Duke of Montrose, the superior of the whole. The half which John M'Indoe did not sell, and which got the name of Garvel or Wester Carbeth, remained with his descendants, a succession of Johns, the last of whom married Isabella Freeland, daughter of Archibald

¹ See Carbeth Guthrie.



Freeland in Broadgate, Strathblane; and on his death, without children, in 1863, in terms of his settlement, it passed to his brother-in-law, James Freeland, his wife being life-rented in it. Garvel extends to about 44 acres, and contains in it a small portion of the lands of Sunnybank, part of Auchengillan,¹ which John Guthrie excambed with John M'Indoe, father of the last laird, in 1817 for parts of his lands.² The last John M'Indoe sold a small strip of ground, about an acre and a half, to the late George Wilson of Aucheneden when he was making his new avenue in 1855; and in 1863 about half an acre more was sold to Aucheneden. There has been no change on the lands of Garvel since.

CRAIGALLIAN.

The lands of Craigallian and Ballochalary, which is the correct name of what is usually called "The Boards," and about one fourth of the lands of Carbeth, make up the present estate of Craigallian. It lies south-east of Carbeth Guthrie.

The name Craigallian means "Beautiful Rock," and the place originally was so called doubtless from the picturesque cliffs which overhang the eastern side of the fine loch on the estate. Craigallian and Ballochalary from an early date were conjoined, but it was not till 1784 that part of Carbeth was added to the estate.

Craigallian and Ballochalary were feued off the Barony of Mugdock by James Earl of Montrose, with consent of his curators, to Walter Robison, who was tenant in one of the Ballewans, conform to feu charter dated 22nd August, 1632. The instrument of sasine is recorded 26th February, 1634, and after the young Earl attained majority there was a ratification of these deeds dated 27th August, 1642.³ Walter Robison was succeeded by his son John⁴ and by his grandson, another John, and by the latter the lands were alienated to John

¹ See Carbeth Guthrie.

² Old John M'Indoe had a public-house on his property, the same which now exists, and no doubt he made more money from it than from his peaty acres; he resolved, therefore, there should be no opposition from Mr. Guthrie at least, for already he was sorely beset. A mile south of him was Auld Marroch public-house; half a mile north on Auchengillan was another; and a quarter of a mile east, refreshments for man and beast were to be found in one of the old houses still standing on the edge of Craigallian estate, immediately south of the lake in the policies of Carbeth Guthrie. A fifth public-house within a radius of one mile was clearly out of the question, so, probably more from a desire to protect himself than with a view of promoting sobriety in the district, he made it a burden on the parts of his lands he excambed with Mr. Guthrie that no spirituous liquor should ever be sold in any house built on them.

³ Craigallian Writs.

⁴ The testament dative and inventory of goods of the deceased "John Robisoune of Craigallethan," who died within the parish of "Strablaine" in June, 1664, is given up by Margaret Craig, his relict. John Craig of Cult is cautioner.—*Com. of Glasgow*, vol. 31.

Bryson younger, merchant in Glasgow. The deeds relating to this sale are dated 23rd January and 2nd March, 1696.¹

The new laird of Craigallian came of a family who had long held a high place in the City of Glasgow. His father was Bailie Bryson, and his mother Jean, daughter of Edward Robertson, merchant in Glasgow, a cadet of the old family of Struan. The Bailie's father was another John Bryson, merchant in Glasgow, and his mother was Margaret Hill, daughter of Ninian Hill of Garioch, merchant in Glasgow, and Helen Hutcheson, sister of George and Thomas Hutcheson, the founders of the Hospital and School which bear their name.²

John Bryson of Craigallian married about 1714 Elizabeth, daughter of Zachary Maxwell, and sister of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, and on his death about 1749 his three daughters, Isobel, Marion, and Jean, succeeded as heiresses portioners. They were all by this time married, Isobel to Robert Dreghorn, merchant in Glasgow, soon afterwards of Blochairn; Marion to John Hamilton of Barns and Cochna, merchant in Glasgow; and Jean to David Leitch, also merchant there.³

These ladies did not hold the estate long, but with the consent of their several spouses sold it in 1751 to John Park, residing at Craigallian, and he almost immediately resold it to John Colquhoun of Hillhead, writer and clerk to the Regality of Glasgow.⁴

John Colquhoun was fifth son of Andrew Colquhoun of Garscadden.⁵ He died childless about 1784, and left Craigallian and Ballochalary to his nephew, James Colquhoun, second son of his brother William Colquhoun of Garscadden.

The Colquhouns were then and still are a great family in Dumbartonshire, and then as now had a great taste for acquiring land, and this James, who succeeded his uncle in the Craigallian estate, was already a Strathblane laird,

¹ Craigallian Writs.

² *Hist. of Hutchesons' Hospital*, pp. 14 and 15, Wm. H. Hill.

³ Robert Dreghorn was younger brother of Allan Dreghorn of Ruchill, but predeceased him. By Isobel Bryson, his wife, he had a son *Robert*, afterwards of Blochairn and Ruchill, in which he succeeded his uncle Allan. He was the "Bob Dragon" of Glasgow fame. *Elizabeth*, who died unmarried, and *Margaret*, who was second wife of James Dennistoun of Colgrain. Mrs. Dennistoun had four daughters, who eventually succeeded to their uncle's fortune—Isabella Bryson, who married Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Westburn and Duddingston, and had issue; Janet Baird, who married Hugh Maclean of Coll, and had issue; Elizabeth Dreghorn, who married Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart., and had issue; and Mary Lyon, who married Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, Bart., and had issue.

John Hamilton of Barns and Marion Bryson are the grand-parents of Miss Grace Hamilton, the venerable proprietrix of Barns and Cochna, in the neighbouring parish of East Kilpatrick.

David Leitch and Jean Bryson were the ancestors of the Yuelles of Darleith and others.

⁴ Craigallian Writs.

⁵ The Colquhouns of Garscadden and Killermont are descended from John, second son of John Colquhoun, 7th of Camstradden, 1530-63, an early cadet of Luss.—*Chiefs of Colquhoun*, vol. ii. p. 189.

having in 1758, 1775, and 1780 acquired successively parts of Carbeth from Walter M'Indoe, Gilbert Ware, and James M'Indoe,¹ descendants of two of the old tenants on the original two merk land of Carbeth.

Craigallian, Ballochalary, and about a quarter of the original Carbeth,² were thus united into one estate in 1784, and have so continued to the present day.

James Colquhoun of Craigallian and Garscadden, to the latter of which he had succeeded on the death of his brother William, died unmarried in 1801 and was succeeded in Garscadden by his nephew, William Dalzell Colquhoun, W.S.,³ and in Craigallian by his sister Jean and the same nephew as heirs portioners. The laird of Garscadden died in 1806 and was succeeded by his aunt, Miss Jean Colquhoun. She and his trustees sold the Craigallian estate in 1807 to Adam Graham, and when she died unmarried in 1821 Garscadden fell into the Killermont family of Colquhouns.

Adam Graham who thus purchased Craigallian was a younger son of William Graham of Lymekilns, the head of an old family long settled in the parish of East Kilbride in Lanarkshire. He died in 1824 after having executed a Disposition and Deed of Entail under which his grand-nephew John Graham, second son of Alexander Graham of Lymekilns, succeeded.

John Graham, or as he was afterwards styled John Graham Barns-Graham, when he succeeded to Lymekilns and the Ayrshire estate, was a pronounced politician of the Liberal type, and possessed of great influence in Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, perhaps somewhat eccentric, and with peculiar views of his own as to the management of his estates, but withal a thoroughly agreeable acquaintance and firm friend, well informed, conversational, and hospitable. He died a bachelor in 1875, and Lymekilns, Craigallian, and his other estates were inherited by his cousin, Allan Graham, eldest surviving son of Patrick Graham of Robshell, by Janet, daughter of Allan Pollok of Faside.⁴

¹ Craigallian Writs.

² The Craigallian part of Carbeth consists of the whole or nearly so of the fourth part, or six and eight penny land, of the two merk land of Carbeth, which was feued 14th April, 1632, to Gilbert Ware, and sold by his great-great-grandson, another Gilbert Ware or Weir, to James Colquhoun in 1775. It consists also of small parts of the other fourth of Carbeth, feued at the same time to James M'Indoe, and it was his great-grandson, Walter M'Indoe, and great-great-grandson, James M'Indoe, who were the sellers to the Colquhouns.

³ William Dalzell Colquhoun, W.S., was the son of Margaret Colquhoun, sister of James Colquhoun of Garscadden and Craigallian, and David Dalzell, her husband, merchant in Glasgow. William Dalzell Colquhoun married Elizabeth Glen, youngest daughter of Sir Islay Campbell of Succoth, Bart., and died s. p. in Edinburgh, 28th January, 1806.

⁴ These estates were :—In *Lanarkshire*—Lymekilns, including Bogton and Shieldburn ; Cambuslang, including Westburn, Gilbertfield, Overton, Kirkhill, and Chapel. In *Renfrewshire*—Ferezeze, including Capellie, Killock, Boyleston, and other farms ; also public works and part of Barrhead, and Greenhaggs. In *Ayrshire*—Kirkhill, including Hobsland and Fairylees, Auchenharvie, Overlochridge, and Laigh Fenwick. In *Stirlingshire*—Craigallian, including Ballochalary and parts of Carbeth.

A fine old-fashioned mansion, built by the Brysons, stood on the site of the house just built, but after the Colquhouns ceased to live at Craigallian it was occupied in part only, and gradually falling into ruins, was taken down about 1850, and replaced by a convenient farm-house, which for many years was occupied by the tenant of the farm. After some additions and improvements, it was occupied in 1878 by Mr. Lindsay Small, who was then acting as factor for Mr. Barns-Graham, his brother-in-law. In the summers of 1881 and 1882 Mr. Barns-Graham lived in it himself, and in the autumn of 1883 it was taken down to make way for the present handsome house, which was finished in the autumn of 1885 and is now occupied by the laird and his promising family.

THE GRAHAMS OF LYMEKILNS, IN THE PARISH OF EAST KILBRIDE AND COUNTY OF LANARK, AND OF CRAIGALLIAN IN STRATHBLANE.

This branch of the Grahams has long been settled at Knocklegoil, re-named, in the time of Laird Patrick Graham, Lymekilns—a good name changed into a very commonplace one, though undoubtedly the laird was right, for “Lymekillis,” part of the “*terræ dominicales de Kilbride*,” is mentioned in a deed dated 11th March, 1541.¹ This Patrick Graham of Lymekilns was born in 1658. His wife was Margaret Lindsay, a lady descended from the old Cambuslang families of Cunningham of Gilbertfield and Hamilton of Westburn, and whose estates both eventually came by purchase into the Craigallian family.

Patrick Graham had many children, and on his death in 1733 his eldest surviving son, William, succeeded.

William Graham of Lymekilns, born in 1697, was the father by Jean Reid, daughter of John Reid of Kittochside, of a large family, the eldest of whom, Patrick, succeeded his father in Lymekilns, and the youngest, Adam, who was born in 1742, was the purchaser in 1807 of Craigallian.

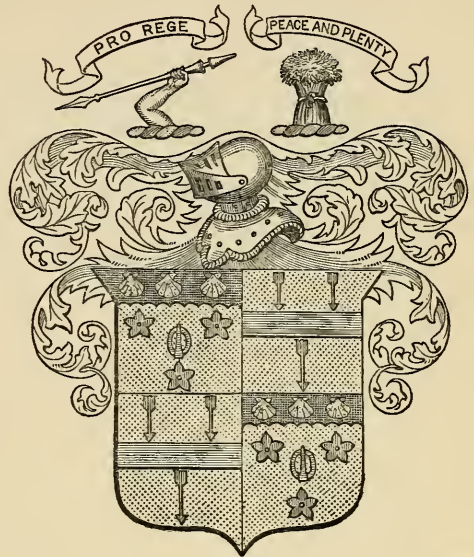
Patrick Graham of Lymekilns was born in 1722. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Alexander Urie of Holmhead, and by her he had, with others, Alexander, his successor, and John of Robshill, the grandfather of Allan Graham Barns-Graham, now of Craigallian and Lymekilns, etc. Patrick Graham died in 1792.

Alexander Graham of Lymekilns married Margaret Cochrane, and had six sons—

1. Patrick, who inherited the Lanarkshire estates of Lymekilns, Dripps, Bogton, Shieldburn, and others, and who assumed the name of Barns in 1850. The reason he assumed the name of Barns was this :—

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, A.D. 1541, 28 Jac. V.

John Barns of Kirkhill, in Ayrshire, son of Robert Barns of Kirkhill,¹ was a merchant in Glasgow, and in 1789 entailed his estate on a certain line of heirs. He had two sisters, Jean, wife of John Picken of Ibrox, and Margaret, wife of Alexander Urie of Holmhead. Mrs. Jean Picken had a daughter, Jean, who married Alexander Stevenson, physician in Glasgow, and of Dalgairn, Ayrshire, and had a son, James Stevenson, who succeeded his grand-uncle, John Barns, in 1791, and assumed his name in terms of the entail.² He rose to be Lieutenant-General Sir James Stevenson Barns, K.C.B., and died without issue in 1850. Mrs. Margaret Urie, John Barns' other sister, had a daughter, Margaret, who married, as already shown, Patrick Graham of Lymekilns, and on Sir James Stevenson Barns' death in 1850, her grandson, Patrick Graham of Lymekilns, succeeded him, and in terms of the entail assumed the name and arms of Barns.



ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ALLAN GRAHAM EARNS-GRAHAM
OF CRAIGGALLIAN,
As registered and matriculated in the Lyon Office.

2. John, the heir of his grand-uncle, Adam, in Craiggallian, and possessor of the estate of Cambuslang and part of Fereneze.
3. Alexander of Capellie and Boyleston.
4. William, who died young.
5. Hugh, who also died young.
6. James of Fereneze.

Alexander Graham of Lymekilns had two daughters who grew up, Elizabeth, who lived to a good old age, and died at Lymekilns, greatly and widely respected; and Agnes, who married Woronzow Greig, son of the celebrated authoress, Mrs. Sommerville, by her first marriage.

Alexander Graham of Lymekilns died 27th March, 1820, and was succeeded in turn as Laird of Lymekilns by his sons, Patrick, Alexander, and John of Craiggallian. These all died childless, and on the death of John Graham Barns-Graham

¹This family were merchants in Glasgow early in the seventeenth century, John Barnes being Dean of Guild in 1631.

²Dr. Stevenson had also John, afterwards of Dalgairn, an advocate, who died unmarried, and Jane, who also died unmarried.

in 1875, the united estates of the whole family passed, as already shown, to their first cousin once removed, Allan Graham, who thereupon became Allan Graham Barns-Graham of Lymekilns, Craiggallian, and the other estates.¹

CRAIGEND.

The estate of Craigend which adjoins Craiggallian is composed of several parts of the Barony of Mugdock, and part of Easter Mugdock or Mugdock Mitchell, acquired at different times by the Smiths, originally tenants and afterwards for about two hundred years lairds of it. Their first acquisition was but a small one, being little more, in fact, than the site of their house and garden and grass for a cow or two. It is described in the original feu charter as "that house and land with the pasturage and pertinents called the Craigend of Mugdock, extending to ten acres or thereby, being a proper part and pertinent of the twenty shilling land of the Park of Mugdock."² The date was 1657, and the person to whom it was feued, by James second Marquis of Montrose, was William Graham, brother of John Graham of Peach, but there was added an express reservation in favour of Robert Smith, then a minor, to the effect that he was to have an opportunity of redeeming the house and land on certain conditions.

John Smith, father of this Robert, was the last of a long line of tenants in Craigend. His wife was Margaret, daughter of James Graham of Peach. John Smith died in 1647 when his son was only three years old. In 1670 Robert Smith married Marion, daughter of John Fergus of Baldernock, and assisted by her portion he was enabled to redeem his land and become first laird of Craigend. At this time and for long afterwards Craigend was often called the Gallowknowe or Gallowhill. The first addition to Craigend was made in 1734, when James Smith, who is styled "of Gallowhill," bought from John Graham his cousin the lands of

PEACH OR PEITCH, AND OLD PARK.

This was a six shilling and eight penny land of old extent, and was one

¹ Patrick Graham of Robshill, W.S., son of John Graham of Robshill and grandson of Patrick Graham of Lymekilns, married Janet, daughter of Allan Pollock of Faside, and had four sons—*John*, born 1832, died 1859; *Allan*, now of Lymekilns and Craiggallian; *Patrick*, born 1836, died 1862; *Thomas*, born 1841; and two daughters—*Jane Coats*, who married John Balfour, and has an only daughter; *Nina*, wife of Robert, eldest son of Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone of Horn and Logie Elphinstone, Bart.; and *Marion*, who married Captain Robert Cadell, H.E.I.C.S., and died in 1866, leaving a son and two daughters.

Allan Graham Barns-Graham, now of Lymekilns and Craiggallian, was born in 1835, and married in 1868 Wilhelmina, daughter of William Carstairs, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., and has issue—*Patrick*, born 1869; *Jane Meldrum*, born 1870; *Allan*, born 1874; *John*, born 1877; *Marion*, born 1878; *Wilhelmina*, born 1880; *Katherine Isobel*, born 1883; *Gordon*, born 1885.

² Craigend Writs.



of the old farms on the Barony of Mugdock which had been early feued out to a family of Grahams supposed of the Dougalston branch.¹ It was the nearest mailing or farm to the Castle, and lay immediately to the east of Craigend. The house, which was removed some forty years ago, stood just above the north-east corner of Mugdock Loch. A further addition to the estate was the purchase of three quarters of the Westerton of Easter Mugdock. This was made in 1810 by John Smith. One half of these lands had early belonged to a family of Edmonstones, but latterly portioner John Graham held them, and the other fourth, originally feued off to James Bryce in 1657, was held by his descendants till John Smith's purchase in 1810. The Grahams' house and the Bryces' house were both in the old burgh of Mugdock, the Grahams' being that now occupied by the shepherd and the Bryces' that by the coachman of Mr. James Keyden, the feuar of the new house of the Westerton of Mugdock. This house was built some years ago on what was called the Shepherd's Hill, and where the markets were formerly held. The other fourth of the Westerton of Mugdock is part of Mr. Brown's estate of Middleton of Mugdock.² In 1818 the estate of Craigend was much enlarged by the purchase of



SEAL OF JOHN SMITH OF
CRAIGEND,
As registered in the Lyon Office.

DUNBURGH OR DUMBROCH.

This part of the Barony of Mugdock, a twenty shilling land of old extent, lies to the north-east of the Craigend of Mugdock, and was early feued off to families of the name of Buchanan³ and Lyle.⁴ In 1755 Charles Lyle of Dunburgh, tacksman of the Mill of Duntreath, was entered as heir of James Lyle, his brother, in these lands now reunited, and his grandson, Archibald Lyle, dyer in Bucklyvie, conveyed them to James Smith of Craigend in 1818.⁵ The

¹ In the *Localities* of 1758 and 1798 (see Appendix) Thomas Ronald of Peach appears among the heritors of Strathblane; the former date is twenty-four years *after* John Graham conveyed these lands to James Smith. A deed among the Craigend Writs explains this apparent discrepancy. In 1732 there is an Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Graham, second son of Robert Graham, portioner of Lambhill, of the Peach family, and Mary Ronald, daughter of Thomas Ronald in Buchley, spouses. This John Graham conveyed the lands of Peach to James Smith in 1734; but Thomas Ronald held an heritable bond for 2,000 merks Scots over the lands. After several transmissions they were vested in John Smith of Craigend in 1800.

² See Middleton of Mugdock.

³ 6th Feb., 1728, James Buchanan infefted in the "Muirlands of Dumbroch" (Reg. Sas.).

⁴ Reg. Sasines.

⁵ Craigend Writs.

Duke of Montrose sold the superiority of Dunburgh to Alexander Graham of Ballagan in 1793. This part of Craigend is therefore held of Miss Janet Gloriana Graham, heir of entail in possession of Ballagan. The old farm-house belonging to these lands stood close to Dumbroch Loch. Its last inhabitant was Ebenezer Paterson, and there is now not a vestige of it to be seen, and man and house would be utterly forgotten were it not that the loch which lay just at his door is still sometimes called "Ebie's Loch," a name it got when Ebenezer was a well known man in the district. The final addition to Craigend, viz.,

THE MILL OF MILNDAVIE AND PERTINENTS,

otherwise Miltoun, and the Lurg poffle, were purchased in November, 1820, by James Smith, from Miss Isobel Robertson, heiress of her uncle, James Robertson, and of her father, Matthew Robertson, printer and bookseller in Glasgow.

The mill and mill services of "Mil Davy, with an acre of land belonging thereto, and a servitude of four cows and one horse, to be pastured yearly upon the toun and lands of Edenkill, and with bannock and knaveship of said mill conform to use and wont," were feued by the second Marquis of Montrose in February and March, 1657, to Robert Miller in Milndavie Mill. This was the mill of a large part of the Barony of Mugdock and of Easter Mugdock, the "sucken" of it being the following lands:—Craigallian, Carbeth, Auchengillan, Quinloch, Kilmannan, Leddriegreen, Dumbroch, Peach, Easter,¹ Wester, and Middle Mugdocks, The Parks, The Craigend, with all the poffles and pertinents thereof, and the lands of the Woodend of Mugdock. The tenants and feuars thirled to Milndavie were bound to mill there all their "grindable oats," except seed oats, and to pay the usual dues. They were bound to wait twenty days at the mill for wind and water, provided it was not the miller's default, but the tenants were to be preferred to all others. The tenants of lands thirled to the mill were bound to repair it and the dam, and to lead home new stones, except the tenants of the three touns of Easter Mugdock, who were exempted from everything but the dues. The miller was bound to grind the superior's oats "so oft as he shall reside at Mugdock, free of all multure, knaveship, or bannock." Milndavie passed from the Millers to a family of Buchanans. In 1758 William Buchanan was laird, and in 1795 another William was in possession, but by 1803 it had passed to the Robertsons, from whose heiress James Smith bought it, as already shown, with its pertinents, which were about one

¹ For some reason, not now known, part of the lands of the Easterton of Easter Mugdock was sucken to the Mugdock Mill, and when it fell into disuse the portioners of these lands had no miller to fear, and were in the happy and unusual position in these days of being able to take their grain to any mill they pleased. In chap. xiii. vol. i. of Sir Walter Scott's *Monastery* there is an amusing account of Hob Miller's visit to the Tower of Glendearg to look after "abstracted multure."

third of Edenkill and part of Lurg or Lurg Acre.¹ These various purchases made up the estate of Craigend as it now stands.

James Smith, the last laird but one, like his first cousin, John Guthrie of Carbeth, had a good deal of trouble rounding off his estate, rearranging the farms, and getting roads and marches made to suit his rather lofty ideas. The old original house was simply the steading of a small farm, and no doubt was a poor enough affair. About the end of last century, the laird having by this time become a West India proprietor, had more money to spend, and built a very comfortable, suitable house, square, with the chimneys up the middle. But this was not fine enough for the next laird, James Smith. Soon, therefore, after his father's death in 1816 it was pulled down, and the present fine Castle was erected on the site of the old building. The road from Craigallian to Strathblane had hitherto passed right in front of Craigend house, going onwards through what is now the garden, then passing close to the Peach Farm, and joining the road from Mugdock to Strathblane just where the present porter's lodge stands. As this old highway injured the amenity of the Castle by being so close to it, James Smith, after some trouble, and with the sanction of the Sheriff, and his neighbours, was allowed to alter it to the present line. This was about 1824, and the principal entrance to Craigend was for long by the gate on this new road near the present stables. Mr. Smith died in 1836, but not before he had made an excambion with the Duke of Montrose by which he obtained part of Mugdock Park in exchange for sundry acres of the Westerton of Mugdock.² This acquisition was to enable him to make a new avenue to the east. His widow finished it after his death. The road from Craigend gate to the new Strathblane road was also made about this time, and is still known as "Smith's Road."³

¹ Edenkill was feued off the Barony of Mugdock to families of Wilsons, Grahams, and Robertsons, one third to each. The Wilson and Graham thirds, and five and a half acres of the Robertsons', afterwards Buchanans' third are now included in the estate of Leddriegreen. The family of Buchanans who bought from the Robertsons, held for long Milndavie and Kirkhouse, besides their one third of Edenkill. Before 1793 they parted with their third of Edenkill to Richard Allan, from whom it passed to the Robertsons and was thus reunited to Milndavie. Lurg or Lurg Acre was a pendicle of Edenkill, and seems at first to have belonged either to the Wilson or Graham third, which both belonged by the end of last century to John Dougall M'Kean, farmer in Vicarland. M'Kean sold to William Buchanan of Milndavie the part of Lurg called Mill Yetts, and this, with about one third of Edenkill, are the pertinents of Milndavie, which with it now form part of Craigend estate. When M'Kean sold the Wilson and Graham thirds of Edenkill to Walter Robison of Leddriegreen in 1787, the remainder of Lurg, with the exception of a part belonging to Mrs. Jean Luke or Crawford, went with them. Mrs. Luke's part of Lurg was bought by James Smith.

² See Westerton of Mugdock.

³ James Smith built near the present south lodge of Craigend a handsome castellated tower, partly as an ornament to his grounds and partly for the sake of the splendid view which is to be had from the top of it. It is called in the parish "Smith's Folly."

The last Smith laird of Craigend was John Smith, who succeeded his father in 1836, and in 1851 the estate was sold.

The Smiths were a thoroughly Strathblane race, and the tradition in the family is that they took their name, when surnames came into use, from their occupation, that of the smiths and armourers of the Barony of Mugdock. The remains of charcoal furnaces and scoriae of iron dug up at Craigend tend to confirm this, and to show, too, that the Smiths calcined and fused their own iron. Be this, however, as it may, there is no doubt they were at the Craigend of Mugdock, which is within a short distance of the Castle, at a very early date. They are known to have been there in the fifteenth century, and in the middle of the sixteenth, Robert Smith, then tenant, was drowned in Craigallian Loch when in the pursuit of game. He was buried in Strathblane churchyard, and in memory of his fate a gun was sculptured on his gravestone; but this had become obliterated in course of time, and the stone was removed when Robert Smith, the first laird of Craigend, placed his new gravestone on or near the spot, towards the end of the seventeenth century, and incised upon it—

This is the burying-place
Of Robert Smith and
Marion Fergus and
Their descendants, 1685.

There is little of general interest to tell of this old Strathblane family. Members of it were out with the Great Marquis in his wars, and one of them, John, a younger son of the laird, was in the army in Holland when the Dutch and Austrians, and the British under the Duke of Cumberland, were beaten by the French under Marshal de Saxe at Laffeldt, 2nd July, 1747,¹ and James Guthrie, nephew of a succeeding laird, was an officer in the Royal Navy towards the close of the eighteenth century; but with these exceptions there were no soldiers or sailors at Craigend. None of the family were clergymen, lawyers, or doctors. Two younger sons of literary tastes were booksellers, but the lairds themselves were wholly given to agricultural and pastoral pursuits up to the end of the eighteenth century.

They always, however, held a good position among the Strathblane lairds, and when the great



SEAL OF ARCHIBALD SMITH OF
JORDANHILL.
*Differenced from Craigend (within a
bordure engraved), and registered
in the Lyon Office.*

¹ The Strathblane lad was wounded there, and retired to Glasgow, where he set up a bookseller's shop, and established the first circulating library in the city, which is still flourishing under the style of John Smith & Son, though no Smith is now in it.

West India sugar trade gained a footing in Scotland, the family of Craigend, principally through the energy of a younger son, Archibald, afterwards of Jordanhill,¹ took an early part in it, and prospered exceedingly, the Westerton of Mugdock, Dumbroch, and Milndavie were bought, and the Castle built; roads were altered, and all preparations made for a long succeeding line of Smiths of Craigend. but it was not to be. The fortune, and for those times it was a very large one, gradually melted away till it finally disappeared, and the estate was sold in 1851 to Andrew Buchanan, of whom hereafter.

THE SMITHS OF CRAIGEND AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Robert Smith, 1st laird of Craigend, was born in 1644. He married Marion Fergus, and had *John*, his successor; *Robert* married Elizabeth Watson; and *Janet* married George Ronald of Carbeth, and had issue. Robert Smith of Craigend died in 1722.

John Smith, 2nd laird of Craigend, born 1675, married Margaret Williamson, daughter of James Williamson, of Middleton of Mugdock, and had nine children, of whom four were married—*James*, his successor; *William*, who married Margaret Bissland, and had two daughters;² *Archibald*, married Janet Bowie; his daughter Jean married Robert Forsyth, and was mother of the late Rev. Dr. James Forsyth, of Aberdeen. *John*, after he returned wounded from the battle of Laffeldt, married Susannah Crawford and had several children.³ John Smith of Craigend died in 1732.

James Smith, 3rd laird of Craigend, born 1708, married Jean Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, of Killearn. His eldest daughter, *Elizabeth*, married Robert Guthrie, and was mother of John of Carbeth and James, R.N., both of whom died unmarried. His sons were *John*, his successor; *James*, of Craighhead, who married Margaret M'Gregor, and died childless; *Robert*, married

¹ Archibald Smith of Jordanhill was the father of James Smith, a well-known geologist and Biblical critic; grandfather of Archibald Smith, a most accomplished mathematician and exhaustive writer on the compass and other abstruse subjects; and great-grandfather of James Parker Smith, the present proprietor of Jordanhill (*Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, second edition, p. 142). William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie, in this parish, was a younger son of Archibald Smith of Jordanhill.

² (1) Elizabeth, married to John Barclay, whose representative in Strathblane is his granddaughter, Elizabeth Barclay, now Mrs. Donald M'Neil; and (2) Margaret, married to John Graham, whose representative in Strathblane is his grand-daughter, Janet Graham, daughter of Miller Graham of Milndavie, and widow of John Moir, late in Wester Leddriegreen.

³ His eldest son, John, was father of (1) the late Dr. John Smith of Crutherland, well known for literary and antiquarian tastes, and as secretary of the Maitland Club, and (2) of Elizabeth Smith, afterwards Mrs. Francis Brown, mother of Mary Brown, the late Mrs. M'Duff of Bonhard.

Catherine Beattie, and had a family; ¹ *Archibald*, of Jordanhill; *William*, who died young. A younger daughter, *Jean*, married Andrew Buchanan of Borrowstowness, and had issue. James Smith of Craigend, died in 1786.

John Smith, 4th laird of Craigend, born 1739, married in 1788 Janet Shortridge, whose ancestors, the Spreulls of Glasgow, are said to be descendants of Walter Spreull, seneschal in the fourteenth century of the Earl of Lennox. By her he had *Hannah*, who married in 1809 Andrew Ranken, merchant in Glasgow, and had a large family; ² *James*, his successor; *John* and *Archibald*, who both died unmarried. John Smith of Craigend died in 1816.

James Smith, 5th laird of Craigend, married Agnes Maxwell Graham, and had *John*, his successor; *James Graham*, who married Janet Dunlop of Clober, and had issue, and assumed the name of Maxwell on succeeding to Merksworth; *Archibald*, *Charles*, *Andrew*, and two daughters; *Janet*, who died unmarried, and *Agnes Graham*, who married David, thirteenth Earl of Buchan, and had issue. James Smith of Craigend died in 1838.

John Smith, 6th and last laird of Craigend, died unmarried at Inveresk, 2nd June, 1851, and was buried with his ancestors in Strathblane Churchyard.

THE BUCHANANS OF CRAIGEND.

Craigend was bought from the Smiths by Andrew Buchanan. The Buchanans from whom his family originally sprang were a branch of the principal family of the name and owned Gartacharan, a small property near Drymen; but his more immediate progenitors were the Buchanans of Auchentorlie, who are descended from George, a younger brother of the laird of Gartacharan.³

Archibald Buchanan of Auchentorlie was third son of this George; his wife was Martha, daughter of Provost Peter Murdoch and Mary Luke of Claythorn, and their two elder sons dying without issue, the third, Andrew Buchanan of Ardenconnel, in Dumbartonshire, carried on the line. He married in 1769

¹The eldest of this family was the late Stewart Smith of Glasgow, who was Bailie in 1820-28, and Dean of Guild 1828-30, and was otherwise an active citizen. Stewart Smith had a large family, and his sons, William, James Graham, and Charles Hutchison Smith are now citizens of Glasgow.

²His eldest son is Alexander Ranken, formerly of Glasgow. His eldest daughter, Janet, married James Macnair of Aucheneck, and has many descendants. Hannah, her eldest daughter, is the wife of Charles Gairdner, manager of the Union Bank of Scotland; Jemima Janet married David Macfarlan, Royal Artillery; Anne married John Macfarlan, his brother; and Elizabeth Dunlop married her cousin, the Rev. Henry Wallis Smith, D.D., of Kirknewton, who died in 1885; Euphemia, another of Andrew Ranken and Hannah Smith's daughters, married Matthew Pearce, late of Glasgow, and their descendants are many.

³See *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, second edition, p. 186, for an interesting account of the Buchanans of Glasgow.

Jane, daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain, and died in 1835. His eldest son, Archibald, was father of the late Andrew Buchanan of Auchentorlie, who died childless, and his second son, James of Blairvadick, a merchant in Glasgow, who married Janet, daughter of James, twelfth Earl of Caithness, was the father of Andrew, the purchaser of Craigend.¹

Andrew Buchanan was born in 1807, and early in life entered the diplomatic service. After being an Attaché, Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires at various Courts, he was appointed in 1852 Minister in Switzerland. In 1853 he was removed as Envoy-Extraordinary to Copenhagen, and he was sent in 1858 to Madrid, and in 1860 to the Hague. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador to Berlin. In 1864 he was transferred to St. Petersburg with the same high rank, and finally, in 1871, he became Ambassador at Vienna.

There were few men who were so constantly employed in diplomacy, or who represented Great Britain at so many Courts; and throughout his long and brilliant career Sir Andrew was uniformly successful in supporting with dignity and good temper the interests of his country, and securing the friendship and respect of the Courts to which he was accredited. When he retired in 1877 he was offered a peerage in recognition of his services. This he declined, but afterwards accepted a baronetcy under the style of Sir Andrew Buchanan of Dunburgh, from the place of that name in Craigend.² He finished his useful life in the parish of his adoption, and died at Craigend in November, 1882. His pleasant manners, interesting conversation,



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE BUCHANANS OF DUNBURGH,
BARONETS,
*As registered in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh, and College of
Arms, London.*

¹Mr. James Buchanan and Lady Janet lived at Craigend from 1851 till 1860, when the former died. Many in the parish must still remember the tall, erect figure of the handsome old man, and none who knew her can soon forget the amiability and kindly placid manners of the equally handsome old lady.

²The Buchanans of Craigend represent, and bear, the arms of Ardenconnel, as registered in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. But in virtue of a Royal licence, dated 8th April, 1879, and recorded in the College of Arms, London, pursuant to a warrant from the Earl Marshal of England, they are entitled to use supporters also. The words of the Royal licence are—“Know ye that, although the privilege of bearing supporters be limited to the Peers of our

and strikingly handsome appearance all united in making him alike a credit and an ornament to Strathblane.

Sir Andrew married, firstly, in 1839 Frances Katherine, daughter of the Very Rev. Edward Mellish, Dean of Hereford. She died in 1854, leaving a large family,¹ of whom the eldest, now Sir James Buchanan, a retired naval officer, succeeded to the estate and baronetcy. Sir Andrew married, secondly, in 1857, the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Walter, eleventh Earl of Blantyre, and she survives him.

Sir James Buchanan, who was born in 1840, succeeded his father as second baronet. He married 19th February, 1873, Arabella Catherine, youngest daughter of Goodwin Charles Colquitt Craven, of Brockhampton Park, Gloucestershire.²

THE THREE "TOUNS" OF EASTER MUGDOCK.

The three "touns" of Easter Mugdock or Mugdock Mitchell, a five pound land, lie to the eastward of Craigen. They were feued out by James, second Marquis of Montrose, in 1657, and the new proprietors of the soil were, so far as can now be traced, those who had hitherto been tenants upon it.

Beginning with the westernmost of the three touns, now called

THE WESTERTON OF MUGDOCK,

its history is briefly this:—It is a 33s. 4d. land. One half of it was originally feued off to a family of Edmonstones, one fourth to James Bryce, and one fourth to John Stobo. In 1722 the Edmonstones' half passed to John Graham, and his descendant sold it in 1810 to John Smith of Craigen. James Bryce's

realm, the Knights of our Orders, and the proxies of Princes of our blood at installations, except in such cases wherein under particular circumstances we have been pleased to grant our special licence for the use thereof, yet in testimony of our approbation of the services of the said Sir Andrew Buchanan, we do give and grant unto him, the said Sir Andrew Buchanan, our Royal licence and authority that he and the heirs male of his body may bear the supporters which were assigned to him as a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath."

¹ 1. James, the present baronet (see above). 2. Edward, born 4th June, 1844, died unmarried 29th June, 1870. 3. Eric Alexander, born 1848. 4. Andrew Archibald, born 1850, married 1882 Ellen Maria, daughter of Philip Edward Blakeway, and has a son, Andrew Sinclair, born 1882. 5. George William, born 1854, married February, 1885, Georgina Meriel, daughter of Allan Alexander, 6th Earl of Bathurst. 1. Florence Jane married 1865 Captain Maxwell Fox, R.N., of Annaghmore, King's County, Ireland; she died s. p. 1882. 2. Frances Matilda married 1873 John Willis Clark. 3. Louisa married 1871 Sir George Francis Bonham, Bart. 4. Janet Sinclair.

² Lady Buchanan has a good West Country Scottish descent, as well as an excellent English one, her grandfather, Lieut.-Colonel Goodwin Colquitt, C.B., having married Anne Colquhoun, youngest daughter of John Wallace of Kelly, and sister of the late Robert Wallace of Kelly, M.P., the representative of the "Guardian of Scotland."

fourth remained with his descendants till it also was sold to John Smith in 1810. The Craigend estate, therefore, now contains three fourths of the Westerton of Mugdock,¹ with the exception of 10 acres and 8 falls which were conveyed to the Duke of Montrose by excambion dated 26th September and 7th October, 1822, in lieu of part of the park and lands of Mugdock, extending to 9 acres 2 roods 14 falls, the Duke, however, reserving the sole right to all the water within these lands. The remaining fourth of the Westerton, that which was feued to John Stobo, was sold by his son to Robert Provan, mason in Lettermilk of Killearn, who sold it in 1756 to Thomas Ronald. From him it passed to the Weirs of Barrachan, from them to the Browns, portioners of Middle Mugdock, and it is now incorporated in John Brown's estate of the Middleton of Mugdock.

THE MIDDLETON OF MUGDOCK

is also a 33s. 4d. land, and like the Westerton was feued out in 1657 to the tenants then upon it. James Shearer was the largest of them, his holding being "the half of the Middletoun of Easter Mugdock and of that poffle of ground of old possessed by James George corresponding to a sixth part of the three touns of Easter Mugdock." The Shearers held this part of the Middleton without change till 1846, when James Shearer sold the Gallowmoss, and another small part of his lands lying next the Leddriegreen estate, to Mr. Stirling of Craigharnet, as explained in the account of the Kirklands of Strathblane, and the remainder of it was afterwards sold to William Brown, writer in Glasgow, who already possessed other parts of the Middleton.

The Shearers were for about two hundred years, as proprietors, and probably for long before as tenants, the principal family in Easter Mugdock,² and they possessed besides the half of the Middleton, part of the Easterton also. Their house was the present farm-house of Middleton.

Old "Laird Shearer," the last of the long line of possessors of those lands, died in the month of May, 1856. He was a man universally respected and an elder of the Church. He was till almost the very close of his life a most regular church-goer, and there was no more pleasing sight in Strathblane Church than the old laird wrapped in his grey plaid and sitting in his in-

¹ See Craigend.

² "Johnne Hammiltoun of Bardowie as principal and Paull Dog of Dunrobin as surety for him 1000 merks and by the said principal for James Hammiltoun his eldest son, Mr. Allan and Umphra Hammiltounis, also his sons, and Andro Cadder in Kirktown of Bodernok 300 merks each, not to harme *Malcolme Sheirair in Mugdok*"—Edinburgh, 23rd Dec., 1592-3. And again, "Band of Caution in 300 merks by Hew Crawford of Clobarhill for Johnne Calder in Clobarhill not to harme *Malcolme Sheirer in Mugdok*."—*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. v. pp. 577, 578.

variable seat—the elders' bench to the right of the pulpit, now removed, listening with an attentive and intelligent face to the minister just above him.¹

The next largest division of the Middleton was a fourth, and this early belonged to a family of Williamsons, James Williamson being the possessor in 1736. Before 1795 it had passed into the hands of John Brown, a member of an old Strathblane family, and his descendant now holds it. The house which belonged to this part of Middleton stood on the site of the cottage built by the late Mr. Brown, midway between Middleton and Easterton farm-houses.

The remaining fourth of the Middleton was feued out to Thomas Lennox. By 1748 it was in the hands of William Ware or Weir, but before 1795 it had passed from the Weirs, and William M'Ilquham possessed one half of it and Robert Pender the other half. In the first quarter of this century James Pender and John M'Ilquham were the respective lairds, and a little later the whole one fourth passed into the hands of William Brown. The houses belonging to the Penders and the M'Ilquhams are still standing, that of the Penders being the house immediately to the east of Middleton farm-house, and that of the M'Ilquhams being now converted into a cart-shed in the Middleton farm steading.²

John Brown succeeded his uncle, William Brown, and is now laird of the Middleton of Mugdock, his estate being the whole 33s. 4d. land of the Middleton of the three touns of Easter Mugdock, with the exception of the small part sold by James Shearer in 1846 to Stirling of Craigharnet; one fourth of the westmost toun as already shown; and a field called Garhenny extending to about five acres, part of the eastmost toun, as explained farther on.

THE EASTERTON OF MUGDOCK,

or the eastmost of the three touns of Easter Mugdock, is also a 33s. 4d. land, and was, like the other touns of Mugdock, feued in 1657 to the tenants then upon it, James Shearer and his heirs, Robert Shearer, a family of Hendrys, and others. Without following in detail the various successive proprietors, it is sufficient to say that by the middle of the eighteenth century seven ninths of the Easterton belonged to John Graham, and two ninths belonged to Robert Shearer's heirs.

¹ Mr. John Shearer, the representative of this old Strathblane family and son of the last laird, lives in Milngavie. He is possessed of an accurate and extensive knowledge of the Mugdock district, and he is always most obliging in giving any information that may be required of him.

² Mr. Donald M'Laren, the worthy occupier of the Middleton farm, is the representative in Strathblane of the old Mugdock families of Pender and Williamson, and Mrs. M'Laren of the Browns.

The subsequent history of John Graham's seven ninths is this:—On the 5th June, 1806, John Graham, his son and heir, sold them to Henry Glassford of Dougalston. They continued in Glassford's possession till his death, and on the 15th August, 1823, they were bought from his sisters, his heirs portioners, by Robert Russell of Glasgow, all except about five acres called Garhenny which Mr. Glassford had sold some time before to John Brown, and which are now incorporated in the estate of his descendant, John Brown of Middleton of Mugdock. On the 8th February, 1833, James Russell, as eldest surviving son and nearest and lawful heir of the said Robert Russell, had a charter of confirmation by the Duke of Montrose of these seven ninths, and on his death Alexander Turnbull Russell, the youngest and only surviving son and nearest and lawful heir of the said Robert Russell, succeeded.

Taking now the two ninths of the Easterton which belonged in the middle of the eighteenth century to Robert Shearer's heirs, their subsequent history is this:—Robert Shearer's heirs were his three daughters—Janet, wife of Robert Watson in Mugdock; Marion, wife of Alexander Gardiner; and Elizabeth, wife of Robert Stoa. Elizabeth Stoa's share was afterwards equally divided, acquired probably by purchase, between her elder sisters. Janet Shearer or Watson had a son, Robert Watson, who in 1795 sold his one ninth of Easterton to John Clerk, who sold it in 1798 to James Black of Craigmaddie, reserving about two acres which remained in his family till a few years ago, when, with the house upon them, they were sold to David Graham. In 1803 Mr. Black excambed part of this one ninth with Mr. Glassford of Dougalston for some lands of his which lay into Craigmaddie. The position, therefore, of this "third part of the just third part (= 1/9th) of the eastmost of the three touns of Easter Mugdock" is at present this:—A part of it belongs to the Dougalston estate, a part to Craigmaddie, and a small part to William Graham, heir of David Graham.

The history of the remaining one ninth of Easterton is this:—Marion Shearer or Gardiner, daughter of Robert Shearer, had two daughters—Marion, who married George Gray; and Elizabeth, who married William Anderson, and had a son also named William: and by 1811 this one ninth of the Easterton was equally divided between Marion Gray and William Anderson the younger. On the 14th November, 1811, Mrs. Gray, who was by this time a widow, sold her half of this one ninth to Robert Shearer, then in Easter Mugdock. He retained it till 12th June, 1844, when it was sold to William Brown, writer in Glasgow, who in his turn sold it next year to the trustees of Henry Gordon, or Glassford of Dougalston; William Anderson, son of William Anderson the younger, at the same time sold his half of this ninth, by the same deed to the same trustees. On the 8th March, 1862, this reunited ninth of

Easterton was sold by Archibald Borthwick, accountant in Edinburgh, trustee on the sequestrated estate of Henry Glassford, to Alexander Turnbull Russell.¹

What is called the Easterton of Mugdock estate thus consists of eight ninths of the eastmost town of Easter Mugdock, with the exception of the one field called Garhenny, and of the poffle of land called Blandsherie, which belongs to the Kirklands of Strathblane. This poffle was sold in 1762 by James Stirling of Craigharnet, "Old Burry," to John Graham, proprietor of seven ninths of Easterton, and it has since gone along with them. The old farm steading of the Graham part of Easterton is very prettily situated about the middle of the lands in a sheltered position and with a southern aspect. Mr. Alexander Turnbull Russell built in 1877-78 a comfortable villa near the Blandsherie part of his property, but he did not long enjoy it, for he died in Edinburgh in 1879, leaving Easterton to his widow in life rent, and to a certain line of heirs in fee. In 1883 Easterton was bought by Robert Ker of Dougalston.

The part of Craigmaddie and the house and fields at Bankend which are parts of Easter Mugdock, belong to Mr. Ker of Dougalston, and contain (except two acres) one ninth of the Easterton of Easter Mugdock. As already explained this ninth was bought from John Clerk in 1798 by James Black, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and when improving Craigmaddie about the beginning of this century he exchanged part of it with Mr. Glassford of Dougalston for some ground near the house. Mr. Ker bought Dougalston and Craigmaddie in 1870.

Robert Ker is descended from a family of the name formerly settled in Cantyre in Argyllshire. He was born there in 1799. In 1825 he went to the East and continued there as a merchant till 1836. When he came home he settled in Glasgow, and carried on the extensive Manilla and Singapore house latterly and still known, though Mr. Ker has now retired from it, as Ker, Bolton & Co. In 1852 he bought Auchenraith, in the parish of Blantyre, and lived there till he acquired Dougalston. This fine estate is in the parish of Baldernock, and adjoins Easterton and Muirhouse in Strathblane. It was a part of the Barony of Mugdock, and was formerly in the possession of the Grahams of Dougalston, cadets of Montrose, through the Knockdolian branch, and afterwards of the Glassfords, whose founder, John Glassford, was in his day the greatest of Glasgow merchants.²

When Mr. Ker bought Dougalston he found it in a somewhat ragged and disordered condition. It is now, however, in fine order, and with its handsome mansion-house, built by Mr. Ker, is in every way a most agreeable residence.

¹ Easterton Writs.

² See *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, second edition, p. 259.



In 1841 Mr. Ker married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Johnston of Shieldhall.¹

BANKEND GRAHAM,

as it may be called to distinguish it from the Dougalston Bankend just mentioned, contains two acres, and is part of the ninth of the Easterton of Mugdock, at one time wholly in the possession of John Clark. It was bought from his descendants by David Graham, an excellent old man and a fine curler, and on his death in 1882 it passed to his heir, William Graham.

LEDDRIEGREEN.

The Estate of Leddriegreen consists of the two merk land of old extent of Leddriegreen. It also since 1787 includes two equal third parts of the thirteen shilling and fourpenny land of Edenkill,² and the Kirkhouse property, a twelve-penny land, as well as a poffle of Lurg³—all being parts of the Barony of Mugdock, and the Blue Risk, part of the Kirklands of Strathblane.⁴

It was in 1657 that James, second Marquis of Montrose, “with the special advice and consent” of Dame Isobel Douglas, his spouse, granted and disposed in feu farm to “John Craige,” the tenant therein, in consideration of “certain great sommes of money,” “all and haill the twa merk land of auld extent of Leddriegreen,” “whilkes haill lands ar proper pairtes and pertinents of our landis and Barounie of Mugdocke and lye within the samen.”⁵

John Craige was succeeded by his son Gilbert, who, being dead before August, 1719, was succeeded in turn by William, his eldest son, who died before 1749, and James, preacher of the gospel, his second son. The Reverend James Craige made a settlement of Leddriegreen upon his wife, Mary Harvie, and, at his death, was succeeded by her. In 1776 she married the Reverend James Morrison, minister of the gospel at Paisley, and formerly minister of Strathblane; and in this year

¹Mr. Ker's family consists of (1) Agnes, who married in 1863 Charles Titus Higginbotham, Craigmaddie, and has three sons and one daughter; (2) Margaret, who married in 1871 the Rev. Henry Menteith Hamilton of Hamilton, and died childless in 1884; (3) John Ronald, born 1846, died 1867; (4) Thomas Ripley, born 1854, married in 1877, Helen, daughter of the late James Scott of Kelly, and has two sons, Robert MacNeil, born 1878, and Ronald Scott, born 1879.

²The other third being now part of Craigend Estate.

³The portion of Lurg or Lurg Acre, comprehending what used to be called “Mill Yetts,” is a pendicle of Milndavie—now part of Craigend Estate; and Mrs. Jean Luke or Crawford's part of Lurg, which she possessed at the beginning of the century, is now also part of Craigend.

⁴The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow as Commissioners for the Glasgow Corporation Waterworks bought on 10th February, 1862, 2 roods 32½ poles of Leddriegreen Estate, and the Blanefield Railway Company bought, 14th February, 1857, three pieces or stripes of ground extending to (1) 2½ poles, (2) 1 acre 38 poles, (3) 2 acres 1 rood 35 poles.

⁵Leddriegreen Writs.

Leddriegreen was sold by the minister and his wife to Walter Robison, who in the disposition is styled "late of the Island of Jamaica, now residing in Edinburgh."

In 1787 Walter Robison added to his estate the Edenkill and Lurg lands already mentioned, and the Blue Risk. The first of the two thirds of Edenkill had been feued off the Barony of Mugdock by James, Earl of Montrose, in 1631 to Humphrey Wilson; and the other third had been feued off by his son, James, Marquis of Montrose, in 1657 to James Grahame, the tenant therein. In 1737 they were both in the hands of John Grahame, "merchant taylor and late Bailie of Glasgow," as well as the Lurg poffle, and 5½ acres of the other one third of Edenkill, which had belonged to the Buchanans; 10 acres or thereby of the poffle called Blue Risk; part of the Kirklands of Strathblane, was also part of the Grahams' holding, which had been bought from James Stirling of Craigharnet by John Graham in 1760, and from him by John Dougall MacKean.¹ About 1805 the Leddriegreen estate was completed by the purchase of "Kirkhouse Acre" by Robert Robison. This was feued off the Barony of Mugdock by James, Earl of Montrose, 25th August, 1631, to Walter and Archibald Weir. It contains "by admeasurement thirteen acres and one-half acre or thereby," and is bounded on the east by Broadgate, on the south by the Vicarland and the manse and glebe, on the west by the lands of Edenkill and the turnpike road, and on the north by Leddriegreen; and it carries with it the privilege "to brew ale, and make banquets and bridals . . . to such as dwell" within the parish of Strathblane and Barony of Mugdock.²

Early in the eighteenth century Kirkhouse belonged to Thomas Buchanan, son of Walter Buchanan of Conachra in Drymen, second son of Thomas, fifth laird of Drummikill.³ Thomas Buchanan had also bought from the Robertsons one third of Edenkill, and from the Millers, Milndavie. Kirkhouse fell to his son James, who was a merchant in Glasgow, and whose son Thomas had an only daughter, Jean, who married Richard Allan, junior, merchant in Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Allan had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, heiresses portioners, who had a precept of clare constat dated 4th June, 1801, from Alexander Graham of Ballagan, who had bought the superiority from the Duke of Montrose. With consent of their mother, Jean Buchanan or Allan, they sold Kirkhouse immediately afterwards. Robert Mitchell, merchant in Milngavie, was the purchaser, and from him it was bought by Robert Robison.

The two most notable of the Craigs of Leddriegreen were John Craig, the first laird, and the Rev. James Craig, his grandson. The former made himself

¹ Leddriegreen Writs.

² Leddriegreen Writs.

³ Buchanan of Auchmar, p. 77.

famous, or rather infamous, through his unhandsome conduct in informing against Archibald Edmonstone, his neighbour at Duntreath, for allowing a conventicle to be held there, as related in the life of the Rev. John Cochran in another part of this book; and the latter appears as one of the actors in the great disputed settlement case which, from 1743 onwards, kept the parish in hot water for nearly five years. The Rev. Mr. Craig was the last of the Leddriegreen family in the direct line, but through their cousins the Craigs, now of Colbeg, and the Ballewan branch, this old Strathblane family is still well represented, though not now in the parish.

THE CRAIGS OF COLBEG.

The Craigs of Colbeg in Baldernock are a branch of the Strathblane Craigs. They are descended from John Craig, who was tenant of Laggan in Easter Cult in 1672,¹ a cousin of the Leddriegreen and Ballewan Craigs, and ancestor also of a family of Craigs who were tenants of the Vicarland at the end of the eighteenth century. There is a tradition in the Craig family that this John Craig of Laggan was a Covenanter, and refused, like his neighbour, John Foyer, school-master at Duntreath, to take the test, and that he escaped from his pursuers, the dragoons—who no doubt in 1677 were in Strathblane arresting Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath—by getting the man at the brewhouse at Ballewan to put an empty cask over him while the search was going on. John Craig of Leddriegreen was the man who gave information of the conventicle at Duntreath, for which Archibald Edmonstone was arrested, and a very shabby action it was. It may be that he informed against his cousin of Laggan also.

John Craig of Laggan was grandfather of Archibald Craig, who was tenant of Laggan in 1743,² and who removed from Laggan to Meadowhead or Wester Arlehaven in 1775.³ Archibald Craig died in 1792. His eldest son had already died childless, and Walter Craig, the younger brother, who was learning silk weaving at the time of his brother's death, left the loom, took to the plough, and finished out the lease of Meadowhead.

In 1794 he took the farm of Dowan in Baldernock, and there he died. By his wife, Jean Liddell, daughter of the tenant of "The Boards," he had a son, Walter, born at Dowan in 1801.

Walter Craig, the second tenant of Dowan, married Janet Calder of Colbeg,

¹ Craig Papers.

² Among the Craig Papers are receipts from Anna Fleckfield, relict of John Craig of Ballewan, and life-renter of it, for rent paid to her by Archibald Craig.

³ Tack from James Lyll of Arlehaven to Archibald Craig in Laggan of Easter Cult, of the mailing of Meadowhead presently possessed by William Brown.

and had two sons and six daughters. The younger son died in 1855, aged twelve years.

Mr. Craig left Dowan in 1846 for Glasgow, and subsequently he lived at Colbeg with his son Walter, and died there in 1884.

By arrangement with his uncle, John Calder of Colbeg, Walter Craig, jun., entered into possession of the estate in 1868, Mr. Calder living with him till his death in 1879. The members of the Calder family are now all dead.

Walter Craig, jun., who is unmarried, resides at Colbeg.

THE ROBISONS AND JAMESONS OF LEDDRIEGREEN.

Walter Robison, first of Leddriegreen, belonged to an old Strathblane race, who were tenants in Ballewan early in the seventeenth century, and lairds of Craigallian and Ballochalary from 1632 to 1696. Like many others of the small lairds and farmers in the parish, and, unlike the indolent and spiritless Highland crofters, whose miserable condition would have been theirs had they preferred to remain at home and divide and subdivide their small holdings, the Robisons left Strathblane and pushed their fortunes abroad, and by 1776 Walter Robison, who had made money in Jamaica, was enabled to return to the old parish and buy Leddriegreen. He married Agnes, daughter of Hugh Lyle by Christian Selkrig, his second wife, and had two sons, Robert, his successor, and James, who died childless, and a daughter, Christian, who married in 1803 James Murray M'Culloch of Ardwall and Hills, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Walter Robison of Leddriegreen died in February, 1793.

Robert Robison, who succeeded to Leddriegreen, was a writer in Glasgow. He married Rachel Hay Clarke and had Walter, who died young; James, afterwards of Leddriegreen; and Agnes, who died unmarried in 1864. This laird of Leddriegreen died in 1808, aged thirty-two years.

James Robison of Leddriegreen was an advocate, and for many years one of the Sheriffs-Substitute of Ayrshire. He was a man of good intellect and fine literary tastes, but withal of such a retiring disposition that it was only those who knew him very well who could appreciate him thoroughly. He died 26th November, 1876, unmarried, and was succeeded in Leddriegreen by Walter M'Culloch of Ardwall and Hills, W.S., his eldest surviving cousin-german.

The M'Cullochs of Ardwall are an old Galloway family, a branch of the M'Cullochs of Cardoness, in the parish of Anwoth, who were settled there in the fifteenth century.¹ James Murray M'Culloch, through whose marriage to Christian Robison of Leddriegreen the estate came to her son, succeeded to

¹ *Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, M'Kerlie, vol. iii. pp. 9 and 49.

Ardwall in 1796 on the death of his brother, Edward M'Culloch, H.E.I.C.S. He had a family of fourteen children, nine of whom grew up. The survivors were Walter, presently of Ardwall and Hills, W.S.; Alexander of Kirkclaugh and Glen, also in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and Penelope Elizabeth. The only one of the family who married was Janet. This she did in 1850, and her husband was John Gordon Brown of Lochanhead, in the Stewartry. She had three daughters—Christian Robison, of whom afterwards; Janet M'Culloch, who married E. A. Cliff of Liverpool, and has issue; and Annie Agnes, who married Captain Stewart of Shambellie, Kirkcudbrightshire, and has issue.

In 1875 Christian Robison Brown married Andrew Jameson, advocate, eldest son of the late Andrew Jameson, Sheriff of Aberdeen and Kincardine, and in 1884 Mr. M'Culloch made a gift of Leddriegreen to them. In the same year Mr. Jameson bought the farm of Broadgate, part of the Kirklands of Strathblane, from Major Graham Stirling of Craigharnet, and Leddriegreen and Broadgate now united form a compact little estate, which under a family arrangement is to be settled after the death of the survivor of Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, according to certain events, on one or other of the great-grandchildren of Christian Robison of Leddriegreen, who was married to James Murray M'Culloch of Ardwall in 1803.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jameson of Leddriegreen are—Andrew James, born 1876; John Gordon, born 1878; Alexander M'Culloch, born 1881.

THE WOODEND OF MUGDOCK, OTHERWISE WOODSIDE, OR THE FORESTER LAND OF MUGDOCK.

This poffle of land, though mentioned last in this account of the feuing off of the Barony of Mugdock, was really the first to be detached from it. It is situated at the extreme south-east corner of Mugdock wood, and the greater part of it is in the parish of Strathblane, a small part only being in East or New Kilpatrick. It is an old holding of the Weirs of Barrachan, a family who have been in the Barony from time immemorial, and who were put in possession of it by a charter from William, Earl of Montrose, dated in 1569 in favour of Walter Weir and Margaret Buchanan his spouse. Considering that it was only a house and garden and some twelve acres of land, the description of it in the charter is misleading: "the arable lands, airds and crofts of land and meadow, houses and yards thereof called the Forrester Land;" but there is no doubt it was never much, if at all, larger than it is at present; indeed, the charter goes on to state that all is enclosed "within a ditch lying on the east end of the wood or park of Mugdock."

The tradition in the Weir family is that they got this piece of land for services rendered to the Montrose family when an incursion was made on the Barony of Mugdock.

Among the Montrose papers is a commission under the Great Seal "for judging in a spoulzie and deperadation committed by the Earl of Argyle and others upon severall tennants of Mugdock," dated 16th February, 1569.¹ It may be that this "spoulzie" took place when Archibald, Earl of Argyll, who was then acting on behalf of the unfortunate Queen Mary, came to Glasgow, 18th August, 1568, "with ane greit cumpany of men, and assaigit the castell thairrof,"² or perhaps when he and the other lords who were with him, in obedience to the Queen's commands, "wreitt out of England," "that thay should not proceid nor gang fordwart," "skailit thair folkis, and depairtit to thair awne boundis."³ It does not appear that Montrose and Argyll were particularly at enmity at this time; the "spoulzie" therefore may have been merely the usual conduct of a Highland host when they found themselves in the low country, and the Weirs, who were leading people of the Barony,⁴ may have headed the tenants and saved the castle and other parts of it from the savage Argyllshire Highlanders, and have been rewarded by the grateful Earl. All this, however, is mere conjecture, for there is nothing further recorded as to this raid or incursion either in public or private documents.

There used to be a house on this small property⁵ which was used as an inn, and as it stood close to the old mill of Mugdock, it would be a convenient spot for refreshment of man and beast after toiling through mosses and muirs with grain for the mill; and as it was just at the foot of the Bank of Mugdock, it would no doubt often be a resting-place for the weary traveller before, with a stout heart, he set himself to climb that remarkably "stae brae."

When Walter Weir and his spouse got a grant of the Woodend they were only tenants of Barrachan, which adjoins it in Kilpatrick parish, but on the 27th April, 1630, Walter Ware, who was probably their grandson, had a feu charter of it on the same terms as the other tenants on the Barony.⁶

Barrachan and Woodend descended from father to son, and at the beginning

¹ Montrose Writs. ² *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 136. ³ *Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 137.

⁴ In a remission under the Great Seal (printed in full at p. 302 vol. ii. *The Chiefs of Colquhoun*), dated at Edinburgh, 12th February, 1489, to Mathew Stewart, son of John, Earl of Lennox, and his brothers, Alexander Stewart and Robert Stewart, David Lindsay, Patrick Colquhoun, and many others, for the taking and keeping of Dumbarton Castle, and for the burning of the town thereof, "George Were, the standard-bearer of Montrose" (*Georgius Were nuncupatus Montros signiferus*) is included. It is very probable from the position the Weirs held of old in the Barony that this officer of the noble family at Mugdock was a parishioner of Strathblane, possibly an ancestor of the Laird of Barrachan and Woodend.

⁵ On Bleau's map, compiled by Timothy Pont about 1600, it is called "Woodsyd."

⁶ Montrose Writs.

of last century were in the possession of John Wair or Weir. His son Gilbert succeeded, and following him was a James. This James Weir of Barrachan made a settlement in 1822 in favour of his sons, James (of whom afterwards), John, William, and Robert; and his three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of James Douglas of Barloch; Jean, wife of William Weir in Craighow; and Janet, wife of Walter Watson in Craighash.

James Weir, the eldest son, had an only daughter, Christina Weir, who, by her settlement, disposed her lands of Barrachan and Woodend to her cousin, James Weir, and he on her death succeeded her.

The late James Weir of Barrachan and Woodend had three sons who each succeeded to these lands in turn, viz., John Weir, William Weir, and lastly James Weir now of Barrachan and Woodend.

The present position of the Barony of Mugdock, in Strathblane, and the lands of Easter or Mugdock-Mitchell may be thus summarized. They originally consisted of—

1. Part of the lands of Strathblane, including Mugdock.
2. Garchebeth or Gartbeth—the modern Carbeth.
3. Auchengillan, originally included in Kilmannan.
4. Quinloch or Camlacht.
5. The lands of Easter Mugdock or Mugdock-Mitchell.

These lands belonged in property to the Earls of Montrose.

They are now divided into the estates of—

1. Auchengillan, the property of James Provan.
2. Auchengillan, the property of Mary and Agnes Aitken.
3. Craigmores, the property of the heirs of James Ritchie.
4. A poffle of Auchengillan, the property of John J. Pollock of Aucheneden.
5. Carbeth Guthrie, the property of Ebenezer M'Alister.
6. Wester Carbeth or Garvel, the property of James Freeland.
7. Craigallian and Ballochalary and part of Carbeth, the property of Allan Graham Barns-Graham.
8. Craigend, the property of Sir James Buchanan, Bart.
9. The Middleton of Mugdock, the property of John Brown.
10. The Easterton of Mugdock, the property of Robert Ker.
11. Bankend, the property of William Graham.
12. Woodend, the property of James Weir of Barrachan.
13. Leddriegreen, the property of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jameson.
14. Mugdock Park and Castle, part of Carbeth, and Quinloch, the property of the Duke of Montrose.

CHAPTER III.

THE BARONY AND LANDS OF DUNTREATH.

THE estate of Duntreath, so far as it lies in the parish of Strathblane, consists of the lands of—

I. DUNTREATH PROPER, WHICH CONTAINS THE CASTLE, THE PARK, GARDENS AND WOODS, AND CRAIGBROCK. II. ARLEHAVEN OR HARLEHAME. III. DUNGOIACH. IV. BLAIRGAR. V. BALLEWAN. VI. CULT EDMONSTONE. VII. BLAIRQUHOSH. VIII. SPITTAL OF BALLEWAN. IX. CORRIEDALE. X. CARBETH. XI. DUNMULLIN.

I. DUNTREATH, DUNTRETH, DUNTREITH, DUNTREYVE, DUNTREFFE, DUNTREITHIN, DUNTREICHT, DUNTRAITH,

Duntreath proper was detached from the Earldom of Lennox once at least¹ before it was finally separated from it, viz., when it was granted to Murdoch, son of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, by his brother, Earl Donald. Murdoch had a daughter, Isabella, who succeeded to Duntreath after her father's death.²

The earliest authentic notice of Duntreath is that referring to this Murdoch. It is to be found in a notarial instrument in the charter chest of Lord Napier, and is a very interesting document.³ It narrates the grant by Earl Donald to

¹ "Dennestoun of Duntraeth" is mentioned in Pont's MS. and Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 104, but no authority given.

² "Isabella de Leuenax filia quondam Murdaci de Leuenax" resigned Duntreath and other lands into the hands of Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox before the latter granted them to Sir William Edmonstone and his wife, 15th February, 1445—(Duntreath Charter, printed in Appendix).

³ *The Family of Edmonstone of Duntreath*. By Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart. (privately printed, 1875), p. 64. This is a very valuable family history, and it is only to be regretted that it does not go a little more into details. It is the work of the late Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, assisted by the well-known antiquarian and genealogist, Mr. John Riddell. Those who knew the excellent Baronet need not be told that all he wrote was the result of very careful and candid research, and Mr. Riddell as a genealogist



his brother Murdoch, of the lands of "Dumgoyak, Blairgirr, and Dumfyn," along with the hill or mount of Duntreath, "cum monte que vocatur Duntreth," the reddendo for the whole being a pair of white spurs yearly. Earl Donald died before 1364;¹ the charter to which this instrument related must therefore have been granted before that date.² Duntreath, though eventually the name given to the whole barony, was in early times little or nothing more than the rocky hill now called the Park Hill or Court Hill. Nimmo says the name means "The Hill of the Chief," and by others it is translated "The Fort of the Circle," or "Round Fort." There are no ruins of any kind upon it, though the top shows signs of having been levelled. There may, therefore, in very early times have been a fort or castle built upon its summit, the stones of which having been removed served to build the present castle, part of which is of great antiquity. There is no reason to suppose that Duntreath was in any other hands than those of Isabella, daughter of the late Murdoch of Lennox, when Earl Duncan was executed in 1425, but even if it had reverted to the Earldom, as the Lennox was not forfeited the King had no right to dispose of it. He acted, however, in a very high-handed way at this time, for he certainly was in possession of the Lennox and granted some parts of it to his friends, and in or before 1434, come by it how he might, he had made over to his brother-in-law, "William of Edmondstoun," the lands of "Erleleven, Drumfyn, and *Duntreyve*."³ This grant was not confirmed by Isabella Duchess of Albany, who succeeded to the Earldom on the death of her ill-fated father, till eight years after the murder of King James, the destroyer of her family, and then by a charter dated at "Inchmoryne," 15th January, 1445, on the resignation of "Isabella de Leuenax filia quondam Murdaci de Leuenax,"⁴ she granted to "William de Edmonstoun, son and heir of Sir William de Edmounstone of Collodine, and Matilda Stewart,⁵ spouse of the said William, younger, and longest liver of them and the heirs of their bodies, the lands of *Duntreffie*, Dumgoyok, Blargerr, wester half of Mekill Ballewne, and half of Cultis"—Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden, the father, to have a liferent of the whole.

was unrivalled. There is in this book, too, none of that softening down of family failings, careful hiding of the villain of the family, and making things pleasant all round, which is too common in many of the family books of the present day. The author need hardly say that the Duntreath book has been of great use to him in his account of Duntreath and the Edmonstones.

¹ *The Lennox*, vol. i. p. 243.

² The witnesses are "Walter, son of Alan of Forselane, Finlay de Campsy, Malcolm, son of Duncan Gilmore, the son of Malise," etc., etc., etc.

³ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 589.

⁴ See this charter in Appendix.

⁵ Matilda Stewart was her grand-daughter, the daughter of her son, Walter Stewart.

The important charter, signed by King James II., and dated at Stirling, 10th December, 1452,¹ confirms this grant to Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden and Mary Countess of Angus, his wife, and the longest liver of them *in life-rent*, and William Edmonstone the younger *in fee and heritage for ever*. It erects the whole into a free barony to be called the Barony of Duntreath, the lands composing it being those of "Duntreath, Arleywin, Dunguyock, with the Mill thereof, the Quilt lying to the south side of the Burn of Blane, and the half of the lands of Balleun Easter, the Cluneys Glen and Gartkalon (Garcattoun) and Mill thereof," the reddendo being a pound of pepper yearly, at Duntreath, at the feast of the nativity of John the Baptist, if asked only.

Duntreath proper, therefore, as we have now shown, was originally granted to William Edmonstone of Culloden by King James I. in or before 1434. It gave its name to the barony when first erected by King James II. in 1452, and it has remained in the hands of the family to the present day.

II. ARLEHAVEN, ARLEYWIN, ARLEVIN, ERLELEVEN, HARLHEWING, HARLEHAME, HARLEHAVEN, HARLEHEAVIN—INCLUDING AUCHANTALL.

When King James I. granted certain lands, as already shown, to his brother-in-law, William Edmonstone, prior to 1434, "Erleleven" was among them; and when King James II., in 1452, erected the same into the Barony of Duntreath, "Arleywin" was included, and down to the present time this part of Arlehaven, a fifty shilling land, has continued to belong to the Edmonstones, with the exception of (1) 11 acres 1 rood and 10 falls which lay into Carbeth, and were in 1817 exchanged with John Guthrie for part of Carbeth,² and (2) of "the poffle called Dallinschachan and Boglands thereof, part of the fifty shilling lands of Arlevin," which were sold by William Edmonstone of Duntreath in 1614, to John and Manasseh Lyle, and bought back again by his descendant, Archibald Edmonstone, the laird in 1717.³

Another part, however, of the original old Arlehaven, a forty shilling land, was early in the possession of the Douglasses of Mains, an old family long seated in the neighbouring parish of Kilpatrick. When Alexander Douglas married Margaret, eldest daughter of Mathew, Earl of Lennox, about 1518, he had from his grandfather, William Douglas, who succeeded to Mains in 1491, a resignation in fee of Arlehaven. This transaction was confirmed by a charter from John, Earl of Lennox, the lands being called in it "Harlehaven."⁴

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² See Carbeth Guthrie.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁴ Mains Writs.

Along with Ballewan Lennox or Wester Ballewan, Harlehaven Douglas afterwards formed what is called in the old valuation roll of Stirlingshire "Archibald Edmonstone's Rent," this Archibald being a cadet of Duntreath. On the 18th May, 1665, John Douglas, the laird of Mains, granted, as superior, a charter of Arlehaven to John Lyle.¹ In 1782 James Lyle, his descendant, sold the eastern part of it to John Norwall or Norval, "weaver in Arlehaven."² The old weaver had three sons—James, Walter, and Archibald. In 1796 James Norval, the eldest son, succeeded to these lands. He retained Allereoch or Alreoch, the most southern part of Arlehaven, that next Ballochalary and Carbeth, and the other parts called Dykehouse and Easter Harle-hame he made over to his brothers, Walter and Archibald,³ from whose descendants they were acquired by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1868, after Dykehouse had been in the possession of William Brown of Mugdock for some years. Allereoch was bought from James Norval in 1815 by John Guthrie of Carbeth,⁴ with the exception of about ten acres at the top of the Cult Brae called Brae-head. This little property, after belonging to John and James Norval, who succeeded their father, was sold by James, the survivor, shortly after 1872, to Robert Hugh Fraser of Glasgow, who in his turn sold it in 1882 to Mrs. Elizabeth Norval or Robertson, wife of David Robertson, formerly manager of the printfield at Strathblane, and now calico printer at Milngavie.

And now, retracing our steps a little, we find that four years after James Lyle sold the eastern part of Arlehaven Douglas to John Norval, he sold the western part, called Wester Arlehaven or Meadowhead, to Sir Archibald Edmonstone, 9th June, 1786,⁵ and the whole of it now forms part of Duntreath estate.

Arlehaven, therefore, as we have now shown, stands thus—the whole of the old fifty shilling land, Arlehaven Edmonstone, so to speak, is, and always was, with the exception pointed out, part of the Barony of Duntreath, and the whole of the old forty shilling land of "Harleheaven Douglas,"⁶ the superiority only excepted, which still pertains to Mains, now also belongs to Duntreath estate, with the exception of Allereoch, about one sixth of it, which is part of Carbeth Guthrie, and the poffle of Braehead which belongs to Mrs. David Robertson.

THE DOUGLASES OF MAINS IN KILPATRICK, AND ARLEHAVEN IN STRATHBLANE.

The first of this family in the West of Scotland was Nicolas Douglas,

¹ Mains Writs.

³ Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

⁵ Duntreath Writs.

² Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

⁴ Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

⁶ *Chartulary of Lennox*, p. 102.

brother of Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith. He married Janet, one of the co-heiresses of the great Lennox family of Galbraith, and with her he received, as her share of their barony, the lands of Mains and possibly Arlehaven.¹ Nicolas Douglas is witness to a charter by his brother, 7th June, 1396,² and his seal is appended to his brother's will, dated 19th December, 1392.³ Without tracing the Mains family step by step, it is enough to say that with varying fortune the descendants of Nicolas Douglas and Janet Galbraith have held Mains in property and Arlehaven—but only in superiority now—to the present day.

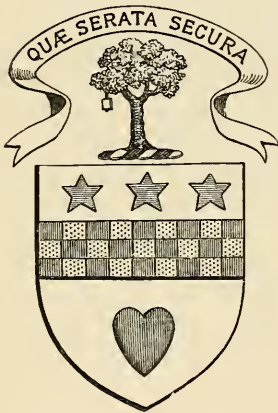


SEAL OF NICOLAS
DOUGLAS. A.D. 1392.
From cast of Seal in
Laing's Collection.

Alexander Douglas of Mains, a distinguished member of the family, married about 1518 Margaret, eldest daughter of Mathew Earl of Lennox. His son Mathew, the succeeding laird, was one of the party under Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, who surprised and took Dumbarton Castle in 1571. The next possessor of Mains was Malcolm, whose tragical story is related in the life of Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath a little further on.

Robert Douglas, second son of the unfortunate Malcolm, was early in life

page of honour to Henry Prince of Wales, and was afterwards in office at the Courts of King James VI. and King Charles I. He was a member of the Privy Council, and in 1633 he was created Viscount Belhaven. He died childless in 1639, and was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood, where, says Crawford, his historian, a monument was erected on which was carved an epitaph giving an account of the "remarkable actions" of this worthy scion of a Strathblane race. Since the beginning of last century the families of Campbell of Blythswood and Douglas of Mains have been intermingled in a most confusing way,⁴ the result being that while the Campbells of Blythswood are almost entirely Douglas, the Douglasses of Mains are a good deal Campbell. The



THE ARMS OF DOUGLAS OF MAINS.

well known and witty Margaret Douglas, who married in 1758 Archibald Duke of Douglas, was a daughter of the house of Mains.

¹ There is a place which appears in the *Chartulary of Lennox* as a Galbraith possession in Strathblane, under the name of Achrefmoltoune or Achrofmoltoune (*Cart. Lennox*, pp. 33-107). This is probably Arlehaven.

² *Douglas' Peerage*, vol. i. p. 266.

³ Morton Charters, quoted in Laing's *Scottish Seals*, vol. i. p. 49.

⁴ Unravell'd, however, to a considerable extent in *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, pp. 173, 174.

The present proprietor of Mains, Archibald Campbell Douglas, is the representative of a race who, though they have never resided in it, have been connected with Strathblane for well nigh five hundred years. Mr. Douglas married in 1867 Eliza Christian, only daughter of Robert Spier of Culdees, and niece of the late Sir Robert Milliken Napier of Napier, Bart.

The arms of Douglas of Mains, as illustrated by the two woodcuts given above, are a capital example of the ancient custom, which prevailed both in England and Scotland, of families adopting as part of their arms the principal bearing of the great Earl or overlord who was their superior. Thus when Nicolas Douglas came into the Lennox towards the close of the fourteenth century, he added the well-known saltire of the Lennox to the chief charged with two mullets, the family arms of Douglas of Dalkeith. His beautiful little seal, a copy of which Mr. Corner has skilfully engraved from a cast of No. 259 of Mr. Laing's collection, shows how he arranged the addition. It represents a lion, whose head in this, the only known impression, has unfortunately been broken off, supporting between his fore paws a shield charged with the Lennox saltire, and on a chief the Douglas mullets. The well-known Douglas heart, which had been only lately adopted by the Douglas family—viz., in 1343, by William first Earl of Douglas¹—was at that time no part of the Dalkeith arms. Some branches of the Douglas family bear this heart ensigned with a crown; when it was first introduced it was uncrowned.

Alexander Douglas of Mains married, as already shown, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mathew Earl of Lennox, second of the Stewart Earls, and the arms of the family of Mains were thereupon completely changed. The saltire of the old race of Lennox disappeared, and the fesse checque of the new line of Earls took its place; another mullet was added to the two already in chief, and an uncrowned heart was placed in base, and these are the arms now borne by the family. The fesse checque of the Stewart Earls of Lennox was azure and argent; but, apparently to keep up some connection with the old Earls of Lennox, the Mains family changed the tincture to gules—the old Lennox colour—and or. The reason the third mullet was added was no doubt because the Douglasses of Dalkeith or Morton, the original head of the Mains family, had it so; and the uncrowned heart was also by this time part of the Douglas arms. The Earls of Morton of the present day seem, however, to bear the heart crowned.²

No doubt the Mains family thought it a feather in their cap when the laird

¹ *Scottish Arms*, by R. R. Stodart, vol. ii. p. 29.

² In the woodcut of the present arms of Douglas of Mains the bearings on the shield are taken from a funeral escutcheon in the Lyon Office (figured in volume i. p. 110, *Scottish Arms*). The Crest and Motto are those now in use by the family.

married a daughter of the Earl of Lennox, and lost no time in commemorating the grand marriage by this change of arms. They would have been wiser if they had left them alone, for the beautiful, simple coat of Sir Nicolas Douglas brought out the antiquity of their race in a way the present coat fails to do. The *two* mullets and the *absence* of a heart showed they were very old Douglasses, and the saltire showed their connection with the original and very ancient line of Lennox.

THE LYLES OF ARLEHAVEN AND DUNBURGH.

This family, now no longer in Strathblane, were for two centuries at least leading people in the parish.

In 1614 John and Manasseh Lyle bought from Sir William Edmonstone the small part of Arlehaven Edmonstone called Dallinschachan and Boglands, and in the Lyle family this small farm remained till 1717, when it was bought back by the Duntreath family. In 1665 John Lyle had a charter of Arlehaven Douglas, and in 1782 his descendant, James Lyle, sold the eastern part of it to John Norval, as already shown, and in 1786 the western part called Wester Arlehaven or Meadowhead to Sir Archibald Edmonstone. In 1626 Robert Lyle held part of Cult. Dunburgh also, which is now an important part of the Craigend estate, was long in the possession of the Lyles.

It is needless to attempt to unravel this old Strathblane family. There were Manassehs, Roberts, Johns, Jameses, and Charleses, *of* Dallinschachan, *of* Dunburgh, *of* Cult, and *of* Arlehaven or Meadowhead, and *in* Dungoiach, and they married and intermarried with each other and their neighbours, as Strathblane people persistently did in those days.

The Lyles of Dunburgh were latterly, if not always, the main stem of the family.

I. John, in Dungoiach, and laird of Arlehaven or Meadowhead, and who died before 5th December, 1719, had a son James.

II. James Lyle of Dunburgh and Arlehaven married Agnes Buchanan and had three sons—*James*, who succeeded his father; *Charles*, who succeeded his brother; and *Hugh*.¹ James Lyle died in 1724 and his wife in 1726.

III. James Lyle of Dunburgh and Arlehaven died unmarried about 1755, and was succeeded in both his properties by his brother Charles, who was the miller at Dungoiach.

IV. Charles Lyle of Dunburgh and Arlehaven married in 1709, Bethia,

¹ Hugh Lyle married twice; by his first wife he had a daughter, Margaret, who married Archibald Bathgate, and had issue; by his second wife, Christian Selkrig, he had a daughter, Agnes, who married Walter Robison of Leddriegreen (see that family).

second daughter of John Harvie of Blackhouse by Agnes Gourlay of Keparroch, his wife, and had a large family—*Archibald*, of whom afterwards; *James*, who bought Arlehaven from his brother and sold it in 1786 to Sir Archibald Edmonstone. James Lyle married Marion Buchanan, Laigh Park, and his family were Charles, Walter, James, and Bethia, who all died childless; *Agnes*, who married in 1737 John Duncan in Drummiekeich;¹ *Bethia*, died an infant; *Bethia*, married Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal;² *Jean*, died young; *Anna*, married in 1748 William Galbraith of Wester Edenbelly, and in 1767 William Galbraith of Blackhouse;³ *Margaret*, was drowned when young; *Christian*, married in 1757 James Lockhart in Parks of Garden.

V. Archibald Lyle of Dunburgh married an Englishwoman of the name of Dearing or Dearie and had *Archibald*, *James* who went to India and was never heard of, but was believed to have assumed his mother's name; and *Charles*, a sailor, who was lost at sea.

Archibald Lyle, dyer in Bucklyvie, sold Dunburgh, or Dumbroch as it is now called, to James Smith of Craigend in 1818.

III. DUNGOIACH, DUMGOYACK, DUNGUYOCK, DUNGOYAKE, DUMGAYOCK, DRUMGAYOCK, DUNGEOYOCK.

In the charter dated at "Inchmaryne," 15th February, 1445, the Duchess-Countess of Lennox granted to William de Edmonstoun, among other lands, those of "Dumgayock," and they have remained in the Edmonstone family without break till the present day.⁴

Dungoiach is now a solitary enough spot, with no house on it save the farmsteading at the foot of the beautiful wooded hill which bears its name. This was not always so, for in former days there were crofters on it with their small holdings. It had, too, its mill and mill lands and neighbouring cottaries, and the little farms of Capponhill and Shenanend lay eastward from the hill.

¹ See the Duncans in Ledlowan and Drummiekeich.

² See Edmonstone of Spittal.

³ John Harvie of Blackhouse had, besides *Bethia*, who married Charles Lyle, *Agnes* and *Margaret*. Agnes was his eldest daughter and married William Galbraith in Balgair, who succeeded to Blackhouse on the death of his father-in-law. The only surviving son of William Galbraith and Agnes Harvie was William Galbraith of Blackhouse, who married his cousin, Anna Lyle, who was the widow of his cousin-german, William Galbraith of Wester Edenbelly. They had no issue, and Blackhouse passed, on his death, to George Galbraith of Wester Edenbelly, the son of his wife, Anna Lyle, by her first husband. George Galbraith of Wester Edenbelly and Blackhouse married in 1784 Janet Anderson and had a large family, of whom the eldest son, William, born in 1791, was the Town Clerk of Stirling. William Galbraith of Blackhouse, Town Clerk of Stirling, married in 1817 C. Littlejohn, and died in 1865. His son, Thomas Littlejohn Galbraith of Blackhouse, is now Town Clerk of Stirling.

⁴ Duntreath Writs.

IV. BLAIRGAR, BLAIRCARE, BLARGERR, BLARGAR.

These lands, like Dungoiach, were among those included in the Charter of 1445, and they have remained continuously in the Edmonstone family ever since, with the exception of a short time when they were possessed by a cadet.¹ They are composed of Blairgarbegg and Blairgarmore, lying to the north-west of Blairquhosh, the former including the hill of Dumgoyne, and Caldham, now a part of the Letter sheep-farm. Caldham stretches away in a north-easterly direction to the top of the Earl's seat, behind the Ballewans, and includes in its boundaries the hill of Dumfoyne.

V. BALLEWAN, BALLEUN, BALLEWANE, BALEWNE, BALLOWIN, BALLOWN, NOW BALLEWAN EDMONSTONE OR MIDDLE BALLEWAN.

In the Charter of Confirmation by King James II., dated 10th December, 1452, "the half of the lands of Balleun Easter" appear, and in a deed of King James III., dated 21st June, 1473, the lands of "Ballewane" are "made sikker to Wilyeam Edmonstoun."² The earlier Charter, however, of Isabella Duchess-Countess of Lennox, dated 15th February, 1445, confirming the lands given by King James I. to the Edmonstones, calls these lands the "*Wester half of Meikle Ballowin.*"³ It would appear, therefore, that in those early days "Meikle Ballowin" was another name for "Balleun Easter." The *Wester* half of Meikle or Easter Ballewan, on being detached from it, would naturally become *Middle* Ballewan, having the remainder of Easter Ballewan on one side and the lands of *Wester* Ballewan on the other; and this is just what happened, for from this time forward the Edmonstones' part of Ballewan was called "Ballewan Edmonstone," or "Middle Ballewan," and there were besides "Easter" or "Ballewan Buchanan," and "Wester" or "Ballewan Lennox," both now united in the estate called simply "Ballewan," the property of John Cameron Graham. Its history is treated of in another place.

The original Easter Ballewan must have been double the size of *Wester* Ballewan (hence *Meikle* Ballewan), for *Middle* or Ballewan Edmonstone is a fifty shilling land, and the modern Easter Ballewan and *Wester* Ballewan are both also fifty shilling lands.

Ballewan was occasionally in the hands of cadets of the family, like other parts of the estate, but for a long time they have been reunited. It is composed principally of fine hill pasture, and stretches up towards the hills between the other Ballewans.

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Deed in the Montrose Charter Chest, and printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii, page 94.

³ Duntreath Writs.

VI. CULT, CULTS, CULTIS, QUILT, QWILT, NOW CULT EDMONSTONE.

The earliest mention of Cult in connection with the Edmonstones is in the Duchess-Countess of Lennox' Charter of 1445, when she granted to William Edmonstone among other lands "half of Cultis." In the Charter of King James II., seven years afterwards, these lands are described as "the Quilt lying to the south side of the Burn of Blane." The rest of Cult, that lying to the north side of Blane, was in different hands, and there is a precept, dated 13th February, 1495, by Mathew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, for infesting John Stirling, younger of Craigharnet, in the "two pound ten shilling land of old extent of Cult."¹ This part of Cult was afterwards known, successively, as Cult Stirling or Cult Craigharnet and Cult Craig. It is true that part of Cult Edmonstone is now on the north side of the Blane, but this is the result of an arrangement made in 1793 and recorded in a contract of excambion between John Foyer, then proprietor of Cult Edmonstone, and Milliken Craig, then proprietor of Ballewan and Cult Craig.²

Cult Edmonstone was for fully one hundred years in the possession of the Foyers, having been sold to them in 1716, redeemed by Sir Charles Edmonstone in 1820, again sold, and finally bought back from them by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1825; a part of Cult had also been for a time in the possession of the Lyles before the Foyers held it.

THE FOYERS OF CULT IN STRATHBLANE, AND IN KNOWEHEAD, CAMPSIE.

The Foyers were a very old race in Strathblane, and were originally settled as tenants on the lands of Cult Edmonstone. In 1682 one of the family was schoolmaster at Duntreath, and one of the few Covenanters in Strathblane. In 1716 Cult Edmonstone was bought by James Foyer, then tenant, from Archibald Edmonstone, tenth laird of Duntreath. The next laird of Cult was also a James Foyer. He was a very leading man in Strathblane, and a great friend of James Stirling of Craigharnet, "Old Burrie,"³ who used often to be supplied with food by him when in hiding near the Cult after "the '45." There used to be a number of stories floating about Strathblane of the doings of the Highlanders of Prince Charles' army and the exactions they made on the inhabitants, and also, truth to say, of the easy way they were scared. Thus, when James Foyer was riding one day towards Duntreath he met a party of them on their way to the old castle to demand food or to plunder. On some pretext he persuaded them to delay a little, while he went on to advise the two old ladies who were the

¹ Ballewan Writs.² Duntreath Writs.³ See The Stirlings of Craigharnet.

sole inhabitants of the place, to temporize with the Highlanders and buy them off. But Strathblane ladies in those days could hold their own with the loons. "They had no food for such as them," they said, but they had their old cannon on the wall, and managing to load this and let it off, the report sent the marauders flying. This laird of Cult had two sons—John, of whom afterwards, and David; and a daughter, Marion, who married in 1773 James Ferrie, younger of Balgrochan,¹ in Campsie, and whose grandson, James Ferrie, is the present laird. David Foyer, the younger of the sons, was well known in the Lennox. He was originally a large wood merchant on Loch Lomond, and afterwards he leased the extensive grazing farm of Blairvockie. He was also proprietor of two farms, both called Bogside, one in Fintry and the other in Baldernock. He died unmarried, and was succeeded in his property by John, his nephew in Quinloch.

John Foyer, the elder of the two sons, succeeded to Cult. His wife was Bethia, daughter of Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal. He had a large family, of whom the eldest, James, succeeded his father, and was obliged to sell Cult when the calico printing business at Blanefield, of which he was a partner, failed in 1825. It was at this time carried on under the firm of Aitken, McIndoe & Foyer. Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath was the purchaser of Cult.

The second son of John Foyer of Cult and Bethia Edmonstone was Archibald Edmonstone, born 1783. He removed from Strathblane to the farm of Allanhed in Campsie, afterwards united with Knowehead. The third son, John, was a farmer at Quinloch in Strathblane, and the youngest was David of Letter Farm, Killearn. There were four daughters—Bethia, who was the wife of James Shearer of the Middleton of Mugdock, and had issue, John Shearer, now in Milngavie, and others; Marion, who married Robert Wilson of Balgrochan, and had a son who died young; Janet, who married Gregory Pender, bleacher in Strathblane, and had issue; and Margaret, who died unmarried.

James Foyer, the last of Cult, married Ann Macalpine, and had four sons—John, who was drowned at sea; Walter, who died childless in Canada; and James and David, who went abroad. The only daughter, Bethia, died young. Thus ended the long connection of the Foyers with Strathblane.

Archibald Edmonstone Foyer, as we have already said, farmed Knowehead in Campsie, and was a noted breeder of blackfaced sheep, the origin of his flock being very probably the fine breed which the Edmonstones had at Spittal

¹ 1671, November 21—Renunciation by Robert Graham in Temple of Ballmoir to James Fairie of two parcels of land and two aikers of land called the "guildit aikers" in Ballmoir.—*Stirlingshire Sasines*.

in Strathblane.¹ He married Isabella Muir, daughter of William Muir of the Clachan of Campsie, and eldest sister of Robert S. Muir of Glennill, a worthy citizen of Glasgow. They had two sons, John, who died young; David, late tenant of Knowehead: and two daughters, Mary, who died young; and Bethia Edmonstone, who married Charles M'Donald, merchant, Glasgow, who died in 1869, leaving two sons, John and Archibald Edmonstone M'Donald, and three daughters. Mrs. M'Donald, his widow, now lives in Woodside Crescent, Glasgow. Archibald Edmonstone Foyer died in 1835.

David Foyer succeeded to the lease of Knowehead when his brother John died in 1844. He was much respected, and under his good management the Knowehead breed of blackfaced sheep became noted for excellence all over Scotland. He had four sons and four daughters by his wife, Christina Paterson Muir, who died in 1878. He died in 1880. His two elder sons, Archibald Edmonstone and David, were till lately, as their father and grandfather were, farmers at Knowehead, and the famous breed of sheep was still there. To the regret of the whole neighbourhood, however, the Foyers left the old place at Whitsunday, 1886, and this old race of Strathblane lairds and Campsie farmers has passed away from the place that had known them so long and so well.

VII. MEIKLE BLAIRQUHOIS, BLAIRQUHOSH, BLAIRQUHOIS, BLAIRQUHOSCHE, BLAIRQUOSCHE, BLAYRQUHOISE, BLARQUHOS, BLARECHOS, BLAIRWHOISH, BLAIRQUHOYIS, BARQUHOS, BLAIRHOYS, NOW BLAIRQUHOSH EDMONSTONE AND BLAIRQUHOSH CUNNINGHAME, REUNITED.

The earliest mention of Blairquhosh is when Malcolm Earl of Lennox granted to Gillemore, son of Malise, called "Bane," "illam terram in Strablane que vocatur Blarechos."² This was probably between 1272 and 1282. About a century afterwards Duncan, the last of the old Earls of Lennox, granted a Charter, dated at "Ynchemurin," 10th May, 1398, of that land in "Strablahane" which is called Blarechos, "to our beloved and faithful Malise Carrach, and the lawful heirs male of his body, whom failing, his natural daughter Forveleth, and the lawful heirs of her body, whom failing, his natural daughter Muriel, and the lawful heirs of her body."³

In the next century, on the 18th November, 1488, Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath obtained the lands of Blairquhosh on the resignation of

¹This is perhaps a Strathblane view of the origin of this famous breed. The Campsie people say that David Dun, who preceded the Foyers in Knowehead, and who was a great improver of blackfaced sheep, formed this fine flock, and when the Foyers succeeded him they took over his sheep.

² *Chartulary of Lennox*, p. 47.

³ *Chartulary of Lennox*, p. 73.

David Gilchristson *alias* Dow of Blairquhosh, for security of £46.¹ But it was only a portion of Blairquhosh, for under date 17th February, 1493, there is an Instrument by Walter Nory, notary, narrating a division of the lands of Blairquhosh between Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, John Dormond of Drumgy (John Drummond of Drymen), and Patrick Spetal, portioners thereof.² Sir Archibald Edmonstone had got his portion probably by the non-repayment of the £46 he had lent; Patrick Spetal may have been some relation or descendant of Adam Spittal, who was in possession of Blairquhosh before 1394,³ in which year he sold it to his cousin Walter, laird of Buchanan; but how John Dormond came by his part of it does not appear.

Blairquhosh, then, was divided into three parts, in a formal and legal manner, in 1493, and the deed narrates "That the said Archibald Edmonstone and his heirs for ever shall have that east third part near the lands of Duntreath, beginning from the burn of Croftfelan, descending to the Water of Blane by the ridge where the oak grows, together with the pasturage of six soutes of bestial on the other two thirds of the said lands." This easter third part afterwards came to be called "Blairquhosh Edmonstone," and it has continued part of Duntreath estate down to the present day, and the same oak-tree which was growing on the "march" in 1493 is still growing on, in green and vigorous old age, in 1886. It is on the farm-steading of Blairquhosh Cunninghame, presently occupied by Mr. Robert Buchanan, who is well known and popular all over the country under the name of "Red Rob," if he will pardon us for the liberty in saying so.

There seem to be no deeds or writs of any kind extant to show how the Cunninghames got the other two thirds (the Buchanan and the Drummond thirds) of Blairquhosh, which have ever since borne the name of "Blairquhosh Cunninghame." But get them they did before 1535, though whether by purchase or marriage does not appear, for in that year there is a Charter by Andrew Cunninghame "*of Blairquhosh*," with consent of Walter Stirling of Ballagan, his curator, in favour of Walter Buchanan of Spittal, of the lands of Blairvocky.⁴ In an Instrument of Sasine, dated 22nd August, 1537, Andrew Cunynghame *of Blairquhose* appears as bailie for the purpose of infesting George Stirling as heir to his father, William Stirling of Glorat, in the Kirklands of Strathblane.⁵ William Cunninghame of Blairquhosh and Janet Campbell, his spouse,

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Duntreath Writs.

³ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 136. There is in the possession of Mr. Buchanan Hamilton of Leny an elaborate Buchanan pedigree, entitled "Ane genologie of the laird of boquhannanis hous quhairn is discryvit the hail branchis and honourabill housis that is allyet thair with, &c., &c." Among "the ofspring of sonnys" appears "the laird of blairhoshe." This pedigree was "writin and set furth be William Colquhoun in the yeir of God 1602."

⁴ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 50.

⁵ Craigbarbet Writs.

had a son, Nicol,¹ who was in possession of Blairquhois, 30th December, 1584,² and on the 20th June, 1605, William Cunyngham of Blairhoys was bailie for Robert Stirling when William Edmonstone of Duntreath had Sasine of Letter.³

The Cunninghames of Blairquhosh, whose lands passed away from them before the middle of the seventeenth century, were cadets of Drumquhassle, in Drymen parish. The Barony of Drumquhassle consisted of the "25 pound lands of Drumquhassle, Bowquhinning, Blairfad, Laddinrew, Craigievairne, Kilmairne, Easter Mugdock Michell, *Blairquhoysis*, Middillimbog."⁴

Blairquhosh Cunninghame, in 1638, was the property of Lord Napier and afterwards of the Buchanans of Carbeth,⁵ and with them it remained till 1857, when Sir Archibald Edmonstone bought it from John Buchanan of Carbeth. It comprises the farms of Blairquhosh Cunninghame, Burnfoot, and Drummiekiech,⁶ and after being held by Sir Archibald and Sir William Edmonstone in fee simple till 1880, it was included in the entailed estate of Duntreath by process of excambion for two farms on the Kilsyth estate.⁷

Blairquhosh Edmonstone which includes Roseyards, and Blairquhosh Cunninghame, are therefore now reunited after being divided for fully 400 years, and form an important part of the Duntreath estate in Strathblane.

THE CUNNINGHAMES OF DRUMQUHASSLE, MUGDOCK MITCHELL, AND BLAIRQUHOSH.

The Cunninghames of Drumquhassle in Drymen, and Mugdock Mitchell and Blairquhosh in Strathblane, appear very often in the history of the parish, and accounts of two of them in particular, John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, who was unjustly executed in 1584, and his son Cuthbert, the Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, will be found farther on in this book. They are cadets of the family of Kilmaurs or Glencairn, the chief of the name, Sir Andrew Cunninghame, first of Polmaise, being a younger son of Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, who lived about the beginning of the fourteenth century. A younger son of this Sir Andrew of Polmaise was the first Cunninghame of Drumquhassle. The Cunninghames of Blairquhosh were cadets of Drumquhassle.

I. The first connection of this family with Strathblane was when Alexander

¹ Duntreath Writs. Janet Campbell is styled relict of Patrick Livingstone.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 715.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁴ Printed Retours.

⁵ 26th December, 1718, Margaret Kincaid was infest as spouse of William Buchanan of Carbeth, in the lands of Blairquhosh (*Reg. Sas.*).

⁶ See Duncans in Drummiekiech.

⁷ Duntreath Writs.

Cunninghame, son and successor to Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, married, before 1502, Margaret Park, one of the co-heiresses of William Park of Park, Renfrewshire. He had as part of her portion three fourths of Mugdock Mitchell in Strathblane. The Cunninghames were in possession of Blairquhosh before 1535.

II. The eldest son of Alexander Cunninghame of Drumquhassle was Andrew Cunninghame, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Lord Erskine, and had John, who succeeded him.

III. John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle married Isobel Cunninghame, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of James Cunninghame of Polmaise.¹ On the 27th May, 1556, Margaret Cunninghame, and Katherine Cunninghame, spouse to Duncan Narne, sold their parts of Polmaise to "Johannes Cunynghame de Drumquhessill et Isobelle Cunynghame" his spouse, their sister.

This laird of Drumquhassle had a large family—(1) John, his successor; (2) William, afterwards of Polmaise, whose representative, if any, is unknown; (3) Robert, afterwards of Trienbeg, now Drumbeg, of whom afterwards; (4) Cuthbert, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton; (5) Edward; (6) Matthew: (1) Janet, who married Malcolm Douglas of Mains; (2) Egidia, who married Robert Semple of Fullwood; and (3) Mary, wife of Peter Napier of Kilmahew. Mary, the third daughter, is included on Nisbet's authority alone; the rest of the family is amply vouched for in the Registers of the Privy Council, Privy Seal, and the Great Seal, in Acts of Parliament and in Buchanan, Mains and Bandalloch Writs. This laird of Drumquhassle and Mugdock Mitchell was executed in Edinburgh in 1584.

IV. John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Mugdock Mitchell duly succeeded his father, and was soon afterwards put in possession of his property. He is named in the roll of "Landislordis" called "The General Band" and appended to an Act of Parliament of 1587. His wife was Margaret Elphinstoun. The life of Cuthbert Cunninghame, his brother, the Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton,² shows that Drumquhassle was a troublesome, masterful man. He was dead before 28th March, 1605, for on that day there is a bond of caution for James Cunninghame of Glengarnock not to harm John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Margaret Elphinstoun *his mother*. John Cunninghame and Margaret Elphinstoun had another son, James, of whom afterwards.

V. John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Mugdock Mitchell succeeded

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 14 Mar(ie) 31st May, 1556.—15 Mar. 31st January, 1557.—18 Mar. 16th February, 1560.

In Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 298, the lady of Drumquhassle is called *Janet*. In the Register of the Great Seal her name is given as *Isobel*.

² See account of the Provostry of Dumbarton.

his father in 1605, and soon afterwards began selling off his property. In 1619 he sold Mugdock Mitchell to John Earl of Montrose,¹ and in 1628 he sold Killermont in New Kilpatrick to John Stark.² He died without issue before 1635, and was succeeded by his brother James.

VI. James Cunninghame of Drumquhassle was the last of the family connected with Strathblane; for Blairquhosh, which was part of his barony, passed from the Cunninghames to Lord Napier on an apprising of the estate of Drumquhassle in 1638.³ This laird died before 1661, for in that year his son James was served heir to him. He succeeded, however, to little more than an ancient name, for the remains of the Drumquhassle estates had by this time been sold or were soon afterwards. If this James Cunninghame has any descendants extant they are no doubt the representatives of the old house of Drumquhassle. The author, however, is not aware that any such exist, and the representation of Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, Polmaise, and Blairquhosh is in all probability to be found in the family who are descended from Robert Cuninghame of Trienbeg, son of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle (No. III.), as mentioned above.

I. Robert Cuninghame of Trienbeg, or Drumbeg, as it is now called, was a son—it is believed the third—of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle (No. III. above). Among the Bandalloch⁴ writs was the feu charter of Trienbeg, dated June, 1616, granted by the laird of Gleneagles to this Robert Cuninghame.⁵ By Elspet or Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Buchanan of Ross and Portnellan,⁶ he had two sons—John, who was served heir to his father in 1630 and died without issue; and William, who succeeded his brother.

II. William Cuninghame of Drumbeg was served heir to his brother in 1644. He married Alice, second daughter of John Buchanan, last of Arnpryor,⁷ a descendant of the well-known “King of Kippen,” and had a son, John.

III. John Cuninghame of Drumbeg, who was a Writer to the Signet, succeeded his father, and was also in possession of Bandalloch or Ballindalloch

¹ Writs at Buchanan Castle.

² *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, p. 155.

³ Writs at Buchanan Castle.

⁴ This place, which is near Balfron, was originally called Badendalloch or Bandalloch. It is now known as Ballindalloch.

⁵ This charter is engrossed in the chartulary of the Montrose family, who are now, by purchase from the Haldanes of Gleneagles, superior of Drumbeg. “Trenebeg” appears from a bond of caution to have been in December, 1584, in possession of “Patrick Danielstoun” (*Reg. P. C. of Scot.* vol. iii. p. 714). Local tradition asserts that John Napier, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, was born at Drumbeg in 1550.

⁶ *Nisbet*, vol. ii. Appendix, p. 298, and *The Family of Buchanan*, p. 76.

⁷ *Family of Buchanan*, p. 61.

before 1689.¹ The Drumquhassle estates had become much burdened with debt and were beginning to melt away in the early part of the seventeenth century, and Cuthbert Cuninghame, ex-Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, whose history is given farther on, and brother of Robert Cuninghame first of Drumbeg, had been infest in Bandalloch in 1614. This infestment was probably in security of some wadsett or bond due to him by his brother or nephew of Drumquhassle, and in 1648 an apprising of Bandalloch was led by Cuthbert's grandson, Captain John Cuninghame. It is probable that it was at this time, or shortly afterwards, that Bandalloch passed to the Cuninghames of Drumbeg from the laird of Drumquhassle or a son or cadet of the family. John Cuninghame's wife was Jean, daughter of William Weir of Blackwood, in the county of Lanark, and by her he had two sons—William, of whom afterwards; and John, W.S., who acquired the estate of Balbugy, married, and had issue.

IV. William Cuninghame of Drumbeg and Ballindalloch married Martha, daughter of Sir George Suttie, who by his marriage to the heiress had come into possession of Balgone, and who was created a baronet in 1702. William Cuninghame and Martha Suttie had a son, George.

V. George Cuninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch married Esther, daughter of Alexander Jolly of the High Court of the Admiralty, Edinburgh. In 1763 he sold the old family place of Drumbeg to John Gow,² a member of a family who had long held lands in the neighbourhood, and whose descendant, James Gow, is now the proprietor. The children of George Cuninghame of Bandalloch were—William, his successor; John, who became a major-general in the army, and died childless at 29 Moray Place, Edinburgh, about 1848; and Martha, wife of Professor Andrew Coventry. She was the mother of Andrew Coventry, advocate, who died childless in 1877, and of Esther Coventry, wife of David Maitland Makgill Crichton of Rankeillour.³

¹ Balinodaloch or Ballindalloch, held by the late Duncan of Luss, was granted to Andrew de Cuninghame by Malcolm Earl of Wigton about the middle of the fourteenth century (*Cart. de Levenax*, p. 67), and in one or other of the branches of the Cuninghame family it remained till it was sold in 1786. It was at one time the residence of Alexander, fifth Earl of Glencairn.

² The disposition, which is in the possession of the present laird of Drumbeg, narrates that George Cuninghame of Bandalloch, with the special advice and consent of Esther Jolly, his spouse, and in consideration of 12,700 merks Scots paid to him by John Gow, portioner of Drumquhassle, sold to him the town and lands of Drumbeg *alias* Trienbeg or Trumbeg. Signed at Bandalloch, 5th August, 1763.

GEORGE CUNINGHAME.
ESTHER JOLLIE.

³ The family of Esther Coventry and David Maitland Makgill Crichton are (1) David, Lieutenant-Colonel Grenadier Guards, who married Lady Margaret Bouverie, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, and has issue; (2) Andrew, married Katherine Charlotte, daughter of Sir Edward Hulse, Bart., and has issue; and three daughters.

VI. William Cuninghame of Bandalloch was a colonel in the army. He sold Bandalloch or Ballindalloch in 1786 to Robert Dunmore of Ballikinrain, merchant in Glasgow,¹ from whom it afterwards passed to Samuel Cooper, also a merchant there, in whose family it still remains. Thus was brought to a close the connection of this old branch of the Cuninghames with Western Stirlingshire. After the sale of Ballindalloch Colonel Cuninghame bought the estate of Ballanorris, in the Isle of Man. By his wife, Christian, daughter of John Taubman of The Nunnery, Isle of Man, he had a son and successor, Robert.

VII. Robert Cuninghame of Ballanorris married Margaret, daughter of Patrick M'Dougall of Gallanach, Argyllshire, and had three sons and two daughters—(1) William John Cuninghame succeeded to Ballanorris on his father's death in 1832; he was lieutenant and adjutant 42nd Royal Highlanders, and died childless in 1850; (2) Patrick Taubman Cuninghame succeeded his brother in Ballanorris but died childless in 1872; (3) Robert Campbell Cuninghame, captain in the 42nd Royal Highlanders, served with his regiment during the Crimean war. He died at Malta 6th September, 1855, childless; (4) Margaret Christian Joanna Cuninghame succeeded her brother Patrick in Ballanorris and died unmarried in Edinburgh 14th April, 1885; (5) Mary Jane Campbell Cuninghame married James Stewart Robertson of Edradynate, W.S., D.L., and J.P. for the County of Perth, and F.S.A. Scot.,² and had issue—James, of whom afterwards; Meta Cuninghame and Dorothea (twins), Mary, Helen, and Florence. Mrs. Stewart Robertson of Edradynate died 20th April, 1866.

VIII. William John Cuninghame, as we have shown, succeeded his father in 1832. His brother, Patrick Taubman Cuninghame, succeeded him on his death in 1850, and when Patrick Taubman Cuninghame died in 1872 Miss Margaret Christian Joanna Cuninghame became the proprietrix of Ballanorris. On her death she was succeeded by her nephew, James Stewart Robertson, son of her sister, Mary Jane Campbell Cuninghame, wife of James Stewart Robertson of Edradynate.

¹ In the missive letter dated 11th October, 1786, William Cuninghame is designed "of Ballindalloch, Esquire, captain-lieutenant of His Majesty's Fifty-eighth Regiment of Foot." The price paid for the estate was £8,500, and the purchaser was Robert Dunmore, who had married the only daughter and heiress of John Napier of Ballikinrain. The representative of the Dunmore-Napiers of Ballindalloch and Ballikinrain is Elizabeth Agnes Dunmore-Napier, wife of Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling of Craigharnet, formerly an officer of the 42nd Regiment. During the siege of Sebastopol he shared a hut with his friend Captain Robert Campbell Cuninghame of the same regiment, grandson of Colonel Cuninghame, last of Ballindalloch. Captain Cuninghame was a most gallant and zealous officer, and died of Crimean fever at Malta on his way home from the seat of war.

² See Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and a very interesting privately printed book, *Historic Memorials of the Stewarts of Forthergill, Perthshire, and their male descendants*, by Charles Poyntz Stewart, F.S.A., etc., etc.

IX. James Stewart Robertson of Colquhalzie, Perthshire, and Ballanorris, Isle of Man, succeeded his aunt, Miss Cuninghame of Ballanorris, in 1885. He is a captain 3rd Battalion Royal Highlanders, "The Black Watch." He married in 1880 Janet Beatrice, daughter of T. W. Murray Allan of Glenfeochan, Argyllshire. He is the eighth in descent from Robert Cuninghame of Trienbeg, son of the unfortunate laird of Drumquhassle who was executed in 1584, and twelfth in descent from Alexander Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Mugdock Mitchell, the first of the family who had lands in Strathblane.

THE BUCHANANS OF CARBETH IN KILLEARN, AND BLAIRQUHOSH IN STRATHBLANE.

The Buchanans of Carbeth in the parish of Killearn are a branch of a very old race whose cradle is in north-west Stirlingshire. According to some authorities their progenitor was a certain Anselan O'Kyan who married a Den-nistoun—an heiress in those parts—hence MacAnselan or MacAuslan (the son of Anselan) was the surname of the family in early days, and is still retained by some of them. Be this as it may, it is certain that from an early date the Buchanans were settled on the shores of Lochlomond and eastwards, including parts of Strathblane.

Sir Walter Buchanan of Buchanan had three sons, of whom the eldest, Patrick, carried on the line, and the second or third, Thomas, had a charter of Carbeth in Killearn from John Haldane of Gleneagles in 1476,¹ and was the first laird of Carbeth. This "Thomas de Buchanane" had also a charter of the Temple Lands of Letter in Killearn, from "Frater Henricus de Leuyngstoun Miles," Preceptor of Torphichen, dated 3rd February, 1461. In an instrument of sasine upon a precept from Sir William Knollis, Lord St. John, also preceptor of Torphichen, dated 17th February, 1493, for infefting him in the lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg, he is styled Thomas Buchanan "of Carbeth,"² and in the Carbeth family these Letter lands remained till 2nd December, 1614, when they were sold to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth.³ To Thomas Buchanan, first of Carbeth, five other Thomases duly succeeded; then followed three Johns, the last of whom was born in 1668. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Stirling of Kippendavie, and had William, his successor, and other children.

William Buchanan of Carbeth—and Blairquhosh, which now belonged to the

¹ *Buchanan of Auckmar*, p. 87.

² Duntreath Writs.

³ Letter now forms part of the Duntreath estate.

Buchanans,¹—was born in 1695, and married in 1717, Margaret, daughter of Kincaid of Auchenreoch. He had a large family, and on his death in 1737 his eldest son, John, succeeded.

John Buchanan of Carbeth and Blairquhosh married on Christmas Day, 1746, Ann, second daughter of James Buchanan of Cremanan.² He died in 1790.

John Buchanan of Carbeth and Blairquhosh, who then succeeded, was the third son of the late laird. He was born in 1755, and in 1802 married Margaret, second daughter of James Loch, Joint Remembrancer of H.M. Exchequer in Scotland. They had two sons and two daughters.

John Buchanan, the eldest son, succeeded to Carbeth and Blairquhosh on the death of his father in 1825, and in 1857 sold Blairquhosh to Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, as already shown. He had married, 7th April, 1836, Mary Louisa, daughter of Sir Henry Bayly, K.C.B. They had five daughters. The three eldest died young, and the two younger, Ann Jane and Henrietta Charlotte, succeeded to the estate of Carbeth on the death of their father 14th March, 1872. Carbeth was sold by them, Miss Ann Jane Buchanan retaining a small piece of land on which she erected a villa residence. Henrietta Charlotte Buchanan, the younger sister, married, 8th March, 1871, John Stirling Stirling of Gargunock, now a retired colonel of the Royal Artillery. They have four sons, of whom the eldest is Charles; and the second is Anselan, so named after the remote ancestor of the Buchanans; and two daughters.

On the extinction of the elder branch of the Clan Buchanan and the sale of their lands to the Marquis of Montrose, the family of Carbeth considered themselves chief, but the Leny branch now bear the undifferenced arms, including the supporters, and their claim to be the head of this great Lennox family has never been seriously disputed.

The Clan Buchanan in all its branches had restless times of it in days of old, and is included in an Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1587 "For the quieting and keeping in obedience of the disorderit subjectis inhabitantes of the

¹ Reg. Sas., 26th December, 1718.

² James Buchanan was shot dead by mistake for Cuninghame of Ballindalloch by a party of Rob Roy's men, at the great oak tree which stands in the old clachan of Balfron. Cuninghame was at enmity, for some reason, with the Macgregor.



ARMS OF BUCHANAN OF CARBETH.
From a Seal in the possession of Miss
Ann Jane Buchanan.

Bourderis Hielandis and Ilis." This Act was unfortunately disregarded, and family and clan feuds continued as violent as ever. Thus in 1590 the Buchanans and the Macaulays, who were at enmity, met at the Dumbarton Lammas Fair, and while the Macaulays "were in quiet and sobir maner doing thair lesum effeairis and busynes within the said fair," the Buchanans "maist cruellie and unmercifullie invadit and persewit" them, "straik, hurte, and woudit the said Duncane M'caula in his heid throw the harne pan thairof, the said Johnne Dow M'Gregoar behind his schoulder blaid, quhairthrow his lichtis and interallis nicht be sene, the said James Colhoun in his womb, the said M'Cala in his schoulder, the said Johnne Miller youngair in his richt hand, and hes mutilit him thairof, and the said M'Gibbon in his heid, to the effusioun of their bludis in grite quantitie and left them lyand for deid, and siclike maist shamefullie, cruellie, and unmercifullie slew the said umquhile Walter M'Cala." For this the Buchanans were pronounced rebels, and on the 31st March of next year had to find caution not to harm the Macaulays, John Stirling of Glorat and John Stirling of Craighbarnet being the cautioners for their neighbour Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth.¹

A few months after this time we find the Buchanans complaining to the Council that the laird of Ardencaple persecuted them, and associated with himself in doing so, the laird of Macgregor and many of his clan, "all thevis, brokin men, and sornaris"; and the climax of the quarrel came, when in February 1603, Macgregor of Glenstrae and his clan "hafing concludit the destructioun of Alexander Colquhoun of Luse, his kyn, freindis, and alys, and *the hail surname of the Balquhannanis*,"² came down upon the Lennox, and by the fearful slaughter of the Colquhouns and their friends in Glenfruin brought down upon themselves the stern vengeance of the Government which sought to deprive them of their very name.³

"The Meikle Tree"—the splendid old oak which stands by the roadside

¹ *Records of the Privy Council of Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 525 and 604.

² Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*.

³ In 1603, and subsequently at intervals for fully a century, by various Acts of Parliament the name of Macgregor was abolished, death being the punishment of any one using it. An old tombstone in Strathblane Churchyard (on which, however, a comparatively modern date has been re-cut) shows how the law was evaded, the friends of the "Son of Alpine" buried beneath it having incised thereon—

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE OF ARCHIBALD
GRAHAM ALIAS MC
GREGOR OF A TEEK.

There seems little doubt that the Macgregors were as much "sinned against as sinning." Their ancient tribal or clan lands lay in the district between the Argyll and Breadalbane Campbells, who, partly by violence, but more by deceit and fraud, got possession of them and drove the Macgregors to despair and robbery.



at Blairquhosh—was a favourite trysting place, both for the peaceful purposes of making bargains and drawing up agreements, and also, it may be supposed, for the assembling of the Strathblane branch of the Clan Buchanan “all bodin in feir of weir” to attack their enemies or defend their friends.

THE DUNCANS IN LEDLOWAN IN KILLEARN, AND DRUMMIEKEICH IN STRATHBLANE.

Among the families in Killearn who were not possessed of lands was an old race of the name of Duncan. They were leading people in that parish in the seventeenth century, and though the main line is extinct in the district, there are many families both in Strathblane and elsewhere descended from this good old stock.

John Duncan in Ledlowan, in Killearn, and afterwards in Drummiekeich (part of Blairquhosh Cuninghame), in Strathblane, married in 1703 Elizabeth Graham, one of the large clan in Strathblane which had grown and multiplied since David de Grahame was settled at Mugdock about the middle of the thirteenth century. John Duncan and his wife had three sons, of whom afterwards, and two daughters—*Elizabeth*, who married in 1740 William Finlay of Moss, and had (1) William of Moss, who was the father of the late William Finlay of Moss, who died childless; Mrs. James Adair Lawrie, of whose family the eldest son, Archibald Campbell Lawrie, advocate, now of Moss, is a judge in Ceylon; and Mrs. Dixon. (2) Jean, married David Bannerman of Letham Hill, whose only surviving child, Elizabeth, married at the Moss in 1805 the Rev. John Graham of Fintry, afterwards of Killearn (see *Grahams of Ballewan*), and had issue, Captain Thomas Graham, late of Balfunning, and three daughters. (3) Mary, married James Dennistoun of Golfhill, banker in Glasgow, and had four sons—(i.) Alexander, M.P. for Dumbartonshire in 1834, who succeeded his father in Golfhill, and was head of the great house of J. & A. Dennistoun, Glasgow. The survivors of his family are Alexander H. Dennistoun, now of Golfhill, and Eleanor, wife of Professor Sellar of Edinburgh. (ii.) William, died young. (iii.) James, married, but died childless. (iv.) John, from 1837 to 1847 M.P. for Glasgow, and a partner of J. & A. Dennistoun. The survivors of his family are John, a merchant in London, and Constance, whose first husband was John Hamilton, and who is now the wife of Archibald C. Lawrie of Moss. Mary Finlay and James Dennistoun had also two daughters, Mrs. Walter Wood, died childless, and Mrs. John Wood, whose grandson, John Walter Cross, married George Eliot, the celebrated authoress. Mr. Dennistoun by a second marriage had three daughters. *Jean*, the second daughter of John Duncan and Elizabeth Graham, married in 1736 James Smith of Craigend. (See *Craigend*.)

Andrew Duncan, the eldest of the three sons, died young, and John and James were tenants in Drummiekeich. John Duncan married Agnes Lyle, a daughter of another old Strathblane family, and had two sons—John, born in 1738, and Charles, born 1739, and a daughter, Bethia, who married Robert M'Indoe of Carbeth, and had issue. James Duncan married Margaret Taylor of Fintry, and had a large family, of whom the three eldest, James, William, and John, went to Virginia to push their fortunes there along with their cousins, Charles Duncan and Archibald Smith, afterwards of Jordanhill, a younger son of James Smith of Craigend and Jean Duncan, his wife. Ann Duncan, the youngest daughter of James Duncan and Margaret Taylor, married Archibald Craig of Dalsholm, of the Ballewan family (which see).

Of the Strathblane cousins who thus settled in America, Charles Duncan remained there, married, and had two daughters, one of whom married James Dunlop of Rosslyn, Virginia, afterwards of Russell Square, London, and the other was Mrs. Gamble. Mrs. Dunlop had a son, and Mrs. Gamble a daughter, but both died unmarried. James, William, and John Duncan and Archibald Smith, on the breaking out of the War of Independence in 1774, left America, the Duncans settling in Dublin, and Archibald Smith, as a West India merchant, in Glasgow. (See Craigend.)

Leaving James Duncan, the eldest of the three brothers, till afterwards, we find that *William Duncan*, the second of them, married a Scottish lady, Miss Baird, and had (1) William, who went to South America, and fought in the War of Independence in 1824, under General Bolivar, with the rank of colonel. His two sons, Colonel James Duncan and William Duncan, are well-known citizens of Baranquilla, South America. (2) James, who also went to South America. (3) Maria, married David Taylor of Edendale. Their eldest daughter, Agnes Maria, married John Craig, son of Archibald Craig of Dalsholm, of the family of Ballewan, Strathblane, and had issue Archibald David Craig and the Rev. John Duncan Craig, D.D., incumbent of Trinity Church, Dublin. (See Ballewan.) (4) Rebecca. (5) Jane. (6) Agnes.

John Duncan, the youngest of the brothers who returned from Virginia, married a sister of William Duncan's wife. His son settled in the United States, married, and had a daughter, who married Dr. Emmett, a New York physician, and nephew of the celebrated and unfortunate Robert Emmett, one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion, and who was executed in 1803. John Duncan had a daughter, Mrs. John Hutton, whose eldest son is John Hutton of Merovyn, County Wicklow; her daughter Maria married the Rev. John A. Malet, D.D., whose son is Professor Malet of the Queen's University, and her daughter Henrietta married Charles J. Fox Taylor of Redford Lodge.

James Duncan, the eldest of the brothers, returned from Virginia and

became a West India merchant. He lived in Eccles Street, Dublin, and by his marriage in 1796 to Hannah, daughter of William Arnold, he had a daughter, Elizabeth, born 1797, who married George Peyton of Driney, County Leitrim, and had issue; and a son, James, born 1798.

James Duncan the son, was manager of the Bank of Ireland at Sligo. He married Harriett Crosthwait, daughter of Leland Crosthwait, Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and had five daughters and two sons, of whom the eldest, James, died in 1853. James Duncan died in Dublin in 1874, and is buried at Sligo. The second son, Leland Crosthwait Duncan, fourth in descent from John Duncan of Ledlowan and Drummiekeich, and Elizabeth Graham, his wife, was born in 1831. He is an officer in H.M. Customs, and lives in London. He married in 1861 Caroline Ellen, daughter of F. Lewis, of Her Majesty's Treasury, and has issue, Leland Lewis Duncan, of the War Office, born 1862; Caroline Annette, and Amy Adela.

VIII.—SPITAL OF BALLEWAN.

"All and hail the lands called the Temple Lands, or Lands of Spittal of Ballewan."

These lands were no part of the original Barony of Duntreath, neither did they belong to either of the three Ballewans. They were doubtless a gift from one of the old Earls of Lennox to the Knights Templars, after whose suppression the Knights Hospitallers possessed them, and from them they passed to secular hands. They are of but small extent.

The earliest of the Duntreath writs relating to these Spittal lands is a charter of alienation of them by John Blair and others to James Edmonstone of Broich. They are described as "the Temple lands of the Hospital of Ballewan."¹ This James Edmonstone of Broich sold them in 1696 to his nephew, Archibald Edmonstone, son of his brother Archibald,² and from that time there was a succession of Archibald Edmonstones lairds of Spittal till 1833, when the then Archibald sold his lands to the late Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath.³

THE EDMONSTONES OF BROICH AND SPITAL.

The original family of Edmonstone of Broich sprang from James, brother of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, who fell at Flodden in 1513. His descendant, James Edmonstone of Broich, who flourished about the beginning of the seventeenth century, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Edmon-

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Disposition dated 10th November, 1696.

³ Disposition dated 9th July, 1833.

stone of Duntreath, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. They had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who was heiress of Broich. She married her first cousin, John Edmonstone, third son of William Edmonstone of Duntreath. This John Edmonstone is styled in one of the Broich writs, dated 5th April, 1654, "Tutor of Duntreath and heretor of the lands of Broich," the office of tutor or guardian of his nephews, William, "the dumb laird of Duntreath," and Archibald, his brother, who were minors when their father died in 1637, having been given to him in 1644.

John Edmonstone of Broich, tutor of Duntreath, fell into debt, and about 1653 Archibald Edmonstone of Ballewan and Harlehaven (of whom afterwards) led an action of apprising against him. The result of this action was a decret signed 24th February, 1657, following which was a charter granted by David and John Graham of "Bocklyvie," superiors thereof, and finally, sasine of the lands of Broich, in favour of Archibald Edmonstone of Harlehaven.¹ In 1662 Archibald Edmonstone made over Broich to James, his eldest son. The Broich writs show that the new laird did not get immediate possession of his lands. Things did not go smoothly, for William Edmonstone who was son and heir of John Edmonstone, tutor of Duntreath and laird of Broich, was living in the house of Broich in 1664, and would not give it up. Some proceedings in the Privy Council, dated 14th July, 1664, show how the new laird of Broich, aided and abetted by his father, and tired of waiting, took the law into his own hands, and how he found it too strong for him. The Act of Council narrates how William Edmonstone, son of William Edmonstone of Broich, complained to the Council "upoun the said Archibald Edmondstoun (of Harlehaven) and his said son (James Edmondstoun) for breaking up the said William Edmondstoun of Broich his doors of the said house of Broich, and the said James Edmondstoun, his sitting doune therein and intrometting with and seizing upoun the said William his goods." "The Lords of His Majestie's Privie Councell ordained the said James Edmondstoun to quyt and leave the possession attained by him in maner therein lybelled and to re-enter the said William Edmondstoun, pursuer thereto, in the same case as he was befor he was dispossesst be him therfra, within six dayes under the paine of five hundred merks by and attour the fullfilling of the forsaid sentence as the said act of the date forsaid beares."

On the 1st December, 1665, "ane sumonds of spulzie" was raised before the Lords of Council and Session at the instance of the said William Edmondstoun, therein designed laifull son to Mr. John Edmondstoun of Broich, against Archibald Edmondstoun of Harlehaven and James Edmondstoun, his son;

¹ Broich Writs.

and thereafter innumerable legal proceedings took place at the instance of the old Broich family against the new, who had managed, however, to get possession of the house and lands, to settle whether Archibald Edmonstone of Harlehaven had been lawfully infested in Broich when the decret of apprising was put in force in 1657.

John Edmonstone of Broich died, and so did William, his son, and Archibald Edmonstone of Harlehaven and his son James of Broich "went the way of all living" too, but the "gude ganging plea" survived and "Anna Helena Edmondstoun, oye, and appearand heir to the deceast Master John Edmondstoun of Broich, and daughter to the also deceast William Edmondstoun sometime of Broich," was still carrying it on with vigour in 1717. In that year James the first of Broich of the new family being dead, the Lords of Council and Session decided in favour of James and John Edmonstone, his son and grandson, that they had a "reall right in the lands of Broich craved to be adjudged in virtue of their saids appryseings, infestment, and possessioun following thereon; and that the said right is now prescribed by uninterrupted possessioun." One would have thought that this judgment was the end of the matter, but the final arrangement was not made till 1724.

The quarrel being now settled, and both Broich families having no doubt considerably impoverished themselves and enriched the lawyers by their long litigation, let us return to Archibald Edmonstone of Harlehaven and Ballewan, the ancestor of the family of Edmonstone of Spittal in Strathblane.

Archibald Edmonstone of Ballewan and Harlehaven, father of James Edmonstone of Broich of the new line, of John, and also of Archibald, from whom the Edmonstones of Spittal descend, was the son and heir¹ of James Edmonstone, in whose favour there is an instrument of sasine of the half of Blairgar dated 21st January, 1613, and who had a charter of Ballewan from William Edmonstone, fiar of Duntreath, with consent of Sir James, his father, 7th February, 1614.² On the 8th September, 1601, this "James Edmestoun in Ballewne" is included in a bond of caution "not to harm Johnne Lennox of Ballewne (Ballewan Lennox), or Johnne Lennox, his son and apparent heir," and there are other notices of him. He was a grandson of James Edmonstone who was in Ballewan in 1553. This James was a son of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, third of Duntreath. He was a person of some consequence, and the defect in his birth, for he was illegitimate, was removed in 1553 by Letters of Legitimation under the Great Seal from Her Majesty Queen Mary.³

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Duntreath Writs.

³ "Apud Edinburgh, 2nd September, 1553. Regina, etc., dedit literas legitimacionis Jacobo Edmestoun in Ballewin filio naturali quondam Archibaldi Edmestovn de Duntreath."
—*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 11 Mar(ie), 1553.

Archibald Edmonstone of Ballewan and Harlehaven, had by his wife, Jean Stirling, three sons—(1) James of Broich; (2) John of Ballewan and Blairgar, merchant in Haddington, from whom Ballewan and Blairgar returned to the Duntreath family; (3) Archibald, of whom afterwards.

James Edmonstone had a grant of Broich from his father in 1662, and as we have already shown was at law thereanent up to the day of his death. His wife was Margaret Graham, and by her he had a son, James, who succeeded him both in Broich and in the lawsuit which ended in 1724. This James married Jean Wordie, and his family were—*John*, who married in 1718 Marion Livingstone, and died childless; *George*, merchant in Edinburgh, afterwards of Broich, who married in 1727 Jane Helen, daughter of Sir Charles Gibson of Kirkhill, and died childless in 1758; and *Ann*, who married Alexander M'Gregor, Edinburgh, and had a son, James, who died unmarried; and three daughters. George Edmonstone was the last laird of Broich of the Duntreath race, the estate having been sold by him in 1753 to William Leckie, surgeon, formerly of Jamaica.¹ Having thus disposed of the Edmonstones of Broich we return to Archibald Edmonstone, third son of Archibald Edmonstone of Ballewan and Harlehaven.

I. This Archibald Edmonstone may be considered the immediate ancestor of the family of Spittal in Strathblane. He seems to have lived at Blairquhosh, and he died in 1704 leaving a son and successor.

II. Archibald Edmonstone, who was born 1676. He acquired Spittal from James of Broich, his uncle. These lands, though perhaps wadsetted or otherwise out of the family for a time, had apparently belonged both to his father and grandfather. Be this, however, as it may, certainly Spittal was his property by 1696, and Ballewan his home. He became also, like his father and grandfather, Bailie of Duntreath, and like them too farmed Ballewan and other lands. His wife was Jean, daughter of James Williamson of Mugdock, and Margaret Calder, and by her he had—*Margaret*, born 1715, wife of John Blair in Balquharrage, Campsie; *Agnes*, born 1716, first wife of John Coubrough, the great-grandfather of John Coubrough presently of Blanefield; *Archibald*, his successor, of whom afterwards; *James*, born 1720; *John*, born 1722; *Janet*, born

¹ William Leckie was a member of an old Stirlingshire family, whose memory still lingers in the name of one of their former estates—Croy Leckie. Isabella Leckie, his third daughter, was the wife of Robert Ewing, one of a race long settled in Dumbartonshire. She was the mother of the late well-known William Leckie Ewing, who became the proprietor of Broich by purchase from his uncle, Buchanan Leckie. Mr. Leckie Ewing dropped Broich as the name of his estate and adopted from another part of his lands, Arngomery, the name it now bears. One of William Leckie Ewing's daughters, and wife of Archibald Robertson of the Royal Bank, Glasgow, is the mother of Mrs. Robert Jameson, whose husband has just added to the attractions of Strathblane by the erection of a handsome house on the classic Field of Ardennan; and also of Mrs. Charles K. Aitken, who lives at Napier Lodge, in the parish. There are young natives of Strathblane in both houses.

1724, died 1733; *Anna*, born 1726, wife of John Maitland, Killearn; *Jean*, born 1728, the wife of John Craig (see Ballewan); *Elizabeth*, born 1730, died 1733; *James*, born 1732, died 1734.

III. Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, born 1718, married in 1750 Bethia Lyle, daughter of Charles Lyle of Arlehaven or Harlehaven—which his father, James Lyle of Dunburgh, had acquired from the Edmonstones—and Bethia Harvie, his wife.¹ Archibald Edmonstone and Bethia Lyle's children were—*Bethia*, born 1751, married in 1779 John Foyer of Cult (see Cult); *Jean*, died an infant; *Archibald*, next laird of Spittal, of whom afterwards; *Charles*, of Demerara and Cardross Park, Dumbartonshire;² *Jean*, born in 1759, married Archibald Lapslic—she died in 1821; *Margaret*, born 1761. Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal died 1761.

IV. Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, born 1754, married in 1785 Elizabeth Aitken, daughter of Robert Aitken,³ a citizen of Glasgow, and had *Archibald*, of whom afterwards; *Margaret Hester*, born 1789, died unmarried at Stirling 1872; *Robert*, born 1791, died 1834, unmarried; *Charles*, born 1793, died at Demerara in 1822, unmarried; *William*, born 1794, some time of Canada, died 1875, unmarried; *George*, born 1795, died at Demerara 1818, unmarried; *Bethia*, born 1798, married in 1819 John Montgomerie, and died in Trinidad in 1821, leaving one son, Hugh Montgomerie, of whom afterwards; *Agnes*, born 1801, died an infant; *James*, born 1802, died in 1820, unmarried; *Eliza*, born 1805, died unmarried at Stirling, 186c. Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal died in 1821.⁴

¹ This is the lady to whom the Edmonstones of Spittal are indebted for the Christian name of *Bethia*. It at once took their fancy, and to-day they are as fond of it as ever. In every family, of whatever surname, almost without exception, descended from Bethia Harvie, if happily there are daughters, a Bethia is sure to appear. Bethia Harvie was the second daughter of John Harvie of Blackhouse by Agnes Gourlay of Kepdarroch, his wife.

² Charles Edmonstone of Demerara and Cardross Park, Dumbartonshire, was born in 1757 and died in 1827. He married Helen Reid, and had—(1) *Charles*, of Cardross Park, who married Alice Ainsworth and had issue—Bethia, died unmarried 1854; Charles Grant, died unmarried 1867; Lydia Helen, died unmarried 1883; Robert John Stanislaus, married Lilia Eliza Tatham, and had issue—Alice, died unmarried 1851; Harry, died an infant. Mr. Charles Edmonstone of Cardross Park was lost at sea off South Africa; (2) Robert John, drowned in Natal; (3) Eliza, died unmarried 1870; (4) Anne, born 1810, married, 1829, Charles Waterton of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, a famous traveller and naturalist, and author of *Wanderings in South America*, etc., a most interesting book. He died in 1865 in his 83rd year. His wife died in 1830, leaving one son, Edmund Waterton of Deeping Waterton Hall, Lincolnshire, who married and has issue.

³ Mr. Aitken's son was manager of the Bank of Scotland in Glasgow, and his grandson is a very well known and respected citizen of Glasgow, now retired—Robert Aitken of Aitken & Mackenzie.

⁴ Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal towards the close of the last and at the beginning of this century took an active part in improving the breeds of cows and sheep in Strathblane. Dr. Gibb, in the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, tells of the valuable sheep he introduced; and Dr. Patrick Graham in his report on Stirlingshire mentions his fine breed of cows and a valuable bull he brought from Ayrshire, and which did much to improve the Ayrshire stock in Strathblane. Mr. Edmonstone,

V. Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, born 1786, was a West India proprietor in Demerara. In 1830, after some legal proceedings, Spittal was acquired by him from the factor and trustees of his late father, and sasine duly followed. Like other holders, however, of West India estates, his property there was much depreciated by the anticipated effect of the Emancipation Act. He was unable, therefore, to hold Spittal, and on the 9th July, 1833, he sold it to his chief, Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Baronet. Thus passed away from the parish this branch of the Edmonstones, who had been for many generations, and more especially in the absence of the main stem from the Castle, the principal resident family in Strathblane.

The present representative of the Edmonstones of Spittal is Hugh Edmonstone-Montgomerie, F.S.A., now of London. He is the son of Bethia Edmonstone, sister of Archibald, last of Spittal, and John Montgomerie, her husband. On the death of his uncle, William Edmonstone, without issue in 1875, all of whose brothers and sisters, with the exception of Bethia Edmonstone or Montgomerie, had died unmarried, Hugh Edmonstone-Montgomerie became his heir-at-law. He had early in life, at the request of his maternal relatives, by whom he was brought up, assumed the name of Edmonstone, and this assumption was ratified and confirmed on the 22nd March, 1876, by a Royal Warrant under the sign manual of Her Majesty the Queen. On the 1st June, 1876, license was granted by the Lyon King of Arms for his bearing the arms of Montgomerie and Edmonstone, quarterly, duly differenced, as the representative of the family of Edmonstone of Spittal.¹

Hugh Edmonstone-Montgomerie was born in 1820. In 1855 he married Ellen Appleyard, youngest daughter of Thomas Turner of Eastry, Kent, and has issue,² with others, William Edmonstone, born 1860.

justly proud of his fine sheep, had the head of a handsome blackfaced ram, bred on the Ballewan Braes, made into a snuff-null, brass mounted, and hung with suitable appendages, and with the following engraved upon it:—"Presented to the Stirlingshire Charitable Society by Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, one of its members.—13th January, 1812." The Glasgow Stirlingshire Charitable Society and the Sons of the Rock Society, now united, carefully preserve this interesting gift, and at their annual dinner on Auld Hansel Monday it is reverently handed round the table.

¹Quarterly, first and fourth, grand quarters counter-quartered; first and fourth azure, three fleur de lis or, second and third gules, three annulets or, stoned azure, all within a bordure engrailed or, charged with a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered of fleur de lis gules, for Montgomerie. Second and third grand quarters or, three crescents gules within a double tressure, flowered and counter-flowered of fleur de lis gules, in the centre a crescent azure for difference, for Edmonstone—Crests upon the dexter side, on a chapeau, a dexter gauntlet erect proper, the hand holding a dagger, also proper hilted and pommelised or, for Montgomerie; and upon the sinister side, out of a ducal coronet or a swan's head and neck, argent beaked or, for Edmonstone. Motto, Garde-Garde.

²Mr. Edmonstone-Montgomerie's family consists of *Bethia Edmonstone*, married 1876 Charles Aitken of Richmond, and has issue; *Edith Edmonstone*, married 1885 Robert Stanser M'Nair of Greenfield, Lanarkshire, advocate; *Constance Edmonstone*; *William Edmonstone*, born 1860; *Archibald Edmonstone*, born 1862, died 1863; *Marian Edmonstone*; *Charles Waterton Edmonstone*, born 1866.

IX. CORRIEDALE OR CORRIEACRE.

This small wedge-shaped poffle of land contains 1 acre 3 roods Scots, and has for long been a part of the Duntreath estate. It was originally probably detached from Cult Craighbarnet by some process of excambion, and this was done for the purpose of having an exit to the lower Duntreath lands for the hay brought down by the sleds or slypes from the portion of the hills belonging to the Edmonstones which lay to the north of Cult Craighbarnet.

In 1859 it was feued to Mrs. Agnes Hunter or Webster and Robert Webster, her son, factor on Duntreath, and the house now upon it was then built. On Mrs. Webster's death it was bought back by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, and reunited to his estate,¹ and it is now leased to Miss Mary Graham, surviving daughter of the late Rev. John Graham, D.D., of Killearn.

X. CARBETH.

On the 21st May, 1817, Sir Charles Edmonstone of Duntreath and John Guthrie of Carbeth entered into a Deed of excambion by which Sir Charles gave up a piece of land which ran down to Carbeth Loch containing 11 acres 1 rood 10 falls of the lands of Arlehaven, in the Barony of Duntreath, and in return received from Mr. Guthrie part of the lands of Carbeth lying near Auchengillan, consisting of 16 acres 1 rood 10 falls Scots,² now included in Dungoiach farm.

XI. DUNMULLIN.

This is a feu from Ballewan Lennox or Wester Ballewan, the property of John Cameron Graham of Ballewan. It contains about eight acres, and was feued off by the late Thomas Graham of Ballewan, Master of the Mint, to his brother-in-law, James Reid, of the Union Bank of Scotland, Glasgow. Mr. Reid built the present excellent house upon it, and upon his widow's death in 1878 it was put up for sale, and bought by Sir William Edmonstone, and it now forms part of the Duntreath estate, James E. Dunn being tenant.

Having thus described in detail the whole lands in Strathblane belonging to Sir William Edmonstone at the present day, and the families who have been connected with them, we may now point out by way of summary that the original Barony of Duntreath *in Strathblane* consisted of—

¹ Duntreath Writs.² Carbeth Guthrie Writs.

Duntreath, including Craigbrock ;
 Arlehaven Edmonstone, including Auchentall ;
 Dungoiach ;
 Blairgar, including Blairgarmore, Blairgarbegg, and Caldhame ;
 Ballewan Edmonstone or Middle Ballewan ; and
 Cult Edmonstone, including Corriedale.

Blairquhosh Edmonstone, including Roseyards, is an old holding of the Edmonstones, but not a part of the original Barony.

The more modern additions to Duntreath are—

Arlehaven Douglas ;
 Spittal of Ballewan ;
 Blairquhosh Cunninghame ;
 Dunmullin, a feu from Ballewan Lennox ;

And the small part of Carbeth, for which, however, an equivalent was given from the lands of Arlehaven Edmonstone.

THE EDMONSTONES OF DUNTREATH.

The Edmonstones of Duntreath are an ancient family, possibly descended from one of those Saxon barons who came to Scotland with Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, on her marriage to King Malcolm Canmore, that illustrious yet unknown band in whose shadowy ranks peerage writers and arrangers of family histories grope wildly for “ancestors.”

The first Edmonstone of whom anything is really known is a certain Henricus de Edmundiston who was living in 1248, and who seems to have been the proprietor of Edmonstone in Midlothian.¹ But who were his ancestors? and where was the “toun”² that belonged to Edmund, the first of the race? This is a question that cannot be answered with certainty, though it seems probable he was of the same stock as the old Scottish family of Seton. There are two reasons for thinking this. One is because the lands of the Setons and the Edmonstones are often found close together and intermingled, so to speak. Thus the lands of “Edmonstone,” where possibly the unknown Edmund first established his “toun,” was surrounded by the great estates once held by the Setons. The lands of Culloden, too, an ancient holding of the Setons, had early passed to the Edmonstones, and there is still another and older occurrence

¹ *Duntreath Book*, pp. 2, 18, 70.

² The “toun” or “ton,” from which, with a Christian name prefixed, so many of our surnames are derived, was originally the enclosure which surrounded a house or castle. It afterwards came to mean the house and its immediate surroundings, and finally house and lands—the estate, in fact. This word is still used in Scotland for a farm, the “the three touns of Easter Mugdock,” in Strathblane, being a case in point.

of this conjunction of Edmonstones and Setons. In an Assize Roll of Cumberland (6-20, Edward I., circa 1278-1292), "Archebaldus de Heddemidestone" and Edith, his wife, claim against Thomas de Hotonref one third of the half of the vill of Hotonref, as dower of Walter de Reynfru, her first husband, and this Heddemidestone was surrounded in Cumberland by Setons, many of whom held lands there at that time.¹

Another reason for thinking the Setons and the Edmonstones are of the same race is the singular similarity of their armorial bearings, for in old times two distinct families could not long bear the same coat without disagreeable consequences. This is clearly brought out by Mr. George Seton in his *Scottish Heraldry*.²

In Mr. Laing's *Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals*,³ the seal of Sir Alexander Seton of Seton, A.D. 1216, is a simple shield charged with three crescents. This is the earliest on record, and there is no double tressure. In the same book⁴ the seal of a succeeding Sir Alexander Seton of Seton, A.D. 1337, is given, three crescents as before, but now within the double tressure. In the "Armorial de Berry," a beautiful illustrated MS. whose date is probably 1450 to 1455, the arms are given in colours of Le Sire de Seton. They are or, three crescents gules, within a double tressure gules,⁵ and so the Seton arms are blazoned by Sir David Lindsay and by all other authorities, and all within the double tressure. One cadet of the family, "Settoun of Tulibody,"⁶ has also an annulet in the fesse point, exactly the same arms as borne on the shield of Sir William Edmonstone of 1470.

The earliest known example of an Edmonstone coat is that blazoned in the "Armorial de Gelre," a French herald of the fourteenth century. It bears or, three crescents gules, but no double tressure. The crest is a camel's head.⁷ The next example extant is the seal of Sir William Edmonstone appended to a notarial instrument, A.D. 1470, among the Glamis charters, and of which a woodcut is given in this book. The bearings in it are exactly the Seton arms, the three crescents within the double tressure, the only difference being the addition of the annulet in the fesse point. Sir David Lindsay, in his Heraldic MS. of 1425, gives no double tressure to the arms of "Edmanstoune of that Ilk,"⁸ nor does it appear in the interesting illuminated MS. of the beginning of the seventeenth century belonging to the Earl of Crawford, and given in Mr. Stodart's beautiful volumes.⁹ There the

¹ This Assize Roll was brought under the author's notice by Mr. Joseph Bain, F.S.A. Scot., who is always ready to communicate to his friends anything new or useful.

² Pages 620-621.

⁴ Vol. ii. p. 147.

⁶ Sir David Lindsay's MS., p. 114.

⁸ Page 86.

³ Vol. i. p. 121.

⁵ *Scottish Arms*, by R. R. Stodart, vol. i. p. 2.

⁷ *Scottish Arms*, vol. i. p. B.

⁹ *Scottish Arms*, vol. i. p. 91.

arms of Duntreath are thus blazoned—Or three crescent gules, with an annulet in the fesse point azure; and in Nisbet's description of the arms of "Edmunstoun of Duntreath," as illuminated in the house of Falahill, there is no double tressure.¹ This omission of the double tressure by all these authorities is curious, as without doubt the Edmonstones used it, certainly from the time of Sir William, second of Duntreath, and the woodcuts given in this book of the seal of 1470, the curious mural tablet at Duntreath, the seal of Archibald Edmonstone, eleventh of Duntreath and first baronet, and that of the present baronet, all witness to the fact. Why the Edmonstones dropped the annulet does not appear; and why they adopted the swan's head as a crest is also a mystery, unless the camel's head, which is certainly the proper crest, has been mistaken for a swan's. There is no doubt at all that the correct armorial bearings of the Edmonstones of Duntreath, both interior and exterior, are those on the beautiful seal of 1470, as given in our woodcut. The double tressure, the annulet, and the camel's head issuing from an ancient coronet are all there, though no doubt the last-named is a little too like that of a horse to be altogether satisfactory. It is unnecessary, however, to follow this question farther.

The ancestor of the Duntreath Edmonstones was Sir Archibald, a son of Sir John Edmonstone of Edmonstone and Ednam, and younger brother of the succeeding Sir John Edmonstone, who married the Lady Isobel, daughter of King Robert II., and widow of the Earl of Douglas, who was killed at Otterburn.² Sir Archibald's son was the Sir William who first held Duntreath.

The account of the Barony and lands of Duntreath shows how and when Sir William, who was before designed "of Culloden," got them; we need not therefore repeat what has been already said, further than to recall to mind the circumstance that it was owing to his marriage in 1425, to the Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of King Robert III. of Scotland, that Sir William received the Strathblane estate.³

Sir William Edmonstone's princess had been already thrice married, firstly,

¹ Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 246.

² This is very distinctly brought out by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in the *Duntreath Book* where, sacrificing to the cause of truth the hitherto received idea of a double royal descent for Duntreath, he effectually proves that Sir William first of Duntreath was not a son of Sir John and the Lady Isobel, but of his brother Archibald. This Sir Archibald was a very valiant knight, and in 1398 fought and overcame in the lists a famous English knight, Sir Robert Morley, who came to Scotland to show his prowess.

³ "Et non onerat se de firmis terrarum de Erleleuin Drumfyn, et Duntreyve, que valent in anno sex libras tresdecem solidos et quatuor denarios, quia dominus rex infeodavit Willelmum de Edmonstoun de eisdem" (compota Ballivorum ad extra A.D. 1434 (*Ex. Rolls Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 589). Besides Duntreath, Sir William held lands in Carrick and Bute as the princess' jointure (*Ex. Rolls Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 212, 596, etc.).

in 1397, to George Earl of Angus, who died in 1404. The year following she married, secondly, Sir James Kennedy, son of Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure. Sir James was killed in a quarrel with his elder brother within a few years, and, with but little delay, Lady Mary married, thirdly, Sir William Graham of Kincardine and Mugdock, and a year after his death she married, fourthly, Sir William Edmonstone. This fascinating lady had families by all her previous husbands, and by Sir William she had a son, William, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Humphrey Cunningham of Glengarnock.¹ Sir William Edmonstone spent an active life, and was frequently engaged in the civil affairs of the country. In 1428 he was in England, no doubt on public business. In 1431 Lord Gordon and he went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury with twenty-five other persons, and in 1452, along with the Abbot of Melrose, Lord Gray, and others, he again went there, the retinue of the party being one hundred persons. He was also Captain of Threave Castle, and as such received payments from the Exchequer.² Sir William died about 1460, but whether the princess died before or after him is not known. She was buried within the old church of Strathblane. The present church is built on the site of the old one, and towards the centre is a gravestone bearing the following inscription :—

Here lyes in the same grave
With Mary Countess of Angus, sister to King James the First of Scotland,
From whom he is lineally descended,
Archibald Edmonstone, Esq. of Duntreath, in this kingdom, and of Redhall in Ireland,
Who died in the year 1689,
aged about fifty-one years.³

The second Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath was Captain of Threave and also Doune Castle. He took a leading part in the affairs of the country, in business, as receiver of Menteith and customer of Kirkcudbright,⁴ and even in legal matters, for he was Justice-General of Scotland⁵ in

¹ This lady is called *Mary* in the *Duntreath Book*, p. 32, but in the Register of the Great Seal, 8 Jac. iii. 1468, *Elizabeth*. 21st July, 1467, John Chawmar of Gadgyrtht, knight procurator of William Cunygam of Glengernok, resigned into the King's hands the lands of Bolgaris, the two Kilfassachis, and Ballandalloch, in the Earldom of Lennox, and thereupon His Majesty granted a charter of the said lands to Umfrid Cunygam, grandson and heir-apparent of the said William, and to Elizabeth of Edmonstone, Umfrids spouse to the survivor of them two and their children, whom failing to the lawful heirs whomsoever of the said William Cunygam of Glengernok.—(Notarial instrument among the Eglinton Writs.)

² *Ex. Rolls of Scotland*, vol. vi. p. 208, etc.

³ See Appendix.

⁴ *Ex. Rolls of Scotland*, vol. vii. pp. 117, 247, 297, 573, 624; vol. viii. pp. 69, 566.

⁵ “In the inventory of Strathmore title-deeds at Glammis Castle is a notarial instrument by Janet Fenton, showing that in her widowhood she appeared before Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, Justice-General, in his Justice Circuit at Perth in the year 1470.”—*Duntreath Book*, Note, p. 32.

1469, though for a short time only. He married Matilda Stewart, and the connection he thereby formed with the Lennox family proved afterwards of much importance to his position and estate.



SEAL OF SIR WILLIAM EDMONSTONE
OF DUNTREATH. A.D. 1470.
*From a Cast in Mr. Laing's
Collection.*

When Duncan Earl of Lennox was beheaded at Stirling, his son-in-law, Duke Murdoch of Albany, shared his fate, and the Duke's sons, Walter and Alexander, were also put to death; the youngest only, James, escaped to Ireland, having first, apparently to revenge the injuries of his family, burned and sacked the town of Dumbarton.

Matilda Stewart, Sir William Edmonstone's spouse, has usually been treated as a daughter of this James Stewart, and Sir Archibald Edmonstone in the Duntreath Book has adopted this lineage.¹ No doubt, however, he is wrong, for the lady was a daughter of the second son, Walter—James' elder brother—and sister of Andrew Stewart, afterwards Lord Avondale, and Chancellor of King James III.²

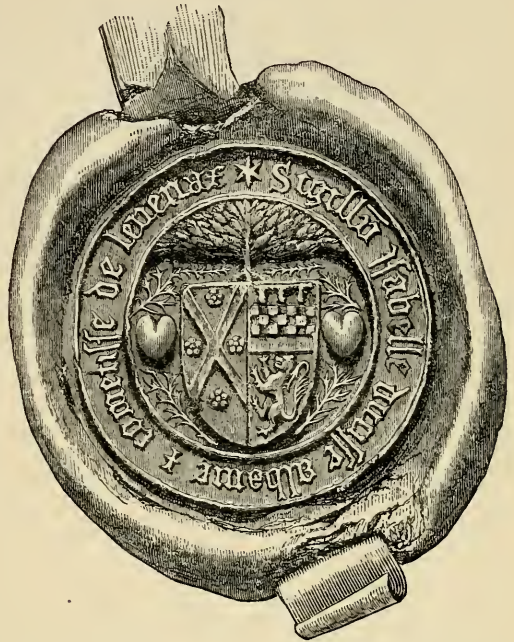
It was doubtless this marriage of her grand-daughter which induced the Duchess-Countess of Lennox, in 1445, to confirm the grant of Duntreath and the other lands to the son, which had been made to Sir William Edmonstone, the father, by King James I. Her charter was granted during the lifetime of Sir William the elder, and the liferent of the estates was reserved to him.

The first Sir William thus never possessed Duntreath in fee, for when King James II. in 1452 erected it and other lands into a free Barony, the

¹ Sir Archibald was led into the error through following George Crawford, who about the year 1713 drew up an account of the Edmonstone family. Sir Archibald, however, by no means always follows him, for he had grave doubts of Crawford's honesty. In writing about this account of the family Sir Archibald says—"His manuscript is compiled with considerable research, but is defective in some important points, with rather too prominent a disposition to magnify the race whose history he was employed to trace out;" and again, "Crawford, who, like most of the older genealogists, seemed more desirous of flattering the vanity of his employers than of investigating the truth"—a fault unfortunately not altogether confined to the older genealogists.

² The genealogy of these Stewarts is stated very clearly by Mr. George Burnett, Lyon King-of-Arms, in the appendix to his valuable preface to vol. iv. of the *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, pp. clxxviii. ix. x. xi. and Notes, and also in *The Red Book of Menteith Reviewed*. Sir Walter Stewart's sons were—Andrew, afterwards Lord Avondale; Arthur and Walter, who all three had letters of legitimation under the Great Seal, 1479; and apparently Allan and Murdoch. In the charter of Duntreath by Isabella, Duchess-Countess of Lennox, to Sir William Edmonstone and Matilda Stewart his wife, the substitutes are Andrew, Allan, and Murdoch Stewart, and this circumstance alone goes far to prove that they were the brothers of Matilda Stewart, wife of Sir William Edmonstone.

Charter was in favour of the younger Sir William in fee and heritage for ever, whereas Sir William, the father, and his wife, the princess, and the longest liver of them, had it in liferent only. The advantage to Sir William Edmonstone of having Matilda Stewart for his wife came out strongly in another transaction which took place on the final partition of the Earldom of Lennox, some twelve or thirteen years after the death, about 1460, of the Duchess-Countess Isabella. The great earldom was then divided into three parts. Lord Darnley, afterwards the first of a new line of Earls of Lennox, obtained a half as grandson of Elizabeth, daughter of Earl Duncan, and sister of the Countess; and Agnes Monteith or Haldane, and Elizabeth Monteith or Napier, grand-daughters of Margaret, another daughter of the Earl's, divided the other half between them. Duntreath would have been in Lord Darnley's half, but Lord Avondale, Matilda Edmonstone's brother, and King James III.'s favourite and Chancellor, so managed matters that while the partition of the Lennox was amicably arranged among the several claimants, he got the liferent of the whole of it for himself,¹ and also induced the King to make it a con-



SEAL OF ISABELLA DUCHESS OF ALBANY AND COUNTESS OF
LENNOX.
*From the original in the possession of Sir William Edmonstone
of Duntreath, Baronet.*

¹ In an interesting old Protocol Book of the Burgh of Stirling, 1470-1596, recently discovered, there is the following entry:—"Anno Domini M^oCCCC^oLXXV^o, January 26. Before honourable men, James Crychtoun of Rovain and Alexander Speir of Pettinerefe, deputies in the office of great chamberlainry of a noble and potent lord, James Earl of Buchan, Lord of Ochterhous, Warden of the West Marches towards England and great Chamberlain of the Kingdom of Scotland, sitting in judgment in the chamberlain eyre held by the said deputies at Struiein in the tolbooth thereof, personally appeared a noble matron, Agnes Monteith, spouse of an honourable man, John Haldane of Kusky, and presented two letters of obligation sealed with the seals of the said Agnes and John made by them to a noble and potent Lord, Andrew Lord Avondale, Chancellor of Scotland, anent the gift and grant to be made by them to him of the quarter and fourth part of the Earldom of Levenax, and lands thereof with the pertinents, for the whole lifetime of the said Andrew. Which letters being read in a loud and intelligible voice in the presence of the audience, the said Agnes Monteith, outwith the

dition with Lord Darnley before he got infeftment of his part of the Earldom that he was to guarantee, or as the letter from the King, dated 21st June, 1473, says, make "sikkir" "to our cousyng Wilzam of Edmonstone of Duntreth" "the landis of Duntrethe, Dungoyake, the Quilt, Ballovyne, Blargare, Enbulg, the Glyn, and Carcarone."¹ The family charter chest shows that not only was this done, but that Elizabeth Napier, another of the heirs of the Lennox, also made a declaration that she would make no claim on the Edmonstones' lands.² The Earl of Lennox, too, renounced his superiority,³ and by another instrument the Barony of Duntreath was removed from the jurisdiction of the Earl of Lennox's courts.⁴ Thus Sir William was very securely and comfortably seated in his Strathblane lands.⁵

Sir William and his lady had a family of six sons, and one daughter, who is said to have married Lawrence, first Lord Oliphant. Of his sons, Archibald, the eldest, succeeded; James, the second, married first Elizabeth, heiress of

presence of her husband, touching the holy gospels gave her bodily oath that she was not coerced or compelled to grant the said letters, but had done so freely and spontaneously and for the weal of her and her heirs and engaged never to revoke or contravene the same under the pain of perjury, etc.—On which Malcolm M'Clery of Garten, as procurator for the said Andrew Lord Avondale, craved instruments with appension of the seals of the said Agnes and office of chamberlainry procured at her request. Witnesses, Alexander Cunyngaham of Polmas, Andrew Galbrath of Culcaich, Alexander Cunyngaham of Berkky, John Muir, bailie of the burgh of Struelin, and others."

¹ Montrose charter chest, printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 94.

² "A declaration made in the Court House of the shire of Stirling . . . by a noble matron, Elizabeth Monteith (or Napier), one of the heirs of the decest Duncan Earl of Lennox, pursuer of a brief for serving herself to a fourth part of all the lands in the Earldom of Lennox . . . whereby she alleged, confessed, and asserted that she would not by or in consequence of the said brief claim in anyway the above lands belonging to the said William."—(Duntreath Writs.)—27th October, 1473.

³ Renunciation and grant (Edinburgh, 2nd August, 1473), by John "Earl of Leuenax" to William Edmonstone of Duntreath of the superiority of Duntreath, etc., allowing him, the said William, to hold the said lands immediately off the King, and for that purpose confirming a charter by King James II. to the said William, "in respect of the great kindness, labour, and expense of the said William in recovering the Earl's part of the Earldom of Levenax."—(Duntreath Writs.)

⁴ Duntreath Writs.

⁵ In these transactions it may be noticed that John Stewart of Darnley, created Lord Darnley about 1460, grandson of Sir John Stewart of Darnley and Lady Elizabeth Lennox, daughter of Duncan Earl of Lennox, is styled at one time *Lord Darnley* and at another *Earl of Lennox*. Both are right. For while in a precept from Chancery, dated at Edinburgh, *24th July, 1473*, for infefting him in his half of the Earldom, he is styled John Lord "Dernle"—(Deed printed in *The Lennox*, vol. ii. p. 97), in the Duntreath Deed, quoted in a previous note, and dated *2nd August, 1473*, he is styled John "Earl of Leuenax"; the fact being that between these dates—viz., on the *27th July, 1473*—he had been infefted in his half of the Earldom, at Balloch the principal message thereof, and this infeftment carried with it the title of Earl of Lennox. It must be added, however, that Darnley did not long enjoy his title of Earl of Lennox, for in about two years he had sunk again to plain Lord Darnley, a title he long held, his infeftment having been obtained by irregular means. Mr. Mark Napier, in "*The Lennox*, by William Fraser," a model of plain-speaking, explains this matter fully.

Alexander Cunningham of Polmaise,¹ and secondly Helen, daughter of John Murray of Touchadam, and was a man of some importance in the county of Stirling.² Of the other sons nothing of particular interest is known. Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath died in 1486, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, third of Duntreath—or perhaps more strictly speaking, only second, for the first Sir William never held it in fee, as already shown—was duly put in possession of the lands and Barony of Duntreath by deeds dated 20th April and 1st June, 1487, the latter deed also making him coroner of the “Wester ward of Stirlingshire,” an office he apparently inherited from his father.³ He was employed about Court,⁴ and married Janet Shaw,⁵ daughter of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, who held high office under James III., and sister of George Shaw, Abbot of Paisley and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, a favourite of James IV., and one of the best Abbots of the great Cluniac Monastery.⁶ This marriage was a very successful one, for while it helped to secure Court offices, emoluments, and lands⁷ for the father, it was also the means of securing good marriages for his daughters, through the kindly offices of their uncle, the Abbot.⁸ Sir Archibald’s sons were William, his successor,

¹ “Jac. Edmonstoun de Polmays,” witness to a charter, 5th April, 1494.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig. 6*, Jac. IV. 1494.)

² *Duntreath Book*, p. 33, and *Reg. Mag. Sig. 7*, Jac. IV. 1495.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁴ Along with his father, Sir William Edmonstone, and his father-in-law, Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, he was present at an interesting ceremony at Stirling on the 23rd February, 1479-80, when the keeping of the King’s Castle there was delivered to Duncan Forrester, then Provost of Stirling.—(*Charters, etc., relating to Stirling*, pp. 206-207.) He was with James IV. at Stirling 6th Sept., 1501, when the Collegiate Church was founded there.—(*History Chapel Royal of Scotland*, p. 17.)

⁵ Duntreath Writs.

⁶ *The Abbey of Paisley*, by J. Cameron Lees, D.D., pp. 137-145.

⁷ Rex concessit familiari armigero suo Archibaldo Edmonstoun de Duntreath . . . terras de Arbeich Lorne et Dery vic Perth.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig. 7*, Jac. IV. 1495.)

⁸ In the account of the Edmonstones in Nisbet’s *Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 166, the writer says George, Abbot of Paisley, “was an opulent prelate and Lord Treasurer of Scotland under King James IV., who took care to provide matches for his nieces, and got them married into many of the greatest families in the kingdom.” Sir Archibald had seven daughters. Janet married William first Earl of Montrose. Christian married John Lord Ross of Halkhead. Elizabeth married John, eldest son of Hugh first Lord Eglinton. This John was killed during his father’s lifetime in the “Cleanse-the-causeway” Riot in Edinburgh in 1520. His son Hugh succeeded his grandfather as second Earl. Margaret married George Buchanan of Buchanan. Barbara married Sir James Muschet of Burnbank, Perthshire. Helen either died young or the good Abbot’s stock of husbands was exhausted, for her marriage is not recorded; and Catherine, whose marriage is not given in the Duntreath Book. In this, however, Sir Archibald does not do justice to the excellent uncle, for Catherine had a husband too, viz., David Murray, son of Sir William Murray of Tullebardine. (*Reg. Mag. Sig. 21*, Jac. IV. 1508-9.) The five marriages given in the Duntreath Book are all well authenticated, with the exception of Barbara’s to Sir James Muschet, which is given on the authority of George Crawford, and Sir Archibald seems to have doubts about it. The contract between Hugh Lord of Montgomery and Sir Archibald Edmonstone, when the marriage was “arranged” between John of Montgomery and Elizabeth Edmonstone, is a curious illustration of the customs of the time in matters matrimonial. It bears that “John of Muntgumbre, son and apparent heir to the said Lord

and James,¹ who was ancestor of several families of Edmonstones in Menteith, all now extinct, and also of the Edmonstones of Broich.² He had also a natural son, James "of Ballown."³ Sir Archibald Edmonstone died in 1502.⁴

Sir William Edmonstone, fourth of Duntreath, soon after he succeeded, was appointed Captain of Doune Castle, and Steward of Menteith.

The Castle of Doune was the principal residence of the old Earls of Menteith. It is built on the river Teith, and the oldest part of it is of great antiquity. The present grand ruins are the remains of the castle built by Robert Stewart, Earl of Menteith and first Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland. After his death his son Murdoch, second Duke of Albany, the husband of Lady Isabella, daughter of Duncan, the last of the old Earls of Lennox, often lived there; and in 1425, when he and his sons and his venerable father-in-law were executed, it was from the old Castle of Doune that he passed to the block on the rock of Stirling. The Earldom of Menteith was at this time forfeited to the Crown. Soon afterwards, however, a new Earl of Menteith was created in the person of Malise Graham, whom the King had lately despoiled of his Earldom of Strathern, and a considerable part of the lands of the old Earldom were annexed to the new. The large share of it, which the King retained, became the Stewartry of Menteith, and included the fine old Castle of Doune, which thenceforward was a Royal residence. The office of the Keeper of the Castle of Doune and Steward and Chamberlain of Menteith was an important and honourable one. When the Princess Margaret of England was married to King James IV. in 1503 the Stewartry was settled upon her,⁵ and Sir William Edmonstone, who was one of the witnesses to the sasine putting her in possession,⁶ soon afterwards received the appointment.⁷

Sir William Edmonstone fell at the Field of Flodden, 9th September, 1513,⁸ along with his neighbour at Mugdock and brother-in-law, the Earl of Montrose, and another of his brothers-in-law, Lord Ross of Halkhead.

of Mungumbre, shall marry Besse Edmonstwn, daughter to Sir Archibald Edmonstwn of Dunthret, and failing either John or Besse by decease or dissent, the said Lord byndis his second sone, and falzeand of the second, the therd, and falzeand of the therd, the ferd; and inlikwiz falzeand of the said Besse, Kateren, and falzeand of Kateren, Margaret, and falzeand of Margaret, Ellen." The Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Lennox, "My Lord of Pasley" (Abbot George Shaw), and Lord Ross of Halkhead were named to see the contract carried out, failure to do so involving a penalty of two thousand merks.—(Eglinton Writs.)

¹ Witness to a charter 12th June, 1503, confirming the sale of the lands of Ardbecklorn and Dereye by his brother William of Duntreath.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 15, Jac. IV. 1503.)

² *Duntreath Book*, p. 34.

³ Duntreath Writs.

⁴ *Duntreath Book*, p. 35.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 15, Jac. IV. 1503.

⁶ Rymer's *Fœdera*, as quoted in *Duntreath Book*, p. 35.

⁷ The *Duntreath Book*, p. 35, gives ample evidence for this.

⁸ "Ad fidem Regis in campo bellico nuper in Northumbria."—Duntreath Writs.

Sir William had married before 17th May, 1497, Sibylla, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington.¹ His second wife was Elizabeth Leslie, daughter of George first Earl of Rothes and relict of William third Earl of Errol. She was dead before 1510,² for in that year he had a third wife, Katherine Forest.³ She, too, survived only a short time, and the Knight of Duntreath married fourthly Sibylla, daughter of Sir John Carmichael of that ilk.⁴ This seems to have been in 1513, and but a short time before the battle of Flodden, where Sir William was slain. By his four wives Sir William had four sons and four daughters—(1) William, his successor; (2) Archibald of Rednock; (3) Robert of Cambusbeg in Menteith; (4) James of Wester Row in Menteith.⁵ The daughters were—(1) Marion of Mariote, married Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy;⁶ (2) Mary, married Robert Hamilton of Inchmahan; (3) Margaret, married Stewart of Craighall; (4) Elizabeth, married John Logan of Balvie.⁷ He had also a natural son, James, from whom the Edmonstones of Newton descended,⁸ and who had letters of legitimation from King James V. in 1539.⁹

It is not known who were the mothers of all the different children, but William and Archibald were certainly the sons of Sibylla Baillie, for they were of age at their father's death or soon after, which they could not have been had they been the sons of any of the other wives, and through her the family of Duntreath trace their descent from the great Sir William Wallace, "the Guardian of Scotland."¹⁰

¹ Duntreath Writs and *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 9, Jac. IV. 1497.

² Duntreath Writs.

³ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 23, Jac. IV. 1510-11.

⁴ *Duntreath Book*, Nisbet, vol. ii. p. 167; *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 26, Jac. IV. 1513.

⁵ James Edmonstone held some post at the Court of James V.—*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 28, Jac. V. 1540.

⁶ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 26, Jac. V. 1539.

⁷ In the *Duntreath Book* the sons are amply vouched for, but Sir Archibald does not give his authorities for the daughters. In Douglas' *Peerage*, however, vol. i. p. 235, and *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 26, Jac. V. 1539, evidence will be found for Marion's marriage, and the evidence for the others is to be found in Duntreath Writs.

⁸ *Duntreath Book*, p. 36, and *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 26, Jac. V. 1538-39.

⁹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 26, Jac. V. 1539.

¹⁰ The old and favourite legend, which we owe to Blind Harry, of the marriage of Sir William Wallace and the fair Marion Bradfute of Lamington, and of the daughter who was born to them, and from whom the Baillies of Lamington sprang, though a beautiful story, must, we fear, be relegated to the limbo of exploded myths. It is no myth, however, but a fact, that Sir William Baillie of Hoprig married a daughter of the great Sir William Wallace, though it cannot be proved who was her mother.—(George Vere Irving in *Upper Ward of Lanarkshire*, vol. i. p. 230.) Sir William Baillie of Hoprig and the Guardian of Scotland's daughter had a son, William, who married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Seton. She brought with her as her tocher the Barony of Lamington. The three succeeding possessors of Lamington were Sir Williams; and Sibylla Baillie, who married Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, was a daughter of the third. The Stirlings of Craigharnet and the Grahams of Ballagan, both

Sir William Edmonstone, fifth of Duntreath, succeeded to the Barony and lands as heir of his father, and he and his brother Archibald soon afterwards were appointed jointly to their father's office of Keeper of Doune Castle, and Steward and Chamberlain of Menteith. About 1525 Sir William Edmonstone, who by this time was sole Keeper, fell under the displeasure of Queen Margaret, the widow of King James IV. and liferentrix of the Stewartry, for holding the Castle against her wishes and not accounting for the rents; and three years later, in 1528, the office was taken from him, and Sir James Stewart of Beath, a brother of Henry Stewart, the Queen's third and newly-married husband, afterwards Lord Methven, was appointed in his stead.

The reason Sir William gave for retaining the Stewartry against the wishes of the Queen, was that he had an order to do so signed by the young King. This, however, the Council disallowed,¹ and Sir William, with apparent good grace, gave up his office, but continued to live "at his dwelling-place within Mentethe, of Cammes Wallace," till he was forcibly expelled therefrom by his successor, James Stewart, by order of the Queen and her husband. Various legal proceedings followed, but the dispute between Edmonstone and Stewart was settled by a deed of agreement in November, 1531,² by which the former gave up "all rycht, clame, titill of rycht, properte, and possessioun and kindnes quhilk he or thae hes, had or may haif in and to the Stewartrie of Menteyth, Captane-schip of the Castell of the sam, and thir lands vnderwrittin pertening thairto; that is to say the Castell of Dovne in Menteytht, etc., etc., etc.," and in consideration of his so doing the latter agreed to "resigne in our Souerane lordis the Kingis handis thir landis vnderwrittin; that is to say, all and haile the five pundis worth of land of the Bray of Cambus, the five lib worth of land of the Mylton of Cambus, with the mylne of the samin, the tane half of the landis of Brokland Ester . . . four merkis wortht of land callit Ballemorist, fourty shillingis wortht of land of Calzeboquhalze the xls wortht of land of the Ward of Gudy extending in the haile to xx^{ti} pundis wortht of land of ald extent . . . liand within the Stewartre of Menteitht . . . in favouris of the said William Edmestoun of Duntretht, his airs and assignayis, and sall optene and get to the said William ane signatour apoun the donatioun and gift of the foirnamyt landis to be gevin to him, his airs and assignayis heretable in few ferme, with the consent of our Souerane lady the

Strathblane families, and both through John Stirling of Glorat, who married Annabella Edmonstone, grand-daughter of Sibylla Baillie, and the children of the author through their ancestrix Catherine Dennistoun of Colgrain, great-grand-daughter of Sibylla Baillie, have the blood of the Wallace in their veins through this marriage.

¹ Acta Dom. Concilii, 11th July, 1527.

² Printed in the *Red Book of Menteith*, p. 394, from the charter chest of the Earl of Moray at Donibristle.

Queenis Grace, life rentar of the saidis landis in the best forme the said William can dewise." It was also agreed that if "the said William or ony otheris that he may latt invadis the said James Stewart in his persoun, his kyn, freindis, and seruandis, and molestis thaim in broukin the forsaid Stewartre and Captanere . . . then in that caise the said William faythfullie bindis and obliassis him to resigne and ourgeve the saidis landis agane in the handis of our said Souerane lord in favour of the said James Stewart for his heretable infestment to be had thairontill, the fault beand notourlie knawin be the law." Everything being thus satisfactorily arranged Sir James Stewart took possession of the office of Keeper of the Castle of Doune and Steward of Menteith, and Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath did the same by his twenty pound lands in Menteith, and thus matters went quietly on till King James V. died 14th December, 1542. His widow, Mary of Guise, then came into possession of the Stewartry of Menteith as part of her dowry, and forthwith Sir William Edmonstone was again made Steward.¹

Sir James Stewart, like Sir William Edmonstone fifteen years before, was most probably unwilling to give up the Stewartry and its emoluments, and certainly did not hurry himself in handing it over to his successor; the Edmonstones, therefore, apparently lost patience, and Sir William himself, with Archibald and James his brothers and their retainers, set upon Sir James and his followers at a spot between Doune and Dunblane on Whitsunday, 1543, and after a smart encounter defeated them, slaying Stewart himself and several others. No doubt this was a most high-handed and improper proceeding, and quite indefensible, for, if Sir James would not go out quietly, the law could have compelled him, and it appears also that Sir James had certain proprietary rights in the Menteith.

Sir William Edmonstone was most amply punished for his hasty conduct; for, besides having to go into exile or seclusion for a season, the Lords of Session found that by the slaying of Sir James he had broken the agreement of November, 1531; and the twenty pound lands in Menteith thus passed away from the Edmonstones and reverted to the heirs of the slaughtered Sir James.

The slaughter of Sir James Stewart, however, was soon forgotten or forgiven, and a remission for his part in it granted to Sir William under the Great Seal in 1547.

In 1565 we find him sitting in the Privy Council.² Two years later he was

¹ There is among the Duntreath Writs a document signed by Mary of Lorraine, Queen Dowager of Scotland, dated Edinburgh, 25th April, 1549, granting Sir William Edmonstone a discharge for the rents of the Stewartry for the years 1542, 43, 44, and 45.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. i. p. 341.

a member of the General Assembly of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and he signed on the 21st July, along with another Strathblane laird, John Cunningham of Easter Mugdock and Drumquhassell, and others, the famous Articles against Popery.¹

A few years after this date the good old knight "redd his marches,"² which may in this instance be freely translated, "set his house in order," and died before 3rd May, 1578, for on that day his son James signed the bond "of the freindis of the hous of Erskin," and styled himself "of Duntreath."³

Sir William had been twice married. His first wife was Agnes, third daughter of Mathew, second of the Stewart Earls of Lennox,⁴ and by her he had a son, Archibald, who "in respectu inhabilitatis"—probably being of unsound mind—was passed over in the succession.⁵ He married, secondly, before 1545, Margaret, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Lawers,⁶ and by her he had James, his successor; Marjory, whose first husband was Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, and her second Mungo Graham of Orchill; Sibilla, married John Stewart of Barscube, in the parish of Erskine, Renfrewshire; Annabella, married John Stirling of Glorat and Kirklands of Strathblane; Marion, married David Sempill of Nobleston; Elizabeth, married John Stirling; Janet, married Luke Stirling of Baldorane.⁷

¹ *Book of the Universal Kirk of Scotland*, p. 69.

² Decree arbitral 23rd August, 1575, for redding of marches between Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath and John Levenax of Barnshogel.—(Duntreath Writs.)

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 691.

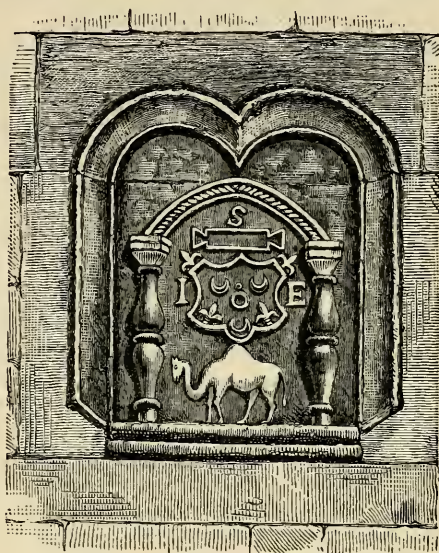
⁴ *The Lennox*, vol. i. p. 338, and *Duntreath Book*, p. 38, amply vouch this marriage.

⁵ Duntreath Writs.

⁶ Charter of the lands of Cambus Wallace as dower.—(Duntreath Writs.)

⁷ Of these marriages, those of *Marjory* are duly vouched for in the *Duntreath Book* and elsewhere, and *Annabella's* to John Stirling of Glorat is also well authenticated. *Sibilla's* to John Stewart of Barscube and *Marion's* to David Sempill of Nobleston are mentioned in Duntreath Writs (Nisbet, vol. ii. p. 168), although Sir Archibald in the *Duntreath Book* does not say so. *Elizabeth's* husband is said in the *Duntreath Book* to have been John Stirling of Ballagan, brother to Stirling of Glorat. There is some mistake here, no doubt, for Glorat and Ballagan were by this time cousins, not brothers. In Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 168, it is said that Elizabeth was married to John Stirling, son and heir-apparent to Walter Stirling of Ballagan. This is possible; but this John Stirling must have died before his father, as he never succeeded. *Janet* was no doubt the wife of a Luke Stirling, possibly "of Baird," as Sir Archibald has it in the *Duntreath Book*, but certainly "of Baldorran" also, for in the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 260, the following is recorded 15th March, 1587-8:—"King's letters raised by Jonnett Edmestoun, relict of Luke Stirling of Baldarrane, 'with the ten faderless bairns' of the same, represent that upon the 16th of July, 1586, the said Luke having been 'maist cruellie and unmercifullie slane' by Thomas Kincaid and Johnne Jak upon forethought felony, the complainers executed letters against them 'for their comperance befor the justice and his deputis to undirly the law for the same slaughter . . . nevertheless 'the persones fairsaidis hes, be wrang informatioun and inoportune sute of sum indiscrete and shameles personis, nathing respecting his Majesteis honnour, purchest ane respett for the said slaughter.' . . . Parties having been called, Johnne Stirling, son of Jonnett,

Sir James Edmonstone, sixth of Duntreath, was much employed in the public service, principally in legal positions. Thus in 1578 he had a grant of a deputation from the Earl of Argyll, Justice-General of Scotland, for holding Justiciary Courts at the fortalice of Duntreath.¹ The indictment against the Earl of Gowrie for his part in the Raid of Ruthven was found relevant by a court consisting of "Mr. James Graham sitting as Justice, and assisted by Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar, Alexander, Master of Livingstone, Alexander Bruce of Airth, and James Edmonstone of Duntreath." Sir James, however, had himself to stand his trial on a memorable occasion, and as his brother Strathblane lairds, Malcolm Douglas of Harlehaven, and John Cunninghame of Easter Mugdock, were involved in the same affair, an historian of Strathblane, though he would rather pass over the matter in silence, cannot in fairness do so.



MURAL TABLET OVER THE ENTRANCE TO
DUNTREATH CASTLE,
*Being the Arms of Sir James Edmonstone,
sixth of Duntreath.*

Malcolm Douglas of Mains and Harlehaven was son of Mathew Douglas, and grandson of Alexander Douglas of Mains, who married the Lady Margaret, eldest daughter of Mathew Earl of Lennox. He married in 1562 Janet, daughter of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle,² and was, according to Melville,³ "a gentleman of notable gifts of body and mynd." He held the important office of Captain of Blackness Castle. His father-in-law, John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Easter Mugdock, was also a man of

appears as procurator for the complainers, and James Kinkaid, brother of Thomas Kinkaid, also appears and produces for the defenders the said respite granted to them for seven years after the date thereof, which is May last. The Lords, however, decide, on the grounds pleaded by the plaintiffs, that the respite is null, and order the Justice and Justice-Clerk to 'minister justice' upon the said Thomas and John for the slaughter of Luke." In 1591, in the case of the Earl of Errol, etc., against John Heron and others, this case is quoted as a precedent thus:—"For these reasons the said respite ought to be decerned null according to the '*lovable pratique*' already adopted in the lyke cais at the instance of the relict and ten faderles bairnis of umquhile Luck Stirling of Baldorane againis Thomas Kinkaid and Johanne Jak, his servand."—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 682.)

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Mains Writs.

³ *Diary*, p. 198, Woodrow Club Edition.

standing. He was Captain of Dumbarton Castle, and "Bailie, Chalmerlane, Resser, and Intromittour with the maillis, fermes, etc., of the Earldome of Lennox and Lordschip of Dernlie."¹

Both father and son-in-law, after 1578, fell into disfavour with the Court, probably through belonging to the party of Morton, which was in opposition to the Duke of Lennox and the King's favourite, James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Arran. On the 17th January, 1580-81, Malcolm Douglas was one of the Earl of Morton's friends who were forbidden by the Council "to repair to His Hienes' presence and Court, or to the burgh of Edinburgh, or to ony uther place quhair they sall understand His Majestie to be for the tyme quhill the said triall (Morton's) be done."² In 1581 the Captaincy of Blackness Castle was taken from him and handed over to Lord Robert Stewart, who soon afterwards complained to the Council that Mains "hes maist wranguslie and contempnandlie spiulyeit and away tuke furth of the samin the great irne yett of the dungeoun of the said castell with the hingand lok and slotis of the same and als the haill graith and furnesing of the mylne of the said castell with the branders, rackis and spetis pertening thereto."³ The Council ordered him to deliver up the missing articles under pain of being treated as a rebel, but as he did not do so, at a subsequent meeting he was denounced, and finally, on the 3rd January, 1583-84, he was charged to remain within Dumbar-tonshire till relieved, under pain of treason.⁴

John Cunninghame's fall began in July, 1578, when he was summoned to Stirling to give in his accounts for the Earldom of Lennox to the King and Council. He declined to do so personally, alleging "that he was then vesit with seiknes and forder that he durst not compeir personalie for feir of his lyffe becaus he wes in that opinioun and suspitioun that the principal keiparis of the castell of Strivling wer his unfreindis." For this failure to appear he was denounced and put to the horn.⁵ On the 27th July, 1580, he was deprived of the Captaincy of Dumbarton Castle,⁶ and in 1583 he was "in ward in the castell of Sanct Andros," from which he was only relieved on condition of repairing immediately to his own house of "Cragyverne," in Drymen parish, to remain there until freed, and of appearing before the Council when required upon a fifteen days' notice.⁷

In 1584, after the execution of the Earl of Gowrie, the chief of the Ruthven Raid, and the flight to England of his associates, Angus, Mar, and others, after-

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 5.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 364.

⁵ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 5.

⁷ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 601.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 348.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 624.

⁶ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 295.

wards known as the "Banished Lords," Arran, who was now complete master of the kingdom, determined to make a signal example of some of their friends. On the information of Robert Hamilton of Inchmauchan, who pretended he had discovered a plot against the King, Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, John Cunninghame of Easter Mugdock and Drumquhassle, and Malcolm Douglas of Harlehame and Mains, were apprehended in their own houses, brought prisoners to Edinburgh and tried for their lives. Douglas' relationship and friendship to Morton, Arran's late rival, and Cunninghame's connection with him and also with the Raid of Ruthven, and no doubt also with the "Banished Lords," marked them out as fitting victims; but why was Sir James Edmonstone arrested? He was a relative of the all-powerful Arran. He had been but lately one of the judges at the trial of the Earl of Gowrie, and he was a friend of the King's dear friend and relative, Lennox—lately dead—and had, in fact, been knighted the day he was made Duke. The answer furnishes the ugly part of the story, for it is but too evident that Archbishop Spottiswoode wrote the truth when he said,¹ "To make out the accusation it was devised that Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, who had lived in great familiarity with them (Douglas and Cunninghame), should be charged with the said crime, and upon his confession, to be pardoned, which, by the policy of the accuser, to his own perpetual discredit, he was menaced to yield unto."

The accusation, which bore falsity on its very face, was that Hamilton of Inchmauchan, Edmonstone's relative, Edmonstone himself, Douglas, and Cunninghame were to intercept the King when hunting, convey him to some stronghold within the "Illis of Lochlowmunt in the Leuenax" and there detain him till the "Banished Lords" could come and take possession of his Royal person. It was narrated how the conspirators met "att the Kirk of Strablane and the Kirk of Killerne, and at the hous and place of Mains" to arrange for their treasonable attempt. Edmonstone, when put on trial, made no defence, confessed all, and threw himself upon the King's mercy; Douglas and Cunninghame indignantly denied the whole story, but were found guilty and hanged the same day at the Cross of Edinburgh.² Melville says of the former, "His death was als mikle lamented in England as ever I hard Scotsman";³ and Calderwood ends his account of the affair by saying, "Great lamentatioun was made for

¹ *Hist. Church of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 322.

² Their sentence was, "That the saidis Johnne Cunninghame of Drumquhassill and Malcolm Dowglas of Manis suld be tane to ane skaffauld besyde the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair be hangit quhill thai wer deid, and quarterit and drawin."—Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. part ii. p. 139.

³ *Diary*, p. 198.

them speciallic for Maynes, sonne in law to Drumquhassill. Drumquhassill dranke a bitter cuppe of his owne brewing, for he was an earnest deeler for the bringing home of Monsieur D'Aubigney."¹

All that can be said in exculpation of Sir James Edmonstone for his share in this miserable transaction, is that if he had not agreed to act as he did, no doubt Arran would have taken his life. Indeed, when he made a clean breast of it the same year, 7th November, 1585, after the fall of Arran, "he declairit upoun his conscience, and as he wald ansuer to God upoun the Salvatioun and Condempnatioun of his saull" that his sole reason for accusing the "Banished Lords" or "ony utheris," "wes onlie for the saulfie of his lyff."²

When Sir James Edmonstone confessed and threw himself upon the King's mercy, he was put in ward in Edinburgh Castle, but was soon afterwards pardoned (all as doubtless arranged),³ and his estates restored to him. The lands belonging to Malcolm Douglas both in Strathblane and Kilpatrick were of course forfeited, but by some process were made over to his brother-in-law, Cuthbert Cunninghame, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and thus preserved to the family.⁴ John Cunninghame's lands were restored to his son by Act of Parliament in 1585. Thus ended this unfortunate affair, and even at this distant day it is not difficult to picture the excitement and consternation into which Strathblane must have been thrown when it was known that two of the leading heritors had been hanged at the Cross of Edinburgh and a third imprisoned in the Castle.⁵

Sir James Edmonstone after his pardon⁶ and release returned to his public duties, and his name often appears in the records of the day.⁷

¹ Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 348.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 32.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 744.

⁴ Mains Writs.

⁵ Sir James was by no means a credit to the family. He greatly injured the estate by mortgages, "wraikit his house and leveing," and there is a very ugly story of his having come to Duntreath when Mrs. Edmonstone, his daughter-in-law, was there alone, and after "being verie hairtlic and kyndlic ressaved" by her, carrying off a large sum of money belonging to her husband, his son William.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. vii. p. 281.) The celebrated Sir George Mackenzie somewhere says that it is a sign of "an ancient and considerable kindred" to have had a criminal or two in the family. Sir James certainly did his best to vindicate the antiquity and consequence of the Edmonstones.

⁶ His neighbours in Strathblane, Killearn, and Kilpatrick, however, were not apparently disposed to pardon him so easily, for on 4th July, 1590, there is recorded a caution by William Grahame of Pannollis for Johnne Earl of Montrois in £1,000, and for James Grahame in Culmannan, Thomas Craig there, William Buchannane in Lether, and Johnne Buchannane in Auchinmeden in 200 merks each that they will not harm Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath; and on the 10th of the same month there is another caution by David Dundas of Preistinche and others that Claude, Commendator of Paisley, Claude Hammitoun of Cochno, William Stirling of Law and others will not harm Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath.—*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 504, 507.

⁷ Sir James Edmonstone was one of the jury at the trial, 28th February, 1615, of John Ogilvie, *alias* Watson, who was charged with saying mass at Glasgow, and who was found guilty and hanged.—Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. iv. pp. 332, 352.

It was towards the close of the life of this laird of Duntreath that the family formed the resolution of leaving Scotland and settling themselves among those colonists in the north-west of Ireland whom King James was encouraging to take up the lands laid waste and desolate after the suppression of the great rebellion of Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone. This took place just when Queen Elizabeth was dying, and King James on his accession thus found vast estates at his disposal. After various transactions, some perhaps not very creditable to the "British Solomon," His Majesty brought out in 1608 his plan for the "Plantation of Ulster," and the Edmonstones were one of the many Scottish families who took part in it. It is unnecessary to inquire why this important step was taken, but one reason very probably was that the family found their means insufficient to maintain themselves in the position they had hitherto had in Scotland, where, from their high connections, they had constantly held offices of profit and distinction, and which now, from the changed circumstances of the country, were not within their reach. The estate of Broadisland in the county of Antrim was accordingly obtained in 1609 on the usual terms of the "Plantation" in name of Sir James' eldest son, William, who then settled in Ireland, Duntreath himself remaining in Scotland.

No doubt, to raise money to invest in this Irish estate, Sir James Edmonstone entered into a contract of wadsett, 17th February, 1614, with his son-in-law, Sir William Graham of Braco, and his wife, Mary Edmonstone, by which Duntreath and the other lands were made over to them. On the 14th October of the same year Sir William Graham and his lady transferred the whole to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by a contract of wadsett and sale, all the Strathblane lands being redeemable at a certain sum of money, but other lands not in the parish being irredeemable.¹ In 1618, four years after these transactions, Sir James died.

Sir James Edmonstone's first wife was Helen, daughter of Sir James Stirling of Keir.² By her he had William, his successor, Mary, Marjory, and Helen. Sir James' second wife, to whom he was married in 1585, was Margaret, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by whom he had a son, Robert, who died unmarried, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes, and Jean.³

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² *Keir Book*, p. 40.

³ Sir James Edmonstone's eldest daughter, *Mary*, married first John Cunningham of Cunninghamhead in Ayrshire, and had a son, afterwards Sir William Cunningham, the first baronet of the family, and two daughters, Barbara, who married James Fullarton of Fullarton, and Jean, who married her cousin James Edmonstone and had issue.—(*Ayrshire Families*, vol. i. p. 305, and *Duntreath Book*.) The family of Cunninghamhead is extinct in the male line, the representation of it and the Fullartons of Fullarton being now combined in the senior descendant of Barbara Fullarton. Mary Edmonstone's second husband was Sir William Graham of Braco, second son of John third Earl of Montrose, by whom she had a family. Sir James Edmonstone's second daughter, *Marjory*, married Sir Claud Hamilton of Cochna in Dumbarton-

William Edmonstone, seventh of Duntreath, was, like his father and grandfather, strongly anti-Papist and strongly Presbyterian, and when the Acts against Jesuits and seminary priests were renewed in 1589, he was one of the Commissioners appointed for seeing them carried out in the Lennox.¹ Before his father's death, as already shown, he settled in Ireland, where he built his mansion of Redhall, established a Presbyterian Church in his parish of Broadisland and placed in it a Scottish minister, and seems to have thoroughly adopted Ireland as his home.

His wife was Isobel, daughter of John Haldane of Gleneagles,² and by her he had five sons and two daughters—1, Archibald, his successor; 2, James, who married his cousin, Jean Cunningham;³ 3, John, who married another cousin, Elizabeth, the heiress of Broich;⁴ 4, Robert; 5, Andrew. The two last died unmarried. His daughters were Helen and Jean.⁵ William Edmonstone died about 1629.

shire, and had issue. Sir Claud Hamilton sold Cochna in 1617 to the Earl of Abercorn, and, like his brother-in-law, William Edmonstone, settled in Ireland. It may be remarked in passing that the Hamiltons of Barnes, another old Dumbartonshire family, subsequently bought Cochna and built a new house upon it, where resides at the present day Miss Grace Hamilton, the excellent and venerable representative of Barnes. After the departure of Sir Claud to Ireland the representation of ancient "Cochnach" devolved upon the Hamiltons of Auchentoshan, now represented by William Cross Buchanan.—(*Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, 2nd ed. p. 53.) *Helen*, Sir James' third daughter, married John Lennox of Branshogle, in the Lennox, a neighbour laird. The Branshogle family were subsequently merged in that of Buchanan of Boquhan. *Elizabeth*, Sir James' fourth daughter, married James Edmonstone of Broich, and had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married her cousin, John Edmonstone, third son of William Edmonstone of Duntreath. Sir James' three remaining daughters, Margaret, Agnes, and Jean, died unmarried.—(*Duntreath Book*, p. 46.)

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 465.

² *Duntreath Book*, p. 47, and Nisbet, vol. ii. p. 168.

³ See previous Note.

⁴ See previous Note.

⁵ *Helen*, William Edmonstone's eldest daughter, married John Dallway or Dolway of Belliehill, a neighbour Irishman of property. He was nephew and heir of a John "Dallwaye," an early settler in Ireland who had obtained from King James VI. a large grant of lands, and who died about 1618. John Dolway and Helen Edmonstone's grandson was Alexander Dalway, M.P. for Carrickfergus, who married his cousin, Anna Helena Edmonstone from whom is descended the present Mr. Dalway of "Bellahill" (as the place is now more elegantly named).—(*Burke's Landed Gentry*, etc.) Helen Edmonstone's second husband was Colonel James Wallace of Auchans, the representative of the old Ayrshire family of Auchans and Dundonald.—(*Ayrshire Families*, vol. iii. p. 79.) Like a number of the Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Lanarkshire country gentlemen, Colonel Wallace was deeply imbued with Covenanting principles, and on the rising of the peasantry in 1666 he was chosen their commander. At the battle on the Pentland Hill, where defeat was of course inevitable, he showed considerable skill in the disposition of his forces. After this unfortunate affair he took refuge in Ireland, where, no doubt sympathizing with the cause for which he was suffering, Helen Edmonstone, by this time a widow, cast in her lot with his and became his wife. He could not, however, remain in Ireland, but retired to Holland, after sundry wanderings through Europe. In 1676 the Government of England insisted on the States General removing him from their territory. They did this very unwillingly, furnishing him with a letter to the "Emperor of the Romans and all Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, States, and Magistrates," requesting them to receive him in a friendly manner, and assist him with their counsel, help,

Archibald Edmonstone, eighth of Duntreath, was much more of a Scotsman than his father, and lost no time after his succession in taking steps to regain full possession of Duntreath. By the 29th May, 1630, he had arranged with William Livingstone of Kilsyth for the redemption of all the Duntreath lands in Strathblane, and the lands of Letter in Killearn. After several other transactions the whole matter was completed by a charter from King Charles I., dated 28th July, 1632, upon the resignation of William Livingstone, erecting in favour of Archibald Edmonstone, the parts of the Barony of Duntreath which were redeemed, and the lands of Letter, into a free Barony for ever, as in the charter of King James II., 1452, to be held in free blench farm.¹

This laird was but a short time in possession of Duntreath, for he died in 1637, but during it he interested himself much in the exciting affairs of the time, in Church and State, and was Member of Parliament for the County of Stirling in 1633. Like his father and grandfather, he was a zealous supporter of Presbytery, and his wife, Jean Hamilton of Halcraig, in Lanarkshire, came of a family who suffered much in the same cause.² By her he had two sons, William and Archibald, and two daughters—Helen,³ who married Thomas Niven of Monkredding, and Jean, who died unmarried.

William Edmonstone, ninth of Duntreath, "The Dumb Laird," was never actually in possession of the estate, as, from the circumstance of being born deaf and dumb, he was precluded from the succession.⁴ He was but young

and aid. He was allowed, however, to return to Rotterdam after a short time, and he died there in 1678.—(Wodrow's *Church Hist.*, vol. i. page 305, Note). Helen Edmonstone must have been rather an elderly lady when she married him, and as he was an old man by 1676 the conduct of the British Government was cruelly harsh and vindictive to the venerable exiles. Jean, William Edmonstone's second daughter, married Sir Robert Adair of Ballymena, Co. Antrim. He belonged to the ancient family of Adair of Kinhilt, in the parish of Portpatrick in Wigtownshire—(*Lands and their Owners in Galloway*, vol. i. page 91)—who had settled in Ireland and were neighbours of the Edmonstones. Sir Robert died in 1655, leaving a son, William, the direct ancestor of Sir Robert Alexander Shafto Adair, Bart., who was raised to the peerage 10th April, 1873, as Baron Wavenay.—(*Duntreath Book*, Burke's *Peerage*, etc.)

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² *House of Hamilton*, p. 302.

³ The Nivens or Nevins of Monkredding or Monkriden were an old Ayrshire family long settled near Kilwinning, their property having been formerly part of the old lands of the Abbacy. Thomas Niven and Helen Edmonstone had two sons at least—Thomas and William—and by the latter, who succeeded his brother in 1693, the estate was alienated.—(*Ayrshire Families*, vol. iii. p. 253, etc.) When Helen Edmonstone married Thomas Niven her "tocher" was secured on Dungoyach. Under date 13th October, 1683, the following appears in the printed Retours—"Thomas Nevane de Monkridding haeres Thomas Nevane de Monkredding patris in annuo redditu 160 l. de terris de Dumguyock infra parochiam de Strablain redimabili pro 4000 m.

⁴ In the *Duntreath Book* Sir Archibald remarks—"It would seem, moreover, that he had the credit of being gifted with second sight, for in Law's *Memorials* it is stated after an enumeration of signs, 'Sic lyk in February, 1677, did the Dumb Laird of Duntreath at Paisley make signs of some great troubles and fightings to be in this land in a few months.' In the same curious work is the following notice of him—"The Laird of Duntreath, born deaf and dumb, a man devotedly set, on a tyme two of his neighbours falling out at two miles distance from him, when he was present at Duntreath, the one striking the other with a whinger in the arm,

when his father died, and his uncles, James Edmonstone of Broadisland in Ireland, and subsequently John Edmonstone of Broich, were the tutors and guardians of himself and his brother Archibald during their minority. He grew up to be a handsome man and was very intelligent and cheerful, and by means of signs and gestures he was able to communicate his ideas and receive those of others with great quickness. He lived principally at Duntreath, and his memory is still preserved there in the name of the "Dumb Laird's Tower," given to the tower which he used to occupy. He died about the end of the century.

Archibald Edmonstone, who from his brother's infirmity was really ninth of Duntreath, though much interested in Scottish affairs was still more occupied with those of Ireland. He married Anna Helena, daughter of Colonel Walter Scott of Harwood, and widow of his cousin, William Adair of Kinhill. By her he had four sons, three of whom died young, the survivor being Archibald, the second of that name, and five daughters, of whom Elizabeth, the eldest, married James Montgomery of Rosemount and had issue; and the youngest, Anna Helena, was the wife of her cousin, Alexander Dalway, as already mentioned, the other three daughters died young.

This laird was a strong Presbyterian, and, as mentioned elsewhere, got into serious trouble in 1677 for permitting a conventicle to take place at Duntreath. During the rebellion in Ireland in 1688 he warmly espoused the Protestant cause, and raising a regiment, which he commanded himself, did good service in the North of Ireland. His career, however, though gallant was but a short one, for in April, 1689, he died from the effects of exposure to cold and rain while bravely defending a position near Coleraine. By his express desire his body was conveyed to Strathblane, and, as already mentioned, buried in the same grave within the church there as his royal ancestrix the Princess Mary of Scotland.

Archibald Edmonstone, tenth of Duntreath, was still a child when his father died, and it was not until the beginning of next century that he engaged in public affairs. Like his father, his residence was principally in Ireland, and he sat for many years for Carrickfergus in the Irish Parliament. He made some additions to his property in Scotland by purchases in Dumbartonshire, and Duntreath Castle having by this time been allowed to fall into ruins, he was

he at the same instant of time made a sign of it. So at Paisley, he being there in the year 1676, in December, in the time of the frost, there was one of his acquaintance went forth to a water at a good distance from him upon the ice, and had fallen in, and he at the same time gave warning of it by a sign.' 'Of the Dumb Laird of Duntreath, a local tradition has been preserved that on one Sunday when the family were going to the kirk, and it was intimated to him that he could not accompany, he went into the stable and began eating hay as if to show that if not fit to attend public worship he ought to live among the cattle. A seal ring and a few other memorials of this remarkable person are preserved.'—*The Family of Edmonstone*, pp. 49, 86, 87.

living at Auchentorlie in that county, then called Silverbanks, when his eldest son, Archibald, was born on the 10th October, 1717.

He was twice married, firstly to Anne, daughter of Henry, third Lord Cardross, by whom he had one daughter, Catherine, who was the wife of Arthur Kennedy of Cultra, Co. Down; she had a daughter who married Richard Church and died childless. Sir Archibald married secondly, in 1716, Anne, daughter of John Campbell of Mamore, second son of Archibald ninth Earl of Argyll. By this lady he had three sons, (1) Archibald, his successor; (2) Campbell, who married Marianne Anderson, and had issue four sons and eight daughters, who all either died unmarried or marrying have left no descendants; and (3) Charles, who died leaving no issue. The daughters were (1) Anna Helena Scott, wife of Philip Fletcher, by whom she had one son who died unmarried; and (2) Mary, who married the Rev. Mr. Hodgkinson and has many descendants. Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath died in 1768.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, eleventh of Duntreath and first Baronet, gave up Ireland and with it his Whig principles. He settled in Scotland and represented Dumbartonshire in Parliament for many years in the Tory interest. He was also for a short time member for the Ayr Burghs. In 1783, Redhall and the other property in Ireland having been sold, he purchased the estate of Kilsyth in Stirlingshire, and thenceforth Colzium became the principal residence of the family till Duntreath was restored by the late Baronet.

In 1753 he married Susanna Mary, daughter of Roger Harene, a French gentleman of ancient lineage, and had by her five sons, (1) Archibald, an officer in the army, who died young in 1780; (2) William Archibald, who died childless in 1803; (3) Charles, his successor; (4) George, Vicar of Pollerne; and (5) Neil Benjamin; and three daughters, (1) Susanna Margaret; (2) Anne Mary; and (3) Sarah. Sir Archibald married secondly, Hester, daughter of Sir John Heathcote, Bart. She had no children and predeceased her husband. On the 3rd May, 1774, Mr. Edmonstone had been created a Baronet, and after a long life spent in the public service and in the improvement of his estates,¹ he died at his house in Argyle Street, London, in July, 1807, aged 89 years.



SEAL OF ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE,
ELEVENTH OF DUNTREATH.

*From the original in the possession
of the present Baronet.*

¹ Dr. Patrick Graham, minister of Aberfoyle, in his *Report on Stirlingshire* (Edinburgh, 1812), praises Sir Archibald for his public spirit and the improvements he made on his estates. He also commends Sir Charles, his son and successor, for his new farm-houses, for his farms enlarged in a judicious style, and for the good example he was setting in the extensive plantations he made on the Duntreath estates in 1807, 8, 9.

It was Sir Archibald who built the "Galloway Dyke" (a kind of wall so called from being first introduced in that county) which separates the hill pasture from the arable lands of Duntreath.

Sir Charles Edmonstone, twelfth of Duntreath and second Baronet, was born at Greenwich, 9th October, 1764. After a distinguished career at Eton and Oxford he was called to the Bar, and in 1806 was elected Member for Dumbartonshire. In the following year, however, he was ousted by Henry Glassford of Dougalston. At the General Election in 1812 he was returned for Stirlingshire and continued to hold the seat till his death at Brighton, 1st April, 1821. Sir Charles was twice married—first to Emma, daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle of Rode Hall, Cheshire, by whom he had a son, Archibald, his successor, and a daughter, Mary Emma. He married secondly, in 1804, Louisa, daughter of the second Lord Hotham, by whom he had four sons, (1) William, the present Baronet; (2) Charles Henry, a major in the army, died 1847; (3) George, a member of the Bengal Civil Service; and (4) Frederick Neil, an officer in the army, died 1865; and two daughters, (1) Louisa Henrietta and (2) Amelia Frances.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone, thirteenth of Duntreath, and third Baronet, was born in 1795, and, like his father, was educated at Eton and Oxford. When the representation of Stirlingshire became vacant by his father's death he stood for the county, but was unsuccessful, and he did not again attempt to enter Parliament. Sir Archibald was possessed of literary tastes and much culture of mind. He was the author of "A Journey to the Oases of Upper Egypt," "The Progress of Religion: a Poem," and other works in poetry and prose. He took a great interest in the parish of Strathblane, and it was by him that the old Castle of Duntreath was rescued from further ruin and made again a residence of the family. The parishioners will long remember with gratitude that it is to him they owe the improved state of the parish church. The alterations, completed shortly before his death and planned and carried out solely by him, have made it the beautiful and seemly place of worship it now is.

Sir Archibald married in 1830 his cousin Emma, third daughter of Randle Wilbraham of Rode Hall, and had three daughters, who all died a few days after their birth. Sir Archibald died 13th March, 1871.

Sir William Edmonstone, fourteenth of Duntreath, and fourth Baronet, succeeded his brother. He was born 29th January, 1810, and very early in life entered the Royal Navy. When a midshipman on board the "Sybelle" frigate, during an attack on pirates near Candia, he was dangerously wounded in the face, losing part of his lower jaw. He was constantly on active service, and on his return from the West Coast of Africa,



SEAL OF SIR WILLIAM EDMONSTONE,
FOURTH BARONET OF DUNTREATH.
From the original in his possession.

where he served as commodore, he was made a Companion of the Bath and Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. He was afterwards Superintendent of Keyham, Devonport, and of Woolwich Dockyards. In 1869 he became Rear-Admiral, and he is now an Admiral on the retired list.

In 1874, at the request of the Conservatives of Stirlingshire, he stood for the county against Sir William Bruce, and was elected member of Parliament. At the General Election of 1880 he was again the Conservative candidate, but was unsuccessful. His supporters in the county, to whom his defeat was a matter of extreme regret, anxious to show their appreciation of his consistent and straightforward conduct while in Parliament and during his election contests, presented him in 1881 with a service of plate.

Sir William married in 1841 Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Parsons, C.M.G., by whom he has had two sons—Archibald William, born and died in 1865; Archibald, born 30th May, 1867; and nine daughters.¹ Soon after Sir William succeeded he ceased to reside at Colzium, and made Duntreath his home, and now, after many years of silence and solitude, the old Castle is again the cheerful and happy meeting-place of children and children's children.

¹ See Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, etc., etc.

CHAPTER IV.

THE KIRKLANDS OF STRATHBLANE.

THE Kirklands of Strathblane extend to a ten pound land of old extent, and include the mailings (or farms) of Kirklands, of which the modern farms of Muirhouse¹ and Hillhead are parts, Braidgate, Vicarland, Hole poffle, Macbrew, and Mill of Ballagan, mill lands, multures, and sequels.² The Kirklands also contained of old the lands of Easter and Wester Ballagan, both forty shilling lands, and the Hill of Dunglass.³

The earliest mention we find of these Kirklands is when King Robert I. confirmed to the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Polmadie all the privileges and exemptions from service they possessed in the time of King Alexander, his predecessor, both as regarded themselves and the land of Strathblane—"terra de Strathblathy"—a pertinent of the Church of Strathblane, and held by them along with it. The date of this charter is 28th May, 1316.⁴ The next notice of the Kirklands is when Malcolm Earl of Lennox in 1333 granted to the Brethren and Sisters of Polmadie certain immunities, both as regarded their house and the lands annexed to it.⁵ And the final notice of them in connection with the old Hospital is on the 7th January, 1424,⁶ when Duncan Earl of Lennox and William Bishop of Glasgow made an arrangement by which the Earl gave up to the Bishop all the rights he had to the Hospital and its annexed Church of Strathblane. The Hospital and the Church, as explained elsewhere, were shortly afterwards made into a new prebend for the Cathedral of Glasgow.⁷

¹ What is now the farm of Muirhouse was formerly unenclosed, and called the Muir of Kirklands. It was first enclosed about 1757.—(Right of Way Case at Craigharnet.)

² Craigharnet Writs.

⁴ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 225.

⁶ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 359.

³ See Ballagan.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 248.

⁷ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, vol. i. p. ci.

It is possible,¹ however, that in this transaction the "terra de Strathblathy"—the Kirklands, in fact—which Polmadie certainly held in 1316 and 1333, was not made over to the Bishop, and that it was merely the Church of Strathblane, including of course the tithes, which went to the new prebendary of Glasgow. All that is known for certain to have been given, was the "terras ecclesiasticas et elemosinarias de Polmade quibus annexa est ecclesia parochialis de Strablahane." There may have remained with the Earl of Lennox—possibly as part of his bargain with the Bishop—the Temporality or Kirklands of Strathblane, and perhaps part of Polmadie too, for when the Earl's daughter, the Duchess-Countess Isabella of Lennox, about 1453 founded her Collegiate Church or Provostry of Dumbarton, she endowed it not only with the "Kirklands of Strathblane," but also with "Polmadie," or part of it. The Kirklands were the most valuable lands the provostry held. The Countess gave it at the same time the churches of Bonhill, Fintry, and Strathblane, but how she got Strathblane from the Cathedral of Glasgow, whether with or without the Kirklands, nowhere appears.

On the 24th October, 1518, there was a tack granted of the Kirklands of Strathblane by Mr. James Stewart, Provost of the Collegiate Kirk of Dumbarton, with consent of the Earl of Lennox, patron of the provostry, to William Stirling of Glorat,² and on the 28th February, 1519, the same William had a charter of them from the Earl of Lennox and the "Provost of the Colledgiate Kirk of Dumbarton."³ So far the Kirklands were undivided, but shortly after this date one half of Ballagan was separated from them, for on the 5th June, 1522, William Stirling of Glorat granted a charter to his brother-german, Walter Stirling, and Euphame Birsbane, his spouse, of the west half of the lands of Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass, extending to a forty shilling land of old extent, to be held of William "for six merks Scots and four bolls four pecks farm bear yearly." Walter and Euphame were infest of the same date.⁴ After the death of William Stirling of Glorat, a precept was directed by Robert, Bishop of Orkney and Provost of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton, to Walter Stirling of Ballagan, John Sympill, Andrew Cuninghame of "Blairquhiss," for infesting George Stirling as heir to his father, William Stirling of Glorat, in all and hail "terras meas ecclesiasticas de Strae-

¹ "Possible," for in none of the records of the foundation of this prebend is it expressly said that the Kirklands went with the church of Strathblane, but, on the other hand, it rather looks as if they had, for when provision was being made for the vicar of Strathblane, it was arranged that the new prebendary was to pay him fourteen merks and assign him one merkland of land near the church. This merkland, now called the "Vicarland," is part of Kirklands, and apparently always was.

² Old "Inventory of Rights" at Glorat.

³ Old "Inventory of Rights" at Glorat.

⁴ Charter and Sasine in Ballagan Charter Chest.

blane," extending to a ten pound land of old extent, signed at Dumbarton 12th August, 1537, before these witnesses James Derrumpill, John Flemyne, etc. Instrument of Sasine followed, dated 22nd August, same year.¹

The following interesting deed from the Charter Chest at Glorat shows the exact connection of the Kirklands of Strathblane and George Stirling of Glorat with the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton in 1544:—

"Be it kend till all men be thir present letteris, ws, Robart, be the mercie of God, Elect Bischep of Kaitness, and Provest of our Lade Colleg of Dumberten, wit consent and awys of ane nobill and mychte lord, Mathow Erll of Leuenax Lord Dernle, patroune of the said Colleg; That forsamekill as ane honorabill man, George Striuel yng of Glorat, hes in few and heretaig to hyme and his aris, all and haill the ten pound land of Strablane, wyth the myll of the samin; payand to ws and our said Colleg certen annuell zerlie for the saidis landis and myll of the samin, as at mair lencht is specifit and contenit in the said Georgis chartur and euidentes maid thairupon; Herefor we for certen cawsis moving us, and for the gud seruyce to ws done and to be done be the said Georg, with consent and awis of our said patroune, frelie gevis and grantis the said zerlie annuell to the said Georg in feall, for all the dayis of the saidis Georg lifyme; and be the tenor hereof, exonoris, quitclames, and dischargis the said zerlie annuell of the said ten pound land of Strablane, wyth the profehet of the said myll, frelie to the said Georg, to be occupyit wsit and manurit be the said Georg at his awin dispositioun but ony reuocatioun or agane calling quhatsumeuir, and oblissis ws nevir to cum in the contrar of this present donatioun; In vitnes of the quhilk thing to this present donatioun, subscriuit wyth our hand, our proper seill is to hungin, togedder with the seill and subscriptione of our said patroune, in taking of his consent, at Dumbertene, the nyntene day of Apprill, the zer of God, ane thowsand five hundryth and fourte four zeris, befor thir vitnes, Villiam Erll of Glenkarne, Dauid Murray, Andro Murray, Andrew Cwnighame, and James Lyndissay, wyth vtheris diuers.

"MATHOW ERLLE OF LENEX.

"ROBERT BYSCOPE OF CATHNESS."

Another transaction some years later further illustrates the history of these lands. John Stirling of Glorat, the laird of Kirklands, on the 14th December, 1613, resigned them into the hands of his superiors for new infestment, and following thereupon there is a charter by Walter Stewart, Provost of the College Kirk of Dumbarton, with consent of Ludovick Duke of Lennox, to the said John Stirling and Annabell Graham his wife in joint fee, and the heirs male

¹ Craighbarnet Writs.

procreated or to be procreated between them, whom failing, to the nearest heirs male and assignees of the said John Stirling, of the Kirklands of Strathblane with the miln, multures, and pertinents lying as said is, and which charter contained a novodamus changing the holding from ward to feu, the Kirklands to be held for £27 8s. 4d. Scots and the miln and multures for £3 6s. 8d., with £2 11s. 8d. of augmentation, extending in whole to £33 6s. 8d., dated 18th July, 1614.¹ The next event in the history of the Kirklands was the disjunction of the remainder of Ballagan from them. The deeds effecting this are in the Ballagan Charter Chest, and narrate how on the 11th and 19th March, 1657, Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, Knight, set in feu farm to John Stirling, fiar of Ballagan, and Jean Stirling his spouse, the lands of Easter Ballagan. This transaction completed the severance of Ballagan, both Wester and Easter, with the Hill of Dunglass, from the Kirklands of Strathblane, the superiority and mill and multures alone remaining; and an old rental shows that "Balaggans few dutie" was 06:13:04. The Stirlings of Glorat continued to hold the Kirklands till 1681, when their relatives, the Stirlings of Law, bought them, and the Law family held them till 1760. They then sold them to James Stirling of Craigharnet, and in the Craigharnet family they remained till 1883, when the entail being broken, Muirhouse was sold by Major Graham Stirling to Robert Ker of Dougalston and Broadgate to Andrew Jameson of Leddriegreen. Besides Easter and Wester Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass, long disjoined, as already shown, ten acres or thereby of the poffle called Blue Risk, formerly part of the Kirklands,² were sold in 1760 by John Stirling of Law to John Graham of Edenkill,³ and that poffle of land called Blandsherrie, also part of the Kirklands,⁴ was sold in 1762 by James Stirling of Craigharnet to John Graham, portioner of Mugdock, and now forms part of the estate of Easterton of Mugdock.⁵ A small addition, however, was made to the Craigharnet family's lands in Strathblane, by the purchase in 1846 by Alexander Gartshore Stirling, from James Shearer of the Middleton of Mugdock, of that piece or portion of ground called Gally or Gallowmoss lying between the public road to Glasgow and Loch Ardinging, and of another piece of land, 26 acres Scots or thereby, bounded on the north by Leddriegreen estate, on the east by the road to Glasgow, and on the west by the old Mugdock road. These lands are now incorporated with Muirhouse.

¹ Craigharnet Writs.

² Craigharnet Writs.

³ See Leddriegreen.

⁴ Easterton of Mugdock Writs.

⁵ See Easterton of Mugdock.

THE STIRLINGS OF CRAIGBARNET AND KIRKLANDS.

The Kirklands of Strathblane have belonged successively to the Stirlings of Glorat, the Stirlings of Law and Edenbarnet, and the Stirlings of Craighbarnet, and we now turn to the history of these families in connection with this estate. Glorat was in possession of the Kirklands by 1518, and Craighbarnet not till 1759, but nevertheless Craighbarnet is entitled to precedence as the head, though now in the female line only, of this branch of the Stirlings, whose old, and till quite modern times, undisputed claim to the representation of ancient "Cawder" has never been disproved.

In 1434 "Cragbernarde" in the parish of Campsie belonged to the heir of Gilbert de Strivelyne.¹ This Gilbert is believed to have been a son of William of Cadder,² the head of the House of Stirling, and if this is so, on the failure of the main line on the death of John Stirling of Bankier, the only son of the ill-used Janet Stirling,³ heiress of Cadder, and James Stirling of Keir, which took place about the end of the sixteenth century, the family of Craighbarnet became chief of the race. Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, Baronet of Glorat, cadet of Craighbarnet, is thus now the representative of Cadder in the male line, and in the female line Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling of Craighbarnet is its head.⁴ Gilbert Stirling of Craighbarnet⁵ was succeeded in turn by his son John,⁶ who died about 1497, and his grandson, another John Stirling.

¹ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. iv. p. 590.

² *The Stirlings of Craighbarnard and Glorat*—Introduction—Joseph Bain.

³ *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, p. 30.

⁴ Mr. Fraser, in his *Keir Book*, claims for Stirling of Keir the representation of Cadder, and Mr. Riddell in his *Comments on Keir* does the same for Stirling of Drumpellier; but in spite of the ingenuity and special pleading of these learned gentlemen, the case remains very much as it did before they touched the subject. Till one or other of these houses—Keir or Drumpellier—can *prove* that they represent Cadder, it is reasonable to believe, as was always done till the Drumpellier case was put forward, that Glorat is the head of the house. Mr. Joseph Bain, in a recent privately printed book, *The Stirlings of Craighbarnard and Glorat*, prepared for Sir Charles E. F. Stirling of Glorat, while not claiming to have settled the question, states the case for Glorat in a calm and courteous style which contrasts favourably with the heat and fury of many genealogists, ancient and modern.

⁵ The Craighbarnard and Glorat descent from Cadder is supposed by Mr. Joseph Bain to have been as follows—Gilbert de Strivelyn, the first laird of Cragbernard or Craighbarnet, was a younger son of William de Strivelyn, Lord of Cadder in 1408, and acquired Craighbarnard through marrying the heiress of Alicia de Erth.—(*Stirlings of Craighbarnard and Glorat*.) Alicia de Erth was the great-granddaughter of Bernard de Erthe, 1271-1300, and Elena, daughter and co-heiress of Finlay de Camsi. This Finlay was a son of Malcolm, brother of Maldoven, third Earl of Lennox. His three daughters were co-heiresses, and the third of Campsie, which fell to Elena, wife of Bernard de Erth, was named by her Craighbarnard. "Alicia de Erth Domina de Cragbernard," "a noble and venerable woman," and spouse of "Gilbertus de Buchanane," granted a charter at "Mwedoc," 13th February, 1400, of the lands of Ballebrochyr and Lechade to William de Graham, lord of Kyncardine.—(Montrose Writs.) It is not known when her son-in-law, Gilbert Stirling, succeeded, but we know he was dead, leaving a son in minority, before 1434.

⁶ In an Instrument of Sasine, dated 9th November, 1468, Johannes Strevelin de Craighbarnard is mentioned.—(Lennox Case, p. 15.)

He it was who acquired, during his father's lifetime, the lands of Cult in the parish of Strathblane, from Mathew Stewart Earl of Lennox, 13th February, 1495,¹ and Easter Ballewan was acquired either by him or his son George,² and from that day till 1883 a part of the parish of Strathblane was always possessed by the Stirlings of Craigharnet or one of their cadets—Glorat, Ballagan, Law and Edenbarnet.

This first Strathblane Stirling was, like all the family, a man of action. He was a favourite of King James III., and employed about his person, and in 1497 he was appointed Keeper of Dumbarton Castle. He was equally in favour with King James IV., who paid a visit to Craigharnet in 1507 while on one of his circuits holding Courts of Justice, and it is recorded that his Majesty relieved the cares of State by playing at cards there, and that he lost twenty-four shillings in so doing.³ There is a place at Craigharnet called Courthill, which may possibly commemorate this visit.⁴

On the 27th May, 1508, Sir John Stirling (Johannes Striueling de Cragbernard Miles) added to his lands of Craigharnet, Cult, and Easter Ballewan, those of Glorat in Campsie.⁵ Glorat, like the Strathblane lands, was by charter from Mathew Earl of Lennox. Cult, which he had acquired previously, was half of the original Cult or Quilt, that lying to the north side of the Blane, the other half, lying to the south of the Blane, belonged at that time to Duntreath, and still does so. Sir John Stirling's half was called Cult Craigharnet or Cult Stirling.⁶ In this year Sir John granted an annual rent of 12 merks and 10 shillings from his lands of Cragbernard and Glorat, to a chaplain, perpetually to serve God in the Parish Church of Campsie, and in his chapel erected and founded in honour of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary within his place and manor of Cragbernard. The chaplain's duties were to pray for the prosperity of the Most Serene Prince James IV., and after his decease for the safety of his soul and those of his ancestors and successors, and for the souls of Mathew Earl of Levenax, his ancestors and successors, and of the late Andrew Stewart, Lord Avondale, Chancellor of Scotland; Colin Earl of Argyll; George Abernethy, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton; and Alexander Stewart of Avondale; and for the safety of Sir John's own soul and that of his wife, Margaret Abernethy, and those of their fathers and mothers, and their own

¹ Ballewan Writs.

² Glorat Writs, printed in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 316.

³ *Accounts of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, 9th February, 1507.

⁴ The site of the house King James visited is not exactly known, but it is thought to have been adjacent to the present mansion.

⁵ Glorat Writs, printed in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 285.

⁶ Ballewan Writs and Duntreath Writs.

offspring, and of all those to whom he was a debtor in this world, and whom he had anyways injured. He was to do this three times a week in Campsie Church and four times in the chapel of Craigharnet. If he did not perform these services regularly, or if he kept continuously a concubine or attendant, he was to vacate the chaplaincy and service.¹

Margaret Abernethy, the good knight's wife, was a daughter of James, third Lord Abernethy of Saltoun, and by her he had several sons and at least one daughter, who married John Lennox of Balcorrach,² ancestor of the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury Lennox. The sons were—George, his heir; William, first of Glorat and of the Kirklands of Strathblane; Walter, first of Ballagan; and Robert, who is styled in one of the Glorat Writs "brother-german to the said William" (of Glorat).³ Sir John Stirling died about 1510,⁴ and was succeeded in his Campsie estates and also in his Strathblane lands of Cult Craigharnet and Easter Ballewan by his eldest son.



SEAL OF GEORGE STIRLING,
YR. OF CRAIGHARNET. 1502.

George Stirling, fourth of Craigharnet and second of the Strathblane lands, was married before 1st May, 1502,⁵ to Elizabeth Park, and by her he had John, who succeeded; James, "sumtyme in Bangour";⁶ David,⁷ Duncan, William, and Walter,⁸ and a daughter, Margaret.⁹ Elizabeth Park was a Strathblane lady, or partly so—one of the co-heiresses of William Park of Park, who had possessed Mugdock Mitchell in Strathblane. George Stirling received with her one fourth of Mugdock Mitchell¹⁰ and half of the lands of Spango and Flattertoun in Renfrewshire¹¹—the other three fourths¹² of Mugdock Mitchell and the half of

¹ Glorat Writs. A translation of the deed in *The Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 80, and in the original in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 286.

² Lennox Case, p. 16.

³ *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 87.

⁴ Ballewan Writs.

⁵ Glorat Writs, printed in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 275.

⁶ Craigharnet Writs.

⁷ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 129, and *Stirlings of Craigharnet*, p. 9.

⁸ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i., part i. p. 458.

⁹ Crawford in his *Shire of Renfrew*, p. 96, says Margaret Stirling was the wife of Andrew, Master of Semple.

¹⁰ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 15 Jac. IV. A. D. 1503.

¹¹ Crawford in his *Shire of Renfrew*, p. 128, says—"James Crawford of Sydehill obtained the lands of Flattertoun and Spangow in 1489, in exchange of the lands of Kilwinat in Stirlingshire, by exambion with George Stirling of Craigharnet, of which lands he became possesit in right of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and one of the co-heiresses of William Park of that Ilk." George Stirling must thus have been married before 1489. See also Crawford, p. 114.

¹² The fourth of Mugdock Mitchell which belonged to Elizabeth Park and George Stirling, her spouse, was resigned by them and included in the charter by King James IV., dated 28th March, 1503, in which he confirmed two charters by Mathew, Earl of Lennox, dated 18th March, 1502, by which John Stirling resigned his lands of Craigharnet and others into the Earl's hands, and had a re-grant of them. The liferent of Mugdock Mitchell was, however,

Spango and Flattertoun going to Alexander Cunninghame, son of Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, who married Margaret Park, her sister.¹ George Stirling died before April, 1520.

John Stirling, who succeeded his father, was fifth of Craigharnet and third of the Strathblane lands. He had, along with his wife, Eupham Logan, sasine of the lands of Quilt and Mugdok Michell, 15th April, 1520,² and on the 18th of the same month, precept of clare constat for infefting him in his Craigharnet lands and "Ester Ballewin."³ He had at least one son, John, his successor, but whether by his first wife, Eupham Logan, or by Marion Foster, who is supposed to have been a second wife,⁴ does not appear. John Stirling of Craigharnet was apparently a turbulent character. Certainly during the course of his life he had several quarrels with his neighbours, for the records of the Court of Justiciary show that about 1531 he and his relative of Glorat were at feud with Sir William Edmonstone, and had withheld from him his place of Duntreath for three years; and again about 1563 the Stirlings had a violent dispute with the Kincaids of Kincaid, their neighbours on the other side. During the course of it the laird of Craigharnet, accompanied by his brothers, Duncan, William, and Walter, and his son and heir, John, his natural son William, and nineteen others, attacked in Glasgow, James, son and heir of James Kincaid of that ilk, and Malcolm, his brother. They wounded James in his head, and put him in peril of his life, and also wounded Malcolm "in deurse partis of his body," and "mutilated" his left arm so that he lost the use of it. The records show that this attack was consequent "vpoune auld Feid (feud)."⁵ This laird of Craigharnet died between 12th June, 1579, and 22nd December, 1580.⁶

John Stirling, sixth of Craigharnet and fourth of the Strathblane lands, married Margaret Reid, and had a son, John, and a daughter, Jean, wife of

reserved to Elizabeth Park. Elizabeth Park had also brought to George Stirling part of the lands of Spango in Renfrewshire, and this she and her husband had exchanged for the lands of Kilwinnet, near Craigharnet, as already mentioned. Kilwinnet was resigned by George and Elizabeth at the same time as Craigharnet and Mugdock Mitchell, and included in the charter to John Stirling of Craigharnet (George's father), and Margaret Abernethy, his spouse, the liferent of it, however, being reserved to George Stirling and his spouse, Elizabeth Park.

¹ "Andro Spark had an action against Kessane of Mukdok, Robert Knok, James Smyt, Alisone Park and Elizabeth Park, the heirs of umql. William Park of that ilk, 'That is to say, the said Kessane, Robert, and James Smyt for the wrangous occupatioun and manurin of the myddel thrid of Mukdok claimed to pertain to the said Andro be reason of tack of the said umql. William and the said Alisone and Elizabeth as heirs foresaid to warrant to the said Andro the tack and set of the said lands.'—(Acta Dominorum Concilii, 23d Feb., 1489.)"

² Ballewan Writs.

³ Craigharnet Writs.

⁴ *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 9.

⁵ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., part i. p. 458.

⁶ *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 9.

Walter Buchanan of Spittal.¹ During his time the "auld feid" with the Kincaids was as lively as ever, for it is recorded that in June, 1581, John Stirling of Glorat, John Stirling younger of Craigharnet, Walter Stirling of Ballagan, Luke Stirling of Baldoran, Alexander Abernethy in Strathblane, and John Stirling, "servitour to Glorat," again attacked the Kincaids and slew outright the same Malcolm who had been "mutilated" in 1563.² Malcolm, however, was not unavenged, for apparently shortly afterwards, Thomas Kincaid, his brother, took the law into his own hands, and slew in his turn Luke Stirling of Baldoran, one of his brother's assailants, who left a "relict and ten faderles bairnis."³ It is not known when this laird of Craigharnet died.

John Stirling, seventh of Craigharnet and fifth of the Strathblane lands, was twice married—first, to Margaret Grahame,⁴ and secondly, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Hamilton of Bardowie,⁵ and he had an heir, John, and other sons and daughters. There is not much known of this laird, who is stated to have died between 1633 and 1640.⁶

John Stirling, eighth of Craigharnet, was sixth and last of the Strathblane lands of Cult Craigharnet, Easter Ballewan, and Mugdock Mitchell, for during his father's lifetime, and with consent of Annabella Ewing, his spouse, he sold in 1628 Cult to Gilbert Craig,⁷ and in 1633 Mugdock Mitchell to James Earl of Montrose, and apparently before this time Easter Ballewan was in the hands of the laird of Buchanan.⁸ This Craigharnet, who, no doubt, was in pecuniary difficulties, died before 9th May, 1646, on which date there is a precept from William Livingstone of Kilsyth⁹ for infesting his son, John Stirling, in Craigharnet, or parts of it, as heir of his father, John Stirling.¹⁰

¹ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 131, and *Stirlings of Craigharnet*, p. 10.

² Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., part ii. p. 97.

³ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i., part ii. p. 355.

⁴ Will of Margaret Grahame, spouse to John Stirling of Craigharnet, 10th March, 1592.—(Commissariat of Edinburgh.)

⁵ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 131. *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 10.

⁶ Among the Craigharnet Writs is one which was executed on the 13th December, 1593:—"Apud Strablane in templo parrochiali eiusdem." . . . "The quik day in presens of me noter publict and wites underwritten personallie comperit ane honorabill man James Striueling sumtyme in bangour father broyer (uncle) to Johnne Striueling elder of Craigharnet." This James must have been a very old man. He was son of George No. 4, brother of John No. 5, uncle of John No. 6, and grand-uncle of John No. 7. The deed relates to some money transaction between the old gentleman and his grand-nephew, John No. 7. The "noter" was Robert Alexander, Clerk of the Diocese of Glasgow, and the witnesses were John Hamilton, senior of Bardowie (no doubt father-in-law of John No. 7), Walter Stirling of Ballagan, Robert Graham of Thorneuk, Samuel Hamilton of Bankell, and John Hamilton, his brother.

⁷ Ballewan Writs.

⁸ See Ballewan.

⁹ In 1613 the Duke of Lennox had disposed among other lands the superiority of Craigharnet to Sir Wm. Livingstone of Kilsyth.

¹⁰ Craigharnet Writs.

John Stirling, ninth of Craigharnet, married in 1656 Mary, daughter of Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat,¹ and had three sons—Mungo, George, and James,² and a daughter, Annabel, who married Patrick Bell of Antermony, in the parish of Campsie.³ Before he succeeded to Craigharnet John Stirling was a companion-in-arms of his great neighbour, James Marquis of Montrose, and after the disastrous battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, he was, along with his future father-in-law, taken prisoner there by General Leslie.⁴ This laird of Craigharnet, from a “burr” in his speech, was nicknamed “Burrie.” About 1662 he resolved to build a new mansion for the estate instead of the old Castle, which stood close to the present house. The spot he fixed upon for this purpose was an artificial mound at Keirhill on the lands of Baillie, opposite Kilwinnet, said to be an ancient burial-place, and here the building was begun; but an unexpected obstacle intervened, for in some mysterious manner all that was built during the day was carefully removed by invisible hands during the night, and a warning voice was often heard repeating—

“Burrie, big your house in a bog
And you’ll ne’er want a fou’ cog.”

The laird took the hint, and, constructing a great artificial foundation, just opposite the present house on the other side of the road, in the lowest part of what was then a peat moss, built thereupon his house without further interruption.

It seems curious that John Stirling should have built a house at all, for his father had left the estate much involved, and he himself was not fully in possession of it, for in a deed in 1657 he is designed not John Stirling “of Craigharnet,” but “son of the deceased John Stirling of Craigharnet.” In fact, as shown in the account of Ballagan, Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat was probably at this time in possession of Craigharnet. He certainly was on the 16th July, 1667, for among the Glorat papers is “Ane Inventar of the plenishing within Craigharnet belonging to Sr Mungo Sterling of Gloratt as it was found the 16 of Julij 1667.”⁵ Be this, however, as it may, the house was built, and is

¹ *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, pp. 11–26.

² *Stirlings of Craigharnet*, p. 11, and *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 132.

³ Patrick Bell of Antermony and Annabel Stirling had a son, John Bell, born in 1691. He was a celebrated traveller, and the friend of Peter the Great of Russia. He died at Antermony, 1st July, 1780, aged 89 years, leaving many of his books and other valuables to the Craigharnet family. Among them are an elegant glass vase and goblets with the Imperial Russian arms and monogram engraved thereon, and a handsome gold-headed cane, bearing the Czar’s crest. Mr. Bell’s *Travels in Asia* is among the publications of the celebrated Foulis Press of Glasgow, and was translated into French, and had a wide circulation on the Continent.

⁴ Glorat Papers.

⁵ Printed in full in Appendix.

said to have been a substantial square building, with a "pepper-box" at each corner, surrounded by a wet ditch, and further defended by a draw-bridge and gateway.¹ There are four large dressed stones built into the wall of the present offices at Craigharnet which bear the initials and date thus—"J.S. and M.S." (John Stirling and Mary Stirling), and the Stirling coat-of-arms.¹⁶ These were brought up from the "old place," when it was demolished in its turn in 1786, when the present mansion-house was built. John Stirling died between 1697 and 1700, and his widow, Mary Stirling, and Mungo Stirling, the new laird, her son, lived together at Craigharnet apparently happily, for she herself states "that after her husband's death she was entertained by her son and lived with him, and they agreed together till after his marriage."²

Mungo Stirling, tenth of Craigharnet, married Marjory or May Stirling, daughter of Sir George Stirling, first Baronet of Glorat,³ and had a son, James, who succeeded, and a daughter, Mary, who married Robert Graham in Shannoch Hill, great-grandfather of Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling, the present laird of Craigharnet. The Stirlings in all their branches were thoroughly loyal, and by the time Mungo Stirling succeeded, their fortunes were much impaired by their exertions in favour of the two Kings Charles. He found, therefore, the estate of Craigharnet much involved, and early in the eighteenth century there were many family transactions between the Glorat and Craigharnet families, apparently to help each other.⁴ It does not appear from the family records whether Mungo Stirling was out, or involved in the Jacobite rising of 1715, but most probably he was. At all events, Craigharnet estate was so encumbered by debt by 1731, that another family arrangement was made by which the estate was bought by John Stirling of Keir,⁵ as a subsequent deed expresses it, "solely with a view to preserve the estate of Craigharnet to the said Mungo Stirling, and his heirs, and to save the memory of the family of Craigharnet from the ruin and extinction with which it was then threatened."⁶ The laird of Craigharnet did not long survive this transaction, having died, as the Campsie Parish Records inform us, of "a cold and asthma," 7th January, 1733, aged 73, and eleven days afterwards, also of "a cold and asthma," died his wife, Marjory Stirling, aged 63.

¹ Mr. Fraser, in the *Stirlings of Keir*, has made "Burrie" of "the '45" build this house. This mistake has arisen from his not being aware of there being two "Burries."

² Glorat Writs.

³ *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, pp. 12 and 28, and *Stirlings of Keir*, pp. 133 and 146.

⁴ Craigharnet and Glorat Papers.

⁵ Among the family pictures at Craigharnet is a very fine one of this worthy man, presented by himself to James Stirling (the "Burrie" of "the '45").

⁶ Craigharnet Papers.



James Stirling, eleventh of Craigharnet, who now succeeded, or rather would have done so, had the estate not been sold, was a man of great energy. Like his grandfather, he had a "burr" in his speech, and he is known in the family history by the nickname of "Old Burrie." The house of Craigharnet may well cherish his memory with affection and pride, for, while not forgetful of his duty to the King he believed to be the right one, and risking his life and his all in his service, he yet set himself with such a resolute will to retrieve the fallen fortunes of old Craigharnet, and worked with such industry and perseverance, that he was enabled in his old age, not only to redeem his lands of Craigharnet, but also to add to the family possessions the fine estate of the Kirklands of Strathblane, as presently shown. It was hardly to be expected that the risings of "the '15" and "the '45" in favour of a Stewart King could take place without a Stirling of Craigharnet being actively engaged in them. Accordingly, we find that "Old Burrie" was out in both of them. How he fared in "the '15" history does not relate, but after "the '45" he was taken prisoner, along with the Stirrings of Keir, father and son, while in a Dutch ship lying off Largs, laden with tobacco, from Glasgow for Rotterdam, and was lodged in Dumbarton Castle.¹ A man of James Stirling's energy could not tamely consent to languish in a prison without an attempt to free himself, and, in fact, it does not seem to have cost him much trouble to do so, for all his Dumbartonshire friends, male and female, were admitted to visit him, and by the help, it is supposed, of one of them, aided by the connivance of the county authorities, he escaped in about a week after he was taken. He could not of course go back to Craigharnet, but his usual place of hiding was not far from it—in one of the old houses still standing at Kirklands by the side of the railway, a little farther up the Blane than Strathblane Manse. He managed to live mostly in Strathblane, though sometimes at Glorat, till the hue-and-cry was over, often, however, having narrow escapes, and after being obliged to resort to various disguises—occasionally that of an old woman at her spinning-wheel. The thick woods of Woodhead—now Lennox Castle—and the copse-covered rocks of the Cult in Strathblane, often befriended him when pursued. There are many stories told of Prince Charles in Strathblane and the neighbourhood. He is said to have passed a few days in the old Castle of Craigharnet—the old fortalice which stood to the south of the present house—and when there to have presented his friend with a claymore and a waistcoat, said to have been worked by Flora Macdonald, both of which are in the possession of the present laird. The story goes, too, that after his reverses the Prince was concealed at one time in the attic of "Burrie's" cottage at the Kirklands, and the exact spot where he hid

¹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. viii., p. 240.

is still pointed out. Whether these stories are likely or not is for the reader to decide.

After Craigharnet was sold to Stirling of Keir, James Stirling became tenant of it, but it was not by farming he made the fortune which enabled him to do so much for the family. It was in the neighbouring city of Glasgow, and by his connection with the great Virginia tobacco trade there, that this happy result was attained. James Stirling of Craigharnet, like his neighbour, John Graham of Dougalston, was an early tobacco importer, and though he was dead before the trade attained its greatest dimensions, and though the events of "the '45" much interfered with his commercial pursuits, still he had acquired by his traffic in the "fragrant weed" enough to redeem the lands of Craigharnet, and moreover to acquire for the family lands in Strathblane. Besides the tobacco business he engaged in other speculations, such as a company called "The Glasgow Cattle Slaughtering Company," which, however, ended rather disastrously.¹ Whether James Stirling made his money by the Virginia trade solely, or by it in conjunction with other business, matters little, the pleasing fact remains that in September, 1760,² he bought the Kirklands of Strathblane from James Stirling of Law and Edenbarnet for 30,000 merks Scots = £1,666 13s. 4d. sterling and twenty-five guineas to Mrs. Stirling, and in 1768, all debts being paid off, he redeemed by purchase from Archibald Stirling of Keir, for £14,500 Scots = £1,208 6s. 8d. sterling, the lands of Craigharnet, and thus regained the old family property.³

James Stirling's wife was Catherine, daughter of James Monteith of Auld-cathy, by whom he had one son, John, who succeeded to Craigharnet, and a daughter, Charlotte, who married James Gartshore of Alderston, and had a large family, of whom one only survived, Alexander, who succeeded to Craigharnet after his uncle's death.⁴ James Stirling died in 1774.⁵

¹ The partners in this concern, which started in 1739, were James Stirling of Craigharnet, John Graham of Dougalston, Alexander Wotherspoon, writer in Glasgow, and others, but though cattle were cheap—the first purchase of the Company being fifty cows for £100—beef was cheap also (2d. per lb. at this time), and the venture did not pay, and proving a complete failure next year, was wound up to the loss of all parties concerned.—*Glasgow Past and Present*, vol. ii. p. 66.

² Craigharnet Writs.

³ Craigharnet Writs.

⁴ There is a beautiful spreading old plane tree just at the entrance of the new avenue to Craigharnet from the Strathblane side, and under its shade stood a cottage where lived a worthy pair, one of whose daughters was a pretty girl who was dairymaid at Craigend farm, just across the public road. "Burrie" used to visit this lass, and by and by in this humble home a son was born to them who was named James Stirling. James after a time lived in the "big house," and was treated like a son of the family, but on some occasion he received, or supposed he had received, an insult about his birth. High-spirited and energetic, he at once left Craigharnet, and it was not for some considerable time that it was found he had enlisted as a private in the 42nd Royal Highlanders. He rose rapidly to the highest grade of non-commissioned officers in this regiment, and then, at the request of the colonel, his father

John Stirling, twelfth of Craigharnet and second of Kirklands, succeeded on his father's death. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Balmanno, but had no children. The house his ancestor had built in the bog in 1662 does not seem to have been a satisfactory one, but nothing could be better either as to site or comfort than the house John Stirling built in 1786 in place of it. The fine public rooms and beautiful ceilings and general arrangements show that he was a man of both good sense and taste. He died in 1805, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Gartshore.¹



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF STIRLING OF CRAIGHARNET.

As registered in the Lyon Office.

purchased him a commission in it. By 1798 he was major in the regiment, by 1812 colonel of it, and by 4th January, 1814, major-general in the army. He commanded the left wing of the 42nd at the battle of Alexandria in Egypt, where he captured the colours of the French Invincibles. He led his regiment, too, at the battle of Corunna. During the campaign in the Peninsula he was in command of a brigade (6th division), and was present at the battles of the Pyrenees and Salamanca. He also served through the American War, 1813-14. When he returned to England in 1813 the Duke of Wellington wrote of him, "I believe it is universally admitted that there is not anywhere a more gallant soldier than he is," and the memory of this worthy scion of a brave and loyal Strathblane race is still cherished with pride in the "Black Watch," a regiment nearly half a century afterwards commanded by his gallant relative, Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling, the present laird of Craigharnet, at the final and successful assault on Sebastopol in 1855. By his wife, Jean Fisher, General Stirling had a daughter, Jean, who was born at Craigharnet, 17th May, 1785, and a son, James, born in 1792, who died at an early age, an officer in the 42nd regiment. Miss Stirling, his daughter, married Captain John Home, and their family consisted of—James Stirling Home, Alexander Home, Gartshore Stirling Home, Jane Home, and Christina Home. General Stirling died at Musselburgh, 12th December, 1834, and was buried in Edinburgh, a detachment of the 42nd firing a military salute over his grave.

⁵ A short time ago a very interesting addition was made to the family portraits at Craigharnet—a picture of the veritable "Burrie." Major Graham Stirling got it in a very pleasant way. He had been looking over a number of old Craigharnet family accounts when he came upon a receipt from John Medina for payment of a portrait he had painted of James Stirling, "Old Burrie." There was no such picture at Craigharnet. As the then Erskine of Cardross was agent for the Craigharnet family, it struck Major Graham Stirling that the present Mr. Erskine of Cardross might know something of the whereabouts of this portrait. He accordingly wrote to him, and was informed in reply that there was a portrait of a "Mr. Stirling of Craigharnet" in his possession, evidently of the period named, but how it came into his family he could not tell. Mr. Erskine added, in the handsomest way, that as the Stirlings of Craigharnet and the Erskines of Cardross had lived on the most friendly terms for many generations, it would afford him pleasure to return the picture to Craigharnet, where, he trusted, it would long remain as an heirloom in the family. The portrait, which is a fine one, is that of a young man. The painter is the younger Medina.

¹ The arms of John Stirling of Craigharnet, as given above—the tinctures not being shown in the woodcut—are those registered in the Lyon Office, and they are those now in use by the family. They are, however, wrong. Those on John Stirling's livery button would be correct had the stag's head been cabossed. Before George Stirling married about 1500, Elizabeth, one of the co-heiresses of William Park of Park, the arms of the Craigharnet family were a bend

Alexander Gartshore Stirling, thirteenth of Craigharnet and third of Kirklands, was born in 1773. He was a lieutenant in the navy, where he had seen service, and the medal which he wore was received for being present at Admiral Cornwallis' famous defeat of a French fleet, four times superior in force, on the 17th June, 1795. He was then serving on board the *Bellerophon* under Captain Lord Cranstoun.¹ On succeeding to Craigharnet Mr. Gartshore assumed the name of Stirling and retired from the navy, and lived to a good old age a thorough country gentleman, a thorough good sportsman, and a thorough good friend. He died childless 21st April, 1852. His widow, Anne Miller, daughter of James Miller of Millerstoun—a charming old lady—died 9th April, 1870, aged 87 years. This laird of Craigharnet had added, as already shown, to the family estates, by the purchase in 1846, of certain parts of the Middletoun of Easter Mugdock. When "Craigharnet," for he was never called anything else, died, he was succeeded, in virtue of an entail made in 1799 by John Stirling, twelfth of Craigharnet, by Major Charles Campbell Graham, 42nd Royal Highlanders.

Charles Campbell Graham Stirling, fourteenth of Craigharnet and fourth of Kirklands, is great-grandson of Mary Stirling, daughter of Mungo Stirling, tenth of Craigharnet, and Robert Graham. On succeeding he assumed the name of Stirling.²

charged with a mullet between two buckles, with the Lennox saltire in chief and base and the Lennox rose in the chief point; all as shown in the seal of George Stirling, younger of Craigharnet, of which a woodcut is given on page 132. After, however, the marriage to the heiress of Park it was very natural and proper that the Craigharnet family should assume part of the bearings of Park of Park. The mullet and the two saltires were therefore removed, and the arms thereafter were the bend engrailed charged with three buckles between a rose in chief for Lennox and a stag's head cabossed in base for Park. This stag's head cabossed has been changed by the Lyon Office, evidently through some mistake, into a boar's head *cabossed*, a charge or bearing quite unknown in Scottish heraldry. It is very probable this error arose from the bearings being indistinct or worn off on some old seal which John Stirling may have sent to the Lyon Office when he registered his arms. The mistake, however it was made, is discreditable to the Lyon of the day. The stag's head on the button is *couped* not cabossed, and in Sir David Lindsay's *Heraldic Manuscript*, page 97, it is so given, but there seems little doubt that the proper bearing is a stag's head *cabossed*.—See *Scottish Arms*, R. R. Stodart, vol. ii. p. 188, and Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 335.



THE LIVERY BUTTON OF JOHN STIRLING OF CRAIGHARNET.

¹ Account of naval and military banquet held in Glasgow, 21st June, 1849.

² James Burden of Feddal was the last male of a very ancient Perthshire family. He had three daughters—(1) Margaret, who died without issue; (2) Anne, who married Robert Campbell of Torry, a cadet of Dunstaffnage; and (3) Elizabeth, who married John Campbell. After James Burden's death his eldest daughter, Margaret, succeeded to his estate. On her death in 1772 her niece, Agnes Campbell, her sister Anne's daughter, succeeded. She had

The new Craigharnet, true to the instincts of the fine race from which he sprang, had chosen the military profession, and in the trenches before Sebastopol, and at the final assault on the great fortress, where he led the gallant 42nd, proved by his actions that the house of Craigharnet, though old, was not effete, and that he, like all his ancestors, was well entitled to the proud motto of the family, "Semper fidelis"—Ever faithful.

Major Graham Stirling married at Ballagan in Strathblane, 2nd December, 1856, Elizabeth Agnes, elder daughter of the late Robert Dunmore Napier of Ballikinrain; and has an only child, Caroline Frances, born 1857, and who married 10th January, 1883, George H. Miller, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, third son of the late James B. Miller of Muirshiels, Renfrewshire.¹

Having thus brought down the history of the Stirlings of Craigharnet and the Kirklands of Strathblane to the present day, we now retrace our steps and give some account of the Stirlings of Glorat, who from the year 1518 or thereby, when they came into possession of the Kirklands of Strathblane, till 1681, when they sold them to their relatives, the Stirlings of Law, were a most distinguished Strathblane family.

THE STIRLINGS OF GLORAT AND KIRKLANDS.

William Stirling, first of Glorat in Campsie, and Kirklands in Strathblane, was second son of Sir John Stirling, third of Craigharnet, and Margaret Abernethy, daughter of Lord Abernethy of Saltoun. On the 10th October, 1508, he had a charter from Mathew Earl of Lennox of the lands of Glorat, on the resignation of Sir John, his father.² The Earl in this deed calls William Stirling "his beloved servitor," and his father, Sir John, "his beloved cousin." Ten years afterwards the laird of Glorat was also laird of the Kirklands of Strathblane.³

The Kirklands of Strathblane, as already shown, belonged to the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and in 1461 George Abernethy was its provost. He was, no doubt, a near relative of the Lady of Craigharnet, for when in 1508

married Robert Graham of Milntown of Strathgartney, son of Robert Graham in Shannoch-hill—a cadet of the family of Graham of Gartur, who claim to be heirs male of the Earls of Menteith—by Mary, his wife, daughter of Mungo Stirling of Craigharnet. On succeeding to Feddal she assumed the name of Burden. Her second son, John Graham, married Isabella Campbell, and they were the parents of Major Charles Campbell Graham Stirling, the present possessor of Craigharnet.

¹ They have a daughter, Elizabeth Georgina Caroline Miller, born at Greenock, 9th November, 1883.

² Glorat Writs. Abstract printed in *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 82, and in full in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 288.

³ Kirkland Writs, in the possession of Stirling of Craigharnet.

Sir John, her husband, granted a sum of money for masses to be said in the Church of Campsie, and in a chapel founded in his place of Craigharnet, for the souls of himself, his wife, and other persons already dead, George Abernethy was included. In 1502, in one of the Craigharnet charters, "magister Walter Abernethy," Provost of Dumbarton, is among the witnesses, and he was the "carnal" son of Provost George Abernethy.¹ On the 4th March, 1516-17, William Stirling of Glorat had a gift from my Lord Governor Albany "of all landis annuellis and gudis mouable vnmouable quhilkis pertenit to vmquhile Maister Walter Abirnethy, prouest of the Colledge Kirk of Dunbertane, and now pertening or may pertene to our Souerane lord and to my lord gouernouris dispositioun be resoun of eschete throw deces of the said Maister Walter quhilk wes born bastard and deit without lauchfull are of his body gottin." The reason assigned for this gift was William Stirling's "gude and thankfull seruice done to our Souerane lord and my lord gouernour."² Among the rights that came into the Glorat family with this grant was the patronage of "twa beidmanschipis in the burgh of Dumbartane founded be vmquhill ane venerabill man Master Walter Abernethie then proveist of the Colledge Kirk of the said burgh."³ It is possible that one or other of these provosts Abernethy may have made a grant of the Kirklands to their relative of Glorat, but more probably it was a direct reward for services rendered, from the Earl of Lennox, who was patron of the provostry. In 1497 Sir John Stirling of Craigharnet was appointed Governor of Dumbarton Castle for nineteen years. Towards the latter part of this term William of Glorat, his son, acted as deputy for him, and in 1510 he handed it over to Lord Erskine, the new keeper. After the battle of Flodden, in the autumn of 1513, the country was torn by the disputes of rival factions, and the possession of Dumbarton Castle was eagerly sought for by each of them. William Stirling of Glorat, assisted by a number of the principal gentlemen of the Lennox, attacked it early in 1514, and succeeded in placing it in the Earl of Lennox' hands. For this he had from the grateful Earl, in February, 1514, a grant appointing him Captain and Keeper of the fortress for his lifetime, and the Earl also in the same month came under an obligation to infest him in the lands of Keppoch within a year. Whether he did so or not does not appear,⁴ but with-

¹ Glorat Writs, printed in full in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 238, and in abstract in *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 70.

² This Deed of Gift is among the Writs of the Burgh of Dumbarton, and is printed in full in the appendix.

³ Writs of the Burgh of Dumbarton. The form of presentation to these beadmanships is curious, and will be found in the appendix.

⁴ He probably kept his word, for George Stirling, William's son and successor, had it in 1536.

out doubt by 1518 William Stirling was in possession of the Kirklands of Strathblane,¹ and very possibly the Earl may have granted them to his gallant friend either in place of the lands of Keppoch or as an additional reward for what are termed in the obligation "the labouris, travellis, costis, and expensis" of "our traist cousyng and familiar servitour Williame Striuelyng of Glorat."² The Kirklands were soon after this divided, as already shown, the west half of the lands of Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass which formed part of them, being conveyed by William to his brother Walter, who thus became the first Stirling of Ballagan. The east half of Ballagan was not disjoined from the Kirklands till 1657. William Stirling was a loyal subject, and we are told that while being employed by His Majesty (James V.) he "was cruellie slayen coming from Stirling to Dumbarton be those who wes hounded out for that end, becaus the said William did take the Castell of Dumbarton from those who was in possession thereof, and did possess the said John Earl of Lennox therein." This was in 1534, and the murderers were "Humphry Galbrayth and his accomplices." Two of the sons of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, and Andrew Cunyngham of Drumquhassil, and William Cunyngham of Fenyk, were also concerned in this affair.³

William Stirling was twice married,⁴ first, to Mariota or Marion Brisbane, by whom he had George, his heir, and secondly, to Margaret Houstoun,⁵ by whom he had Andrew, first of Law; James, John, and Walter, who, like his father, came to a violent end, being murdered by the Sempills of Fullwood, 3rd March, 1545-46.⁶

¹ Kirklands Writs.

² Obligation printed in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 301.

³ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i. p. 170. Three years before this time William Stirling had been acting the part of a peacemaker, as appears from a contract between Marion Maxwell, Lady of Bardowy, and Alan Hamilton of Bardowy, her son, on the one part, and John Logan of Balwee, for his kin and friends, on the other part, whereby they chose Patrick Maxwell of Newark and William Striueling of Glorat, captain of Dumbarton, neutral persons, as arbiters to decide regarding all slaughters, hurts, and debates betwixt the contracting parties, their kin, and friends. John Logan also binds himself to persuade Colin Campbell of Auchinhowie to concur and agree with Alan Hamilton as to disputes betwixt them; and if any of the friends, especially the Laird of Colgrane (Danielstoun) on one side and the Laird of Cowdoun on the other, will not submit to the arbiters chosen, they shall appoint their own arbiters. Dated at Dumbarton, 17th June, 1531—Witnesses, John Striueling of Craigharnet, Maister James Striueling, parson of Kilmodene, Walter Striueling in Balagane, Walter Galbraith of Kerscadden, Maister John Ker, John Busbae of Mukerawft, John Lenox, Sir Thomas Jacson, and Thomas Bishop, notary.—(Keir Writs, Hist. MSS. Commission.)

⁴ Deed printed in *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 86, and in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 313.

⁵ Dumbarton Records, Dennistoun MS., quoted from *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 139, and *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 23 Jac. V. A.D. 1536.

⁶ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i. p. 333.

George Stirling, second of Glorat and Kirklands, succeeded his father and made up his titles in due time, his Strathblane charters being a precept of clare constat by Robert, Bishop of Orkney, Provost of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton, for infesting him as heir to his father in the Kirklands of Strathblane, to be held ward, signed at Dumbarton, 12th August, 1537. The instrument of sasine "ad terras ecclesiasticas de Strablane," is dated 22nd August. "Andrew Cunynghame of Blayrquhoise," a neighbouring Strathblane laird, was Bailie for the purpose, and the witnesses were Walter Stirling of Ballagan, John Sempill, John Stirling, brother-german to the said George, John Abernethie, and Andrew Bryce.¹

Like his father, George Stirling was Captain of Dumbarton Castle, an office which was ratified to him by King James V., 13th April, 1534. The Deed of Ratification runs thus—"Rex, we having consideration of the thankfull and true service done to us and our maist noble father be umquhill William Stirling of Glorat and his father, and that the said William is crewelly slain the last Good Friday acting for us direct in our chairage and service, be thir presents ratifies and approves to George Stirling, his sone and air, the letter of asseda-tion of the constabulary and keeping of our house and Castle of Dumbarton;"² and on the 21st May, 1534, the King wrote to him thanking him for "good service done to us att this time whereby ye could have done us nae greater pleasour."³ In 1543 Mathew Earl of Lennox returned to Scotland from France, where he had been serving in the army for some years; and he proceeded forthwith to attach George Stirling to his cause by granting or ratifying to him the Captaincy of Dumbarton Castle,⁴ by granting to him the duties he paid for the Kirklands,⁵ by confirming him in possession of the lands of Keppoch, and generally by treating him with consideration. It is pleasant to reflect that this ancient parishioner was like the rest of his race, a loyal servant, and stood by his sovereign, when his friend and patron the Earl of Lennox was acting as a traitor in 1544 by aiding King Henry VIII., and on his behalf making a descent on the West Coast of Scotland with troops from England. On his arrival off Dumbarton, Lennox demanded from George Stirling the surrender of the Castle, not doubting that as he had obtained the Captaincy of it from him he would at once render it up. But friend though he was of Lennox, Stirling refused to be unfaithful to his country,

¹ Kirklands Writs.

² Glorat Writs. Printed in full in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 352.

³ Glorat Writs. Printed in full in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 352.

⁴ *Stirlings of Craighernard and Glorat*, p. 19, and *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 140.

⁵ See page 128.

and sallying forth drove off the Earl with his English allies.¹ The life of this brave soldier was but a short one, for in 1547 he was slain fighting for his country against the English at the fatal battle of Pinkiecleuch.² His wife was Margaret, daughter of George Buchanan of Buchanan, to whom he must have been married before 6th August, 1544, for on that date there is a charter giving the Kirklands of Strathblane to her in liferent, and to the heirs to be procreat betwixt her and George Stirling in fee.³ They had a son, John, and the widow married before 1554 Mathew Douglas of Mains.⁴

John Stirling, third of Glorat and Kirklands, was duly installed in these estates⁵ some time after the death of his father. He was but young when he succeeded, and he did not marry until some twenty years had passed, and when he did so he had the good taste to choose a Strathblane lady, Annabella, fourth daughter of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath.⁶ By her he had a fine family of sons and daughters. He took part in the old feud which raged between the Craigharnet, Glorat, and Ballagan Stirlings and the Kincaids, and was present at the attack upon the latter in June, 1581, when Malcolm Kincaid, son of the laird of that ilk, was slain.⁷ For this he was "put in ward in the Castell of Blackness," and only released on a

¹ "A.D. 1544 the Earle of Lennox fleies to England, and befor his departure wold have delivered vpe Dunbrittone Castle to the Englishe, quho, for that end, had entered the west, and had appoched neire to Dunbriton, under the conduct of Sr. Pieter Crussey, Sr. Ralphe Wingfield, and Sr. Johne Winter Knights; bot by the prudence and valor of Stirlinge the Capitane and wthers good patriotts that then followed Lennox, zet more than him loved their country, he to his grate shame and ignominey was disapoynted; and the Englishe that by his treachery had for a good number entred, were turned out headlonges."—*Balfour's Annals of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 282.

² Note among the Craigharnet Papers.

³ Craigharnet Writs, and *Buchanan of Auchmar*, p. 34.

⁴ In 1558 James Edmestown of Ballewin raised an action against Margaret Bucquhanane, lady Glorat, and Mathew Douglas of ye Mainis her spous. The latter by letters of assedatioun "subscrivit by the said Margaret w^t hir hand at the pen led be Sir Jhone Crawford, vicar pensioner of Strablane and w^t the said Mathows ain hand" set to the pursuer all and hail the lands callit Kirklands wⁱⁿ Strablane for the space of five years. The tack was dated about the feast of New Yeirmas in the year 1554 and was left with the lessors. They refused to deliver it to the tenant and hence the action. For the defence it was pled that at the time of signing the tack it was agreed that the pursuer should deliver to Lady Glorat and her husband "ane hors of grey collar" before he should get delivery of the deed. This he had not done. The 22nd November, 1558, was assigned to the defenders to prove their allegations.—(*Acts and Decreets of the Court of Session*, vol. xviii. p. 117.)

⁵ The Kirklands seem to have been in non-entry for about five years. Instrument of sasine dated 26th November, 1552, in favour of John Stirling, son of George Stirling of the Kirklands of Strathblane, proceeding upon a precept of clare constat, by David Hamilton, Provost of the Colledge Kirk of Dumbarton, dated 21st November, 1552.—(Kirklands Writs.)

⁶ *The Edmonstones of Duntreath*, p. 39. In 1588, John Stirling, with consent of Annabella Edmonstoune, his wife, granted an annual rent of £10 out of the lands of Glorat.—(Deed quoted in *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*, p. 22.)

⁷ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i. part ii. p. 97.

bond of caution for 5,000 merks being given by John Earl of Montrose, and John Stirling, younger of Craigharnet.¹ He died and was succeeded by his eldest son John before 14th December, 1613, as Kirklands Writs already quoted show.²

John Stirling, fourth of Glorat and Kirklands, must have been married long before this time to his wife Annabell Graham, for in 1614 their eldest son, Mungo, was contemplating matrimony, and a deed dated 22nd August of that year³ throws considerable light upon the family relations. It is a charter by the said John Stirling and Annabell Graham, his wife, whereby they, in implement of a contract of marriage between them and Mungo Stirling, their eldest son, upon the one part, and Alexander Hamilton of Kinglass, Elizabeth Forrester, his wife, and Margaret Hamilton, their third daughter, on the other part, dispone to the said Mungo Stirling and the heirs male to be procreate between him and the said Margaret Hamilton the foresaid Kirklands of Strathblane, with the miln and pertinents, under the reservation of the liferent of the said John Stirling and Annabell Graham. John Stirling was dead before 17th October, 1642, for on that date there is among the deeds at Glorat a "factorie to Gloratt be the Earle of Mare and others," and in it Mungo Stirling is styled of *Glorett*.⁴

Mungo Stirling, fifth of Glorat and Kirklands, was a keen loyalist and active supporter of King Charles I., in whose cause he was out with Montrose and taken prisoner at Philiphaugh. He suffered severely in consequence both in purse and person, as he afterwards himself narrates in a petition to King Charles II.⁴ in 1660. The petition "in all humilitie sheweth, that your petitioner hauing engaged himselfe and freindes in his late Majestie's service, under the command of James Marquis of Montrose, was unfortunatlie teakne prisoner at the battale of Philiphache, caried to the citie of Glasgow, and ther committed. During the tyme of his committment his lands wer exceedinglie wasted and spoyled throw quartring and plundring; and to fill up the cupe of

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 419.

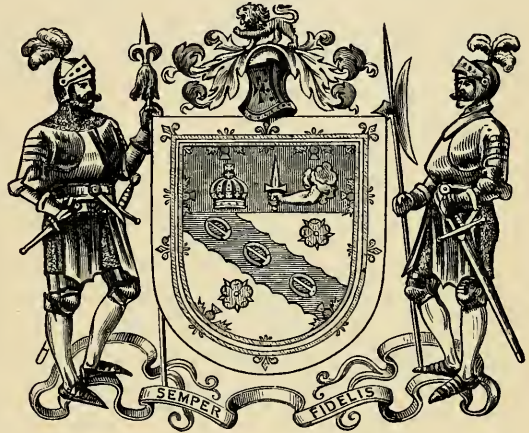
² It seems just as likely as not that the Kincaids had themselves to blame for the attacks the Stirlings made upon them. In fact, at this time the Kincaids seem to have been bad neighbours, for in the *Register of the Privy Council* (vol. ii. p. 82), 22nd September, 1571, there appears a dismal complaint "at the instance of the kin and friendis of Johnne Levenax of Wodheid (now Lennox Castle) makand mentioun—That quhairupoun the sevintene day of September instant he being solitar at his prayers beside his dwelling place of Wodheid, belevit na evill of ony persoun bot to have levit under Godis peax and the Kingis; nottheles the sonnes and brethir of James Kincaid of that ilk upoun sett purpois cruellie invadit the said Johnne, and woundit and hurt him in deverse partis of his body to the effusion of his blude in great quantitie, and maisterfullie and per force tuke him with thame to the place of Kincaid, quhair thay detene him captive as yit in hie contemptioun of our Soverane Lord and his auctoritie."

³ Among the Kirklands Writs.

⁴ Glorat Writs, printed in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 465.

his suffering a considerable fyne was imposed upon him, which, with his former sufferings and thoes of late, did put his estate in such a totering conditione as he was not able to keipe it from falling into peices." He therefore requests the King "to teake his faithfull and loyale services, which hath occasioned a ruine of his fortune in a pairte and the hasarde of what remaines, into your princle consideratoune; that what was teakne from him as a punishment may by your Majestie be graciouslie restored to him as a rewarde of his loyaltie; and prayeth your Majestie will be graciouslie pleased toe that effect to recommend this his just petitione to your succeeding Parliament in Scotland, or Lord Commissioner for Parliament, that your petitioner may be impoured to proceid legalie against the personnes to whom the said fyne was given for refunding it to him. So your petitioner prayeth for your Majestie's long lyfe and prosperous rainge." The petition was duly referred to the Parliament of Scotland, but no result followed, and the only reward

the Glorat family ever got for their sufferings and losses was a baronetcy and an honourable augmentation to their armorial bearings. This was conferred on Sir George Stirling, knight, on the 30th April, 1666, during the lifetime of his father, Sir Mungo. The patent narrates—"The good and faithful services, great sufferings and losses, through several imprisonments, fynes, and other prejudices sustained by Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat and Sir George Stirling, his sone, for and in His Majestie's service, and His Majestie being no less sensible thereof as desyrous for there encouragement in the future, to put ane mark of His Majestie's favour upon the family."¹



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE STIRLINGS OF GLORAT.
Showing the addition of the "honourable augmentation."

Sir Mungo married twice after Margaret Hamilton's death, firstly, Marion Wauchope of Niddrie and, secondly, Margaret Livingstone, and his family consisted of George, his heir; William, who was a "Roundhead," and a very undutiful son, and whose accusations against his father (history does not say what they were) were found by Commissioners of his own party "false and scandalus";

¹ Printed in the *Stirlings of Craighernard and Glorat*, p. 26.

Jean, who married George Ross of Galston in 1649; Margaret, who married in the same year Thomas Kennedy of Baltersan; and Mary, who married, as already shown, in 1656 John Stirling of Craigharnet.¹

After Sir Mungo's death, his son the baronet succeeded to sadly-impaired estates, for, though the baronetcy and the honourable augmentation of arms were all very well, they did nothing to meet the losses and fines that their loyalty had cost the old and young laird of Glorat.

Sir George Stirling, baronet, sixth of Glorat and Kirklands, thus found that he could not hold the Strathblane estate very long after he succeeded. The debt was going on increasing, the principal creditor being William Stirling of Law and Edenbarnet in Kilpatrick, and to him finally in March, 1681, the estate of Kirklands of Strathblane was made over.² As Sir George the first baronet, was the last of the Glorat Stirlings in Strathblane, we here take leave of this interesting and gallant family, and only trust that the race may long flourish, and that the present worthy representative, Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleming Stirling, eighth baronet, who has rebuilt and now resides in the old place of Glorat, may be the honoured ancestor of a long line of descendants, as ready to do their duty at all hazards as their old Strathblane forbears did before them.³

THE STIRLINGS OF LAW AND EDENBARNET IN KILPATRICK AND KIRKLANDS IN STRATHBLANE,

who thus became Strathblane lairds, were cadets of Glorat, the first Stirling of Law being Andrew, son of William Stirling, first of Glorat. William Stirling, the fifth laird of Law, who bought the Kirklands, died about the end of the seventeenth century, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Campbell, second son of Agnes Stirling, his daughter, and John Campbell of Succoth, W.S. On succeeding to Law, Edenbarnet, and the Kirklands he assumed the name of Stirling.

John Campbell Stirling was quite of a different way of thinking from all the other Stirlings in these parts. He was, of course, half a Campbell, and inherited the Whig principles of his race. His father was the legal adviser and friend of the unfortunate Archibald Earl of Argyll, and was present with him on the scaffold at his execution.⁴

¹The *Craigharnet and Glorat Book* and the *Keir Book* agree as to Sir Mungo's wives and family.

²Kirklands Writs.

³Full details of the successive baronets and their families are to be found in the *Stirlings of Craigharnet and Glorat*.

⁴*Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, article on Garscube.



Washington House, Eagle Creek, N.H.

In the Jacobite risings of "the '15" and "the '45" this laird of Kirklands strongly supported the House of Hanover, and was one of the actors in the ridiculous Loch Lomond Expedition which was got up by the Whig lairds in Dumbartonshire in 1715 to overawe the Highlanders and secure all the boats on the loch. John Campbell Stirling died in 1757 and was succeeded by his only son, James.

James Stirling of Law, Edenbarnet, and Kirklands, alienated a considerable part of the family estates, and in particular sold, as already related, the Kirklands of Strathblane to James Stirling of Craighbarnet, 3rd September, 1760, and thus ended the short connection of the Stirlings of Law and Edenbarnet with Strathblane.

The Stirlings of Craighbarnet too have now but a slender hold on Strathblane. In 1883 Muirhouse, with the lands attached to it, was sold by Major Graham Stirling of Craighbarnet to Robert Ker of Dougalston, and in the same year Broadgate to Andrew Jameson, advocate, the only property in Strathblane left to the Stirling family being the small villa of Napier Lodge.

BALLAGAN.

The estate of Ballagan consists of the forty shilling land of Wester Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass, and of the forty shilling land of Easter Ballagan, both parts of the ten pound land of the Kirklands of Strathblane.¹ The history of the other parts of the Kirklands of Strathblane has been fully given already,² and it is only necessary to repeat here that Ballagan was disjoined from them at two different periods—firstly, by a charter by William Stirling of Glorat, dated 5th June, 1522, granting Wester Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass to his brother, Walter Stirling; and, secondly, when Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat set in feu farm to John Stirling, fiar of Ballagan, the lands of Easter Ballagan. This was in March, 1657.³ The only change in the extent of the property which has taken place since then was when Miss Margaret Lennox of Woodhead feued from Ballagan in 1815 a strip of land extending to about four acres. This piece of land is situated south of the high road leading from Strathblane to Lennoxtown at the extreme end of the Ballagan estate, and runs in a southerly direction to where it joins the Craigend farm, part of the Lennox estate in Campsie.⁴ This land was feued with the intention of making an

¹ "The lands of Easter and Wester Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass and teinds thereof, part of the said ten pound land of Strathblane."—(Craighbarnet Writs.)

² Pages 126-129.

³ Ballagan Writs.

⁴ Lennox Castle Writs.

avenue at this point to Lennox Castle from the west, an intention, however, which was never carried out.

In days of old there was a castle or fortalice at Ballagan. It stood on the opposite side of the Blane to the present house, and till about one hundred years ago some part of it still remained, including, it is said, a stone on which was carved the saltire and roses of the Lennox.¹ The foundations may still be traced, but not a stone is now left, the last having been long ago built into the present garden wall. A magnificent old yew tree close to the site of the old Castle is now the sole memorial of the past.² Nothing is known with certainty of the connection of the old Earls of Lennox with Ballagan, and no deeds extant seem to have been signed there, with the exception, perhaps, of the charter granting Balcarrach to Donald of the Lennox, the ancestor of the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury Lennox. This charter may have been signed at Ballagan, though it is not expressly so stated. The deed was by Earl Duncan, and was a charter, dated 22nd July, 1421, of the lands of "Ballyncorrauch" to his "weil belufit sone laffwell Donald of the Levenax," and the testing clause runs thus:—"We haf hungyne to our sell at Strablayn . . . befor thir witness that is to say Walter Stewart and James Stewart his broyer, William of Streuylling Lord of Cadar, Alexander of the Lennox, Sir Robert Lang, Parson of Inchealzach, Gibbon of Galbrath, Donald Clerk and oyers mony personis."³ It may be that Ballagan was called at that time the Castle of Strathblane, but this is mere conjecture, for this deed may have been signed at the church or somewhere else in the parish. It is very possible, indeed, that the old Castle or house of Ballagan was not built at all till Walter Stirling got the lands in 1522, and the old stone with the Lennox saltire and roses on it may have been placed in the wall of his new house in token of the descent he possessed from the old Earls. The house of Ballagan, as the name implies, is built in a sheltered or *lown* place on the banks of the Blane, just below the splendid falls known as the Spout of Ballagan.

THE STIRLINGS OF BALLAGAN.

From the time Ballagan was first separated from the Kirklands of Strathblane in 1522 till 1760, when it was sold by James Stirling, it remained in the possession of a branch of the Craigharnet family.

¹ Nimmo's *Stirlingshire*, p. 272.

² The far-spreading branches of this tree formed the coach-house of the old lairds of Ballagan.

³ Lennox Castle Writs.

William Stirling, first of Glorat, and Walter Stirling, first of Ballagan, were brothers, sons of Sir John Stirling, third of Craigharnet; and their wives, Mariota Brisbane, lady of Glorat, and Eufame Brisbane, lady of Ballagan, were very probably sisters. Four years after William got Kirklands¹ he conveyed to Walter and his spouse, Eufame Brisbane, the west half of the lands of Ballagan and the Hill of Dunglass for a certain yearly payment in money and barley, and Ballagan thus became for the first time a separate estate. The brothers had afterwards another transaction, but why it was required, or when it took place, is not known, by which Walter granted a reversion of the Kirklands of Strathblane to "his derrest broder germane William Stryuelyng of Glorat."



SEAL OF WALTER
STIRLING OF BALLAGAN.
A.D. 1535.

On the 25th October, 1535, Walter Stirling of Ballagan, as curator of Andrew Cunynghame, son of the deceased Walter Cunynghame of Blairquheis, granted a precept for infesting Walter Buchquhannan of Spittail, and Isabella Cunynghame, his spouse, in the lands of Blairwoike, and in August, 1537, he was one of the witnesses at the entry of George Stirling of Glorat, his nephew, as heir to his father, William, to the Kirklands of Strathblane.² This Walter, first of Ballagan, died 6th June, 1549.³ The next four succeeding lairds of Ballagan were—I. Luke, of whom but little is known;⁴ II. Walter, who was fined 31st January, 1570-71, one hundred pounds for the non-appearance for trial of John Hamilton of Bardowie and Robert Tripnay in Branzeitt, for whom he had become surety, and who were accused of the traitorous detention of the tower or fortalice of Bardowie against the King and his Regent,

¹ See page 127.

² See Page 127.

³ John Colquhoun of Kilmardinny gave a charter of half of that place in liferent in 1545 to Katherine, carnal daughter of Walter Stirling of Ballagan, "Propter speciales favores et amores quos habeo et gero erga honestam puellam ac dilectam meam."—(Luss Writs.)

⁴ From the Register of Testaments in the Diocese of Glasgow, as quoted in *Keir Book*, page 165:—

"Ego vero Valterus Striveling, eger corpore, sanus tamen mente. Condo testamentum meum in hunc modum; imprimis, do et lego animam meam Deo Omnipotenti, corpusque meum sepeliendum fore in humo Sancti Mathani, et quartuor denarios fabricæ Sancti Kintigerni: Item lego, ordino, et constituo fore meos executores Eufamiam Birsbane, meam sposam et *Lucam Streueling meum filium*. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum lego Eufamie Birsbane mee sponse, vt ipsa disponat pro salute anime meo, vt velit rendere coram summo iudice in extremo iudicio. Factum fuit hoc testamentum apud Strablane, die, mense et anno quibus supra, per me Dominum Johannem Litoljohne capellanum, coram hiis testibus, viz.:

"Domino Gilberto Provane, Johanne Galbraith et Arthure Hamiltono, cum diuersis alliis: Teste mea manuali subscriptione Johannes Litoljohne capellanus manu propria." Dated 6th June, 1549.

Mr. Fraser in his account of the Stirlings of Ballagan (*Keir Book*, page 166) says Luke Stirling of *Ballagan* married Janet Edmonstone; but this is a mistake. Janet was wife of Luke Stirling of *Baldorran* (see page 114).

and also for their remaining at home from the raid of Linlithgow.¹ He was also engaged along with his kinsman of Glorat in the slaughter of Malcolm Kincaid in 1581.² III. George Stirling, who died in 1615; and, IV. Walter Stirling, his son. The next laird of Ballagan was another Walter Stirling. When he succeeded his father does not appear, but in 1648 he marched to England with the rank of captain-lieutenant in the Army of the Engagement, under the Duke of Hamilton, to assist King Charles I. On the failure of this unfortunate expedition he returned to Strathblane, and after being severely censured by the Presbytery of Dumbarton for his sinful conduct in attempting the rescue of his King, and having made his repentance in the church of Strathblane,³ he settled down into a quiet country laird, looking after his property, and taking a lead generally in parish affairs. He was on good terms too with his relatives, and occasionally gave them good wholesome advice, as the following letter to his cousin, George Stirling of Glorat, shows:—

“Balagan 19 July 1662.

“SIR,—Yours of the 24 of Junii com to my handis wpon the 15 of this; for the which sir I rander yow many hertie thankis for your wnumberabill kynd expressiovnnes quhilk, sir, in ane word I shall bot ansher with sillence. I am hertelie glaid of your recuffrey quhilk I prey God to continue. I request yow, sir, to heaue ane speciall cair of your self, and keipe ane guid dyat, and when yea ar convolesed that you doe wentor to travell. I wald requeist yow to heast hom, for now I hoipe yea heaue gotin your herts desyr in your travellis, so that I wald not adwyce yow to follow them furder, but that yea wald com hom and sattell your self, and cast your fancie wpon som handsom creator, ether in England or at hom; but gif yea doe in England, I request yow not to be rassh, for they ar very kittill, or as yea ous to say wher ye ar, ticklish; for albeit yea gat an guid woman quhilk com from that plice wher yea ar, yea most not think they ar all alyk, nether most yea think to be assured to get on ther so guid as the last, so I wald adwyce yow to be cairfull in your chous and wyss And again let me requeist yow (as yea ar wys) to be exciding wary and wys in your chous, for yea know it is ane continvall feist, and gif wther wayes yea know ane continvall dropping. . . . Your father and mother-in-law I heave left very weill this morning, and for your young dochter, ther is no chyld in the wordill I am mor be holdin to for her loue and kyndnes then I am to hir. . . . In a word

¹ Pitcairn's *Crim. Trials*, vol. i. part ii. p. 22.

² See page 134.

³ Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton and Session Records of Strathblane.

all your freindis is in health. I heave not as yeatt met with Law, bot as shon as I meit with him, I shall not be forgetfull to remember yow to him. . . . And heaving nothing elis to ad, but shall still remember yow in my preyers, and wisis yow all helth and happynes, and a saif return, I teak live and restis your faithfull and assured servand and cussing till I breath.

“W. STERLING.

“For his much honred cussing, Georg Sterling of Glorat, to be fund at the syn of the Tuo Shucker Loffes Saint Mering’s Lane London.”¹

Walter Stirling’s wife was Margaret Logan, and on his death his eldest son, John, succeeded him. John Stirling of Ballagan had been married early in 1655 to Jean Stirling, eldest daughter of James Stirling, Chamberlain of Muggedock,² and two years afterwards he acquired from Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat the lands of Easter Ballagan, thus reuniting, after 135 years’ separation, the “lands of Easter and Wester Ballagan and Hill of Dunglass, parts of the said ten pound land of Strathblane.” This sale was effected with the consent of John Stirling, who is designed “son of the deceased John Stirling of Craigharnet.”³

The affairs of the four Stirling lairds, viz., those of Craigharnet, Glorat, Ballagan, and Law, all cousins, were by this time very much mixed, and all were more or less in difficulties apparently from the same cause—their devotion to the Stewart Kings. It would, however, be a difficult and useless task to unravel them even if it were possible. Craigharnet seems to have mortgaged his lands to Glorat; Glorat was under pledge to Craigharnet; Ballagan and Law were helping them both, with the result that the Ballagan family soon afterwards got into serious difficulties themselves, and that Law, after buying Glorat’s Strathblane estate, had in a generation or two to sell it back to Craigharnet.⁴

John Stirling of Ballagan died before 20th March, 1668, as a deed among the Glorat Writs shows, leaving James Stirling of Bankell and Mr. Walter Stirling, minister at Baldernock, tutors and curators of his children, and they in virtue of their office required Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, then living at the New Hall of Craigharnet, to pay some money owing by him.

It was not till the 29th August, 1684, that James Stirling, son of the deceased John Stirling, had a precept of clare constat for infesting him in Ballagan,⁵ and then it was not from the old superiors, the Stirlings of Kirklands

¹ Among the Glorat Papers, and printed in full in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 497.

² Ballagan Writs, quoted in the *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 167.

³ Ballagan Writs.

⁴ Glorat and Craigharnet Papers.

⁵ Ballagan Writs.

and *Glorat*, but from William Stirling of *Law*, now also proprietor, from about three years before this date, of the "ten pound land of the Kirklands of Strathblane, comprehending therein the superiority of the lands of Ballagan, and property and reversion of the miln thereof."

James Stirling of Ballagan was a goldsmith in Glasgow. He married Mary Napier, and had a son, James, and a daughter, Jean. He died about the beginning of last century, leaving the estate deeply burdened. His son James succeeded him, and after much litigation and trouble a judicial sale of Ballagan took place for the satisfaction of the creditors. This was in 1728, and James Stirling himself was the purchaser, and the price given £16,000 Scots.

The Stirlings of Ballagan, like their kinsmen of Craigharnet and Glorat, were thorough loyalists, and suffered much in the cause of the Stewarts. In fact, their loyalty lost them their lands. The lairds of Glorat at the expense of the loss of a great part of their estates, managed to struggle through their difficulties; those of Craigharnet, by the help of the Stirlings of Keir and the energy of "Old Burrie," not only saved their lands, but added to them. But the Stirlings of Ballagan, whether from want of energy or want of friends, both or either, were obliged to succumb, for in 1756 James Stirling could hold out no longer, and sold the old place to Thomas Graham, merchant in Glasgow, and thus came to a close this branch of the Stirlings.

The history of these four families of Strathblane Stirlings—Craigharnet, Glorat, Law, and Ballagan—gives a striking picture of a singularly united race. From first to last they were intimate and friendly in their business relations, and in the pleasures, anxieties, and duties of family life. They were steadfast and true to each other also, in their bloody disputes with their neighbours. In their political principles, too, they were *almost* unanimous in together perilling their lives and fortunes in defence of the cause they believed to be the right one. The *almost* would have been *altogether* had it not been for the one Whig laird of Kirklands and Law, the only blot, some may think, on this fair page of history; but even in him the Stirling blood, much intermingled as it was with that of Campbell, often clearly showed itself, and the noted family affection of the clan was triumphantly asserted when John Campbell Stirling, the Hanoverian, assisted "Old Burrie," the Jacobite, to make good his escape from Dumbarton Castle after the melancholy termination of "the '45."

THE GRAHAMS OF BALLAGAN.

Thomas Graham, the purchaser of Ballagan, came of a good stock. Walter Graham of Glenny, his great-grandfather, had three sons, of whom William, the youngest, was father of a large family of sons; John, however, the eldest of

them, and Archibald, the fourth, alone concern us for our present purpose. John was the ancestor of Ballagan, and Archibald was the great-grandfather of Archibald Grahame, cashier of the Thistle Bank, who was included in the entail of Ballagan in 1802.¹

John Graham married a daughter of Campbell of Carwhin and had two sons, Thomas, merchant in Glasgow, who was the purchaser of Ballagan, and Walter.

Thomas Graham, first of Ballagan, married Jean Stirling, who was second daughter of John Stirling, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, third son of Sir George Stirling of Glorat, the first Baronet. Her brother Alexander succeeded to Glorat as fourth Baronet. Thomas Graham and Jean Stirling had two sons, John, who died without issue; and Alexander, of whom afterwards; and a daughter, Jean, who married, firstly, Mr. Bradshaw of the Royal Navy, and secondly, the Hon. and Rev. William Bromley Cadogan.

Alexander Graham, second of Ballagan, was born 8th October, 1755, and married on the 28th January, 1792, Janet M'Indoe. They had four sons, Thomas Bromley, who died young; John, of whom afterwards; William Bromley Cadogan, M.D., died in India unmarried, 8th October, 1839; James, died in London; and six daughters, Caroline, who married T. Courtenay Thorpe; Jean, Jessie, Fanny, Robina who married Mr. Christie, writer, Glasgow; and Anne Gartshore.

In 1793 Alexander Graham bought from the Duke of Montrose the superiority of the two Ballagans, and also of Leddriegreen, Dumbroch, Edenkill, Lurg, Lurgacre, and Kirkhouse poffle, and in 1802 he executed a deed of entail by which he settled all the lands he held in property, and in superiority, first upon himself, then on his eldest son, Thomas Bromley Graham, and his heirs, failing whom, on John Graham, his second son, and his heirs, then on each of his daughters in turn and their heirs, whom failing, Jean Graham, his sister, relict of the deceased Hon. William Bromley Cadogan and her heirs, whom failing, William Graham, his natural son, and his heirs; Walter Graham, natural son of his brother John, and his heirs; Archibald Grahame, cashier to the Thistle Bank, and his heirs; Sir John Stirling of Glorat and his heirs; whom all failing, to his own nearest heirs whatsoever. Alexander Graham died in the spring of 1840, and was succeeded by his second son.

John Graham, third of Ballagan, married Sarah Stirling, seventh daughter and seventeenth child of Sir John Stirling, fifth Baronet of Glorat, and Gloriana

¹ Archibald Graham married Marion Donaldson of Birdston and had a son, William Graham of Birdston. He was the father of three daughters—Helen (Mrs. Calder), Isobel (Mrs. Innes), and Barbara, who married John Grahame of Drumquhassle, tenant of Mugdock Castle, and father of Archibald Grahame, cashier of the Thistle Bank.

Folsome his wife. She was the widow of Major James Davidson. Their family consisted of Alexander Thomas, who died when eighteen months old; Alexander Thomas, who also died young; William Bromley Cadogan, who died young in Australia; Janet Gloriana, now of Ballagan; and Caroline M. Courtenay Thorpe, who also died young. John Graham of Ballagan died 2nd May, 1861.

Janet Gloriana Graham, fourth of Ballagan, only surviving child of John Graham and Sarah Stirling, and who is unmarried, succeeded to the estate on the death of her father.



CHAPTER V.

BALLEWAN.

THE estate of Ballewan consists of the lands called at different times Easter Cult, Cult Craigharnet, Cult Stirling or Cult Craig, and of Easter Ballewan, or Ballewan Buchanan, and of Wester Ballewan or Ballewan Lennox—the first a two pound ten shilling land of old extent,¹ and the two latter each fifty shilling lands of old extent, the five pound lands “de Balzeoun alias Balewins Buchanan et Lenox.”²

The history of the estate is as follows:—The whole was originally part of the great Earldom of Lennox, and on its partition the lands of Quilt or Cult fell with others to the Stewarts of Darnley, by this time a new line of Earls of Lennox. The first mention we find of Cult in connection with what is now the modern estate of Ballewan is in a precept granted by Mathew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, for infefting John Stirling (yr. of Craigharnet) and Margaret Abernethy his wife in the two pound ten shilling land of old extent of Cult, dated 13th February, 1495.³ This grant was confirmed by King James IV., 28th March, 1503.⁴ It was, however, of only a part of the original lands of Quilt or Cult, for in the charter of confirmation by King James II., dated 10th December, 1452, we find among the lands erected into the Barony of Duntreath “the Quilt lying to the south side of the Burn of Blane.”⁵ The lands of Cult thus divided between Ballewan and Duntreath have continued to form parts of these estates down to the present day—the portion lying to the south side of the Blane belonging to Duntreath, that to the north side belonging to Ballewan, with the exception of a small part excambed to the Edmonstones.⁶

John Stirling of Craigharnet was succeeded about 1510 by his son George, and in the Craigharnet family this part of Cult remained till about 1628, when

¹ Craigharnet Writs.

² *Cart. Lennox*, p. 102.

³ Ballewan Writs.

⁴ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 15 Jac. IV. A.D. 1503.

⁵ *Duntreath Book*, p. 65.

⁶ In 1793, contract between Milliken Craig of Ballewan and John Foyer of Cult Edmonstone.

it was sold by John Stirling, younger of Craigharnet, with consent of Annabella Ewing, his spouse, to Gilbert Craig, eldest lawful son of William Craig in Cult (*i.e.*, tenant of Cult) and Margaret Gibson or Billisland, his spouse, in conjunct fee.¹ It was then named Cult Craigharnet or Cult Stirling, but after this time it was called Cult Craig or Easter Cult.

In 1648 John Craig, son of Gilbert Craig, succeeded, and in September next year there is a charter by him to "Agnes Kincaid, his future spouse," of the liferent of these lands.²

John Craig in 1660 added to his estate by the purchase of the fifty shilling land of old extent called Ballewan Buchanan, from Agnes Weir or Vaire and Robert Buchanan, her husband.³

The history of Ballewan Buchanan or Easter Ballewan is this:—As already explained in the history of Ballewan Edmonstone or Middle Ballewan,⁴ the earliest Ballewan was divided into Easter and Wester Ballewan. Easter Ballewan was, however, exactly double the size of Wester Ballewan, hence it was called *Meikle* Ballewan. In January, 1445, Isabella Countess of Lennox granted to the Edmonstones the *wester half* of Meikle Ballewan,⁵ thereafter called Ballewan Edmonstone or *Middle* Ballewan from having the remainder of Meikle or Easter Ballewan on the one side and Wester Ballewan on the other. Middle Ballewan was a fifty shilling land. The *easter half* of Meikle Ballewan, called Ballewan Buchanan or Easter Ballewan, also a fifty shilling land, seems to have early belonged to the Buchanans. Buchanan of Auchmar, who, though often, is not always accurate, says⁶ "Easter Balleun" was disposed by charter in the year 1394 by Adam Spittal of Ledlowans to his cousin Walter, laird of Buchanan. In another place, however, Buchanan says⁷ that Patrick Buchanan, who succeeded Walter, was the purchaser. Patrick's son was another Walter, and Buchanan says⁸ that "some little time before" 1484 there was a charter of "Balleun" by Walter, laird of Buchanan, to Thomas, his brother-german, afterwards of Moss. Among the Menteith Writs at Buchanan Castle⁹ there is one in which it is mentioned that "Patricius Bochannen *de Ballowin*" was present on the 6th May, 1493, at the infetment of Alexander Grahame, Earl of Menteith, in the earldom. This Patrick was no doubt the eldest son of Walter Buchanan of that ilk. In 1491, according to Buchanan,¹⁰ in a charter by Mathew Earl of Lennox, Thomas Buchanan (of Moss) is designed "of Balleun."

¹ Ballewan Writs.

² Ballewan Writs.

³ Ballewan Writs. :

⁴ See *Duntreath*, page 80.

⁵ See *Duntreath*, page 73.

⁶ Essay upon the *Family and Surname of Buchanan*, page 136.

⁷ *Family of Buchanan*, page 31.

⁸ *Family of Buchanan*, page 66.

⁹ Quoted from *Red Book of Menteith*, p. 301.

¹⁰ *Family of Buchanan*, page 66.

These varying statements show either that Easter Ballewan was at this time sub-divided, and that the Buchanans of that ilk held part and those of Moss held the other, or that Easter Ballewan had returned again to the Chief of the race. Be this, however, as it may, by the beginning of the sixteenth century Easter Ballewan or Ballewan Buchanan had passed from the Buchanans to the Stirlings of Craigharnet, as appears¹ from a precept of sasine dated 18th April, 1520, by John Earl of Lennox, for infefting John Stirling as heir of George Stirling of Craigharnet, his father, in the lands of "Estir Ballevin." The Stirlings possessed Easter Ballewan lands for only a few years. By the 16th July, 1546, George Buchanan of that ilk was the owner,² and in 1614 the whole of Easter Ballewan or Ballewan Buchanan, a fifty shilling land of old extent, was sold by John Buchanan of that ilk to Walter Vaire or Weir "in Dumbroche."³ In 1635 Archibald Weir, his son, was in possession of Ballewan,⁴ and in 1660 it was sold by Agnes Weir, this Archibald's daughter, and her husband, Robert Buchanan,⁵ to John Craig of Cult Craig, as already shown.

John Craig was thus now in possession of Cult Craig or Easter Cult and Ballewan *Buchanan* or *Easter Ballewan*; but he was soon to make another acquisition, for in 1664 he purchased the fifty shilling land of old extent, already mentioned, called *Wester Ballewan* or *Ballewan Lennox*.⁶ These lands early belonged to a branch of the Lennoxes of Branshogle, a family of old standing in the neighbourhood.⁷ In 1545 "Johannes Levenax de Balyone" was proprietor,⁸ and in 1642 there is a precept of clare constat by the Commissioners of James, Duke of Lennox, for infefting in them William Lennox, the last male of the race, son and heir of John Lennox.⁹ In 1644¹⁰ Archibald Edmonstone, designed "of Harelhaven," had a wadsett of them; in 1662 this was transferred to William Forbes, and in 1664 they passed away for good from the last of the Lennoxes, as already shown, to John Craig.

¹ Craigharnet Writs.

² "50 sol. de Balyewne (que fuerunt dicti Geo in proprietate)."—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 4 Mar., A.D. 1546.

³ Ballewan Writs. The contract of sale is dated at Drymen Kirk, 15th and 16th April, 1614.—(Writs at Buchanan.)

⁴ Ballewan Writs.

⁵ Ballewan Writs.

⁶ Ballewan Writs.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 18. Jac. III. A.D. 1477-78.

⁸ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 3 Mar., A.D. 1545.

⁹ 8th Sept., 1601, Act of Caution.—"Williame Edmestoun fiar of Duntreith and George Stirling of Ballagane, for Sir James Edmestoun of Duntreith 2000 merks. Alexander Edmestoun his servant, James Edmestoun in Ballewne, Andro Lyll at the Mill of Duntreith, James fiar in Duntreith, Thomas Lyll there, Johnne Brashe there, 400 merks each, not to harm Johnne Lennox at Ballewne or John Lennox his son and apparent heir."—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. vi. p. 696.)

¹⁰ Ballewan Writs.

THE CRAIGS OF BALLEWAN.

The Cult and Ballewan lands, thus united in the person of John Craig, duly passed to his son, another John Craig, and from him to James Craig, and in 1765 they were in the possession of John Craig, still in the direct line. John Craig died before 1789, for in that year there was a precept of clare constat in favour of Milliken Craig as heir of the said John Craig, his cousin by the father's side. In 1820 Milliken Craig died, and in 1821 Captain John Craig, H.E.I.C.S., his brother, was served heir.¹ He was the last of the Craigs of Ballewan, for in 1835 the lands were sold under an order of the Supreme Court to James Graham, and his grandson, John Cameron Graham, barrister, London, is now the possessor.

The Craigs had been settled for time immemorial in Strathblane, and in the seventeenth century they acquired the lands of Leddriegreen, Cult, Ballewan, and others, as already shown. They were all of the same stock, and as there was a singular want of variety in the Christian names of the several branches—Ballewan, Leddriegreen, Laggan, and Vicarland—the task of thoroughly unravelling the cousins is well nigh hopeless, and cannot be attempted here. The history of the main line of the Leddriegreen Craigs is given in the account of that place, and the elder branch of the Ballewan line has been traced to its close. The family, however, though now removed from Strathblane, is by no means extinct. In 1752 John Craig of the Ballewan family married Jean Edmonstone, a daughter of Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, a branch of the Duntreath family.² He had a son, Archibald, who was born at Ballewan in 1753. This Archibald Craig married in 1788 Anne Duncan,³ and had with others, two sons, John, and William who still survives unmarried. John Craig, their eldest son, born in 1791, removed from Dalsholm in New Kilpatrick to Dublin and established himself among his cousins the Duncans, a Strathblane race already settled there. He married first Agnes Maria Taylor of Edendale, Co. Dublin, and secondly, Susan M. Griffith. By his first wife he had two sons, 1, Archibald David Craig, who married Agnes Story, and had issue, John, died childless; Marie, died childless; Charles Taylor, merchant in London; and Lizzie. 2, Rev. John Duncan Craig, D.D., incumbent of Trinity Church, Dublin, who married first Dorothea Eliza, daughter of John Sandeys Bird, J.P., by whom he had John, captain 2nd Brigade, S.I.D., Royal Artillery; and Anna Beverley Duncan. The Rev. Dr. Duncan Craig married, secondly, Adelaide, daughter of Major Allan of the 93rd Highlanders. John Craig had by his second wife, Susan M. Griffith, a large family, 1, Alice E. Craig, who

¹ Ballewan Writs.² See *Duntreath*, page 99.³ See Duncan family under Blairquhosh.

married W. H. Worthington of Derwent Bank, Derbyshire ; 2, Henry Griffith Craig, who married Mary Brown of Mount Prospect, and has issue ; 3, William James Craig, who married Emily Brown, and has issue ; 4, Brilliana Stanhope Craig, wife of John C. Atkins Carrig, Queenstown, and has issue ; 5, Harriet Duncan Craig, wife of the Rev. J. Hector Robinson, M.A., Rector of St. Mary's, Woolston Hill, Hampshire, and has issue. The Dublin and Cork Craigs, as established there by John Craig, are thus now a large and ever increasing family, and promise to keep alive an old Strathblane name.

THE GRAHAMS OF BALLEWAN.

In the year 1610 James Graham, a descendant of the Menteith Grahams, had a lease from Sir James Chisholm, of the farm of Cromlix in Dunblane parish, and settled there, and son succeeded father in the old place for nearly two hundred years in an unbroken line.

In 1715 the James Graham, then tenant of Cromlix, witnessed the battle of Sheriffmuir from his own door. He had five sons and two daughters by his wife, Agnes Finlayson. The third son, James, was minister of Killearn ;¹ the fourth, William, succeeded his father in Cromlix ; and the fifth, Thomas, was the ancestor of the Ballewan family.²

Thomas Graham, who was born in 1750, held several extensive farms on the estate of the Earl of Kinnoul. He married Mary M'Ewan, and, like his father, he had a large family. He was a clever and, in the main, a kindly

¹The Rev. James Graham of Killearn was born in 1736. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and after being tutor in the family of Mr. Hopkirk of Dalbeth, was recommended by General Graham of Braco to the Duke of Montrose, by whom he was presented in 1768, to the parish of Killearn. He took a great interest in agricultural affairs, and was the first man in West Stirlingshire who used a cart, all burdens having been hitherto carried on horses' backs or in sledges. He died unmarried in 1821. On the Sunday preceding his death he preached for an hour with greater animation than usual—so much so, that the people remarked that their old minister was renewing his youth. On his going to the manse, however, after service, he said—"Margaret, that's my last sermon," and a few days afterwards he died, hale and hearty almost to the last, and after singing the psalm with vigour at family worship. It was the Rev. Mr. Graham who originated the idea of erecting a monument to the learned George Buchanan, who was a native of Killearn, and the obelisk, which is now under the care of the Buchanan Society of Glasgow, was built during his incumbency of the parish. The contract was signed 9th June, 1788 ; the architect was James Craig of Edinburgh ; the mason, William Gray of Camlachie ; the committee of subscribers for carrying out the work was Robert Dunmore of Ballindalloch, Peter Spiers of Culcreuch, and Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan. In making the mortar for building, the lime and sand were to be mixed "in such proportions as shall be agreeable to the Rev. Mr. James Graham, minister of Killearn," and all disputes were also to be referred to him.

²James Graham's second daughter, Isabella, married James Dawson, Crosscapple, and was the grandmother of the late Rev. James M'Gowan, formerly assistant and successor at Bonhill, and afterwards minister of the parish of Laurencekirk, the father of the late Robert M'Gowan, writer in Glasgow, and Town Clerk of Partick. She was also grandmother of the Rev. John Kinross, minister of the parish of Largs, who died in 1883.

man, and very anxious for the advancement of his family, though certainly arbitrary in his management of it. His brother James' comfortable position as minister of Killearn seems to have impressed him, and when his eldest son, James, who was born in 1776, and his second son, John, who was born in 1778, arrived at the proper age, he announced to them that they were to be ministers. John acquiesced, and in due time succeeded his uncle in Killearn,¹ but James rebelled, and resolutely refused to enter the Church. His father, however, was firm, and mounting his son behind him on his horse rode across the country towards Killearn manse, being satisfied that his reverend brother would find means "to gar him be a minister." But it was not to be, for when they were crossing the muir at Kippen matters came to a crisis; James refused to go any farther, and the father, after a very liberal application of the rod, rode away home, leaving the lad lying among the heather in a very forlorn state.

But James, besides having a will of his own, had plenty of brains and pluck, so presently picking himself up he made his way to Glasgow, where, cast off by his father, he first apprenticed himself to a weaver, and afterwards as a manufacturer and merchant made a handsome fortune. He lived principally at Clover Bank, near Glasgow, and in 1835 bought Ballewan.²

James Graham, who thus attained the honourable position of a Strathblane laird, had married early in life Margaret Paterson of Borrowstowness, and had by her five sons and two daughters. The eldest son was Thomas, of whom afterwards, born in 1805, and the fourth was John, of whom also afterwards, born 1812. The rest of the family died unmarried or without children, except Mary, who married James Reid, secretary of the Union Bank of Scotland, who built Dunmullin, and died 1877, leaving a family.

James Graham, though he had refused to be a minister himself, had, like his father, a great admiration for the profession, and in due time informed his

¹John Graham, who was eventually a Doctor of Divinity, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and a Justice of the Peace for Stirlingshire, was an excellent parish minister, benevolent and judicious, and many a dispute among his parishioners was amicably settled through his intervention. By his wife, Elizabeth Bannerman, he had three daughters, of whom the second, Mary, survives, and resides at Corriedale, in Strathblane, and one son, Captain Thomas Graham, formerly of Balfunning. Dr. John Graham died at Killearn in 1865. He had been minister of Fintry from 1805 to 1821, and of Killearn, in which he succeeded his uncle, who was settled there in 1768, from 1821 to 1865. The uncle and the nephew had thus held the living for the long space of 97 years.

²Ballewan was sold in Edinburgh by a judicial sale. When knocked down to Mr. Graham, Sir James Gibson-Craig, W.S., who was agent for the sale, asked him to name his security, to which Mr. Graham at once replied, "My security's in my pouch; I'll pay ye the siller;" and on Sir James saying he had no fear of payment, but it was usual to name a friend as security, the rejoinder was, "My best friend and security is in my pouch; I'll pay at ance." It was understood that the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, the minister of the parish, who had died shortly before this time, had intended to have bid for Ballewan.

eldest son, Thomas, that he was to be a minister. At the same time he told his other sons the future in life he proposed for them, and with a curious persversity he had chosen for each of them just what they did not want to be.

Thomas, who was destined for the ministry, was more diplomatic than his father had been in similar circumstances, and did not absolutely refuse to enter the Divinity Hall. He only stipulated that if he must be a minister he should be educated in Edinburgh, where, he alleged, the theology was better than in the West. To Edinburgh, therefore, he was sent after taking the degree of M.A. at Glasgow College; but instead of studying divinity, he applied himself heart and soul to chemistry, working in the laboratory of the University under Dr. Hope for about two years. Meantime his father became impatient at his not preaching, and went to Edinburgh to see what his son was doing, where to his indignation he found his lodgings full, not of ponderous volumes of "the Fathers" and theological works, but of chemical and philosophical apparatus. Promptly breaking these to pieces, and following again the example of his own father, James Graham cast his son off without a penny, and forbade him to enter his house.

Thrown thus upon his own resources, Thomas Graham wisely consulted his old friend and teacher, Dr. Meikleham, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and by his advice and help supported himself by giving lessons in mathematics and chemistry. This went on for a year or two, and by degrees his father's heart began to soften and gradually melted, as one communication after another from his son on chemical subjects followed each other in rapid succession, and were received with enthusiasm by the learned world; and by 1830, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University of Glasgow,¹ no one was more interested in his success or more cordial in his congratulations than his now reconciled father.

During the seven years Thomas Graham filled this chair, his indefatigable researches were rewarded by most valuable discoveries, which from time to time he gave to the world in papers read before the Royal Societies of Edin-

¹When Thomas Graham was Professor in the Andersonian he employed a young lad named James Young to work in his laboratory and assist in preparing his experiments. When the Professor went to London he took James Young with him, who, from the knowledge he thus acquired of chemistry, was in due time appointed manager of a large chemical work at Liverpool. It would be out of place to follow here Mr. Young of Kelly's successful and useful career, or to show in detail how he has, by his skilful application of chemical knowledge to the distillation of paraffin from shale, invented a light fitted alike for the mansions of the rich from its brilliancy and beauty and for the houses of the poor from its efficiency and economy. Mr. Young never forgot his "Alma Mater," as his splendid gifts to the Andersonian testify. The Professor's friends were his friends too, notably David Livingstone. James Young subscribed largely to the fund collected for equipping the expedition sent out to Africa to search for him. He was mainly instrumental, too, in erecting the statue in George Square to his friend Thomas Graham.

burgh and London; and in 1837, when he succeeded Dr. Edward Turner as Professor of Chemistry in the University of London, he stood at the head of the chemists certainly of Great Britain, probably of the world.

When James Graham, his father, died in 1842, Professor Graham succeeded to Ballewan. Although his busy life in London seldom allowed him to visit Strathblane, he took much interest in his place, and it pleased him to show it to his friends, and in his company the "Old Ha" has seen many distinguished strangers, among others the famous German chemists, Liebig and Hofmann.

In 1855, as an acknowledgment of his pre-eminent services in the cause of science, Her Majesty, on the recommendation of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, appointed Mr. Graham Master of the Mint in succession to Sir John Herschel. It was during his tenure of this high office that his greatest scientific work was done, and his most valuable and novel discoveries in chemistry and its application given to the world.¹

The Master of the Mint died unmarried at his house, 4 Gordon Square, London, 16th September, 1869.

John Cameron Graham, the new laird of Ballewan, was a young man of twenty-two when he succeeded, and his father, John Graham, brother of the Master of the Mint, had been only a few months dead.

John Graham, the father of the new laird, was the fourth son of James Graham of Ballewan. He was born in 1812. Like his distinguished brother, his bent was towards chemistry, but in deference to his father's wishes he entered an accountant's office in Glasgow, and served his time there. He did not, however, pursue this calling, but applying himself diligently to the study of chemistry he soon fitted himself for the position of chemist in the extensive print work of Messrs. Thomas Hoyle and Sons, Manchester, a firm of which he afterwards became a partner. During the time he was a calico printer his knowledge of chemistry and mechanics stood him in good stead. Mr. Graham, after being out of business and in rather delicate health for some years, was appointed to the Mint in 1861 to take charge of the new bronze coinage about to be issued. This was an occupation very much to his taste, and was very successfully carried out by him; and as head of the coining department of the Mint he was engaged in planning improvements on the machinery for striking coins when he died 22nd February, 1869, at the comparatively early age of 57.

¹ Thomas Graham was a Fellow of the Royal Society, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford. An interesting account of his life and work is given in a lecture (published in 1870) by William Odling, M.B., F.R.S., Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, and in 1884 there was published in Glasgow *The Life and Works of Thomas Graham, D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.*, by Dr. R. Angus Smith, LL.D., F.R.S.

Mr. John Graham was a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and his writings on scientific subjects have been received with much approbation.¹ By his marriage to Cooper M. H. Woodcroft, daughter of John Woodcroft of Bennet Grange, Yorkshire, he had issue, the present laird of Ballewan and two daughters.²

Unlike his two predecessors, no pressure was put upon John Cameron Graham, now of Ballewan, to enter the Church, but he chose for himself a kindred learned profession, and as a barrister in London he is doing no discredit to the talented family to which he belongs.³

¹ *Journal of the Chemical Society*, Series 2, vol. vii., supplement, page v.

² John Graham, sixth child and fourth son of James Graham of Ballewan, was born in 1812. He married Cooper Mary Hannah Woodcroft, and had (1) *Margaret*, born 15th May, 1846, married 1877 Frederick Page, surgeon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has issue—Cuthbert, Clare E., Dorothy. (2) *John Cameron Graham*, now of Ballewan, born 23rd May, 1847. (3) *Helen*, born 16th August, 1848, married 1882 Edwin Brough, late of Leek, Staffordshire.

³ Mr. Graham published in 1885 a second edition of Lord Blackburn's *Treatise on Contract of Sale*, with many valuable chapters added by himself, and the whole brought down to the present day.

CHAPTER VI.

THE EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF STRATHBLANE.

STRATHBLANE was erected into a parish at a very early date. The first mention of it, "parochia de Strathblachane," is in a document defining the boundaries of the parish of Campsie,¹ the church of which, and certain lands, had been granted by the Earl of Lennox—"Alewinus Comes de leuenax filius et heres Alewini Comititis de leuenax"²—to God, St. Kentigern, the Church of Glasgow, and Bishop Walter and his successors. Alewin was Earl of Lennox till 1225; Walter was Bishop of Glasgow from 1207 till 1232; and in a Bull of Pope Honorius, dated 19th October, 1216,³ the Church of "Camsi" is mentioned among the possessions of the See of Glasgow. The date when Strathblane was a parish can thus be fixed as not later than somewhere between 1207 and 1216, and it was probably somewhat earlier.

There seem to have been no regular parishes, or districts assigned to a particular Church, till the time of King David I., 1124-53,⁴ and it is no doubt to the Saxon influence from England, which was all-powerful in his reign and that of his father, Malcolm, that we owe not only the feudalization of Scotland, but also our present parochial system. Hitherto, in Celtic times in Scotland, the land belonged in common to the tribe or family who lived on it, and it was parcelled out under certain rules, the Chief having one part, the Church another, and the members of the tribe, family, or clan the remainder. All these held it under some temporary tenure, certainly never in absolute property, and always subject to "redistribution." In fact, the land was "nationalized" much in the way which the more moderate Communists of the present day desire to have it.

¹ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 88. Fines et limites parochie de Campsy: "Cujus quidem ecclesie parochia habet fines et limites infrascriptos . . . sic prosequendo rectas diuisas terrarum de Glaskelli et de Balneglerauch quousque ad rectas metas inter parochiam de Strathblachane et de Campsy.

² *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 86.

³ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 94.

⁴ *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, Innes, p. 132.

In the Lennox, most probably, the ancestors of the future earls or comes were the Chiefs of the Levenani—the tribe or tribes of the district—for although it has been contended, as already pointed out, that the Earls of Lennox were of Saxon origin, the best authorities have now made it very clear that they were Celts.

Here, however, as elsewhere in Scotland, the power of the Crown began to assert itself after the consolidation of the kingdom under Duncan in 1034, and particularly so in the time of Malcolm and his Saxon Queen, Margaret Atheling. The interests of the Church of Rome also—now for the first time become a power in Scotland—were bound up with the monarchy; the Crown, therefore, gradually found itself in a position to claim with success the exclusive ownership of the land. The feudal system was introduced, and the country given over in property to Crown vassals in return for services to be rendered by them. The great Crown vassals had their sub-vassals, and thus the feudalization of Scotland was completed; and as the Crown had succeeded in obtaining possession of all the land in Scotland, so the Church, now all-powerful, found means to introduce the system of tithes, under which a certain part of the produce of the soil became in future an endowment for the clergy. The barons or landholders thus held their estates in property under the Crown, subject to certain services, and the maintenance of the Church was also secured. A grant of the tithes of his estate was made by each baron to the church he either found upon it or built, and the estate so tithed became what was afterwards called a parish. At this early date the rector or parson of the parish served the cure in person and drew for his stipend both the greater and lesser tithes.¹ One or other of the Earls of the Lennox no doubt so arranged the parish of Strathblane.

It is unknown whether or not St. Blane had a chapel at the well in Killearn where he is said to have slaked his thirst and baptized his converts, and which lies to the west of the sunny haughs of Duntreath, and it is equally uncertain whether or not a chapel was dedicated to St. Kessog or Mackessog at the Netherton of Strathblane, where there is still a well named after this

¹ The tithes of a parish were divided into two parts. The greater or rectorial tithes—“*Decimæ bladi* or *Decimæ garbales*”—were those of the grain, and consisted of the tenth sheaf after the corn was ripened and cut. These sheaves were led, or taken, from the harvest field by the rector of the parish or those who had a right to them. The lesser or vicarial tithes—“*Decimæ faeni* or *Decimæ vicariae*”—were those of hay, garden stuff, and other tithable produce such as lambs, calves, cheese, etc. In the case of Strathblane the vicar was what was called a vicar pensioner, that is to say, he had commuted his tithes for a yearly pension or stipend. Thus both the “*Decimæ garbales*” and the “*Decimæ vicariae*” went together to the rector for the time being. In our parish from an early date the rector was represented successively by the Hospital of Polmadie, the Cathedral of Glasgow, and the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton. The dues for marriages, baptisms, and funerals, and offerings at the altar went usually, though by no means always, to the vicar.

saint,¹ but there is no doubt that from early times there was a church on the same site as now. On the hillside to the south of the Parish Church stands the old village of Edenkill, so named, when Celtic was the language of the Strath, from its being "a place sloping towards the church." In a charter by Maldoven Earl of Lennox granting lands in Strathblane to Sir David Graham, the expression is used, "where the church is built," *vbi ecclesia fundata est*; and it is known from other circumstances that this grant included the part of Strathblane where the Parish Church now stands. "The Kirklands," too, are in the immediate neighbourhood of it, and on the road which comes up the Strath from the west, at the top of the hill, a few hundred yards from the Netherton, and where the church first comes in view, stood of old a cross where the pilgrim said his first prayer when approaching the sacred edifice. This place is still called the "Crosshill."² It may be that the fine estate afterwards called the Kirklands, and comprehending Broadgate, Muirhouse, and originally also Ballagan, was a part of the tribal lands of the Levenani belonging to the Church and never out of its possession, but it is more probable that it was gifted to Strathblane for ecclesiastical purposes by one of the first Earls of Lennox, who were devoted sons of the Church. It is certain it was early annexed to it.

Strathblane, then, was early in the thirteenth century a regular parish, provided with a church, endowed with tithes or teinds, and further enriched with valuable lands. The Rector himself served the cure, and no doubt the services were conducted with propriety and decorum, the more especially as in all probability the Castle of Mugdock, and possibly another at Ballagan, were abodes of the pious earls, the parish thus enjoying the advantage of having them as "resident heritors."

¹ "Ane well callit Sanct Makkessokis well." This allusion occurs in a deed defining the marches of Cult Craigbarnet, printed in the appendix.

² If Strathblane was not dedicated to St. Blaen or Blane or to St. Blaithmaic, or to the Virgin Martyr St. Blatha, and it is very improbable that it was to any of them, our most likely patron saint is either Saint Patrick, Saint Kessog or Mackessog—both of whom have wells in the parish—or Saint Machan, who had several churches dedicated to him in Lanarkshire, and also the neighbouring church of Campsie. There is a passage in the will of Walter Stirling of Ballagan, who died 6th June, 1549, which, if he was buried in Strathblane Churchyard, would certainly prove that the church was dedicated to St. Machan—"Corpusque meum sepeliendum fore in humo Sancti Mathani"—but this may refer to Campsie, where also, from the family connection with the place, he was very likely to have been buried. St. Patrick's Well is on the Bank of Mugdock, just on the border of Kilpatrick, and perhaps in old days, before boundaries were very well defined, it may have been included in that parish; we may perhaps, therefore, conclude that St. Patrick had no special connection with Strathblane. St. Mackessog's Well is near the old Clachan of Netherton—a very likely spot for the site of a church. This Saint was held in great honour in the Lennox, of which he is supposed to have been a native, and it is not at all improbable that a very early church in Strathblane was dedicated to him.

But this happy state of affairs did not last long, for before 1316 the church and church lands of Strathblane were gifted to the hospital of Polmadie.

This was an evil event for the parish. Hitherto the cure had been properly served by the Rector, but now both the teinds and the Kirklands were taken for the support of the brothers and sisters of Polmadie, and the unfortunate parish of Strathblane was either left uncared for or put under the charge of a vicar who probably was more intent in collecting with difficulty the lesser tithes, if he was allowed to draw them, and his dues for marriages, baptisms, etc., upon which with difficulty he kept soul and body together, than in attending to the temporal wants of the poor and needy and administering to all the consolations of religion.

THE HOSPITAL OF POLMADIE.

The Hospital of St. John of Polmadie¹ was in the parish of Govan, and was a foundation for poor men and women.² It was governed by a master, keeper,³ or rector,⁴ and was in existence in the time of King Alexander III., who died in 1285.⁵ An important part of its endowments was the church and Kirklands of Strathblane.

We have no means of knowing when Strathblane was annexed to it, but it certainly was before 1316, for in that year there is a charter by King Robert I.⁶ to the master and brothers and sisters of the hospital, confirming to them the privileges they enjoyed in the time of King Alexander, his predecessor, apparently both as regarded their house and the lands of Strathblane, "terra de Strablathy." There is no record of any further grant to the hospital till 1320, when Bishop John Wischart (or Bishop John Lindesay, for it is not quite certain who was Bishop at that date) granted to it half of the lands of Little Govan.⁷ In 1333 Malcolm Earl of Lennox confirmed its liberties and privileges,⁸ and this is the first time on record that the Lennox family is mentioned in connection with a property which eventually fell into their hands.

¹ "Sancti Johannis de Polmadde."—(*Rymers Foedera.*)

² "Domus pauperum de Polmadde" (*Reg. Epis. Glas.* pp. 295, 301); "fratribus et sororibus Hospitalis de Polmade."—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 225.)

³ "Polmade . . . te magistrum et custodem ejusdem domus."—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 223.)

⁴ "Polmade . . . ipsius hospitalis Rectore."—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 327.)

⁵ Charter by King Robert I. confirming the privileges which the hospital enjoyed "tempore Regis Alexandri predecessoris nostri."—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 225.)

⁶ *Reg. Epis. Glas.*, p. 225.

⁷ "Medietatem totius terre nostre de Parua Gouan."—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 229.)

⁸ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 248.

The office of master, keeper, or rector—for it went by all these names—was much coveted, but so far as known its occupants never rose to distinction. The earliest on record is Sir Patrick, called Floker. He was presented to it in 1316 by Robert Wischart—the patriot Bishop of Glasgow and friend of both Wallace and Bruce—and to enable him to keep the brethren and sisters in proper order and correct their faults he was loosed from his charge at Kilpatrick on certain conditions.¹

King Edward II., who claimed both temporal and spiritual rights in Scotland, appointed in 1319 a number of Englishmen to prebends in Glasgow Cathedral, and he appointed also a master to Polmadie, one William de Houk,² but it is more than doubtful if the English nominee ever enjoyed any of the fruits of office. In 1347 Margaret Logie, King David the Second's young wife, who claimed the right of patronage in virtue of a gift, or alleged gift, of the Bishoprick of Glasgow made to her by the King, appointed Sir William of Kirkintilloch to the mastership,³ and before 1403 the Earl of Lennox, who for the second time appears in connection with this hospital, appointed Sir William Cuninghame, Vicar of Dundonald, to the office. This presentation was resented by the Bishop of Glasgow, who threatened the Earl's presentee with excommunication if he accepted it.⁴ Whether he did so or not does not appear; but no doubt the Bishop exercised, as well as claimed patronage, for in 1391 he had presented Gilliane de Vaux to a sistership in the house.⁵

These conflicts between the Earls of Lennox and the Bishops of Glasgow probably originated in the fact that the two most valuable grants to the hospital, viz., the church and Kirklands of Strathblane, and the half lands of Little Govan, had been made respectively by an Earl of Lennox and a Bishop of Glasgow. Be this, however, as it may, the matter was finally arranged at a conference held in the Castle of Edinburgh, between Duncan Earl of Lennox and William Bishop of Glasgow, on the 7th January, 1424. The Earl there agreed after much discussion, post plura colloquia, to give up to the See of Glasgow any rights he had over the hospital of Polmadie and its annexed church of Strathblane.⁶

This was probably the end of the hospital so far as it was used as a home for the poor, and its endowments for their relief, and all traces of the old building have long ago disappeared. It now remains to show what has become of its endowments, so far at least as the Kirklands of Strathblane and

¹ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* pp. 223, 224.

² "Willielmus de Houk, de custodia hospitii Sancti Johannis de Polmadde in Cliddesdale." — (*Rymer's Fœdera.*)

³ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 278.

⁴ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 295.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 293.

⁶ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* pp. 359, 360.

Little Govan or Polmadie are concerned, which were probably its only landed property. The history of the Kirklands is given in a previous chapter; that of Little Govan or Polmadie is as follows.

The whole parish of Govan, in which Polmadie is situated, belonged, both lands and teinds, to the Cathedral of Glasgow, and had been soon after 1174 erected into a prebend. In 1320, however, as already shown, John Bishop of Glasgow granted half of his lands of Little Govan to the hospital. This half of Little Govan was made up of a portion of Polmadie, and was apparently a four merk land of old extent. The part of Govan which still belonged to the Cathedral, and which contained the rest of the lands of Polmadie, remained a prebend till the Reformation. In 1577, the lands and churches of the Diocese of Glasgow having been taken possession of or fallen into the hands of the Crown, King James VI. granted to the University of Glasgow the church of Govan—that is the teinds of Govan—and the University of Glasgow is still the titular, and enjoys those teinds with the exception of the part of them which make up the stipend of the Rev. John Macleod, D.D., the minister of the parish.¹

In 1590 the parish of Govan was feued out to the tenants then upon it, and so was the Polmadie part of it.² Both of its divisions—viz., the portion which had remained with the rest of Govan the property of the Cathedral up to the Reformation and the other portion, the four merk land which by this time, as afterwards explained, belonged to the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton—were feued out to the same people, families of Mures and Cummings.

When the possessions of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton were secularized the Earls of Lennox became superiors of the whole, including the four merk lands of Polmadie. When the Marquis of Montrose in the beginning of the eighteenth century bought the regality of the Lennox, he occupied the same position, and now, by purchase from James Duke of Montrose by Mr. Spiers

¹Up to the end of 1621 the Principal of the University of Glasgow was also minister or parson of Govan, and served the cure. It was found, however, that this arrangement did not work well, as the Principal could not “in ane good maner and sufficient measure . . . fulfil the office both of ane parsonne in the kirk of Govan and of ane doctour in the said Colledge,” nor could the people of Govan “be, as is requisit for their edification, attended, instructed, catechized, visited, comforted, governed” without a regular minister living in the parish. On the 20th December, 1621, the offices were accordingly disjoined and a minister provided for the parish, with the manse and glebe and a certain stipend.—*Mun. Al. Univ. Glas.* vol. i. pp. 215, 216.)

²In 1606 the feuars of Polmadie (both the Crown part and the Collegiate Church part) were “Georg Mure, merchand burgess of Glasw” and “Mathew Kumming.”—(*Mun Al. Univ. Glas.* vol. i. p. 191.) In 1636 there is a Retour of the special service of Margaret Mure to her father Mathew Mure in half of the lands (Elderslie Writs), and in the beginning of the next century the Cummings still held their half in the person of “Jno Cummins,” but the Mures had disappeared and “James Peadie” was in possession of their feu.—(Montrose Writs.) It is unnecessary to trace these families any farther.

of Elderslie in 1793, the present young laird of Elderslie is the superior, the Misses Steven of Bellahouston and others being the feuars or possessors in property of the hospital's part of Polmadie.

THE PREBEND OF STRATHBLANE IN THE CATHEDRAL OF GLASGOW.

Having thus disposed of the old hospital of Polmadie, we return to the history of the Church of Strathblane, with or without its Kirklands, for as explained already (note, p. 127) it is possible that it was the church only which was made over to the Bishop.

The interview between the Bishop of Glasgow and the Earl of Lennox in Edinburgh Castle, and the surrender which the Earl made of his rights in the old hospital were, no doubt, to pave the way for the erection of the hospital and the church of Strathblane into an additional prebend in the Cathedral of Glasgow. This the succeeding Bishop, John Cameron, carried out on the 12th January, 1427,¹ and the whole transaction was confirmed by a Bull of Pope Martin, dated at Rome, 5th December, 1429.²

The object of this new prebend was to improve the music in the Cathedral. The prebendary, therefore, was to be a thorough musician,³ and among his other duties was the instruction of four boys for the choir. He was to pay them a certain sum yearly, and also out of the income of his prebend he was to pay a perpetual vicar, who was to serve the cure in the church of Strathblane, 14 merks Scots = 15/6 $\frac{2}{3}$ sterling; and one merkland of land, 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres,⁴ was to be given to him for a glebe near the church of Strathblane. This merkland has retained its name to the present day, being the part of Broadgate farm called the "Vicarland."

The only prebendary who is known for certain to have had any benefit from Strathblane was "Magister Robertus Storman canonicus ecclesie Glasguensis ac prebendarius prebende de Strablane," who was a party to an ecclesiastical deed, 16th February, 1440.⁵ It may be he was the first and the last who enjoyed it. One would have thought that the Bishop of Glasgow, having acquired Strathblane Church, would have been very unwilling to give it up again, but given up it certainly was, about 1453, when

¹ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 328, and vol. i. p. ci. ² *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 326.

³ "Quod dicta prebenda cum contigerit vacare clerico idoneo et in cantu bene et notabiliter instructu conferatur."

⁴ This is according to the ordinary computation.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 359. The name is printed Stor^m = Storman in the "Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis" of the Maitland Club, but in another copy of the same deed which the author has seen the name is written For^m = Forman or Foreman. This copy was taken by Mr. John Dillon, a well known antiquary of the early part of this century.

Isabella Duchess-Countess of Lennox, the daughter and heiress of the Earl Duncan, who had arranged matters with the Bishop, founded her Collegiate Church at Dumbarton. Strange to say, one of the principal endowments of this new establishment was the church and Kirklands of Strathblane and the lands, or part of them, of Little Govan, or Polmadie. It is nowhere recorded how she managed this transaction.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DUMBARTON.

The provost and prebendaries of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton were thus now, so to speak, the "Rector of Strathblane," enjoying its Kirklands and tithes. Our parish history therefore would be incomplete without some account of this venerable establishment.

Colleges or Collegiate Churches or Provostries—for they were known by any of these names—had come very much into fashion about this date. They were establishments of the secular clergy, and were the result of the decay of religious feeling in Scotland, which, beginning in the fifteenth century, had by this time showed itself in many ways, one of them being the want of the unselfish spirit which founded monasteries of the regular clergy and endowed cathedrals and churches for the benefit of all. These Colleges were little else in constitution and service than small cathedrals, only their head instead of being a Bishop was a Provost or Dean, and in place of being established for the good of the people at large, they were intended solely for the present and future good of the souls of the founder, his predecessors, and successors and friends. There were usually six or eight priests attached to them, who were called prebendaries, or, canons or chaplains, and whose stipends were drawn from lands gifted to the College, and from the tithes of any unfortunate parishes over which the founder had authority.

The Collegiate Church of Dumbarton¹ was an establishment for a provost

¹Augustinus Theiner in his *Vetera Munimenta Hibernorum et Scotorum Historiam illustrantia* gives the Papal authority for the foundation of the Collegiate Church of Hamilton and certain other colleges, but is quite silent as to the erection of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton. The printed accounts of this provosty are both meagre and incorrect. The author has failed to find the foundation charter among the Dumbarton Writs or elsewhere, and is therefore unable to contradict absolutely the assertion made by every writer who notices the Collegiate Church that it was dedicated to St. Patrick. He can only say that in none of the many original documents alluding to it which have come under his notice is it called the Collegiate Church of St. Patrick. On the contrary, it is always styled the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton or Our Lady College of Dumbarton. Chalmers in his *Caledonia*, and no doubt every succeeding writer has copied from him, asserts—and his assertions are well worthy of respect—that the Collegiate Church was dedicated to St. Patrick, and that six prebends were founded in connection with it; but the authorities he gives, so far as they can be found, do not bear him out either in the dedication or in the number of the prebends. Probably he took his statement in part from Spottiswoode's *Religious Houses*, where it is said that the College Church of Dumbarton was "dedicated to St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, who was born in Lennox." But where does Spottiswoode find this? No doubt, however, Chalmers and Spottiswoode may have had access to documents now lost.

and certain prebendaries or chaplains, with an hospital or almshouse attached to it for poor people,¹ and manses for the provost and chaplains. The Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary or Our Lady Chapel was made over by the Bailies and Councillors of Dumbarton to the Duchess-Countess for the seat of her provostry, and the following interesting documents, translated from the original in the archives of the Burgh of Dumbarton, show the terms on which she obtained it:—

“To all and sundry the sons of holy Mother Church, to whose knowledge these present letters shall come, the bailies, councillors, community, and co-burgesses of the Burgh of Dumbarton, wish salvation, in Him who is the true salvation of all: Whereas we are informed, and given to understand, that the noble and magnificent lady, Lady Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, for the welfare of the souls of her ancestors and successors, for increase and enlargement of Divine worship, is disposed to found and endow a college, with provost and ministers suitable for supporting Divine service therein, in a place fit and convenient for this purpose, and rather in our burgh than elsewhere; We, considering and recognizing the intention and purpose of our said lady the Duchess, to be laudable and acceptable to God, and being moved and solicited on her behalf, and having taken the advice of experienced men thereupon, and held formal deliberation, do grant, give, and by the tenor of these presents, do for ever confirm, the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, situated in our aforesaid burgh, of which chapel we are the undoubted patrons, with the lands, tenements, possessions, and rents belonging to the same, together with the waste land recently granted by us to the said chapel, the free consent and advice of a discreet man, Sir William of Dumbarton, present perpetual chaplain of the said chapel, acceding to this, together with the consent and assent of the said lady Duchess, that this chapel be erected and created a Collegiate Church, and the free disposition and right of patronage thereof: provided, however, that the said Sir William remain for his lifetime with the benefits granted to the said chapel and now possessed, except the yards old and

¹These poor people had in later days considerable difficulty in maintaining their rights, thus—“Cuthbert Cunyngame, Provost of the College Kirk of Dumbarton,” refused to receive a “beedman,” 12th July, 1582. “The Lords decernis and ordanis the said Cuthbert Cunyngame to rессave the said Coline Schaw to the said beidmanschip and to caus him be auswerit of the fruitis and deweteis thairof according to the presentatioun of Esme Duke of Lennox, patron to ane beidmanschip of the Hospitale of the College Kirk of Dumbertane.”—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 491.) And again, 5th February, 1583-4, “Johnne Patersoun,” a blind man in the Castle of Dumbarton, complains that though Esme Duke of Lennox presented him to “ane beidmanschip of the said College Kirk vaccand be the decelis of unquibile Jonat Cuik, last possessour thairof.” Cuthbert Cunyngame, Provost thereof, refused to admit him. The Lords ordained the Provost to put the complainer into the Beidmanship.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 627.)

Some account of the foundation of these Beadmanships, and documents connected therewith, will be found in the Appendix.

new lying about the same, freely granted by us and the said Sir William, for manses to be built for the provost and chaplains: and, on his being taken away from the midst of us, the advocation and presentation of the said chaplaincy in the aforesaid Collegiate Church shall be held only to pertain and belong to us and our successors in all times future: In testimony of which thing, we, the bailies, councillors, and co-burgesses aforesaid, have caused our common seal of our foresaid burgh to be set to these presents: And because I, the said Sir William, have not at present my proper seal, I have procured the seal of a prudent man, John Palmar, burgess of the said burgh, to be set to these presents, in testimony of my consent and assent to all the premises: At Dumbarton the eleventh day of the month of May in the year of the Lord a thousand four hundred and fifty third: these being witnesses, Murdac Stewart, Knight; Master Dugal of Lochaw, archdean of Argyll; Sir John of Atheray, treasurer of Dunblane; Sir John Rede, vicar of Dumbarton; Sir Andrew M'Beth, Sir Maurice Palmar, and Sir Symon Patrickson, chaplains, with many others."

On the next day, 12th May, 1453, the Duchess-Countess granted the following obligation and bond:—

"Be it kend til al men be thir presentes letteres, vs Isabell duches of Albany and countes of the Leuenax to haue promittit and faythfulli promittis and oblisys vs to oure richt welebeloued frendis the baleyeis consale and comunite of the burgh of Dunbertane that forsamekill as thai haue grantit and geuyn to vs the chapell of our Lady situate within thair said burghes togydder with landis rentis patronage and pertinentis of it—for our college to be erect and create in the said chapell, gyf it sal happin, as God forbede the said erectioun to falye, that we sal renunce and gyf our the said chapel with the patronage landis rentis possessionis and pertinentis of it to the saidis balyeis counsale and comunite, sua fra thine furth we haue nane interessis tharin bot that we and al ouris be excludit fra al clame and richt propirte and possession of the said chapell with the pertinentis, and fra it excludis vs and ouris foreuir be thir our letteres. Geuyn vnder our sele at Inchmuryne the tuelft day of Maij the yhere of our lorde m^{mo} cccc^{mo} fyfti and thre yheris."¹

The lands that went along with this chapel, including the lands of Ladyton in Bonhill,² were of considerable value, and Sir William of Dumbarton, the

¹ These documents are in excellent preservation, the seals only being wanting. The author is much indebted to Mr. Alexander Allan, Town Clerk of Dumbarton, for his courtesy in allowing him to inspect the writs under his charge, and make copies from the originals.

² See Appendix for an account of Ladyton. The Chapel of St. Mary also possessed lands that marched with the Colquhoun lands to the east of the burgh.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 19, Jac. IV. 1506, p. 641, No. 3,012.) And in the "Compota ballivorum burgi de Dunbertane" in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland there appears an annual payment of xx.s.—"Viginti solidi de firmis dicti burgi" to the chaplain—"Capellano celebranti in Capella beate Marie Virginis infra dictum burgum."

incumbent of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin when it was an independent charge, became, on the presentation of the bailies,¹ the first holder of the prebend formed by its endowments.² The other endowments of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton were the tithes or teinds of Strathblane,³ Fintry, and Bonhill, and certain lands⁴ of which the Kirklands of Strathblane were the most valuable.⁵ The whole, when arranged and set agoing, was no doubt a very pretty establishment, and it was certainly very satisfactory to the Countess to have a provost and set of prebendaries, all handsomely endowed, whose sole employment was the present and future care of her soul and those of her dead relatives; but for the parishes of Strathblane, Fintry, and Bonhill it was a very different matter. They were distinctly robbed of endowments which undoubtedly belonged to them, and which the pious ancestors of the Countess had given them to be employed in conducting with propriety the services of the church by an efficient and suitably paid priest.

The site of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton, or Our Lady College of Dumbarton, as it is sometimes styled, was on the banks of the Leven at the south end of the Broad Meadow, a street or vennel, now called College Street, connecting it with the burgh.⁶ There were attached to the College a mansion house for its provost, with a garden and orchards,⁷ and manses for the chaplains. Standing as the College did close to the Leven, the buildings were often endangered by the frequent floods which came down the river, and during the time when Robert Maxwell Bishop of Orkney held the provostry, a dam or embankment was constructed to turn aside the water at this point. This piece of engineering was for long known as the "Bishop's Cast." After the Reformation the College Church fell into disuse, and no effort being made to

¹ After the Reformation, the Town of Dumbarton, the Provost of the Collegiate Church, and the Minister of Bonhill had frequent lawsuits about the possession of the endowments of this prebend.—(Irving's *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii. p. 218, in a note.)

² Sir William of Dumbarton continued to hold this prebend till at least 1st July, 1476, for on that date in the "Comptum ballivorum burgi de Dunbretane" he gives a receipt for xxx. due to "Capellano beate Marie Celebranti in ecclesia Collegiate de Dunbertan."—(*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 395.)

³ The arrangements made for the support of a vicar at Strathblane to serve the cure there, when the new prebend of Glasgow Cathedral was formed, were continued now that the tithes of the parish belonged to the provostry of Dumbarton.

⁴ See Appendix.

⁵ There were occasionally small donations made to the College. Thus when King James IV. was in Dumbarton, 10th June, 1505, he gave "To the priests of the Collec of Dunbartane xx sh."—(*King James IV.'s Household Book*.)

⁶ Irving's *Book of Dumbartonshire*, vol. ii. p. 149.

⁷ "Item the xiiij day of Aprile, giffin to ane cheld that brocht apillis to the King fra the Prouest of Dunbartane.—(*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 329.)

"Loco sive manerie in qua praepositi ecclesiae collegiatae de Dumbartane habitabant cum hortis et pomariis."—(*Dumbartonshire Retours*, No. 15.)

keep the "Bishop's Cast" in order, the river, which burst through it in 1590, gradually sapped the foundations of the venerable edifice and it fell into ruins, part of which were used to raise new embankments against the river and part for other secular purposes.¹ "The College," as the mound of ruins continued to be called, with its last remaining arch—"the College Bow"—was for long a sort of public place in Dumbarton.² In 1850 the Dumbartonshire Railway was carried through the Bankend where it stood and the whole was swept away.³

The Provosts or Deans of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton were all men of position in their day and generation.

PROVOST GEORGE ABERNETHY.

A very early Provost, if not the first, was Master George Abernethy, who was in possession of the provostry before 6th November, 1461, on which day there was a charter in his favour by John Duncansone, burgess of Dumbarton, of an annual rent of twenty shillings from a house in the burgh.⁴ He is also witness to a charter by David Earl of Crawford of certain lands to Herbert de Johnestoune, dated at Edinburgh, 26th February, 1463.⁵ George Abernethy was

¹ "Item, that the hoills in the Kirk Vennel be helpit and fillit up w^t erd and staines fra the Colledge."—(*Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton*, Joseph Irving, 22nd April, 1628, p. 26.)

² "The twentie-nynt day of May, appointed be Act of Parliament to be kept in all tyme coming as ane memoriall of his majesties restauratione to the exercise of his royal autoritie. Thairfor it is ordainit that the inhabitants in the Croce Vennell contribuit for ane bonfyre to be at the Colledge, 28th May, 1664."—(*Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton*, p. 83.)

On the 29th May, 1669, there were four "grit bonfyres" on the same anniversary, one of which was at "the Colledge."—(*Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton*, p. 85.)

³ "The College Bow," as the arched gateway, the last remnant of the old Collegiate Church, was called, was carefully removed, and being re-erected formed the gateway of the old public school, and on it is incised the following incorrect and somewhat absurd legend:—

ONE OF THE TOWER ARCHES OF
ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGIATE CHURCH
DUMBARTON FOUNDED MCCCC
SCIENCE DISPLAYING ITS ONWARD
COURSE IN THE FORMATION OF THE
RAILWAY IN THE IMMEDIATE
VICINITY CAUSED THE REMOVAL OF
THIS ARCH THE SOLE REMNANT
OF A ONCE EXTENSIVE PILE TO
ITS PRESENT SITE
A.D. MDCCCL.

When the new academy was built on the opposite side of Church Street, the old school area and other property was acquired by the managers of the Scottish Episcopal congregation in Dumbarton, and the "College Bow" now forms the entrance to the house occupied by the incumbent of St. Augustine's Chapel.

⁴ Craigharnet Charter, printed in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 238.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 4, Jac. III. 1463.

a cadet of the family of Saltoun, and nearly related to Margaret Abernethy, the wife of John Stirling of Craigharnet, whose son William Stirling was first of Glorat and the Kirklands of Strathblane. The Provost was among those present at Balloch on the 27th July, 1473, when John Lord Darnley had sasine of the principal messuage and half of the Earldom of Lennox, and he was again at Balloch on the 10th October of the same year, when a royal letter was delivered to the tenants of Lennox commanding them to obey "oure hertly belouyt cousyn Johne Erle of Leuenax and Lord Dernlie."¹ In the following year he had a dispute with John Cardross, curate of the Parish Church of Dumbarton, alleging that the latter had inhibited the parishioners, on pain of excommunication, from frequenting or paying oblations in the Collegiate Church.² Provost George Abernethy died before 16th June, 1479, for at that date Master Walter Abernethy was in possession.³

PROVOST WALTER ABERNETHY.

Provost Walter Abernethy was "carnal" son of Provost George Abernethy,⁴ and the first notice of interest we find of him is in a commission by Pope Sixtus IV., dated at Rome, 17th January, 1483, the object of which was to inquire into the propriety of feuing off lands belonging to the Abbey of Paisley.⁵ The commissioners, who are styled in a succeeding deed "venerabiles et circumspecti viri Magistri Johannes Crechton precentor ecclesie Glasgwenensis et Walterus Abbirnethe prepositus ecclesie collegiate de Dunbartan," reported favourably of the scheme in 1488.⁶ In 1493 the Provost's house and farm were "herried," though apparently he recovered his goods and cattle, or the value of them, for it is recorded that George Robisone was ordained to make restitution to "Maister Walter Abirnethy, Prouest of Dunbertane," "anent the xvj oxin five ky four stirkis four skore twa scheip, the breking of the said Maister Walters chawmer and takin out of the samyn of a conter, twa fedder beddis, a doble curlet of sey, a pare of ffustiane blankatis, a bankure (a stool or bench covering) four cushings, twa grapis of siluer, a sponne owrgilt, and certane utheris gudis."⁷

On the 18th March, 1502, the Provost was in Edinburgh, and was a witness to the charter by Mathew Earl of Lennox, to John Stirling of the lands of

¹ Both deeds at Buchanan Castle, and printed at pp. 98 and 101 of *The Lennox*, by W. Fraser.

² *Book of Dumbartonshire*, Joseph Irving, vol. ii. p. 148.

³ *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 635.

⁴ *Reg. Mon. de Passelet*, p. 258.

⁵ *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 238, etc.; etc.

⁶ *Reg. Mon. de Passelet*, p. 261.

⁷ *Acta Dom. Concilii*, 25th October, 1493, p. 315.

Craighbarnet and others, the holding in future to be blench in place of ward as before.¹ In 1506 he was again in Edinburgh, and a witness along with the Earl of Lennox and John Stirling of Craighbarnet to a charter by William Crawford of Ferme, in favour of his son Walter Crawford.² On the 23rd October, 1507, we find him cited before the Archbishop and Chapter of Glasgow for refusing to pay Sir Humphrey Cuninghame his salary for serving the cure of Strathblane,³ and in 1512 he was defending an action raised against him by Mr. Martin Reid, Chancellor and official of Glasgow, in respect of certain teinds the Chancellor claimed from him.⁴

These Provosts Abernethy—father and son—were closely connected with the Earls of Lennox and Stirlings of Craighbarnet, and when John Stirling in 1508 endowed a chaplain to serve in the chapel of the Virgin Mary “within his place and manor of Craighbernard,” one of his duties was to pray for the souls of Mathew Earl of Lennox and George Abernethy, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton.

PROVOST JAMES STEWART.

The next Provost on record is Master James Stewart. He was installed on the 24th August, 1518. The Protocol Book of “Master Matthew Forsyth” narrates how on that day “Master James Stewart, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dunbartane,” having in his hands letters of collation by the Archbishop of Glasgow to the said church, required a venerable man, Master Patrick Schaw, Rector of Cardross, to give him possession of the Provostry according to the said letters of collation. These letters were handed to “Sir Robert Cochrane, vicar of Strablane,” notary public, to be read, and this he did in a loud and intelligible voice in presence of the parties, and of John Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley, patron of the Provostry. The said Master Patrick then gave possession and institution, placed the Provost in his stall on the north side of the choir and in his place in the chapter.⁵

Master James Stewart, who was thus installed, was no doubt one of those relatives of the Earls of Lennox for whom were carefully kept the ecclesiastical preferments of the earldom. On the 23rd August, 1512, he was rector of Cardross,⁶ and at the feast of Crispin and Crispinian (25th October) of the

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 15, Jac. IV. 1502.

² *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 19, Jac. IV. 1506.

³ *Diocesan Register of Glasgow*, vol. ii. p. 218.

⁴ *Diocesan Register of Glasgow*, vol. ii. p. 451.

⁵ Dennistoun MS., Adv. Library.

⁶ *Chiefs of Colquhoun*, Wm. Fraser, vol. ii. p. 323.

same year he was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow under the style of Canon of Glasgow and Rector of Cardross.¹ In 1518, as just shown, he was put in possession of the Provostry of Dumbarton, and in 1521 and 1522—now under the style of Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton—he was re-elected Rector of the University.² Provost Stewart was a useful Rector. On his suggestion certain irregularities in the taking of Degrees were amended, and the old custom of one of the Regents going with the students to church, of a nightly inspection of their rooms and other old regulations, were again put in force. He also obtained for the members of the University some exemption from taxation, and had the accounts of the University properly audited. On the 25th February, 1522-3, he was no longer Provost of the Collegiate Church, his successor being instituted that day. He was, however, soon to obtain higher preferment, for, through the influence of the Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, he was appointed Abbot of Dryburgh 13th December, 1523; the Regent giving as a reason, that it was necessary to appoint one “who would zealously rebuild the monastery, the whole country being wasted by the English, who spare neither sex nor age.”³

There is little or nothing to tell of the doings of Master James Stewart in Dumbarton, save that on the 24th October, 1518, he gave a tack of the Kirklands of Strathblane (part of the property of the Collegiate Church), with consent of the Earl of Lennox, to William Stirling of Glorat,⁴ and this was no doubt one of the alienations of the Church’s lands against which Master Robert Maxwell, the succeeding Provost, protested on his entry to the provostry.⁵

PROVOST ROBERT MAXWELL.

Robert Maxwell was second son of John Maxwell of Pollok and Elizabeth Stewart.⁶ In 1508 he was Vicar of Erskine.⁷ Before 1517, and doubtless

¹ *Munimenta Univ. Glas.*, vol. ii. p. 126.

² *Munimenta Univ. Glas.*, vol. ii. pp. 139 and 147.

³ *Papers temp. Henry VIII.* Brit. Mus.

⁴ Glorat Writs.

⁵ Dennistoun MS. Adv. Lib.

⁶ In the *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, 1863, vol. i. p. 22, Mr. Fraser says—“This laird of Pollok married Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John, first Earl of Lennox, of the house of Darnley;” and Burke’s *Peerage and Baronetage*, in an article drawn from the same work, styles her “Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Lennox.” This high lineage is not, however, confirmed in *The Lennox*, 1874, also by Mr. Fraser (vol. i. p. 328). It is unnecessary, however, to inquire too closely who she was, though no doubt she was connected in some way with the Lennox family. In a deed printed in the *Maxwell Book*, vol. i. p. 258, she is styled “ane honorable woman Elizabeth Stewart ladye of Neddry Pollok and modyr to the sayd Georgis,” George being George Maxwell of Cowglen, younger brother of Robert, the Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton.

⁷ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 20, Jac. IV. 1508.

through the influence of his mother, who was of the Lennox race, he was appointed Rector of Tarbolton.¹ In 1519 he was a Canon of Glasgow, Chancellor of Moray, and Rector of the University of Glasgow.² On the 25th February, 1522-3 he was instituted to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, as already shown. Two years afterwards, on the 25th January, 1525-6, he was Postulate of Orkney, and by the 27th June of the same year he was installed Bishop of that diocese.³

This Provost and Bishop was an excellent man, and in every position of life threw himself heartily into his work. Thus, he was no sooner made Rector of the University of Glasgow than he interested himself in improving the insignia of his office, and presented the University with a new staff or baton for the Rector's use on lesser occasions.⁴ At Dumbarton he constructed works on the Leven to turn aside the course of the stream and prevent it from sapping the foundations of the Collegiate Church.⁵ This "dyke and watergang" was named the "Bishop's Cast." At his Cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall he built stalls for the prebendaries, and made other additions to the building, besides putting in a famous peal of bells, and even in his old age "his hand was" still "in the mortar tub," for one of the last acts of a useful life was the re-building the towers of old Pollok Castle for his young relatives, John Maxwell of Cowglen and Elizabeth Maxwell of Pollok, spouses.

This young couple had been a special care of the good Provost. He had interested himself in bringing about their marriage and thus uniting the two branches of the Pollok family, getting the necessary Papal dispensation, and arranging all the preliminaries of the ceremony, which took place about 1535, when both bride and bridegroom were under age. Among the Pollok Writs is a notarial instrument upon their marriage. It was executed in the College Church of Dumbarton, 16th January, 1535—"Johannes Maxwell, filius et heres quondam Georgii Maxvel de Cowglen, et Elizabetht alias Besseta Maxwell de Nedder Pollok comparentes apud ostium australe Ecclesie Collegiate Beate Marie prope Dunberten." There were also present at this ceremony Magister Jacobus

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 4, Jac. V. 1517.

² *Mun. Univ. Glas.* vol. ii. pp. 136-138.

³ These dates are confirmed by original receipts at Pollok.—(*Memoirs of the Maxwells*, vol. i. p. 403.)

⁴ "Quo die venerabilis et egregius vir Magister Robertus Maxwell Cancellarius Moraviensis Canonicusque Glasguensis ac alme Universitatis eiusdem Rector, dedit, donavit, et concessit Universitate unum baculum arundineum in superiori inferiori ac mediis partibus deargentatum pro perpetuo apud universitatem remansurum deferendum coram rectore diebus dominicis et aliis festis minoribus aliisque congregacionibus et vocacionibus ut moris est."—(*Mun. Univ. Glas.*, vol. ii. p. 137.)

⁵ "The old dyke and watergang formerly made by umquihle the Bishop of Orkney and head of the Collegiate Church of said burgh for the time."—(Charter of Rights and Privileges by King James VI., quoted from Irving's *Book of Dumbartonskire*, vol. ii. p. 24.)

Houstoun, Sub-dean of Glasgow, Walter Maxwell of Akynheid, Walter Crawford of Ferm, William Maxwell of Kervedrig, John Smollat, Thomas Fallusdaill, John Palmer, Burgesses of Dunbarton, and Sirs (Domini) Thomas Palmer, James Fallusdaill, John Ayknheid, Winfrid Lyndesay, chaplains, and many others.¹

About 1536 King James V. made a progress through the north of Scotland and visited Kirkwall, and it is recorded that the Bishop of Orkney entertained him there with great splendour. One of the last acts of this Provost, connected with Strathblane, was on the 12th August, 1537, when he directed a precept to Walter Stirling of Ballagan and others for infesting George Stirling in all and whole the Kirklands of Strathblane "terras meas ecclesiasticas de Straeblane." This deed was signed at Dumbarton before James Derrumpill, John Flemyne, and others.²

This distinguished Bishop and Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton died before 26th March, 1541.³

PROVOST ROBERT STEWART.

The next Provost of the Collegiate Church was Robert Stewart, second son of John, third (Stewart) Earl of Lennox, and Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of John, first Earl of Athole. He was quite a youth when he received the appointment, but young as he was—"admodum adolescens"—he had soon higher preferment in the Church, for in 1542 he was advanced to the Bishopric of Caithness.⁴ In one of the Kirklands Charters, dated 19th April, 1544, he is styled "Robart be the mercie of God Elect Bishop of Kaitness and Provest of out Lade Colleg of Dunberten." In this very year, however, he forfeited both

¹ *Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, vol. i. p. 269.

² Kirklands Writs.

³ Memorandum of the delivery of certain articles of furniture which belonged to the late Robert Maxwell, Bishop of Orkney, by his executors to John Maxwell of Pollok—"This is the geir onder writtin that Johnne Maxwell Lard of Nether Pollok resaivet fra Watte Robisone, beidman in the Collage of Dunbertane, owt of the sammyn Collage at the command of the executouris of vmquhill Bischap Robert Maxwell of Orknay and Prowest of Dunbertane, videlicit, Walter Maxwell of Aikinheid and William Maxwell of Carnwoderik: Item, imprimis ane stand bed of estland burd; Item ane makill pot; Item the maist ark, ane brandress of irne, the maist chymnay of irne, ane girdill, ane baikstule, ane maskin fat, with three gile fattis, ane counter, ane harthorne, ane copburd, ane chiyr, and I the said Johnne Maxwell of Neddri Pollok resaivet this forsaid geir at the command of the executouris the xxvj day of Marcij the Zer of God Mv^cxli Zere befor thir witnes Thomas Fallowsdaill, George Abirnethye, Thomas Wicaris and Thomas Leche." (Signed) Johnne Maxwell of Neddri Pollok.—(*Memoirs of the Maxwells of Pollok*, vol. i. p. 283.)

⁴ Robert Stewart was elected Bishop of this See (Caithness) the same year his predecessor died.—*Rymer*. This is likewise confirmed by letters to the Lord Governor, who takes notice to the Pope on 12th December, 1544, how His Holiness three years ago committed to this Robert the administration of the Cathedral Church of Caithness, "admodum adolescens."—Keith's *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 215.

Provostry and Bishopric through sharing in the traitorous plottings of his brother, Mathew Earl of Lennox with King Henry VIII., and he retired to England with the Earl in May, 1544; On the 2nd September, 1545, in a Parliament held in Edinburgh, "Master Henrie Lauder, advocat," presented "befor the Lordis Commissionaris of Parliament ane summondis of tressoun dewlie executit and indorsate rasit at the instance of the Queenis Grace and hir tutour the Gouvournour forsaid aganis Maister Robert Stewart elect of Cathnes brother germane to Mathow Erle of Levnox for certane poyntis of tressoun and crymes of lese maieste." This summons to appear and take his trial had been duly made "at the mercat croce of Dunbertane be Peter Thomsoun, Bute persevant"; and "at the mercat croces of Invernes and Dornocht, principale Cathedral Kirk of the Diocy of Cathnes."¹ The Provost, however, as was no doubt expected, did not appear either at this or a succeeding sitting of Parliament at the "Burght of Lynlythgw" on the 28th September. The Commissioners of Estates, therefore, at their session on the 18th October of the same year, were about to pass sentence on him when "my Lord Cardinale (Beatoun) protestit that, howbeit they rasit summondis of treson aganis the elect of Cathnes, that is ane spirituale man, that it should not be preiudiciale to the spirituale priuilege in the proces ellis depending befor him that is his ordinar." This claim of the Cardinal Archbishop that the case should be tried in the Church Courts was thought reasonable, and it was agreed that "no forther process suld be had therin," "bot that the ordinar proceid as requiris."² The form of trial in the spiritual court is not recorded, but the result of it was that both Provostry and Bishopric were taken from the accused, Sir David Hamyltoun being appointed to the former and Master Alexander Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly, to the latter.³

¹ The Bishop's Castle and the Church of St. Gilbert, the Cathedral of the diocese of Caithness, were at Dornocht. The ruins of the former show that it was a large building. The Cathedral, which was built by Bishop Gilbert Murray in the thirteenth century, was burnt down by John, Master of Caithness in 1570, but was afterwards rebuilt, and is now in use as the Parish Church. Bishop Gilbert, the founder of the Cathedral, was possessed of the gift of performing miracles. He restored to speech a dumb man, and healed many sick, and when the tacksman of the salmon fishings of the diocese was in danger of being unable to pay his rent through lack of fish the Bishop attracted them to the river by washing his holy hands therein. After his death he was canonized and became the patron saint of his Diocese and Cathedral.

² Act Par., Marie, A.D. 1545.

³ This churchman is styled in a grant by Queen Mary, dated 23rd September, 1545, "Master Alexander Gordoun, Postulate of Cathnes." In 1547 he is still styled "Postulate of Cathnes." In 1548 Robert, Bishop elect of Caithness, and others find surety to appear before the Civil Court to answer for seizing upon and keeping from Master Alexander Gordoun, Postulate of Caithness, his house and place of Scrabister and other fruits of the Bishoprick.—(Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. p. 337.) In 1550 and afterwards Robert Stewart styles himself in charters either Bishop, Bishop elect and confirmed, or "Bishop of Cathanes." Sir Robert Gordon records, in his *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, that "Bishop Robert Stuart

Robert Stewart very soon repented of his "diurse crymes," or at all events from his exile in the South turned a longing eye to his pleasant house, garden, and orchard at Dumbarton, and his Castle and Cathedral of St. Gilbert at Dornoch, with the ample emoluments of the See of Caithness. He therefore sued for a remission to the Privy Council, and got it before the month of July, 1546,¹ but he did not at once get back his Provostry and Bishopric, though he had the offer of a pension "of als meikile proffett yeirlie as he mycht haif spendit baith of his Bishopric and Provostrie at the time of his depairting furth of this realme." This did not please him; he wanted complete reinstatement, and though reminded by the Privy Council on the 15th September, 1546, that in order to get his pardon he had "submittit himself in every behalf to tak sik appuntment as wald pleis my Lord Governour and Lordis of Counsall to mak him," and also that "my Lord Governour" after his passing "to the realme of England and pairt-takin with his brouther had namyt be vertew of ane Act of Parliament sertane personis to be providit to all beneficis" that had belonged to him, he remained dissatisfied and "refusit to stand at his submission."²

Meanwhile things in the Diocese of Caithness were not going smoothly with Master Alexander Gordon, the postulate. Immediately on his appointment the Earl of Caithness and others had seized the lands, rents, and houses of the Bishopric, and refused to give them up to him, alleging that they held them for Robert Stewart. When they were dispossessed by the Earls of Huntly and Sutherland matters did not improve, for Bishop Robert, failing, as we have seen, to get restitution from the Privy Council,

was repossessed in his owne Bishoprick, and Alexander Gordoun made Archbishop of Glasgow, which he kept not, bot wes takin from him agane by the Hamiltoun faction," and no doubt he is right. Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, died in 1547, and Bishop Alexander Gordon was chosen his successor, and "went to Rome ther to be confirmed in that dignitie. . . . In the meantyme some dissention happened between the Quein Regent and the Earle of Arran for the government of Scotland . . . and because Bishop Alexander Gordoun assisted the Quein Regent and her partie the Earle of Arran dispossessed him of the Archbishoprick of Glasgow."—(*Gordon*, p. 290.) The Bull of Pope Julius III., confirming the resignation of "venerabilis frater noster Alexander, Episcopus nuper Glasguensis Archiepiscopus," is dated at Rome, September, 1551.—(*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. 567.) "Yet in recompense thereof" he "was made Bishop of the Isles and Abbot of Inchaffray, and least he should lose the title and dignitie of ane Archbishop the Pope did institute him Archbishop of Athens."—(*Gordon*, p. 290.) From 1554 to 1562 he appears on record as Archbishop of Athens, Bishop Postulate of the Isles, and Perpetual Commendator of the Abbies of Inchaffray and Icolm Kill (*Origines Par.*, vol. ii. p. 293), and on the death of Bishop Andrew Durie "he was made Bishop of Galloway by the Queinis gift" (*Gordon*, p. 137), and "so he continued vntill his death (the year of God 1576) Archbishop of Athence, Bishop of Galloway, and Abbot of Inchaffray."—(*Gordon*, p. 290.) Robert Stewart was thus in repossession of his Bishopric of Caithness before 1550, and Alexander Gordon, Bishop of the Isles and Archbishop of Glasgow before the same date, ended his days as Archbishop of Athens and Bishop of Galloway.

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. i. p. 35.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. i. p. 41.

took another way of gaining his ends, and before March, 1548, assisted by Sir John Mathesoune, Chancellor of Caithness, Hercules Barculay, Rector of Cannisby, and others, *vi et armis*, gave himself institution and possession of his Diocese regardless of legal forms, and treated with contempt a protection granted by the Queen to Alexander Gordon.¹ The end of the matter was that "might overcame right," and Bishop Stewart was reinstated in his Diocese of Caithness before 1550, and Bishop Alexander Gordon was made Archbishop of Glasgow.²

After the assassination of the Regent Murray in 1570 the Commendatorship of the Priory of St. Andrews was conferred on the Bishop and Provost,³ who thereupon made an arrangement by which he paid yearly "to our sovereign Lord" two thousand pounds "as for the thrid and superplus of the Pryorie of Sanct Androis by and attour the sustening of the ministrie, as also the hail thrid of the Bishoprik of Catnes."⁴

It is nowhere recorded how or when Robert Stewart recovered his position and emoluments as Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, but the Kirklands Writs show that he was possessed of them, and issued charters under the style of bishop and provost before the Reformation.

Robert Stewart from first to last had a curious chequered life. "Born with a silver spoon in his mouth," he had early two valuable church preferments in his possession, but hardly had he tasted their sweets before he was under a cloud and in exile. By vigour and self-reliance he soon regained his position in the Church and acquired an equally high one in the State, being constantly a member of the Privy Council of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI.⁵ He was a staunch adherent of the Roman Catholic Church in 1558, and as such attended the trial and was "consenting to the death" of Walter Myln—the old priest and last Scottish martyr—who was burnt

¹ *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, p. 111, etc., and Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. p. 337.

² See note about Alexander Gordon, p. 183.

³ "Ws Rob. be the mercy of God Bischope of Caithnes, Commendatere of the Pryorie of Sanctandrois. . . . 6th Feb., 1571."—*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 5, Jac. VI. 1571-2.

⁴ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 179.

⁵ In May, 1547, an Act of the Privy Council bears the signature of "Cathanensis."—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. i. p. 73.) In June, 1553, Robert Stewart was sitting as a Privy Councillor at a meeting at Perth.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. i. p. 141.) In July, 1569, he was present at the Convention of Estates at Perth.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. ii. p. 2.) For the first half of 1578 he sat at the Council Board as *Bishop of Caithness*.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. ii. pp. 681, 683, 684, 707.) By the 29th of July of that year he had been created *Earl of Lennox*, and sat as such.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. pp. 15, 18, 240, etc.) After 5th March, 1579-80 he appears among the Councillors as *Earl of March*, the title he received after he resigned the Earldom of Lennox, and which had been conferred on Esme Count of Aubigny.—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. pp. 387, 388, etc., etc.)

at the stake at St. Andrews on the 28th April, 1558,¹ but by 1563 he was a member of the Reformed Church, "preaching of the gospell and planting of kirks."² In 1572, along with such men as John Wynrame, David Lindesay, Robert Pont, John Row, and others, "brethren and fellow members in Jesus Christ," he was deputed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland to answer certain questions put by John Knox, and a few months afterwards, when the great Scottish Reformer was on his deathbed, he was among his last visitors.³

In 1578, two years after the death of his nephew, Charles, fifth (Stewart) Earl of Lennox, brother of the ill-fated Darnley, the Earldom was bestowed on Robert Stewart, and the Provost, Bishop, and Prior became Robert, sixth Earl of Lennox.

In March, 1579-80, to suit the purposes of his grand-nephew, King James VI., who wished to confer the Earldom of Lennox on his nephew and favourite, Esme Lord of Aubigny, Robert Stewart resigned it into His Majesty's hands, and before 23rd May, 1581, he received in lieu of it the Earldom of March.⁴

But though blessed with an ample fortune and high rank the Earl's domestic life was not happy. He had an unfaithful wife, Elizabeth Stuart, the beautiful widow of Hugh, sixth Lord Lovat, and daughter of John, fourth Earl of Atholl. She was seduced by James Stewart, the talented but unprincipled Earl of Arran who, all powerful as he was, obtained a decree of divorce against the injured husband, and the guilty pair were married, greatly to the scandal of all ranks of the people.

It is recorded that this old Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton,⁵

¹ *Works of John Knox*, David Laing, vol. i. p. 551.

² Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 224.

³ *Works of John Knox*, vol. vi. pp. 622, 640.

⁴ At a meeting of the Privy Council, 23rd May, 1581, the sederunt consisted, among others, of "Robertus Comes Marcie" and "Esme Comes de Lennox."

⁵ According to Bishop Keith, it is very doubtful if Robert Stewart "was ever duly, and according to the constant invariable usage of the primitive Catholic Church, vested with any sacred character at all"; and then he goes on to say—"Yet it is a little diverting to observe how the men at the helm of public affairs in those days grant communion to him to assist in the consecration of other men to the sacred office of Bishops. I persuade myself the preamble of the following commission will surprise most people:—". . . Our sovereign Lord with advice, etc., ordains ane letter to be made under the Great Seal in due form direct to the Reverend Father in God, Robert Bishop of Caithness, and the Superintendents of Angus, Fife, Lothian, or any utheris lauchful Bischopis and Superintendents within the realm . . . commanding them to consecrate the said Mr. John Douglas electit as said is ane Bischop and pastour of the Metropolitan Kirk of St. Androis . . . at Leeth the 9th day of February the year of God 1571."—(Keith's *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 215.) An account of the inauguration of Mr. John Douglas is given at page 206, vol. iii., of Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, where it is stated that "the Bishop of Cathnesse, Mr. John Spotswod, superintendent of Lothian, and Mr. David Lindsay, sitting with the rector (John Douglas) upon a furme before the pulpit at the time of the sermoun, layed their hands on him, and embraced him, in sign of admissioun to the Archbishoprick."

who seems to have continued in favour with his relative King James,¹ spent the latter years of his life in quiet and study at St. Andrews,² and that he died childless “the 29th day of August, the yeir of God 1586, and wes bureid in St. Leonard his Colledge at St. Andrews wher he departed this mortall lyff.”³

PROVOST DAVID HAMYLTOUN.

We must now retrace our steps to the year 1545, when by Act of Parliament “My Lord Governour,” James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, was empowered to name persons to fill the benefices which had been held by Provost and Bishop Robert Stewart, and forfeited by his complicity in the plots of his brother, the Earl. We have already shown how Alexander Gordon was appointed to his Bishopric of Caithness; it remains to show how the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton was filled up.

Hitherto the Earls of Lennox had been patrons of it, but the forfeiture of Earl Mathew in 1545 included not only his lands and superiorities, but also the patronage of the Provostry of Dumbarton. This right, Arran, the Governor, in virtue of the powers conferred on him, made over to his brother, John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Primate of Scotland.⁴

The relatives and friends of the Lennox race had for long held the Provostry. It was only natural, therefore, that when the house of Hamilton came into power, her clerical children should not be neglected. Accordingly Sir David Hamyltoun stepped into the office vacant by the expulsion of Robert Stewart. It is impossible to determine accurately who Sir David Hamyltoun was, though there is reason to believe that he belonged to that branch of the house which was represented by Sir Andrew Hamilton of Cochna. On the 27th February, 1549-50, “Sir David Hamyltoun, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbartane,” is mentioned in a deed of sasine in favour of John Cochran as heir of Ninian Knox, sometime citizen of Glasgow, of a tenement, garden, and acre

¹ 25th October, 1582. The King nominates and “appointis and ordanis his Hienes dearest onlie greit uncle Robert Erl of Marche to have place and vote in Counsele at sic tymes as he sall happin to be present with his Majestie.”—(*Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 522.)

² *History of the Stewarts*, Andrew Stuart, p. 245.

³ *Genealogy of the Earls of Sutherland*, p. 124. Crawford in his *Peerage*, p. 310, gives the date of his death as 29th March, 1586, and Mr. Andrew Stuart and Mr. Fraser in their respective works adopt the same date.

⁴ Regina . . . concessit et quitteclamavit Johanni Archiepisc. S. Andree, Abbati de Paslay . . . jus patronatus ecclesie collegiate de Dumbertane, ac prebendarum et capellaniarum hospitalis et pauperum oratorum lie bedmen vic. Dumbertane. Regine pertinen. ob forisfacturam Mathei olim Com. de Levenax. Apud Edin., 12 Mar., 1551-2.—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 10 Mar., A.D. 1551-52.) On the restoration of Earl Mathew to his estates and honours in 1564 the patronage of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton returned to the family of Lennox.

of land lying on the east side of the High Street of Glasgow, and on the same day, an hour later, he was witness to another deed which narrates how "John Cochran, for reasonable causes and a sum of money paid by an honourable man, Andrew Hammiltoune, captain of the Castle of Dunbartane, conveyed with consent of the said Andrew, the said tenement, garden, and acre of ground to Anne Crawford, spouse of the said Andrew Hammiltoune, and thereafter she conveyed the same to Glodius Hammyltoune, her son, reserving her liferent."¹

Sir David Hamilton continued Provost of the Collegiate Church up to 26th November, 1552,² and thereafter we lose sight of him; and before 30th August, 1557, Robert Stewart was again in possession.³

PROVOST CUTHBERT CUNNINGHAME.

It is a little uncertain when the next Provost succeeded, and whether he was in orders or not. He was a son of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, a Strathblane laird in right of his part of Easter Mugdock. This Drumquhassle was a person of very considerable standing in the Lennox. He was early in reformed times in high favour with its Earl, and as a reward for his share in the gallant enterprise of Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, by which Dumbarton Castle was secured for the Regent, 1st April, 1571, he was placed in command of it. He was also "Baillie, Chalmerlane, Resser, and Intro-mattour with the maillis, fermes, etc., of the Erlome of Lennox and Lordschip of Dernlie," and he had also obtained, for his son Cuthbert nominally, but really for himself, a gift of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton.

The form of presentation of the youthful Provost to the benefice of the Provostry was as follows:—"Ane lettre maid be oure souerane lord with awise and consent of his derrest guidschir Mathew erle of Levinax lord Dernlie his majesties lauchfull tutour and Regent to his hienes his realme and liegis and for himself and with awise and consent of James erle of Mortoun lord of Dalkeith chancellor of Scotland havand the gift of waird of the erledome of Levinax with advocatioun donatioun and richt of patronage of the provestrie of the college kirk of Dunbertane as vndoutit patronis To Cuthbert Cuning-

¹ Registered in the Protocol Book of William Heygate, notary, preserved among the Records of the city of Glasgow. The witnesses to these transactions are James Edmestoune of Bellewyn, John Boyle (Joanne Boyle filio domino Kelburne), James Lyndesay, Sir David Hamyltoun, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbartane; William Donaldsoun, John Mertyne, John Seller, Sergeant, and Sir David Massoun.

² Kirklands of Strathblane Writs.

³ Kirklands of Strathblane Writs.

hame lauchfull sonè to Johnne Cuninghame of Drumquhassill Presentand him to all and hail the benefice of the provestrie of the said college kirk of Dunbertane with all landis kirkis teyndis rentis fructis emolimentis and dewiteis belanging thairto liand in the diocie of Glasgw within the schirrefdome of Dunbertane now vakand be dimissioun of ane reverend fader in God Robert bischop of Caithnes Provest of the said college kirk of Dunbertane and pertening to oure souverane lordis presentatioun and dispositioun as erle of Levinax The said Provestrie to be broukit and joisit be the said Cuthbert and the teindis fruitis rentis and emolimentis thairof and of the landis kirkis and possessionis pertening thairto to be intromettit with vptakin and disponit be him his factouris and servitouris in his name for his sustentatioun at the sculis quhill he be of the aige of xxvj yeiris compleit and fardir induring all the days of his lyfe gif at the said aige of xxvj yeiris he be fund qualifit and entir and continew in the charge of ministrie within the kirk of God Or failzeing thairof the said provestrie at the said Cuthbert aige of xxvj yeiris foirsaid to be vakand ipso facto Providing that he in the menetyme continew at the saidis scuillis and als find sufficient souirtie for yeirlye payment of the thrid of the said Provestrie to the collectouris of the kirk To be haldin and to be had all and hail the said Provestrie of the said college kirk of Dunbertane with all landis kirkis teindis fruitis mailis fermes proffittis and dewiteis belanging thairto To the said Cuthbert during the space abonewrittin for the effect abone specifit off our souerane lord and his successouris with all and sindrie commoditeis fredomes etc. alsfrelie as the said Reverend fader or any vthiris Provestis of the said Provestrie vsit joisit and broukit the same in ony tyme bigane etc. direct to the superintendent or commissioner of the kirk within the diocie of Glasgw or in his absence to the nixt superintendent or commissionare of the kirk in the boundis adjacent requiring thame to ressave and admit the said Cuthbert to the said provestrie in maner and vpoun the conditionis abone expremit and to caus him be enterit in the reall and actuall possessioun thairof Ordaning alsua the lordis of counsall and sessioun at the sicht of thir presentis and of the said superintendentis or commissioneris testimoniall of admissioun to grant and gif lettres for answering and obeying of the said Cuthbert of the teindis fruitis mailis fermes proffittis and dewiteis with vthiris rentis proventis and emolimentis of the said provestrie and of the landis kirkis and possessionis manssis gleibis and kirklandis of the samin as vse is and to nane vthiris etc. At Edinburgh the xxj day of October the yeir of God j^m v^c lxx yeiris." ¹

Provost Cuthbert Cunninghame was but a boy when he received this ap-

¹ From *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xxxix. fol. 25.

pointment, of which the spiritual duties, such as they were, were performed by Andrew Robinson, one of the chaplains. There was no time lost, however, by the infant Provost in beginning his temporal functions, for on the 10th March, 1571, he granted in feu farm to his father John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle the lands of "Ladytoun in Bonyll, Ferkinche and Stockrogger in Luss, Ballernikbeg in Cardross, and Knokdorebarbur in Rosneith," all of them the property of the Provostry; the feu duty being £30 6s. 8d. usual money of Scotland. This charter was granted with the express consent of the Chapter of the Provostry, and of the most illustrious and serene prince, James VI., by the Grace of God King of the Scots and Earl of Lennox, its undoubted patron, John Earl of Mar, Lord Erskine, Regent of the Kingdom, being also a consenting party.¹

He also granted to his brother, William Cunninghame of Polmaise Cunninghame *alias* Mitchell, "a tack of the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the Paroch Kirk of Strathblane," part of the patrimony of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton for payment of £100 Scots yearly; this transaction being no doubt at the bidding of his father.

At this period of robbery of the Church's possessions, the history of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton is very obscure. Though Cuthbert Cunninghame is distinctly called the Provost, and acts as such in charters and other writs, the old Provost, Robert Stewart, Bishop of Caithness, had still some rights over it, for in a feu charter of the Kirklands of Strathblane granted by Cuthbert Cunninghame in 1575, it is stated that it is issued "with the advice and consent of the Earl of Lennox and the Bishop of Caithness." After the unjust and cruel execution of his father in 1584—the story of which is to be found in our history of the Duntreath family—Provost Cuthbert was often in difficulties with his elder brother, John, the succeeding laird of Drumquhassle. In 1587 "Sir Patrik Howstoun of that ilk and Patrik Drummond fiar of Carnok" are cautioners in 2,000 merks "for Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill that he will not harm Cuthbert Cunynghame his brother."² In the following year there is a caution for £2,000 by "Alexander Master of Elphinstone for Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill, that Cuthbert Cunynghame Provost of Dunbartane, his tenants and servants shall be harmless of the said Cunynghame,"³ and in 1590 matters between the brothers were brought to a crisis by a complaint made by the Provost to the Privy Council. In this document he states that his late father, "Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill," having made reasonable provision for all his bairns without hurting or diminishing the old heritage of the house of Drumquhassill, granted to the complainer

¹ *Reg. Sec. Sig.*, vol. xi. fol. 67. The charter is signed at Leith, but the witnesses' names are not given in the Records.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 197.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 303.

the Provostry of Dumbarton, "the lands of Boquhane, half kirk of Dunbartane and teind sheaves thereof," as his rights and titles show. He was accordingly in possession of his lands and teinds for many years before his father's death, "lippynning for na thing les eftir his deceis, than ony unnaturall or extraordinar behaviour of Johne Cunynghame now of Drumquhassill his broder, bot that in all his honest and lauchfull adois he sould have assistit him in a brotherlie maner." The complaint then goes on to show how Drumquhassill "intruded himself" into the lands of Boquhoune and introritted with the fermes and duties of the same from the year 1584 to 1588. How in 1586, 1587, and 1588 the said John had masterfully stopped the complainer from leading the teinds of the half Kirk of Dumbarton and introritted with the same himself, "and albeit thair hes bene divers submissionis past betuixt thame yit the said Johnne nevir abydis thairat affermying that, albeit thair wer ane cairtfull of decreittis obtenit aganis him, it sould not avale unles he wer contentit." The whole winds up with a request to His Majesty "to tak sic ordour heiranent as utheris may be terrifeit to behave them selfis sa rebellious heireftir." The Council denounced John as a rebel, and advised His Majesty to cause him to be pursued as a traitor with fire and sword and his castles to be demolished for his "unnaturall and schamefull rebelloun and defectioun frome His Majesties obedience" unless he shall obey at once the decrees obtained against him,¹ and this no doubt he did. Cuthbert was not the only one of his brothers with whom the laird of Drumquhassill quarrelled. As already mentioned,² John Cunninghame, of Drumquhassill, who was executed in 1584, had a large family—John, of whom we have just been speaking, and who succeeded his father and recovered the estates by Act of Parliament in 1585; William of Polmaise; Robert of Drumbeg; Cuthbert the Provost, and others. We have already more or less disposed of John, Robert, and Cuthbert, and although it is perhaps an improper digression, still, as William of Polmaise was connected with the Parish of Strathblane as tacksman of its teinds, we propose to give a slight sketch of his life also.

William Cunninghame had been given by his father the part of Polmaise which he had got through his wife, Isobel Cunninghame, and otherwise. This estate was called "Polmais Cwynnghame *alias* Mitchell," to distinguish it from "Polmais Murray," the property of the Murrays of Touchadam. He had also got from his father in reality, though in name from his brother Cuthbert, the provost, a tack of the teinds "parsonage and vicarage of the paroch Kirk of Strathblane," part of the patrimony of the Collegiate Church. Among the Writs at Buchanan Castle is a tack by William Cunninghame of Polmaise, "Tacksman of the teinds of the paroch of Strathblane, lying within the Diocess of Glasgow

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 523-4.

² Page 86.

and Sheriffdom of Stirling," with consent of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, his father, and with consent of "the provost and prebendaries of the Colledge Kirk of Dumbarton, patrons of the same," in favour of John Earl of Montrose, of the lands of "Ledregraen, Dumburgh, Edinkill, Milndavy, and the aikers within Strathblane, The Peitch, New Park, Old Park, Craigailzean, Achingilzean, Quinloch, Carbeth, Woodend of Mugdock, with the airds all lying within the paroch of Strathblane and pertaining heretably to the said noble Lord for nynetyne years from Lambas 1583, for £35 yearly of tack teind duty," dated 20th July, 1583. There was probably some profit made on this transaction, and also on another which he afterwards made, assigning this tack of teinds of Strathblane to Andrew Wood of Largo. The laird of Drumquhassle had therefore clearly made for this son what his brother Cuthbert calls "a reasonable provision." William Cunninghame of Polmaise had his difficulties like the rest of the family. He was implicated in the charge brought against his father and others for conspiracy against the King, and he was summoned by the Parliament which met at Edinburgh, 22nd August, 1584, along with many more, to appear before the King and his Parliament to answer to a charge of treason and lese majestie. In the summons he is styled "William Conynghame, secund sone to the laird of Drumquhassill." Neither he nor the others appeared, and certain of them were found guilty in absence, and forfeited. Whether or not this befell the laird of Polmaise does not appear, though it probably did. In 1585 the Cunninghames and others were repossessed in their lands by Act of Parliament, and a curious little Act of Parliament in the same year, in favour of James Murray and the "Lady Polmais," shows that there had hitherto been no great friendship between the Murrays and the Cunninghames, and that there had been disputes as to their respective parts of Polmaise. This Act narrates how a supplication was given in by "James Murray, brother-german to the umq^{ll} William Murray of Touchaddame and Agnes Cunynghame, Lady Polmais," praying that certain decisions that had been obtained by them, relating to the lands of "Polmais Cwnynghame *alias* Mitchell, lang befor the convictioun of umq^{ll} Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill for crymes ffor the qlks he was justifeit to the deith," should not be annulled by any of the provisions of the Act removing the forfeiture and reversing decisions following thereupon, the Murrays alleging that these decisions regarding the lands in dispute had not been given "effir nor be ressoun of ony causes proceiding vpoun his forfaltour." The Murrays got their Act of Parliament, and apparently the disputes as to the possession of Polmaise were also satisfactorily settled, for five years afterwards, in a roll of "landit men," the lairds of Polmais Murray and Polmais Cunnynghame both appear, and Cuthbert Cunninghame, at least, was on good terms with the Murrays, for when a Bond of Caution was subscribed at Polmaise, by John Murray of Touchadam,

on the 18th August, 1590, James Murray and Thomas Murray, his uncles, were present, and also Cuthbert Cunynghame, Provost of Dunbartane.¹

Like Cuthbert, his brother, William Cunynghame of Polmaise was harassed and bullied by his eldest brother, John of Drumquhassle. In 1588 there is a "Caution in 3,000 merks by Cuthbert Elphinstoun of Henderstoun for Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill, that Williame Cunynghame of Polmais Cunynghame shall be harmless of him till 10th August next," and next year there is a similar one, "Caution in 3,000 merks by Johnne Cunynghame of Drumquhassill, as principal, and Allane M'Caulew of Arnecapill, as surety for him, that Williame Cuninghame of Polmais Cunynghame, his tenants, and servants shall be harmless of the said principal."² Very probably, however, the prompt and severe measures taken against Drumquhassle by the Council, at the instance of his brother Cuthbert, may have brought him to reason, and it is to be hoped that the good name of a prominent Strathblane family was not again sullied by farther unbrotherly and rebellious proceedings on the part of this fractious old parishioner. The Polmaise branch of the Drumquhassle and Blairquhosh family is now extinct.

It is unnecessary to trace the history of succeeding Provosts of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and indeed Cuthbert Cunynghame was the last of them who had the faintest claim to a spiritual character, and that was in his extreme youth.³ The titles of the Provostry were transferred to the Lennox estate in 1618, and succeeding Provosts were mere "Tulchans," laymen put in possession by the Earls and Dukes of Lennox and the family of Montrose, their successors, for the purpose, so to speak, of milking the old Collegiate Church and handing over the cream to the patrons or their nominees.

It is only at long intervals, however, that a Provost re-appears at all, and latterly his sole function was the execution of certain formalities when ministers were presented by the Montrose family to the parishes of Strathblane, Fintry, and Bonhill.

In 1672 Charles Duke of Lennox and Richmond died without issue, and his estates, superiorities, and patronages devolved on King Charles II. as nearest collateral heir male. The King settled the liferent of the whole on the Duke's

¹ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. p. 528.

² *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iv. pp. 293-348.

³ His wife, Janet Alexander, was apparently a Stirling lady, and that such a person ever existed is known only from the following entry in the Session Records of Stirling:—"Augt. 14, 1607. The brethrein thinkis meet that Cuthbert Cunynghame provest of Dunbartane Colledge sall pay ad pios usus fyve pundis money, for the passage thugh the Kirk to burie the corps of umquhill Jonet Alexander his spous." The Provost's son, Mr. John Cuninghame—a Glasgow student—was minister of the parish of Lecroft before 1627. He married Margaret Stewart and had a son, Captain John Cuninghame, whose brother, Adam Cuninghame, is mentioned in Nisbet's *Heraldry* as "one of the maccers to the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, descended of Cuninghame of Drumquhassell."

widow, the beautiful Frances Therese Stuart of the Blantyre family, and in 1680 granted to his natural son, Charles Lennox, whom he had created Duke of Richmond and Lennox in 1675, all that remained of the once great Earldom of Lennox, including its superiorities, jurisdictions, and patronages.

After the death of the Duchess Frances of Lennox in 1702, the Duke of Richmond and Lennox sold his property in Scotland, and the Marquis of Montrose purchased part of it, including all the superiorities, rights, and privileges of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and all that is left of them is still in the possession of the Montrose family.

We have already shown how a great part of the lands of the Provostry were feued off to John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, and it is no part of the design of this work to trace their history farther, nor yet that of the other lands and teinds feued off or set in tack to different families. The history of the Kirklands of Strathblane, with which alone we have to do, and which formed a considerable part of the lands of the Provostry, is given in full elsewhere in this book.

When the minister of Strathblane was put in possession of all the remaining unexhausted teinds of Strathblane at the last and final augmentation, he became again, after the lapse of many centuries, "Rector of Strathblane," and the Act of 1874, doing away with patronage in the Church of Scotland, broke the last feeble link of the chain that bound Strathblane to the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton.

THE VICARS OF STRATHBLANE.

We have said but little yet as to the vicars of Strathblane, upon whom had devolved for some three centuries the pastoral charge of the parish, deprived as it was of its rector; and, in truth, there is but little to tell.

After the church of Strathblane was made over to the Hospital of Polmadie, some time before 1316, there probably was a vicar appointed with some slender payment; but we do not know this for certain. When the church was, along with Polmadie, given to the Cathedral of Glasgow in 1427 it was stipulated that the Vicar of Strathblane was to be paid 14 merks Scots, 15s. 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., and have a glebe of a merkland of land, 34 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, and he probably received also the altar dues and offerings. We are still unable, however, to give the name of a single vicar. After the church was made over, about the middle of the fifteenth century, to the Duchess Countess Isabella of the Lennox for the endowment of her Provostry of Dumbarton, the vicars were continued on the same footing as to pay and glebe as before, and at last, but not till about fifty years after its foundation, we can name a Vicar of Strathblane. This was Sir Walter Logane, who was witness to a charter signed at

Stirling, 10th May, 1498.¹ He is styled in it Vicar of "Strablavan," chaplain, and notary public. He was still in possession 18th March, 1502,² but by 23rd October, 1507, Sir Humphry Cuningham, Dominus Winfridus Conigham, was serving the cure, and doing it too in very discouraging circumstances, for his rector, Master Walter Abernethy, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, was attempting to withhold from him his salary, and the matter was in the Church Courts of the diocese.³ Sir Humphry Cuningham disappears before 24th August, 1518, for on that day "Sir Robert Cochrane, vicar of Strablane," was the notary public on duty when Mr. James Stewart was instituted to the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton.⁴

Sir Gilbert Provane, witness to a deed, 6th June, 1549,⁵ is the next vicar on record, and probably the last was "Sir Jhone Crawford, Vicar Pensioner of Strablane," who served the cure in 1558,⁶ and whose existence would probably have been unknown had he not, as recorded in a legal document, guided the pen of Margaret Buchanan, widow of George Stirling of Glorat, and wife of Mathew Douglas of Mains, as she signed her name to a deed.⁷

Corrupt as was the Church of Rome at this time all over Europe, there was no country where it was so bad as in Scotland. The higher clergy in most cases did not make even a pretence of attending to their sacred duties; the parish clergy were sunk in ignorance so dense that many of them could barely read the service, and when they could, they did not understand it, Latin being utterly unknown to them. Preaching was quite given up, except by the Begging Friars, and their sermons were a wretched mixture of superstition and profane levity. Sunday was neglected, or rather often spent in the representation of profane plays or Robin Hood games, of which the people were exceedingly fond. All the clergy, both regular and secular, were sunk in gross immorality, and utterly neglected the poor ignorant people; and as this was the case all over Scotland, so, no doubt, would it be in Strathblane at the date of the Reformation.

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.* II, Jac. IV. A.D. 1498.

² Craigbarnet Charters.

³ *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow*, vol. ii. pp. 218, 240.

⁴ Protocol Book of Master Mathew Forsyth.

⁵ Printed in *Stirlings of Keir*, p. 165.

⁶ Acts and Decrees of the Court of Session, vol. xviii. fol. 117.

⁷ The names of three at least of these vicars are local, and possibly these old clergy were sons of the families of Logan of Balvie, Cunninghame of Blairquhosh, and Provan, afterwards of Auchengillan.

CHAPTER VII.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS OF STRATHBLANE.

THE Reformation in Scotland was completed by the action of the Estates of the Kingdom in 1560. On the 17th August of that year the Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox was adopted. On the 24th of the same month Acts were passed annulling all previous Acts relating to the Church. The Pope's jurisdiction within the realm was abolished, and an Act was passed making it criminal to say or hear Mass. Confiscation of goods was the punishment of the first offence, banishment of the second, and death of the third, toleration being not understood, and still a long way off. A commission was also given to Knox and others to draw up a Book of Regulations for the new Church. The result of their labours was the production of the "First Book of Discipline." Four orders of office-bearers in the Church were appointed, the Superintendent, the Minister, the Elder, and the Deacon. It was proposed that the possessions of the Ancient Church should be appropriated for the three great purposes of the maintenance of the ministry, the education of the youth, and the sustenance of the poor. Unfortunately, through the cupidity of the Barons, into whose hands much of the Church's endowments had fallen, this excellent arrangement was never fully realized, these rapacious gentry sneeringly calling it "a devout imagination." The Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, along with its property, rights, and privileges, and so much of the Strathblane ecclesiastical establishment as still belonged to it, had fallen, as already shown, into the hands of the Earls of Lennox. The Church, after a great deal of trouble, recovered a portion of her ancient endowments, and there was nothing John Knox was more anxious about than this; but the greater part of her property was lost to her for ever. It was in 1560, too, that the first General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met. It was but a small body, and for long afterwards so few were the preachers, that one minister had charge of several parishes, assisted by an exhorter or reader, who did not preach or administer the Sacraments, but read the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, for the service for some time was partly liturgical, and partly "conceived," or extempore.

JOHN CUIK, READER, AND JOHN STODDERT, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

C. 1560-1594.

The Reader at Strathblane at this time was John Cuik, and by 1574 the parish had the third part of the services of a regular minister, "Johnne Stoddert," who had charge also of Fintry and Campsie, assisted by a reader at each.¹ He lived at Campsie, and his stipend was £66 13s. 4d. Scots money, or £5 11s. 1d. sterling, with the Kirklands or glebe of Campsie.² Mr. Cuik, the reader, lived at Strathblane as well as he could on the produce of the glebe and £16 Scots, or £1 6s. 8d. sterling.

It may be interesting to know the form of service, and how Sunday was observed in those early days in Strathblane, and to picture the day's proceedings when both Mr. Stoddert, the minister, and Mr. Cuik, the reader, were present. At seven o'clock a.m. the church bell begins to toll to warn the inhabitants to prepare for service. At eight o'clock it again repeats the summons, and all betake themselves to the sacred building. On entering the church the congregation reverently uncover their heads, and kneeling, put up a silent prayer to God for His blessing on the service. Mr. Cuik the reader, who is "decently clad in grave apparel," having called over the roll or catalogue of the congregation, and marked all absentees to be dealt with, proceeds to the lectern and reads from the "Book of Common Order," the first prayer of the service, the people all kneeling. This was called the "Confession of our Sins," and is a beautiful spiritual composition. Other prayers from the Liturgy follow, and the congregation rising from their knees, Mr. Cuik in an audible voice reads over a suitable psalm, when the people all standing sing it to the regular tune which was printed along with it in the psalter. The singing ends with the Gloria Patri in these words—

"Gloir to the Father and the Sone
And to the holie Gaist,
As it was in the beginning,
Is now, and aye shall last."³

The reading of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments is then pro-

¹It is interesting to know that the ancestor of a Strathblane lady, Elizabeth Agnes Dunmore Napier, of Ballikinrain, now Mrs. Graham Stirling of Craigharnet, was so well employed, in those early Protestant days, for it is recorded that "Johnne Naper of Ballykynrane was reidare at Killerne."

²This seems a very moderate income, but, small as it was, Mr. Stoddert was able to leave some money for the benefit of the poor, as shown by an entry in the Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, 1st June, 1608, where mention is made of "Siluir fundet be Johnne Stoddert minister of Campsie to the poore of this cite of Glasgow."

³This is the form of doxology for a common metre psalm. The "Conclusions" or Doxologies were also arranged for other metres.

ceeded with, and this bringing the first part of the service to a close, the bell again rings, and Mr. Cuik leaving the lectern, Mr. Stoddert, the minister, who has just come from Campsie, enters the pulpit and kneels for some minutes in silent devotion. This done, in a "conceived" or extempore prayer he prays for illumination and assistance in preaching the Word and for a teachable spirit in the hearers. He then puts his hat upon his head, as do all his audience, and gives out his text. It is nowhere recorded whether this ancient minister of Strathblane was a man of gifts or not, but taking it for granted he was, he would be frequently interrupted during the delivery of his discourse, as was the custom at that time, by the applause and approbation of the people. The sermon being concluded, a prayer for the whole estate of Christ's Church follows, the service ending with the Lord's Prayer and the Creed; another psalm is then sung, the blessing is pronounced, and the people separate. In the afternoon they again assemble; the children of the congregation are publicly examined in a portion of the catechism, which being concluded, the minister gives a short discourse on the doctrines they have just been handling, and the blessing being pronounced, the service ends. This service as now described is exactly as it used to be performed over a great part of Scotland for the first seventy or eighty years after the Reformation, and a very good one it was. After the morning and afternoon services the people gave themselves up to recreations and games, for while attendance at all the services of the church was rigidly enforced, at this early time lawful sports and amusements, after service was over, were tolerated, though not altogether approved of by the Church.¹

MR. JAMES GILLESPIE, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

C. 1594-1597.

Mr. Stoddert had ceased to be minister of Strathblane before 1594, for in that year Mr. James Gillespie was settled in the parish. Two years afterwards, however, he was translated to Kilmarnock. Of the further acts or history of those first two Protestant ministers of Strathblane nothing is recorded. Up to 1592 the mixed Episcopal and Presbyterian form of Church government as originally arranged at the Reformation continued to exist, but in that year a pure Presbyterian polity—regular kirk sessions, presbyteries, and synods—was established by Act of Parliament. In 1597, however, Episcopacy, though in

¹ In fact it did not seem to be thought an improper thing for a minister to keep a public-house, provided it was a well conducted one, as the following from the proceedings of the General Assembly of 1576 proves:—

"Ane Minister or Reader that tapis ale, beir, or wyne and keeps ane open taverne should be exorted be the Commissioners to keep decorum."

a modified shape, became the established form of the Protestant Church of Scotland, and this continued till the celebrated General Assembly of 1638, when Presbytery again triumphed for a time.

MR. JAMES STIRLING, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1597-1650.

In 1597 Mr. James Stirling of Baldernock was translated to Strathblane. He had taken his degree at the University of Glasgow in 1585, and in 1588, on the presentation of Stirling of Keir, he became minister of Baldernock. He was probably a relative of the Keir family or of the Strathblane Stirlings. Mr. Stirling did not take any prominent position in the ecclesiastical controversies of the day, and no doubt he conducted worship in the old Strathblane church very much in the same form as already described, till he fell into bad health in 1632, when Mr. Allan Ferguson was appointed "helper." Mr. Stirling's wife died in 1627, and he lived with his only daughter, Mary, in the old original vicarage house or manse—not the one removed by Dr. Hamilton, but a still older one which stood just behind the present manse, but a little farther up the hill. The church, which was in a very bad state of repair, was on the same site as the present one.

MR. ALLAN FERGUSON, "HELPER" AT STRATHBLANE.

1632-1648.

Mr. Ferguson had been a student in Glasgow University,¹ where he took his degree in 1623. During the sixteen years he was in Strathblane he took full charge of the parish, and attended the meetings of Presbytery. From the time Mr. Ferguson came to Strathblane in 1632, onwards to the Revolution of 1688, there were unfortunately but short intervals of peace and quiet in the Church of Scotland. Without discussing the causes of dissension, it is pretty clear the blame cannot be laid entirely on either party, for there were many and serious faults on the part both of the Stewart Kings and of the Lords of the Covenant and Covenanters. The conflicts and disputes on both sides were often far more for political than religious ends, and if both sides could have agreed to go back to the excellent form of Church government, beautiful service, liberal ideas, and concise confession—all as arranged by John Knox and the other early Scots reformers—it would have been much better for Scotland not only in the seventeenth century but also in the nineteenth. Mr.

¹Among the subscriptions towards the College of Glasgow in August, 1632, is the following:—"Mr. Allan Fergusoun, minister at Streblaine, 20 lib."

Ferguson took a leading part in the movements which took place in 1637-8 in consequence of the attempt made by King Charles I. to introduce a Service Book into Scotland, one of the first results of which was the renewal of the Solemn League and Covenant in February, 1638. Copies of this document, signed by Montrose, Loudon, and other nobles, as well as barons, burgesses, and ministers, were sent for signature all over Scotland, and at the same time a Board, drawn from the different orders of subscribers, was formed, the members of which resided in Edinburgh and managed all the affairs of the Church. This Board, known as "The Tables," was the main instrument in procuring from the King the withdrawal of the Service Book and the calling together of the famous General Assembly of 1638. The Earl of Montrose, the principal heritor, and Mr. Ferguson, the minister of Strathblane, were both members of "The Tables." In a Letter of Instructions issued to the Presbyteries in view of the meeting of the General Assembly at Glasgow in the autumn of 1638, the signatures are appended of "Montrose" and "M. Alan Fergusoun at Strae-blain." In 1642 the records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton inform us that William Campbell was appointed reader in Strathblane. A reader was not an ordained minister, and Mr. Campbell came to Strathblane to fill in part Mr. Ferguson's place, who was with the army as chaplain to one of the Scots regiments, who in 1641-3 were under Leslie and Munro fighting the rebels in Ireland. It is not recorded when Mr. Ferguson returned, but his presence was much needed in Strathblane in 1644. It was in that year that the gallant Montrose, leaving Mugdock, where he had been living in retirement for some years, began his brilliant campaign in Scotland, designed as a diversion in favour of King Charles I., to whose side he had now gone over, and which, though at first successful, ended in ruin at Philiphaugh in 1645. The minister was required in Strathblane simply because his flock were going astray, for among Montrose's officers were Stirling of Glorat—then a Strathblane laird—and young Craigharnet; and among the troopers were parishioners of the name of Grahame, Smith in Craighend, and others. There are traces in the Presbytery Records of the punishment meted out to some of those erring sheep on their return to the fold, the following being the process:—

"The Presbyterie having first received thair confessione upon thair knees, and the acknowledgment of thair offence with signes of sorrow for it, ordainis them to present and perfect their repentance in the Kirk of Strathblaine conforme to the Act of General Assemblie."

And again at another Presbytery—

"Compeered James Ghrame of Killerne and confessed that being brought up in the house of James Ghrame somtyme Earll of Montrose he did follow him in his late wickit malignant course."

He professed sorrow for his offence, and his sentence was—

“And also in lyke manner upon his knees before the congregation of Strathblaine upon the kirk floore to confess his sinne and to crave Gods pardonne and this being done the minister of Strathblaine is to present the League and Covenant to him to be subscribed.”

Mr. Allan Ferguson had married in 1638 Christina Nicholl, and, after her death, secondly, Katherine Edmonstone, and one or both of these ladies had proved fruitful vines, and the young olive plants of the worthy minister required sustenance. He began therefore about 1648 to feel anxious for an augmentation, which, considering his whole stipend was two chalders victual, *i.e.*, 32 bolls of oats and 50 merks Scots money = £2 15s. 7d. sterling, was not to be wondered at. A good opportunity occurred for raising the question on his receiving a call to the parish of Bothwell. Mr. Ferguson intimated this call to the Presbytery, but evidently he would rather have remained at Strathblane if the people could have been induced to raise his stipend. They were frequently exhorted by the Presbytery to do so, but nothing followed; and while matters were in this state the parish of Drymen gave Mr. Ferguson a call. This too he was unwilling to accept, and the Presbytery, anxious to get an augmentation for him, and a manse built, directed him “to deall with his parishioners for obtaining his reasonable desyrs anent his settling at Strathblane.” At the next meeting of Presbytery, 19th September, 1648, Mr. Ferguson was not present, being “with the armie.” This army was a force which Argyll, Eglinton, and the clergy in the West Country were getting up to oppose the Army of the “Engagement.” The “Engagement” was an arrangement made with King Charles I. by the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, whereby, in consideration of certain promises made by him, an army under the Marquis of Hamilton was sent to his help in England. This was done against the wishes of the clergy, who, furious at the Parliament of Scotland for disregarding them, not only raised an opposing force, but dealt severely with any unfortunate parishioner who had anything to do with the Army of the Engagement. The Marquis was defeated in England, and Argyll and the clergy disbanded their forces. Mr. Ferguson on his return failed in his “dealings” with his parishioners, for at next Presbytery the “parishioners of Straeblaine caled, compeared not,” and though another effort was made by sending Mr. John Stirling to exhort them from the pulpit of Strathblane to do their duty, at the succeeding Presbytery they neither appeared nor made any satisfactory proposal. The Presbytery, apparently thoroughly disgusted with them, resolved to transport Mr. Ferguson without delay to Drymen, where the parishioners, as they themselves expressed it in their call, stood “in great need in these tymes both of daily Information of Publict Matters and exercise of discipline against offenders who does and will yet take mor libertie to them-

selves to be offensive both to God and man if they be from under doctrine, discipline, and chairge." On the 14th November, 1648, therefore, Mr. Ferguson was formally transported "from his charge of ane minister helper at Strathblane" and ordained "to be actually ressaivet to the ministrie at Drymen," and it is to be hoped that the worthy man and his wife and family were better treated there than they had been in Strathblane.¹ At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton on the 26th December, 1648, it was found on a strict investigation that none of the brethren had any part in the late "Sinful Engagement," but in several parishes certain parishioners had been engaged in it, and again Strathblane was found in fault, Walter Stirling of Ballagan having taken part in it, with the rank of captain-lieutenant. He was at once "suspendit from the Covenant and Communion," and in this forlorn state he remained till January, 1650, when it appears from an entry in the records that "Walter Stirling of Ballagan and others who were concerned in the late unlawful Engagement," were "remitted to conferences with Mr. Harrie Sempill, Mr. Allan Fergusone, and Mr. John Stirling." The efforts of these three brethren were successful, for at a Presbytery held on the 12th February, 1650, it was reported that Walter Stirling had repented, and he was thereupon ordained to make his submission in Strathblane Church and sign the Covenant on the second Lord's Day following. Mr. Ferguson had left Strathblane in the autumn of 1648, and in the spring of 1649 the Presbytery sent a deputation to the parish to see whether or not the old minister, Mr. Stirling, was fit for any ministerial duty, or what steps the parish was taking to provide a helper "with ane competent stipend." The visitors to the parish reported that Mr. Stirling was utterly unable by reason of great old age "for the right exercise of any part of the ministerial function," and that the parishioners were willing to take steps to maintain him, and also provide a proper stipend for a helper. The Presbytery, however, knew the Strathblane people pretty well, and pronounced the following very sensible deliverance:—"The Presbyterie considering the said Mr. James his great old age, and inabilitie perfectly known to them all, and the offers of the Paroch made in former tymes qlk wer not dewly accomplished, have thought it fit and necessare that the s^d Mr. James as now being (emeritus) sould cease from his laboures in the ministrie without any the least Imputatioun of blam to him, and that befor the kirk be plantit his maintenance be secured so as the Intrans be not prejudicit in any p^t of the stipend, and ordaines the prns no mor to Importoune or Imploy the s^d Mr. James to Baptisme or Mariage or any p^t of the Ministerall Calling and this to be intimat

¹ Mr. Ferguson was a Resolutiouner—the moderate party in the Church—and Principal Baillie, writing in 1656, calls him "a right honest and able man, more than the most of his neighbours."—*Letters and Journal*, vol. iii. p. 315.

to the s^d Mr. James and to the Prns publicly be Mr. Johne Stirling minister at Badernock who is appointit to preach at Straeblaine the nixt second Lord's Day." Midsummer arrived and still nothing was done in Strathblane, and Mr. Harrie Sempill, who had been sent there to arrange about the stipend, so that a minister might be provided, reported to the Presbytery that he saw little or no appearance of any arrangements being made.

MR. JOHN COCHRAN, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.
1650-1690.

Matters went on thus till the spring of 1650, when there appeared before the Presbytery John Edmonstone, Walter Stirling of Ballagan, by this time purged from his sinful courses, and others of Strathblane, and requested that Mr. John Cochran should be appointed to preach at Strathblane, with a view to his settlement there. The Laird of Luss also appeared, wishing him settled in his parish. At a succeeding Presbytery, 16th April, 1650, it was found, that as Mr. Cochran could not preach in Gaelic,¹ he was unsuitable for Luss, his call to Strathblane was therefore sustained. Mr. Cochran was a young minister, having taken his degree in Edinburgh in 1646, and this was his first parish. The Presbytery very properly, before allowing him to go into it, took steps to have him made more comfortable than Mr. Ferguson. It was arranged, therefore, that the stipend should be augmented and a new manse built. This was erected on a different site from the old one, which was allowed to stand, and in which continued to live the daughter of the old minister, Mr. Stirling, who died this year Father of the Church of Scotland, in the eighty-fifth year of his age and sixty-third of his ministry. The Presbytery took a good deal of trouble "anent the desyning of the stance of the manse of Strathblane," but finally they fixed upon a spot on the other side of the burn from the present manse, near a large tree in the present garden, and here was built the manse which stood till it was pulled down when Dr. Hamilton erected the present one. Mr. Cochran was not settled in his new house till well on in 1651, but he began to do duty in May, 1650. It was in this month that the great Marquis of Montrose, who was the principal man in the parish, had been taken prisoner in the North, when engaged in an unsuccessful attempt to further the cause of King Charles II. His enemies, therefore, were in a state of high exultation, and the Presbytery of Dumbarton, who were mostly, however, on the moderate

¹ "It is fund by the grave attestations of the said Mr. Johne that he is not able to instruct eather be preaching or Catechising the Highland parochine of Lus in thair awn language, nor that he expectis he can attaine thairto after many yearis conversing with them."—(Presb. Rec., 16th April, 1650.)

side of the Church, were, or feigned to be, so also. Their records of 14th May, 1650, contain the following :—"The Publick thanksgiving for the overthrow of James Grahame and his adherents ordained to be kept Wednesday com eight days, and the new Psalmes to be begune the s^d daye,¹ whereof intimatione to be made the next Sabbath," and Mr. John Cochran was ordered to keep it in Strathblane. It is probable that Mr. Cochran, as in duty bound, carried out this order, whatever he thought of it, but doubtless he would have rather a poor congregation. Neither the Ballagan, the Broadgate, the Leddriegreen, nor many of the Edenkill people would be at church, and certainly nobody from Mugdock or Craigend. Possibly the Duntreath family and tenants might be there, for it is a fact, strange as it may seem now-a-days, that the only people of any consequence in the parish of Strathblane who were Whigs at that time were the Edmonstones of Duntreath.

As soon as Mr. Cochran was fairly settled in Strathblane he took some important steps, and it is minuted in the Session Records that one of the first of them was to purchase a sand-glass, which he no doubt placed conveniently near the pulpit. This showed a wise resolution to govern himself and keep his sermons within a reasonable length by watching the flight of time as indicated by this hour-glass. An entry immediately following shows that while thus careful of his own doings, there was to be no trifling with ill-conducted parishioners, for it is recorded that he paid ten shillings out of the session funds "for hinging of the joggs at the kirk doore." The "joggs" was an ancient Scottish instrument of punishment, and consisted of an iron collar fastened to the wall by a chain, and in it the necks of delinquents, such as absentees from church and other criminals, were inserted, who there remained in a painful and undignified attitude, fearful warnings to other transgressors. These entries are suggestive, for while it would be presumptuous in the extreme to suggest any resuscitation of the sand-glass, the joggs might still be useful, and it is to be feared if every neglecter of the services of the Church of Strathblane was treated as of old these useful instruments would not always be found empty or suffered to rust from lack of employment. But Mr. Cochran's improvements did not stop here. He shortly afterwards had built within the church "ane new publick place of repentance," and he also purchased "ane harne gowne," *i.e.*, a sackcloth robe, for the use of penitents who were placed on the pillar to be censured, principally for breaches of the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Commandments. The Session Records, which were well kept at this time, and throw a good deal of light on the history of the parish, contain—"ane accompt of receipts be the Sessione of Strablane." These consisted of the collections in church and of

¹ See Appendix.

finer for various offences, principally for transgressions of the fore-named commandments, and these funds were used both for repairs and general church purposes, and also for charity. Entries such as the following are frequent:—

- “Givin out of the box to ane poore supplicant, . . . 01. 04. 0.
- “Givin out of the box for ane Iron chynnie to the
kirk bell, for ringing of it, 02. 04. 0.
- “Givin be directioun of the Prisbitrie to ane
student of theologie in the College of
Glasgow, 06. 16. 0.”

About 1655 considerable repairs were made on the church. Thus:—

- “Givin to two men who laid the kirk floore w^t
flags, 01. 10. 0.
- “Givin to W^m. Stoboe for dressing of the kirk and
the bell house, and furnishing of lyme
and stone, 18. 0. 0.
- “Givin for cairring the kirk bell to Rossedoe to get
ane tongue put in it, 01. 0. 0.”

In 1660 William Lennox of Wester Ballewan or Ballewan Lennox and Archibald Edmonstone of Middle Ballewan had a dispute about their right to a certain seat in the church, and they had to go to the Presbytery before it could be settled, and the Records relate how William Lennox, not being satisfied with the finding of the Church Courts, in a contumacious manner “appealed to the Cevil Magistrat.” Very soon after this time came the Restoration, and King Charles II. shortly afterwards established Episcopacy as the form of government of the Church of Scotland.¹ Mr. Cochran and the great bulk of his congregation quietly submitted, and so far as appears there was little or no persecution in Strathblane for conscience’ sake, and in truth this change made but small difference,

¹At an “occasional” Presbytery at Dumbarton, 25th September, 1660, a letter addressed to all the Presbyteries of the Church by King Charles was read, in which His Majesty, after thanking the Church for her loyalty and for the address sent him, assures her that by the grace of God “Wee doe resolve to discourteance prophanitie and all contemners and opposers of the ordinances of the Gospell, wee doe also resolve to protect and preserve the government of the Church of Scotland as it is settled by law without violatioun,” and in return for this the King hoped they would confine themselves to ecclesiastical matters, “and keep within the compass of their statioune.” His Majesty ends his letter in a very pious way, asking for their prayers “for us and our government.” The Presbytery were much pleased with this letter and resolved that “The Presbyterie having read and perused the said letter doe, with great thanksgiving to God for His Majesties gracious declaratiounes and resolutions thairin, receive the sd. letter and ordaine it to be publictly read by every minister in face of the several congregations upon the next Lords Day for acquainting the people thair with, together with His Majesties Act against prophanitie and debaucherie.”

It is not minuted in the Presbytery Records what action the reverend court took when on the 27th May of the succeeding year, 1661, the Estates of Parliament, instigated thereto by this pious and chaste King, passed “An Act for the Restitution and Re-establishment of the Ancient Government of the Church by Archbishops and Bishops.”

in form at least. There was a Session and elders, or persons acting as such, and a Presbytery of Dumbarton and Synod of Glasgow. The service was the same as before,¹ there being no prayer-book, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed to the communicants, who seem to have received it sitting, not kneeling. There was a Fast-Day on the Thursday preceding it, a Preparation-Day on Saturday, and a Thanksgiving on Monday. The following entries in the Session Records, as bearing on this, are interesting:—

“Oct 18 1669 the qlk day convened minister and *elders* for dividing of the poores money.”

This money was collected by ladles at every service, and the elders took the duty by turns—thus:—

“1672. Archibald Edmonstone, younger, and Walter Buchanan to collect from Lambasse to Hallowday next.

“1672. The 9th Febry collected be W^m Grahame and his neighbour 5s. 10d.”

“The 20 of July 1672 being *the fasting Thursday* for the Communion collected be Rob^t Foyer 2s. 8d. and be Joⁿ Rankine 5s.”

Then on the Preparation Saturday—

“The 22nd of July collected be Ro^t Foyer 4s. 8d. be Joⁿ Rankine 6s.

“The 23 day of July *being ye Communion Sabbath* collected be Robert Forester 17^{lbs} 2s. 6d. and be Joⁿ Rankine 36s.”

“The 24 of July being the Monoday efter the Communion collected be Walter M^cCalpine 32s. qlk by directione of the Sessione given to the poore.”

“The 22 of Apprill 1672 th^t my lord Bishop pritched here collected be Joⁿ M^cCoul 30d. and be Walter M^cCallay 15s. 2d.”

¹ “During the Second Episcopacy—from 1661 to 1690—there was no attempt to revive Laud's Liturgy, the introduction of which had been the occasion, if not the main cause, of the outbreak in 1637. The new bishops, as was said, had no wish to ride the ford where their predecessors were drowned, but contented themselves with falling back on the Book of Common Order, and this was now used merely as a directory. The reading of prayers by the clergy had fallen into disrepute: and those Bishops who touched the thorny subject of worship went no farther than to recommend reverence in God's House, the reading of large portions of Scripture, the use of the Lord's Prayer, Doxology, and Creed: and daily Common Prayer in the Churches, with reading of Scripture when convenient.” “During the troubles of the Commonwealth, the Lord's Supper is said to have been neglected for years in many parishés of the three kingdoms. After the Restoration there was little or no improvement in Scotland. Anderson of Dumbarton states that in his Pre-bytery it was celebrated three times oftener within the twelve years previous to 1714 than it had been during the twenty-eight years of the Second Episcopacy.”—(*Worship and Offices of the Church of Scotland*, George W. Sprott, D.D., pp. 4-101.) The Session Records of Strathblane show that in our parish the Communion was not neglected.

This was the Bishop, or rather Archbishop, of the diocese, Leighton, one of the saintliest men Scotland ever knew. Every one knows his Commentary on St. Peter—a famous book—but it is not so well known how he laboured to reconcile the Presbyterians and Episcopalians in Scotland. Like many moderate men, he disliked the Covenant, and had a leaning towards Episcopacy, hoping that in a modified form it might be established in Scotland with the consent of all parties. But this was not to be, and rather than join, or seem to join, in the severe measures which in some parts of the country were resorted to against the Covenanters, he resigned his See about two years after this time.

The new Archbishop was not so mild, and at the meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton in March, 1674, there were read two letters from him, one asking for a list of vacancies, and another inquiring if any within the bounds withdrew from public worship or kept conventicles. The Presbytery sent the list of vacancies, and were to report afterwards about the other matter.

It does not appear that Mr. Cochran made any report on the conventicles, if there were any in the parish, and some years afterwards, when lists of disorderly persons were asked for by the Archbishop from the ministers of each parish, there were no such in Strathblane—at all events Mr. Cochran gave in no list. Mr. Cochran was a mild, good man, who was contented to be either an Episcopalian or a Presbyterian, provided it was the Church of the country and in accordance with the sentiments of the majority of the people, and he had no desire to persecute anyone; indeed, it is recorded that he was very kind to those who got into trouble for their religious opinions, and sheltered them from the consequences. There happened in the parish about 1677 an occurrence which must have annoyed Mr. Cochran very much, and which certainly says very little for John Craig, the laird of Leddriegreen. The following is Nisbet's account of this affair,¹ furnished by the son of the sufferer:—“In the year 1677 the late Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, being then at Duntreath on his private affairs, the minister called Mr. Forrester, formerly in the parish of Killearn, came to Duntreath without Duntreath's knowledge, and had a private lecture in the gallery there, probably by the invitation of some private Christians, which when Duntreath heard of he thought it no great crime to be a hearer; on this egregious fault, only esteemed so by the prevailing party of the time, he was informed against by one Craig of Ledrogreen to my Lord Ross, who then commanded a troop of Dragoons; on this the said troop was sent to apprehend Duntreath not suspecting any such treatment and apprehending him took him straight to Glasgow where he lay a night in the

¹ Nisbet's *Heraldry*, vol. ii. p. 300.

Court of Guard, afterwards three nights in the Tolbooth and give in his bond £100 ster^l to General Dalziel to appear at Edinburgh a month after that which accordingly he did and continued six months in the Tolbooth, in which Time he was called three Times before the Council, but was not allowed any advocate or Lawyer to appear or plead for him." He was finally released, but "fined in £500 ster^l the one half to the Informer and the other half to the Crown."¹ The only other traces of persecution in the parish are the cases of John Craig of Laggan, probably for attending this very Conventicle, who escaped from arrest through the kindly help of a friend who was brewing at Ballewan and who turned an empty barrel over him and thus hid him from his pursuers, and of John Foyer, schoolmaster at Duntreath, who at the Presbytery, 4th December, 1682, was reported as "one who had obstinately refused to take the test." In his case the Presbytery reported him to the civil judges within whose jurisdiction he dwelt, but his punishment, if any, is not recorded. James Edmonstone of Broich was quite of an opposite way of thinking from his relatives at Duntreath, and according to Wodrow was one of those to whom the King and Council gave gifts of the moveables of those who had fought at Bothwell Bridge. Straitoun, in the county of Ayr, was allotted to him in 1679, and Wodrow says: "From that one parish Broich at this time exacted upwards of two hundred pounds sterling besides much more loss which cannot now be computed." Mr. Cochran, who was not a robust man, in fact, as the Presbytery records say, suffering from "incapibilitie of body," whatever that may be, was very zealous for the improvement of the church and parish, and his sympathies extended even beyond it, for it is recorded in the Session Records that in "1673 the 21 of Octr thr wes delyvered to M^r Jon Cochran 11s. that wes gathered throw the Paroch for the use of the prisoners of the Turkes," and in May, 1675 "thr was collected for contributioun for the building of the bridge of Milnguy 12s. 10d."

There is nothing further of interest in Mr. Cochran's known history during Episcopal times, and matters seem to have gone quietly in the parish till Presbyterianism was again installed in the Church of Scotland after the accession of William and Mary.

¹ John Douglas of Mains in New Kilpatrick, a Strathblane man in virtue of his possession of Arlehaven, along with his wife Elizabeth Hamilton was cited for nonconformity in 1685. We do not know how the laird fared; but the Episcopal Incumbent of New Kilpatrick did his very best for the lady, as the following certificate from him proves:—"Certificate for Lady Mains.—To all whom it may concerne, Be it known that Elizabeth Hammiltoun, Lady of Maynes, Is a very regular personne and a constant keeper of the Church, and of so Loyall principles, that never any of her children bred by her could be aspersed with fanaticisme or disloyaltie. But yesterday six weeks or thereabouts, returning home from the Church, did strain her foot so as that she remained unable to travel or be transported, which to be of verity is testified by these presents, written and sub^t with my hand, at Easter Kilpatrick, February 9, 1685 years, W. Duncane."—(Dennistoun MSS.)

After the Revolution of 1688, though Presbyterianism was re-established, Episcopacy in the greater number of parishes in the Lennox died hard, and this was the case in the North to even a greater extent. Thus on the 26th April, 1692, an order was received by the Presbytery of Dumbarton from the General Assembly, to send one of their number to the North for the purpose of advancing the cause of Presbyterianism. The brethren, however, felt their position so insecure that they came to the following resolution:—

“The Presb^y taking to their serious consideration the dangerous condition of the various congregations within their bounds being such that the prelati-
cally incumbents with their adherents are endeavouring by all means to reposses themselves of the churches doo find it impossible to preserve any congregation now plantit from being lost because of the vigilant adversary when the Min^r th^r of should be sent to the North and therefor have resolved for this season not to part w^t any of thair number.” In Strathblane nothing particular happened till the meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, 15th July, 1690, when the following occurs in the Records:—

“The Presbyterie having read a letter from Mr. J^{on} Cochran incumbent at Strathblane qⁱⁿ he shows the brethren his willingness to subscribe his own demission from his charge there; q^{for} the Presb^y has apoynted him to do so and to send it in with the first occasion.” The next Presbytery was held at Kilpatrick, 24th July, 1690, and it is recorded that—

“This day Mr. John Cochran, incumbent at Strathblane, did send in to the meeting at Kilpatrick a letter of his voluntary demission of his charge in the for^{sd} congregation q^{ch} letter is to be kept in the Clerk’s hands ad futuram rei memoriam and apoynted to be regrat in the Presbytrie book the tenor q^{of} is as followeth:—

“Strablain the 21 of July 1690.

“Rev^d Mod^r & remanent brithren of the Presbytrie of Dumbarton, I M^r John Cochran minister at Strablain having preached, baptised and married these fortie years now through age, weakness and the sinfulness of the tymes does delyoer up myself & my ministrie to Jesus Christ who called me here, having had an unanimous call from the whole gentlemen & parish of Strablain does give over my charge to the Presbyterie as to the exercise of my ministrie in all the particulars of it and shall joyn as a parishioner with that faithful Presbytrie to seek for a godly, religious and hooly man to go about all his ministerial duties for the benefit & good of this people whos spiritual growth in grace and holiness by a gospel minister will be my sole comfort and I am ònfidant the Presbytrie will be carefull of my well being as to my stipend for the year 1689 and Lykways th^t they would be pleased to recommend my willingness and conscientious carriage to the Gra^l Assembly th^t it is to

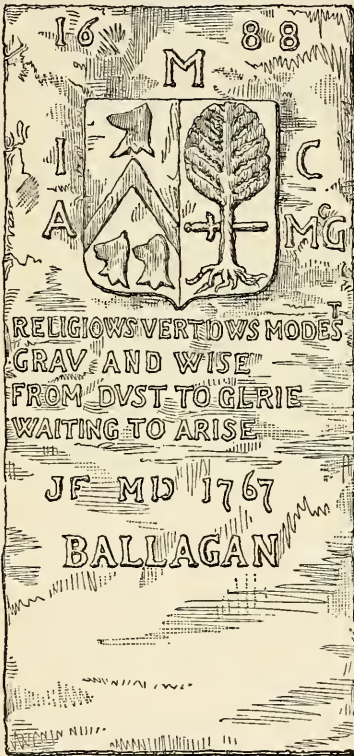
sitt at Ed^r q^{ch} assembly the holy one of Israel, sit down with and go through w^t them for the advancement of the Gospel th^t Christ our Lord maybe glorously exalted and the gospel covenant maybe faithfully preached, and lastly I humbly entreat the Presbytrie th^t qn a minister is placed, they would cause the paroch provyd an house to me near the Church becaus of my sad pain and inability for I desire to sit and joyn qⁿ God send the man here and to joyn my endeavours and love w^t the advancement of Christs gospel and the good

of my people whom I dearly love and hopes to die and live w^t them and th^t I may keep the Manse while God send the man and then at your command obey and am hopefull th^t the Presbytrie will be instrumental th^t I may have supply and some maintenance for the tyme to come as th^t wisdoms shall think fitt and truly it is my heart's desire th^t gracious Mr. Elphinston be our minister for the Lord bears it in upon me both in prayer and in my thoughts th^t he will be the man q^t must be our minister and the Almighty God of my salvation bring it to pass in testimony of the premeses I subscribe the same w^t my hand Sic Subscribitur

“M^r John Cochran.”

Nothing more is recorded of Mr. Cochran. It is to be hoped that some provision was made for him, and that he ended his days in peace.

An interesting old tombstone in the Churchyard, of which a woodcut is annexed, tells all we know of Mr. Cochran's family history. The Arms—a curious example of Strathblane Heraldry—Cochran impaled with M^rGregor, and the initials M (Magister) I C



MR. COCHRAN'S TOMBSTONE.

and A M^rG show that his wife was a M^rGregor, and the date 1688 is probably that of her death.¹

¹The initials JF MD 1767 and the name Ballagan have been cut upon the stone at a much later date.

MR. JAMES ELPHINSTON, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1691-1700.

Just a month after this letter was written, on the 26th August, 1690, commissioners from Strathblane appeared before the Presbytery and gave a call to Mr. James Elphinston, who was the first minister licensed by the Presbytery of Dumbarton after the restoration of Presbyterianism. This had taken place a year before. In January, 1691, Mr. Elphinston received a call from Dumbarton, and Balfron also wanted him, but after the usual preliminaries in such cases Mr. Elphinston chose Strathblane, and on the 29th April, 1691, he was ordained and admitted to the parish. It had been arranged with the heritors, too, that the stipend was to be augmented, so Mr. Elphinston seems to have made a fair start.¹ He was, however, hardly settled before another call from Dumbarton came, but after some proceedings in Presbytery and Synod Mr. Elphinston remained at Strathblane.

One of his first acts was to get a new set of elders and deacons.² Mr. Elphinston received a call to Cardross in 1694, but he remained at Strathblane. In 1698 Airth wished his services, but the General Assembly declined to translate him. In 1700, however, he left the parish, and was settled in Dalkeith, much to the regret of the people of Strathblane. On his taking leave of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, it was minuted, "The Presbyterie regrate the loss of such a worthy Brother and recommends him to the Grace of God." In Mr. Elphinston's case, as in that of Mr. Cochran,

¹ Among the disbursements of the Session Money "from the 20 day of Appryl 1691 to the last day of Appryl 1692" the following are given as specimens:—

To John Key under a fitt of distraction to goe to the Doctor, - - -	03 06 0
To Mr. Wm. Camron Latt Curat at Greinock by the Synods order, - - -	00 14 06
To a poor woman who had her husband to be cut of a ston, - - -	00 18 06
To a poor man in Kilmaronock, - - - - -	00 12 0
To James Robartoun a poor man that had twa children burnt in his house,	00 12 0
To ane John Colquhoane a poor man in Lusse tormented sorely be gravell and recommended to us be the presbetrie, - - - - -	01 00 0

² The Session Records, too, were kept more carefully than in Mr. Cochran's time, the sins and punishments of the parishioners being very minutely described—the Third, Fourth, and Seventh Commandments being those most frequently broken. The new Session, as now arranged, consisted of

ELDERS.
 Walter M'Indoe
 Archibald Foyer
 William Brown
 Archibald Galt aith in Cult
 John M'Indoe in Rosyaird
 John Buchanan in Ballewne
 James Browne in Duntreath
 John Welch in Muggdock
 James Ranken in Dumbroch

DEACONS.
 Robert Dalglish in Blairquhoche]
 Walter M'Ala in Auchengilian
 George Ronald in Garvel
 James Shearer in Muggdock

and later on that of Mr. Livingston, we are again indebted to a friendly tombstone for a clue to his parentage.



The legend round the annexed woodcut tells us that "Here lies M'Farlan, spouse to Master David Elphinstone, Minister of Dumbritan, who died the 12 of Marich, 169." This Mr. David Elphinston, minister of Dumbraton, began his clerical career as Chaplain to Lady Elphinston of Blythswood. His first wife was "Janet Dennestone," who died in 1653, leaving "an only bairn Janet";¹ the lady of the name of M'Farlan was therefore his second wife, and no doubt she came to Strathblane with her son, the young bachelor minister, to house-keep for him when he settled there. The date of her death is partly obliterated, but there is enough left to show that she died before her son was translated to Dalkeith in 1700. A few months before Mr. Elphinston left Strathblane he married "Mrs. Kathrine Moncrieff," in the parish of Lasswade.²

MR. JAMES LIVINGSTONE, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1702-1743.

After Mr. Elphinston left the parish there was some talk of giving a call to Mr. James Gilchrist, the minister of New Cumnock, who was put forward by the Marquis of Montrose's friends, but this came to nothing, as the other

¹ *Fast. Ecc. Scot.* iii. 339.

² The arms on the tombstone are evidently intended for a M'Farlane coat, though at first sight, and before reading the inscription round the stone, one would naturally conclude they were the armorial bearings of Mr. James Gray, whose name and dates of admission and death are engraved on the square tablet above them. The explanation of this confusion of M'Farlane arms and Gray name is probably this. After Mr. Elphinston buried his mother he left the square tablet blank to be filled at his own death with his name and relative dates. No doubt, however, he was buried at Dalkeith, where he died in 1709, and the tablet remained unused. When Mr. Gray, a succeeding minister of Strathblane, died in 1766, and was buried beneath this stone, the blank tablet was doubtless found a convenient and fitting place to incise his name and the dates of his admission and death. There is a second Strathblane minister buried under this interesting old stone—the Rev. Hamilton Buchanan, who died in 1841.

heritors and the parishioners generally declined to join in it. The parish therefore remained vacant till the 6th May, 1702, on which day Mr. James Livingstone was ordained and set apart for the work of the ministry at Strathblane.¹

Mr. Livingstone was quite a young man. He had been educated at the University of Glasgow, and, after leaving it, was in 1701 Chaplain of Dumbarton Castle. In the Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, 7th January, 1701, the following occurs:—

“The Prby^{ry} hearing a savoury account of the piety and other good qualities of Mr. James Livingstone, Chaplain of the Castle of Dumbartane, and of M^r James Bane, student in the parish of Cardrosse, they do conclude to enter them both upon tryels.”

Mr. Livingstone was duly approved in them all and licensed to preach the gospel, and sent to supply the vacant pulpit of Strathblane for two Sundays. The parishioners no sooner heard him than they gave him a call, when the following proceedings, which are rather curious, took place before the Presbytery 6th January, 1702:—

“Anent the Call of Strathblane . . . Mr. Livingstone being called in declared as to the call of Strathblane that he was in a strait about it, for though he believed it might be unanimous enough as to the inhabitants of the paroch yet he was informed that the Marquise of Montrose and Duntraiths doers (or factors) resented it that they had not been owned nor their consent sought to the s^d call which also Dougalstone signefied to the Presbytery by a letter. The Presbytery taking this to their consideration found that Mr. John Andersone Dumbarton having by appointment of the Presbytery waited upon the Marquise of Montrose at Edinburgh shortly after the vacancy of Strathblane . . . to know his inclinations anent the planting of that parish had received answer from the Marquise that if the Presbytery and paroch of Strathblane pleased themselves in that affair he should not be displeas'd, and that therefore the want of his exprest consent needed make no demurr at this time, however to remove all scruples on this head the Presbytery appoints a letter to Dougalstone to be written giving an account of M^r Livingstone and excusing the neglect of the paroch in not consulting himself as Duntraith's doer in that part and intreating him to use his influence with Montrose for composeing any quarrell he might have with the paroch on account of the fores^d neglect; and withal they advise the elders and other considerable persons in the paroch to wait upon Dougalstone to acknoledge and excuse themselves at his hands and that some of the

¹ It appears from an inscription on a tombstone in the churchyard that James Livingstone was a son of John Livingstone and Isobel Stirling. These are both Strathblane names; the new minister may therefore have been a native of the parish.

neighbouring ministers particularly M^r John Dougall help them therein upon all which the Presbytery prevailed with M^r Livingstone to keep the call till the issue were seen."

The parish accordingly humbled themselves before Dougalstone, and the result appears in the following minute of Presbytery, 3rd February, 1702 :—"Anent the affair of Straithblane it was found that the method laid down by the Presbyterie had taken effect, Dougalstone by a letter to the Presbytery signifying his consent in Dunraith's name to the Call to M^r Livingstone and also that the Marquise of Montrose would be passive in the case."

The matter was thus brought to a satisfactory termination, and Mr. Livingstone was duly ordained to the parish, as already shown. Mr. Livingstone was an active, good minister, attending well both to the spiritualities and temporalities of the parish. He also strengthened his Session considerably.¹

An event took place in the parish in 1714 which very much disturbed the worthy minister and the Session. It is best described in the words of the Session Records:—

"At Balewne December 21 1714

"After prayer

"Sederunt M^r James Livingstone Moderator, James Browne, James Williamson, William Browne elders.

"The qlk day the minister informed the sessione that upon the sixteen of this instant some of these people who were present w^t W^m Morresone and Janet Logan att their marriage as they went into the Church to be married and finding ane empty grave new made had either by themselves or their influence put in the mools (that is the earth) in the Empty grave alledging that it was un-luckie to be married q^r there was ane empty grave. The Session considering that this was ane Heathenish Superstition and a plain observing of Enchantments which Enchantments and Observations are expressly forbidden in the Holy Scripture Lev 19. 26. Deut 18. 10. and severely threatened Is 47. 9. and considering by ane act of the Generall Assembly in anno 1640 all ministers are enjoyned to take notice of charms and witches and abusers of the people and to urge the Acts of Parliament to be execute against theme. As also by the overtours about these things in anno 1643, wherefore the Session think themselves obleiged to take notice of such avowed Superstition and being informed that George Bryce and Thomas M^cIndoe both in Wester Mugdock were the makers of this Grave, they appoint their officer to summond the s^d two persons to th^r next meeting which is to be upon the twenty sixth of this

¹Among the new elders appear James Williamson and John Smith of Craigend, John Bennie, and William Neil. James Shearer was now an elder and John M^cAlpine a deacon.

instant that they may give them Informatione quo were the men who did this."

"Session December 26 1714

"After prayer

"Sederunt M^r James Livingstone moderator James and William Browns James Williamsone John M^cIndoe John Buchannan James Shirer elders, John M^cAlpine George Ronald Deacons the s^d Day George Bryce and Thomas M^cIndoe being called compeared, the moderator enquired how it came they suffered The Grave to be filled againe they answe^d that a man took the spade out of one of their hands and thrust in the mools into the Grave saying that it was indecent to see ane open Grave qn persons were to be married and Lykewayes they being asked if they knew the man, they answered they knew him not but as they understood he lived in Campsie. They acknoledged it was a fault and were rebuked for it. The Moderator appoints the Elders to make search qo it was that filled the Grave and to give report theirot to the Sessione."

The end of the matter was that Malcolm Kincaid appeared before the Session and was sharply rebuked. The story is curious in itself, and also shows that marriages in Strathblane were celebrated in church at this time.

Ever since poor Mr. Cochran sixty-four years ago had erected in the church his "new place of publick repentance" and purchased his "harne gowne" "for the use of penitents," both, unfortunately, had been in constant use by offenders of both sexes, but never till 1716 had it been necessary to call in the Civil Magistrate to enforce the decrees of the Session. The two following extracts from the Session Records show how a refractory woman was treated:—

"Dec. 30, 1716.

"Janet Martin being called compeared not, the Session appoints the Minister to give her up to the Civil Magistrate as a disobedient person to Church judicatories in regard that she had been summoned before to produce a testificate of her morality and had oft times refused to come and still failed to produce her testificate when she came."

"Janu^y 11, 1717.

"Sederunt The minister, James, John and William M^cIndoe, James and William Browns, Johns M^cCoull, Buchanan and Smith, James Williamsone, Archibald Edmonstone elders, John M^cAlpine deacon. This day the minister reports that having obtained from James Graham Justice of Peace a warrant to James Leitch constable annent Janet Martin and that the said Leitch had brought her the length of the Manse on her way to the Pit of Mugdock but that the said Martin had desired a delay only till the next Monday and then she wad bring her absolviter."

The end of the matter was that Janet humbled herself, the terrors of the pit or

prison at Mugdock being too great for her, and she was finally pardoned, doubtless after a due use of the public place of repentance and the harne gowne.

At the Session, 1st December, 1723, another case of superstition appears. It is thus recorded in the Session Records:—"This day reported by the Minister that there was a flagrant report that on one or other of the days of September or October last qn Elz Stephen had a horse dyen of some disease and people standing about the horse Catherine Cameron in Easter Cult came and called for a catt and caused William M^cEldo Elizabeth Stevens servant stand on the one side of the horse while she stood on the other side and she gave the catt over the horse back to him and he gave the catt under the horse belly to her and so they put the catt three times round about the horse and the horse Immediately Recovered.

"The Session appoint her to be summoned before them against the fifth of this instant."

"December 5, 1723.

"This day Catherine Cameron being called compeared and confessed as was libelled and said that she did it in ignorance having seen it done before and that it had been very troublesome to her since and that she would never do the like of it again; she being removed, the Session found it was a real charm and a piec of great wickedness and having ripely considered the affair yn regard that she was a poor ignorant woman not being capable of reading the Scriptures, and that she had made an Ingenious Confession and that there appeered to be a change in her conversation to the better for some time and that it was the first time that ever she was attacked for any thing scandellous they Judged it most convenient that she should be called before the Session the next Sabbath and gravely Rebuked and that this Censur should be Intimate to the Congregation by the Min^r and the people Informed of the evill of such prodiges and admonished to guard against them and to be told that if ever any of them be found guilty of such actions in time Coming they will be prosecuted with the highest censures of the Church and delated to the Civill Magistrate to be punished by them it being criminal. Shee being called in this was Intimate unto her and she was summoned Apud Data to compear before the Session the next Sabbath."

This was duly done, and William M^cEldo, who had assisted her in working the charm, was also "gravely admonished."¹

¹ The Session of Strathblane were also always ready to help in any useful or charitable work—thus:—

"August 31, 1729. This day the minister read a paper from his Majesty King George and also an Act of Assembly for gathering a Collection for the Harbor of St. Andrews. The Session appointed the Collection to be collected from house to house."

"Sept. 26, 1731. Collection to be made through the parish for a distressed Protestant City called Rieddan in Polland."

Little or nothing more of interest is known of Mr. Livingstone's doings in the parish. Anything, however, that can be gleaned is satisfactory. In July 1729, for instance, Wodrow says¹—"Our communions this summer are sweet . . . particularly at Strathblane, where Mr. Livingstone is, they talk of more than two hundred new communicants from themselves and neighbouring congregations." Two years before this time society or prayer meetings were by advice of the Session set up in various parts of the parish, and were well attended, and when the famous George Whitefield was in Scotland in 1742 the minister of Strathblane invited him to the parish. He accepted the invitation, and from the north-west corner of the churchyard preached to an enormous crowd, who came far and wide to hear him, and stood on the grassy slope just below him. It was a heart-stirring and beautiful scene, and must have rejoiced the heart of good old Mr. Livingstone. It was one of the closing events of his useful career in Strathblane, for he died next year, 12th August, 1743, in the forty-second year of his ministry. Mr. Livingstone's wife was Christian Jacques, "a stranger from her native land," as her tombstone tells us, and by her he had a family.

The settlement of the next minister was a most unfortunate and complicated affair. The Presbytery Records narrate that at its meeting, 6th December, 1743:—

"This day compeared the Lairds of Law, and Ballagan and gave in a petition signed by several heritors and elders in the Parish of Strathblane craving the Presbytery would allow them a Hearing of M^r James Craig, M^r James Gray and M^r John Monteith, Probationers." The Presbytery granted this petition and appointed Mr. James Gray to appear before the next Presbytery and preach before them. This accordingly he did and was approved and ordered to supply Strathblane next Sabbath.

"The same day 20 Decr 1743 the laird of Carbeth appeared and presented a petition signed by several heritors and elders in the Parish of Strathblane, craving a hearing of M^r John Monteith." This also was willingly agreed to, and as a preliminary Mr. Monteith was appointed to appear before the Presbytery and preach "first Tuesday of February next."

Thus far everything had gone smoothly. Mr. James Craig was a very natural and proper person for the Parish to wish for, being the second son of Gilbert Craig of Leddriegreen in the parish,² and Mr. James Gray was a neighbour, the brother of the Rev. Andrew Gray of New Kilpatrick, and no doubt also very suitable. The third on the leet, Mr. John Monteith, had also, we may be sure,

¹ *Analecta*, p. 67.

² One of the accusations in a libel against Mr. John Colquhoun, presentee to the parish of Baldernock, was that he had "said and affirmed that Mr. James Craig, preacher of the Gospel Strablane, was an insipide bitch."—(Presb. Records, 3rd July, 1744.)

the proper qualifications. There was every promise, therefore, of the parish being well supplied, after the luxury of hearing and criticising sermons, the whole ending in a popular election. But at this point all these expectations were dashed to the ground, for at a meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, 3rd January, 1744, "Compeered David Graeme of Orchill and gave in a presentation by himself as Provost of the Provostry of the Colledgeate Church of Dumbarton and thereby patron of the Parish Churches belonging to the said Provostry wherof the Parish of Strathblane is one, with consent of His Grace the Duke of Montrose, Patron of the said Provostry, to M^r James Gray probationer to be minister of the said parish of Strablane now vacant, together with a letter of acceptance from the said M^r Gray both which were read and upon Delivery of both which the above David Graeme of Orchill took Instruments in the Clerk's hands and craved the Presbytery would proceed to his tryalls and settlement according to the rules of the Church." The same day "compeared Adam Colchoun wyter in Dumbarton and produced a commission from the laird of Law as having a commission from the laird of Duntreath a considerable heritor in Strathblane and protested in his name and in name of such other of the Heritors as shall adhere to him against the Presbytery receiving or using any step in consequence of the above presentation to M^r Gray for the reasons contained in a petition signed by a great number of Heritors and Elders of the Parish of Strablane and a great many Heads of families concurring therewith and whose petition was likewise produced and craved to be read and further craved that the Presbytery would proceed to moderate a call to M^r John Monteith Probationer and thereupon took instruments." Thus then there was the Duke of Montrose, through Mr. Graeme of Orchill, presenting Mr. Gray to the parish, and the heritors, session, and heads of families of Strathblane presenting Mr. Monteith, and each claiming a legal right to do so. The Duke founded his right to present upon his being patron of the Provostry of Dumbarton, to which the Church of Strathblane belonged, and in support of his claim Mr. Graeme offered to produce, and did produce, the following writs:—

1st, An original Charter under the Great Seal granted by King Charles II. to his natural son, Charles Duke of Richmond and Lennox, of the dukedom of Lennox, bearing among other particulars—"Cum advocacione donatione et jure Patronatus Præposituræ et Præbendariorum Ecclesiæ Collegiatae de Dumbarton et omnium aliarum ecclesiarum et Capellanearum earundem," and likewise containing the following reservation, viz., "Excipiens et reservans vitalem donationem per nos concess Francissæ Lenniciæ et Richmondiaæ Ducessæ de re ditibus et casualitibus dicti status duran omnibus suæ Vitæ diebus."

2nd, Writs for connecting the progress to the estate of Lennox and patronage of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton from Charles Duke

of Lennox to the deceased David Marquis of Graham, immediate predecessor to His Grace William Duke of Montrose therein.

3rd, Special Retour of William, now Duke of Montrose, as heir, and bearing among others the patronage of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and all its churches and chapels; and

4th, A presentation and commission by the said William Duke of Montrose, as having right in manner foresaid, to the said David Graeme of Orchill to be Provost of the Provostry of the said Collegiate Church of Dumbarton during His Grace's pleasure, with power of presenting ministers to the churches belonging to the said Provostry, etc., etc. Dated 21st October, 1743.

The claim of the heritors of Strathblane to the right of patronage was founded on the fact that they had purchased the right of presentation from Cunningham of Enterkin, Provost of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, constitute by Frances Duchess of Lennox, who had a right to the Dukedom of Lennox and therewith to the patronage of the said Provostry; and in support of this allegation Mr. Colchoun on behalf of the heritors produced—1st, Enterkin's renunciation of the right of patronage in favour of the heritors of Strathblane, dated 12th January, 1692, and registered 18th April, 1694; and a decret of the Lords of Council and Session on that affair, of date 16th February, 1692. 2nd, An extract of the Duchess of Lennox' commission to Enterkin, dated 20th September, 1681, . . . appointing him Provost of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and entitling him to all and sundry the fruits, rents, emoluments, and profits thereof.

The Duke's answer through Mr. Graeme was, that Frances Duchess of Lennox was only liferentrix of the said estate and patronage, and that no Provost of the said Provostry could without the consent of his constituent delapidate the patrimony or rights of the Provostry; so much the less could Cunningham of Enterkin, who was constitute by a bare liferenter, delapidate any of the said rights.

On the 1st May, 1744, parties having been heard at full length, the Presbytery decided that "His Grace the Duke of Montrose is patron of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and therefore sustains the presentation by David Graeme of Orchill, present Provost, with consent of the said Duke of Montrose, to Mr. James Gray, to be minister of the parish of Strathblane, to be valid in the present case."

Mr. Graeme was naturally quite satisfied with this decision, and craved the Presbytery to lose no further time in settling Mr. Gray in the parish; but Mr. Colchoun suddenly discovered that "the Presbytery are not proper judges as to the civil rights of patronages," and appealed to the civil magistrate.

It is unnecessary to give in detail all that took place during the next

three years. The parish was much divided in opinion as to the proper course to be followed. Some urged the Presbytery "to fix a short day for moderating in a call at large for a gospel minister" for the parish; others craved that "the Presbytery would settle the presentee among them and moderate in a call to him"; and others insisted that Mr. John Monteith should be settled: and so time wore away for fully three years.

MR. JAMES GRAY, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1748-1766.

On the 11th August, 1747, Mr. Graeme appeared before the Presbytery and informed them that the Lords of Council and Session had determined the right of presentation to the parish of Strathblane in favour of the Duke of Montrose, and again craved a moderation to Mr. James Gray, the presentee. This the Presbytery agreed to, and after some farther proceedings the reverend gentleman was settled in Strathblane, 21st April, 1748, after it had been vacant for nearly five years.

During all this long time Mr. Gray had almost constantly filled, by orders of the Presbytery, the pulpit of Strathblane; and when he was settled in the parish he was well received, and passed an uneventful life in it during the eighteen years of his ministry. He was son of the Rev. John Gray, a member of a very old Lanarkshire family, the Grays of Carntyne and Dalmarnock, and was minister of the Wynd and afterwards of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow. His elder brother was the Rev. Andrew Gray, minister of New Kilpatrick and laird of Kilmardinny in that parish. His wife was Agnes Foggo; and by her he had a son, John, who succeeded to Kilmardinny on his uncle's death in 1776.¹

The Rev. James Gray died 16th November, 1766.

MR. JAMES MORRISON, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1767-1769.

On the 14th April, 1767, at a meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, a letter was received from Mr. John Smith, writer in Buchanan, enclosing a presentation from the Duke of Montrose "to Mr. James Morrison, minister in Killearn, to be minister of Strathblane," and a letter of acceptance from Mr. Morrison was also tabled. The usual formalities took place, and on the 22nd October of the same year the new minister was inducted and welcomed by the parish.

¹ John Gray of Kilmardinny married in 1777 Jane Farquhar, heiress of Gilmilnsroft in Ayrshire.

He remained, however, but a short time in it, for in March, 1769, he received a call from the Laigh Church of Paisley, and shortly afterwards he was settled there. His removal was much regretted by the people of Strathblane, for, during his brief incumbency, he had gained their affections and done good work among them.¹

MR. ARCHIBALD SMITH, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1770-1784.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton held on the 5th December, 1769, a presentation to Strathblane was received from the Duke of Montrose in favour of the Rev. Archibald Smith, and at the same time a letter of acceptance from him was produced.

Archibald Smith was a son of the Rev. John Smith, minister of Fintry, and he had been for some years pastor of the Scottish Church at Rotterdam. On the 10th May, 1770, he was translated to Strathblane, and on the same day he gave in a petition for an inspection of the manse, showing "that whereas the manse and office houses of the said parish, by reason of the several vacancies which have happened in it, have gone into disrepair and want immediate reparation in order properly to accommodate him and his family." The petition was granted, and on the 24th of the same month the inspection took place and "£55 sterling was awarded for the purpose of repairs."²

The appointment of Mr. Smith was an excellent one for the parish. He was active and energetic in looking after its secular affairs, and it was very much due to him that the much-needed schoolhouse and salary for the schoolmaster were at last secured, and extensive repairs and additions made to the church. He was, too, an earnest and good preacher,³ and administered discipline faithfully, though what follows shows that he had sometimes his difficulties in doing so.

The Kirkhouse, a tavern at the church gate, was often the scene of very

¹ His time too in Strathblane, so far as he was personally concerned, was not altogether misspent, for he there made the acquaintance of Mary Harvie, wife at that time of the Rev. James Craig of Leddriegreen—a lady who a few years afterwards was a widow, and in virtue of her husband's settlement proprietrix of Leddriegreen. In 1776 Mr. Morrison married the widow.

² The heritors present at the inspection were—"Mr. Stewart of Finnick for Duntreath, Mr. Craig of Baleoun, Mr. Stirling, yr. of Craigbarnet, Mr. Lyle of Dumbrock, Mr. Lyle of Arlehaven, Mr. Dugald of Edenkill, Walter M'Indoe, portioner, of Carbeth; James Foyer of Coult, Robert Provan and John Buchanan, portioners of Auchengillan, James Smith of Gallowhill, and John Graham, portioner of Mugdock."

³ Mr. Smith was very much addicted to snuff, and on one occasion, in the middle of "a powerful discourse," he stopped, and after saying, "Let us pause, my brethren, and tak' a snuff, but see there be nae niffing o' the mulls," refreshed himself, as did many of his hearers, with a copious pinch.

scandalous and improper proceedings, doubly improper from being so near the sacred edifice, and in 1774 the keeper of it was in open rebellion against the minister and session. One of his many offences was his appearing at a meeting of session and threatening "to kick up the kirk officer's heels and trample him like dirt under his feet if he would but presume to go to his house and call his wife." The reason his wife was wanted was to give evidence about some case of irregularity which had taken place in the Kirkhouse.

The session tried, but in vain, to deal with him in such a way as to bring him to repentance and punishment. He was made over, therefore, to the Presbytery. He made rather a good defence, and brought some counter charges against the minister, and also averred "that the reasons of this prosecution against him were that he would not allow the minister's hens to eat his corn." The Presbytery appointed a committee to inquire into the affair and examine witnesses, and the end of the matter was that his charges against the minister were found groundless, and he was laid under the sentence of Lesser Excommunication till he should repent and humble himself.¹

On the 4th May, 1784, Mr. Smith intimated to the Presbytery a call from Kinross, and on the 12th of the same month he was loosed from his charge of Strathblane, and again the parish parted with their minister with sincere regret.

MR. ALEXANDER M'AULAY, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1784-1791.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton on the 10th August, 1784, a presentation to the parish of Strathblane from the Duke of Montrose in favour of the Rev. Alexander M'Aulay, minister at Monzie, was produced, and everything being in order, the induction took place on the 3rd September following.

Beyond another visitation of the manse by the Presbytery, which resulted in further repairs, there is nothing of interest in the ecclesiastical history of the parish during Mr. M'Aulay's incumbency. On the 4th August, 1789, he had a presentation to the parish of Cardross, but as the right to the patronage was disputed, and a lawsuit ensued, it was not till 28th April, 1791, that he was loosed from his charge at Strathblane and entered on his new duties.

DR. GAVIN GIBB, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1791-1809.

At the meeting of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, 28th June, 1791, a present-

¹ Presb. and Sess. Records.

ation to the parish of Strathblane by the Duke of Montrose in favour of Mr. Gavin Gibb was produced, and everything being in order, and the parish agreeable, the reverend gentleman was inducted on the 22nd September of the same year.

Mr. Gibb had previously been minister of Fintry, and his removal to Strathblane was a fortunate event for the latter parish, for while it is clear that he was an orthodox divine from the fact of his being made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of Glasgow in 1804, his judicious proceedings in the parish show that he was also well adapted to look after the secular affairs of the community. He was an excellent practical farmer, and his example seems to have been valuable, for a report on the agriculture of the district, written in 1808,¹ declared that "Strathblane is now the best cultivated parish in this neighbourhood, and presents some admirable specimens of husbandry, yet the Rev. Dr. Gibb, at his admission about sixteen years ago, obtained dung for the carriage. One farmer in the neighbourhood, who had accumulated a large quantity, considered it such a nuisance that he lent his teams to assist in removing it, and as the work was thought amazingly arduous, his example was followed by the whole parish." The intelligent cultivation of the soil thus commenced by Dr. Gibb has ever since continued a feature in the parish.

In 1791, before Dr. Gibb's admission, the new road from Glasgow to Balfour was made, and the glebe was thereby cut up and a part of it appropriated to the public, for which no compensation had ever been paid to the parish. In 1795 Dr. Gibb brought the matter before the Presbytery, who appointed a committee to help him, and so well were affairs managed that by the 3rd May, 1796, he was able to report that a satisfactory bargain had been concluded with the Road Trustees.²

Dr. Gibb's great work, however, was the procuring for the parish of a new church. In 1799 he first brought the subject before a willing and liberal body of heritors, and in 1803 the church was built.³

Dr. Gibb was translated to St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow, on the 12th January, 1809.

¹ *Farmer's Magazine*, 1808, vol. ix. p. 200.

² The report of the Committee of the Presbytery was to the effect that the Road Trustees met them, and it was found that 1 rood and 16 falls had been taken off the glebe, value £11 5s. sterling, and that damages to the extent of £1 sterling had been done to the glebe otherwise. As it could not be arranged with the laird of Craigharnet for a piece of ground of this value, the sum of £12 5s. was left in the hands of the Trustees upon a note of acceptance by their Treasurer, payable to the Moderator of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and that the annual interest at the rate of five per cent. from the year 1791, when the road was taken off, should be paid to the present incumbent of Strathblane and his successors in office, till the principal be paid.—(Presb. Records, 3rd May, 1796.)

³ An account of the churches of Strathblane, old and new, is given in another chapter.

DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1809-1835.

William Hamilton was licensed by the Presbytery of Hamilton, 4th December, 1804, being then twenty-four years of age. After being assistant at Broughton and New Kilpatrick he was ordained in 1807 minister of St. Andrew's Chapel, Dundee, and on the 14th September, 1809, he was inducted to Strathblane on the presentation of the Duke of Montrose. In 1824 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow.

Dr. Hamilton was an energetic minister, and set on foot many useful schemes in the parish. Politics in Church and State, however, ran very high during his time, and the active part he took in them no doubt injured his usefulness with many of his parishioners. He was unfortunate, too, in being constantly engaged in law-suits with his heritors, in the earlier part of his ministry about teinds, and afterwards about the manse.

The results of these long litigations were (1) the locality of 1830-31 by which the stipend was finally allocated at 103 bolls $2\frac{1}{60}$ lippies meal, 9 bolls 2 firlots 2 pecks $2\frac{17}{60}$ lippies bere, and £139 6s. $9\frac{2}{5}$ d. in money, and (2) the building in 1828 of a new manse.

This new manse was sadly wanted.

The Rev. John Cochran's manse of 1651 had given place to another on the same site in 1732, and this one, in spite of large repairs at the close of the century, was by 1826 in a very rotten and uncomfortable state. Dr. Hamilton in his petition to the Presbytery of Dumbarton for repairs and more accommodation states "that it was incurably damp, in a state of great disrepair, and most incommodious, there being only two public apartments on the lower, and four bedrooms on the upper floor, besides kitchen and offices, that the public rooms were extremely small, being only about 15 feet by 12, and the height $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet." The Presbytery found that additional accommodation of two public rooms "of moderate dimensions" was required, and ordained "that besides repairs such an addition should be made to the manse."

Several heritors having brought a suspension of this judgment, the Lord Ordinary remitted to Robert Wright, Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, to inspect the manse and report, and finally the court found—"That it is competent for a Presbytery to order additions to be built to an old manse so as to render it suitable for the minister," and found also "That the heritors are bound to be at the expense of making the manse comfortably dry and free from damp," and "remitted to the Presbytery to proceed accordingly." Lord Gillies, in giving his opinion, said, "I think the minister should at once claim for a new manse."¹ The

¹Shaw's *Reports*, vol. v. p. 913.



matter ended in a compromise by which the heritors gave Dr. Hamilton a sum of money, and allowed him to build a manse to his own taste. It was finished in 1828, and beyond necessary repairs there has been little change on it since. It was built on the opposite side of the Blane from the older manses, and a few yards farther up the stream than the last.

Dr. Hamilton was never a robust man; a severe illness in 1833 still more enfeebled him, and the following entry in the Session Records of the parish briefly but suitably records the end of an active life:—"Dr. Hamilton preached on Sabbath the 12th of April, 1835, from Prov. xi. 30, 'He that winneth souls is wise,' and died on the Thursday following, being the 16th of the month."¹

He was buried in Strathblane Churchyard, in the corner where the remains of so many of his predecessors are laid, and there an ample monument with a long inscription testifies to his worth. Dr. Hamilton was the author of many theological works, and his "Life and Remains," written by his son, the Rev. James Hamilton, afterwards of London, was published in 1836.²

MR. HAMILTON BUCHANAN, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1835-1841.

Dr. Hamilton's successor was the Rev. Hamilton Buchanan, who was presented to the parish by the Duke of Montrose, and duly ordained on the 17th September, 1835. The Rev. Mathew Barclay of Old Kilpatrick officiated and preached from 1 Corinthians ii. 2, "For I determined not to know anything among you, save Jesus Christ, and him crucified."

Mr. Buchanan was the youngest son of John Buchanan, farmer in Trean, near Callander, and Mary M'Nee his wife. Of his six brothers four were ministers of the Church of Scotland,³ the eldest being the Rev. Robert Buchanan of Peebles, afterwards the popular and excellent Professor of Logic in the Uni-

¹ Session Records, 26th April, 1835.

² Dr. Hamilton's wife was Jane, daughter of Mr. William King of Paisley, and their children were (1) Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S. of London, a well known preacher and literary man, born 1814, died 1867; (2) Rev. William Hamilton, minister of the Free Church at Stonehouse, born 1816; (3) Elizabeth, born 1818, died 1831; (4) Mary, born 1820, died 1838; (5) Jane, born 1822, married the Rev. James Walker, minister of the Free Church at Carnwath, died 1849; (6) Andrew, born 1826.

³ Mr. Buchanan of Trean was no ordinary man. To educate five sons for the Church on the profits of a small Highland farm rented at about £80 a year was in itself no mean achievement; but he was a poet, too, and translated Milton's "Paradise Lost" into Gaelic verse as he followed the plough, stopping his horses from time to time to write down his completed stanzas. He was also a diligent student of the science of astronomy, and constructed with his own hands celestial and terrestrial globes and an orrery. His sons in the Church of Scotland were—Robert, of Peebles, afterwards the professor; John, of Kingarth, in Bute; Peter, of Stitchell; Thomas, of Logierate, afterwards of Methven; and Hamilton, of Strathblane. He had two other sons, James, who succeeded him in Trean, and was an elder in the parish Church of Callander, and William. He had also three daughters.

versity of Glasgow. The young minister of Strathblane was much beloved in the parish, and his untimely death on the 3rd February, 1841, after an incumbency of little more than six years, was much regretted by the parishioners, both young and old. The manse garden, always a productive one, was much improved by Mr. Buchanan, and the garden wall was built in his time. He died unmarried, and was buried in Strathblane Churchyard, in the same grave as the Rev. James Gray, a former minister.

DR. JAMES PEARSON, MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1842-1873.

The Rev. James Pearson, a young minister, nephew of the venerable Dr. Haldane of St. Andrews, was presented to the parish in the usual way by the Duke of Montrose, and was well received by the people. He was ordained on the 7th July, 1842, and the Rev. Mr. Barclay of Old Kilpatrick, who had officiated at the ordination of his predecessor, again presided, and chose for his text 1 Timothy i. 15.

Mr. Pearson came to Strathblane towards the close of the unfortunate disputes in the Church which ended in the Secession of 1843. Hitherto there had been little dissent in the parish, and the number of those who now left the Church was but trifling. There was no Free Church required,¹ and Mr. Pearson began his work with an almost unbroken congregation. It is true that three members of the Kirk Session resigned, but excellent men as they were their example was not followed, and their places were filled up next year. The following extract from the Minutes of the Kirk Session records the reason for the step they took, and the kindly spirit in which their brethren parted with them.

“*Inter alia*, The Moderator read a letter which he had received signed George Ronald, James M'Lay, and John Ronald, intimating the resolution of these gentlemen to resign their office of elders in this parish, because the Legislature has declined to pass a measure satisfactory to them for the adjustment of the differences which have prevailed in the Church of Scotland. The Session, while they unanimously accept said resignations, express their gratitude to these gentlemen for their past services, and their great regret that they are no longer to enjoy the benefit of their co-operation in the office of the eldership, and request their Moderator to furnish them with a copy of this minute.”²

¹The neat little Free Church and manse at the Netherton were built some years ago for the accommodation, principally, of Free Church families coming to the parish. The Roman Catholics, of whom there are now a good many, have their service in the Messrs. Coubrough's pavilion.

²Mr. James Provan of Auchengillan, another elder, also seceded, and afterwards joined the Free Church at Baldernock. His name is not mentioned in any minute of the Kirk Session, but he may not have sent in a formal resignation like the others.

Mr. Pearson received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1865 from the University of Glasgow, and from the time he became minister of Strathblane to the close of his useful life he was unremitting in the discharge of his duties both in the parish and in the Church Courts. He took a kindly interest in the secular as well as the spiritual affairs of his parishioners, whose constant and judicious adviser he was in all their difficulties. He was on excellent terms, too, with his heritors, and was thus enabled to carry out the important improvements in the church and churchyard mentioned elsewhere.

Dr. Pearson was by no means "a popular preacher," but the respect in which he was held always secured for him large and attentive audiences, and when he died on the 17th December, 1873, rich and poor alike felt that they had lost a friend who had their well-being thoroughly at heart, and the Church of Scotland was deprived of a most devoted son.¹

He was buried in Strathblane Churchyard close to the west end of the church.

MR. DANIEL JOHN FERGUSON, B.D., MINISTER OF STRATHBLANE.

1874-1886.

Dr. Pearson was succeeded, on the presentation of the Duke of Montrose, by the Rev. Daniel John Ferguson, B.D. Mr. Ferguson was educated at Irvine Academy and at the Universities of Glasgow and Heidelberg, and was an excellent student. After being licensed by the Presbytery of Irvine he became assistant to Dr. Craik, of St. George's, Glasgow, and then in turn to Dr. Grant, of St. Mary's, and Dr. Robertson, of the New Greyfriars', Edinburgh. On the 17th March, 1872, he was ordained minister of the parish of Bonhill, and on the 19th May, 1874, he was inducted to Strathblane. The Rev. Robert Bell of Milngavie officiated on the occasion.

Gentle and sympathizing, Mr. Ferguson was popular in Strathblane, and though of a rather retiring disposition, he was, to his intimate friends, an ever welcome and genial companion. He loved to join his parishioners in their out-door amusements; and being, as every good parish minister should be, a keen curler, his presence at the bonspiels of the club always insured a good-humoured and hearty match. But, perhaps, Mr. Ferguson was seen to most advantage in the house of mourning or of sickness. He was there a friend whose kindly and consoling offices will never be forgotten by those who experienced them. In the pulpit Mr. Ferguson was a singularly interesting

¹Dr. Pearson married on the 5th August, 1842, Mary Haig, who died 9th February, 1884. They had three children—(1) Janet, who married John Simpson, C.E., and is now a widow with three children; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Robert Haldane, who married his cousin, Margaret Jameson.

preacher. He thoroughly felt and believed what he taught, and his thoughts were clothed in the most appropriate and beautiful language. Mr. Ferguson was never a strong man, and for several years his health was gradually giving way, till he died at the manse on the 8th April, 1886, in the forty-first year of his age.¹ He had married in 1885 Henrietta Hamilton Montgomery, who survives him. Mr. Ferguson was buried in the new part of the Churchyard under a fine old plane tree, close to the spot where so many Strathblane ministers are laid. His grave is marked by a simple marble cross on which his name is cut, and, by his own desire, the text, "When ye pray, say, Our Father which art in Heaven," words which fittingly commemorate a doctrine he constantly and earnestly impressed on his people—The Fatherhood of God.

¹While this book is passing through the press the parish is engaged in the work of choosing his successor.



CHAPTER VIII.

STRATHBLANE CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

THERE are no existing records to show when or where the earliest Christian church in Strathblane was built. There may have been a chapel near the Nether-ton, dedicated to St. Kessog or MacKessog, whose memory is kept alive in the parish by the well named after the holy man. This old well is just on the march between Cult Craig and Wester Leddriegreen, about two hundred yards north of the public road, at the west side of the Crosshill. The existence of such a chapel is, however, matter of conjecture, and it may be that the site of the present church is that which has been always occupied by a House of God from the earliest Christian times.¹

But though this is not absolutely certain, there is no doubt at all that the church of to-day occupies the same position as the Parish Church of the fifteenth century. When the Lady Mary Stewart, sister of King James I. and wife of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, died in the second quarter of that century, she was buried within the Church of Strathblane, and the interesting researches of the late Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1844² proved that her grave is within the present church.

Whether this fifteenth century church was kept in repair and formed the church of the succeeding century, or whether a new one was built on the same site and became the first Protestant Church of Strathblane is not known, but there are incidental allusions in the Presbytery and Session Records which show that the church where the first Protestant service was held in 1560 was the same which was taken down and rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The reader's desk, from which Mr. Cuik first read the Bible in the

¹ There is a very old standing-stone in the churchyard, but most probably it was placed there long before there was any church in the parish, and there are still ruins of the old Chapel of Mugdock close to the castle, but this was the private chapel of the barons and earls.

² Printed in the Appendix.

vulgar tongue to the wondering parishioners, remained in it to the end, as well as the pulpit from which Mr. Stoddert, his superior, preached the new doctrines of the Church, and from which too, in 1672, the pious Archbishop Leighton expounded his gentle dogmas of charity and brotherly kindness. "The new public place of repentance" which Mr. Cochran, in the enthusiasm of his early ministry, built for the good of his flock in 1650, did its duty but too often and well for fully half a century. The old bell, repaired at Rosssdhu in 1655, was still chiming in 1700, and it was only when the walls could be kept standing no longer "with pinning and casting"¹ that the venerable edifice was swept away.

The succeeding church, again on the same site, was by no means a success; no picture of it is extant, and it is only from a few scattered notices of it that any idea can be formed of its appearance. It is described at the end of last century by Mr. Gibb, then minister of Strathblane, as "a mean building erected in the beginning of the present century; and having been never lathed and plastered, the bare walls and roof without ceiling present a very sorry appearance for a place of worship."²

The Montrose family had a "loft" or gallery in it, which was entered by an outside stair leading to it alone. There was also "a common loft on the west end of the church," to which access was had by another outside stair;³ and in 1782 Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal made an arrangement with Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, which was sanctioned by the Session, under which he was allowed "to erect a loft . . . in the Kirk of Strathblane upon the wall of Sir Archibald Edmonstone's burial place, which fronts the pulpit, the said loft to extend from the said wall towards the pulpit only so far as to contain two pews or two rows of sitters."⁴ There is no doubt that the Church of Strathblane at the end of last century was everything that a church should not be—unsightly without, and confused and mean within.

On the 27th September, 1799, the heritors had a meeting, and were unanimously of opinion "that the church was in a very bad state, but owing to the high price of wood and all kinds of work at present they would wish to defer building a new church for a few years, in their opinion not exceeding three,"⁵ and at a full meeting of heritors, just three years later, it was unanimously resolved to build a new church.

The committee of heritors who were appointed to carry out this resolution

¹ Session Records.

² *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xviii. p. 575.

³ Session Records, 3rd February, 1714.

⁴ Session Records, 10th October, 1782.

⁵ *Heritors' Sederunt Book*.

were Mr. Stirling of Craigharnet, Mr. Davidson, W.S., for Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Mr. Graham of Ballagan, Mr. Robison of Leddriegreen, Mr. Smith of Craigend, Mr. Foyer of Cult, Mr. Edmonstone of Spittal, Mr. M'Indoe of Carbeth, and the Rev. Mr. Gibb.

Steps were at once taken to have a proper church built. Mr. John Brash, architect in Glasgow, made the plans and prepared the contracts;¹ Mr. Archibald Grahame, banker, Glasgow, of the Mugdock family, was appointed arbiter in all disputes that might arise during the building, and sole arbiter for the allocation of seats on the completion of the church. It was also arranged between the Duke of Montrose and Sir Archibald Edmonstone, with the sanction of the other heritors, that the Duke, who had the right as patron to have the principal seat, should give up this privilege to Sir Archibald, who was to be allowed to erect "a gallery and apartment underneath, for the accommodation of his family, on the west end of said intended new church, fronting the pulpit, and that at his own expense, exclusive of his proportion of building and finishing the said church in common with the rest of the heritors." It was also agreed, "as the heritors do not consider it absolutely necessary to build a session house," that a place for a door was to be provided in the plans of the church "immediately behind, and close by the pulpit, so as a session house may be erected at the easter gable in case it shall afterwards be found necessary or convenient," and "a flew to be carried up in the east gable lest a chimney be required for a session house."

The church was built of stone from the Kirklands Quarry, belonging to Mr. Stirling of Craigharnet. £1,130 was the contract price of it, and £256 for Sir Archibald Edmonstone's gallery and apartment. Both, however, cost somewhat more. The whole was finished and ready for occupation by 1st January, 1804. The decree of Archibald Grahame allocating the seats of the church is dated at Dalmarnock, his house, 10th October, 1804, and it is in force still.

There were improvements made in the churchyard about this time. The wall was built or repaired; and some new ground taken in at the back of the church, for which £5 was paid to Robert Mitchell, who was laird of the Kirkhouse at this time. The mausoleum of the Edmonstone family was also built; and at a meeting of the heritors held on 25th April, 1805, it was minuted that "no burials to be in future inside of the church," Mr. Foyer of Cult alone protesting.²

¹ The name of the mason who built the church was Ramsay, and the woodwork was done by John Craig and James Mason, both of Strathblane.

² *Heritors' Sederunt Book.*

All through these important proceedings the heritors behaved with liberality, good sense, and promptitude, and the result was a church in every way infinitely superior in comfort and appearance to most country churches of the day.¹ It is true it was very plain inside, and perhaps the few ornaments it possessed were not in very good taste—thus, “the canopy over the pulpit was to be finished with a pine apple gilded,” and the old dusty green curtains over the east window never fell in graceful folds; the ceiling, too, was flat, and the seats plain and uncomfortable.

The first improvement was the removal of the gilded pine apple from the top of the pulpit canopy and the substitution of the Christian emblem of a cross. The next was the taking away of the flat ceiling and the forming of an open roof; but the crowning improvements, and those which have made it both within and without one of the prettiest little country churches in Scotland, were effected in 1870 by the late Sir Archibald Edmonstone. His successor, the present baronet, Sir William, generously carried out to completion the arrangements of his brother.

The improvements made by the Duntreath family were, the increasing of the pitch of the roof and the rearrangement of the ceiling; the remodelling of the belfrey and the recasting of the bell; the alteration of the east window and the pulpit; the opening up of the two side galleries to the right and left of the old Duntreath loft, and the seating of all three. The plaster work and painting of the whole church was also done by them. The other heritors reseated the area of the church with comfortable new pews, the aisles being reduced at the same time from one in the middle and one close to either wall, to the present two, thus both improving the appearance of the church and gaining a certain number of sittings. Sir Archibald Edmonstone and Dr. Pearson personally arranged and superintended the whole work.

The baptismal font now in use in Strathblane Church is set in an old font, or perhaps piscina, belonging to the church in pre-Reformation days. It was for long built into the wall of a small guard-house which stood at the church gate, and which was removed when the improvements were made on the church.

The Church of Strathblane has thus altered much, both in outward and inward appearance, since its erection in the beginning of this century, and so have its services and congregation. Till Dr. Pearson's time there was very little of the Bible read before sermon as now, certainly no regular portion of Old and New Testament Scripture. There was a psalm sung, a very long prayer, a sermon

¹ The “*vesica piscis*” window in the gable above the door is in very good taste; such windows are unusual in Scotland, particularly so in churches built in the beginning of this century.

or lecture, another prayer, a psalm or paraphrase, and then the benediction. An interval of an hour ensued, during which the privileged few went to the manse in winter, and the manse garden in summer, but the bulk of the congregation spent the time in friends' houses in the village or in refreshing themselves in the public-house. The afternoon service was a counterpart of that of the forenoon. Dr. Pearson's first improvement was doing away with the interval and having both sermons at one sitting, but this soon proved a failure. The service was far too long, and was wearisome, and particularly unedifying to the young, who could not possibly listen so long, nor calmly fall asleep like many of their seniors. Those who remember this period have no doubt not forgotten their feelings of despair when, on a hot summer afternoon, with the church redolent of balm, peppermint, and other herbs, and a general stuffiness prevailing, a new psalm was sung, a new long prayer said, and the worthy minister—apparently as fresh as in the morning—gave out a second text and proceeded to preach another regular sermon of the orthodox three heads and an application type. Happily this system did not last long; Dr. Pearson's good sense soon showed him its impropriety; but old customs die hard in country places, and something of the nature of a compromise was tried. It was still thought quite necessary to have two sermons, but by cutting one into two parts the desired effect was produced. Thus the third and new form of service was this: There was the psalm, the prayer, a rather longer sermon than before, but at the end of the second head a stop was made. The first sermon was over, a psalm was sung, and then the third head and application were delivered, and this formed the second sermon. Like most compromises this form of service was not a success, and Dr. Pearson then adopted the much better plan of having more praise and of reading portions of both the Old and New Testaments, and having one sermon only, and that without division.

“The second place in the Sanctuary,” as old Mr. David Provan, who held it himself, used complacently to call the office of precentor, was often very indifferently filled. The General Assembly of 1713 had recommended that such schoolmasters should be chosen as were capable of teaching the common tunes, and in Strathblane the Session always tried to carry this out, and in fact the understanding was that the schoolmaster was also to act as precentor. This often led to disastrous results, and the singing of the schoolmaster or his substitute was often anything but a “joyful noise.” Those who remember Strathblane Church forty or fifty years ago, or longer, must acknowledge that, defective as it still is, the present music is vastly superior to what it was then. Another great improvement is the quietness at the beginning and end of service. This to a certain extent is due to the improved seating of the church, for many of the doors of the old pews did not fit well, and were dragged open

with a loud noise and shut with a remorseless bang, but the main reason is the growing refinement of manners and feeling of propriety now prevailing in the parish. In nothing is this improvement more apparent than in the respectful and quiet way the congregation now disperses. Probably it was from no want of reverence, but within the memory of those now only middle-aged the time occupied in the delivery of the benediction was employed in getting hats and umbrellas ready, in seeing that the doors of the pews opened easily so that there might be no delay, and almost before the sound of the "Amen" had died away the longest legged of the congregation were half-way through the churchyard.

The manner of celebrating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is also very different in Strathblane now from what it used to be. When Dr. Hamilton came to the parish it used to be dispensed once a year only; he introduced a summer and a winter communion, and now it is held quarterly. The old arrangement was to have a series of "tables" of about forty communicants at a time and a separate service for each, now there is simultaneous communion. There certainly used to be some crowding in the passages and a good deal of noise from the opening and shutting of doors when one "table" was dispersing and another filling, and now everything is done in the quietest and most solemn manner. Among the middle-aged, however, there is a lingering feeling that the old way had its advantages, and many miss the long table stretching across the church, with the minister and elders in turn sitting at the same board as the people, the interest of the table addresses by the several clergymen present, and the time-honoured custom of singing the fine old version of the *ciii*. Psalm—even although the precentor did "give out the line"—during the emptying and filling of the "tables." Fifty years ago, and much less, the Fasting Thursday of "the preachings" was as strictly kept as Sunday, and the Preparation Saturday and Thanksgiving Monday drew together an almost equally large congregation. All of these are now gone, and perhaps it is as well; and no doubt the more frequent communions are as it should be. Still there was a grandeur and solemnity and feeling of comfort and edification in those old half-yearly Strathblane communions; and it surely must always pain those who were accustomed to them in their youth when they hear it said that there was nothing but irreverence and bigotry in the old "Sacrament Sundays" of Scotland.

Fifty years ago, and for long afterwards, there were many more baptisms in Strathblane Church than now. Indeed this excellent custom was as nearly universal then as private baptism is now. "The engaging parent" used to sit on the elders' bench, a little seat to the right of the pulpit and raised a few steps above the rest of the church; and at the proper moment his infant was handed to him over some very sharp wooden spikes which formed part of the

ornaments of the pulpit before it was lowered and altered. It used to be with a sigh of relief that the congregation saw the child safely over the spikes and into the arms of its often awkward and always "blate" father; and when the rite was performed and the child safely back in its attendant's custody without being impaled, all breathed freely again.¹

Marriages were celebrated in church in Strathblane so late as 1714, as appears from the Session Records, but this seemly custom had long given place to marriages at home till Dr. Pearson's elder daughter set a good example to the parish by her public marriage in the church. There have been one or two marriages there since, but the old custom revives but slowly.

Funerals were conducted in Strathblane very much in the same way as in other parishes in Scotland. Before the funeral procession left the house there were several courses of whisky or wine and cake served, and before each of them a blessing was pronounced, and after them thanks returned, the whole being a "pious fraud" and an evasion of the injunction of the *Directory for the Publick Worship of God*, that there be no praying and reading at burials. Now, however, the refreshments are given up, and a suitable service of reading and prayer held in the house of mourning, and after the coffin is laid in the grave another short service is held in church. In the manner in which funerals were conducted, undoubtedly "the old ways" were not "better than the new."

The aspect of the congregation is now in many ways different from what it used to be fifty years ago. Then it had a rural look; many of the men wore blue coats and gray plaids, and a sprinkling of old women appeared in white mitches and red cloaks. The bonnets and gowns, too, were not in the latest fashion as now, nor the hats and coats of the reigning make and cut. The women came to church with their Bibles wrapped in a white handkerchief, and a sprig of balm or mint or "applerie" in their hands, and clattered over the unmatted floor into their seats; and the men lounged in with their hats on, and shut the doors of their pews with a crash. There was no disrespect meant, but things are certainly altered for the better.

Everyone went to church in those days, and the "crack in the kirkyard" was a weekly treat not to be missed. The men enjoyed it, standing together, or sitting on the churchyard wall, till the tuneless tolling of the old cracked bell ceased, when all in a body came into church. The women had their harmless gossip too as they stopped at the Kirk burn, if they were coming from the west, or at some other water if from other "airts" in the parish, to put on their stockings and shoes, which they had carried in their hands from home to be worn

¹ An elder sister, a cousin, or some young female friend or neighbour, brought the infant into church towards the close of the service, and sat with, or more commonly without, the mother on a bench in front of the pulpit.

in church; articles as quickly removed from feet to hands to be carried home again when the "kirk skailed." Few young women but lairds' daughters, and not all of them, wore shoes and stockings except in church and at market or fair.

Within Strathblane Church there are only two old "memorials of the dead," the one being the tombstone of the Princess Mary of Scotland, wife of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, and which bears this inscription—

"Here lyes in the same grave with Mary Countess of Angus, sister to King James the First of Scotland, from whom he is lineally descended, Archibald Edmonstone, Esq. of Duntreath in this kingdom, and of Redhall in Ireland, who died in the year 1689, aged about fifty-one years."¹

and the other an old worn stone in the floor in front of the pulpit, which bears the Montrose Arms and the date 1604.

There are two modern mural tablets, the one to a member of the Ballagan family, on the south side of the church, with this inscription—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
W. B. CADOGAN GRAHAM, ESQ., M.D.,
—NATIVE OF THIS PARISH—
LATE ASSISTANT SURGEON IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
AND CIVIL SURGEON IN KATTYWAR
WHO DIED IN BOMBAY ON THE 8TH OCTOBER, 1839,
IN THE 37TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
INDIFFERENT TO HIS OWN SUFFERING
AND EVER FORWARD TO ALLEVIATE THAT OF OTHERS
A FEW FRIENDS ANXIOUS TO EVINCE THEIR SENSE
OF HIS MANLY CHARACTER AND OF THEIR OWN LOSS
HAVE ERECTED THIS TABLET.

and the other on the north side of the church, to the late Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, on which is incised—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE
BARONET
WHO DIED THE 13TH MARCH, 1871.
THIS TABLET
WAS PLACED HERE BY HIS
RESPECTFULLY ATTACHED SERVANTS
IN GRATITUDE TO THEIR REVERED
AND BELOVED MASTER.

*"I am the Resurrection and the Life."
St. John c. xi. v. xxv.*

Behind the pulpit is a stained glass window, the subject in the principal compartment being the ascension of our Lord. It was erected by Sir Archibald Edmonstone when the church was restored by him, and is dedicated—

TO THE MEMORY OF THE FAMILY OF
EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH, 1870.

¹ See Appendix for an account of the opening of this grave.

There are three other stained glass windows in the church. On the north side of it, the window next the pulpit is in memory of Sir Archibald Edmonstone himself. On a brass plate below is the following inscription—

ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
SIR ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE OF DUNTREATH, BARONET,
BY THE HERITORS AND INHABITANTS OF THIS PARISH
IN TOKEN OF THEIR ADMIRATION OF HIS CHARACTER
AND IN GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS MUNIFICENCE
IN THE ENLARGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF THIS CHURCH.
BORN 12TH MARCH, 1795; DIED 13TH MARCH, 1871.

Next to it is a memorial window to Dr. Pearson, with this inscription below—

ERECTED BY THE PARISHIONERS OF STRATHBLANE
IN MEMORY OF THE REV. JAMES PEARSON, D.D.,
FOR 31 YEARS THE MUCH RESPECTED MINISTER
OF THIS PARISH. HE WAS BORN 12TH AUGUST, 1813;
ORDAINED HERE 7TH JULY, 1842; AND DIED 17TH DEC., 1873.

“A good minister of Jesus Christ.”—1 Tim. iv. 6.
“Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it
with thy might.”—Eccl. x. 10.

The third window is in memory of William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie. It is on the south side next the pulpit, and the brass plate below it bears this inscription—

IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM SMITH, LATE OF CARBETH GUTHRIE,
WHO WAS BORN 8TH JANUARY, 1787; DIED 15TH MAY, 1871,
AND IS BURIED IN THIS CHURCHYARD.
ERECTED BY HIS FAMILY.

The Church of Strathblane stands in its churchyard, which is the only burial place in the parish. Formerly interments were permitted within the church, but this custom was put a stop to by the heritors in 1805 soon after a small addition had been made to the churchyard, and the Duntreath mausoleum built. There are no records of any former additions. The oldest date on any gravestone is 1482. This is authentic, but the figures are new, having been cut afresh a few years ago, as the old were then nearly obliterated. Dr. Pearson's grave is at the south-western corner of the church. Mr. Cochran, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Gray, Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton Buchanan, Mr. Ferguson, and, it is supposed, Mr. Stirling—all the Protestant ministers who have died in the parish—are buried at the south-eastern corner of it. In the appendix will be found a complete list of all the tombstones and inscriptions in the churchyard.

Up to Dr. Pearson's time the churchyard was very badly kept. Its surface was very irregular, and many of the tombstones being raised a foot or more above the ground on pillars or bolsters made it impossible to cut the grass or remove the weeds. The consequence was the whole was a mass

of long grass, rank nettles, and dockens. There was no proper path from the church gate to the church, the congregation therefore made their entry through weeds and grass and over tombstones. About the middle of the churchyard was an iron cage, some seven or eight feet high, covering the burying-place of the Smiths of Craigend. This ugly erection greatly disfigured the churchyard, and shut out the view of the church. Just at the gate was a guard-house where watchers were stationed to guard the bodies of the newly-buried from body-snatchers when their nefarious trade existed. Dr. Pearson, with his usual energy, set to work in 1870 to arrange and improve the churchyard. There are always a few unreasonable people in every parish who are opposed to everything, and Strathblane is no exception; but the doctor's tact and popularity enabled him to overcome all difficulties. The tombstones were all laid on one level; the Craigend cage disappeared; the guard-house was removed; and a gravel path laid from the gate to the church. When the work was finished everyone in the parish acknowledged that a great improvement had been made, and wondered why it had not been done long ago.

For some years it had been felt that the churchyard was too small for the increasing population of the parish, and that it would relieve the pressure on it if an addition could be made, in which ground could be secured in perpetuity for family burying-places. The matter was brought before the heritors, but they found themselves unable to arrange for an extension. In 1883, however, the work was done privately, with their cordial sanction and co-operation, and that of Sir William Edmonstone for his special interest. The old wall to the east was taken down, and some mean outhouses connected with the Kirkhouse Cottage removed. The garden was filled with a fine sandy soil to the level of the old churchyard, and added to it, a low stone coping only dividing the old churchyard from the new burial-ground. The churchyard is thus now large enough for the requirements of the parish, and all that is now needed is an addition to the church. This could be done by lengthening the present building; and, if the Church of Scotland continues to flourish and increase as she is now doing, the time will soon come when this cannot be longer delayed.¹

¹ In Appendix I., page 271, a complete list of the tombstones in Strathblane Churchyard is given.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOL AND SCHOOLMASTERS OF STRATHBLANE.

UP to the beginning of the eighteenth century there was not a regular parish school in Strathblane—that is, a school under the superintendence of the Kirk Session of the parish and the Presbytery of the bounds, with a master paid by the heritors.

In 1682 there were two adventure schools in the parish—one at Duntreath, where John Foyer was schoolmaster; and another in the east end of the parish, where David Risk taught. John Foyer was a stern Covenanter, and refused to take the test when required, with probably disagreeable consequences to himself.¹ David Risk, on the other hand, was either an Episcopalian or was not troubled with too strong convictions, for he quietly took the test when it was put to him.²

When the Church of Scotland became Presbyterian after the Revolution of 1688, John Foyer reappears in the parish, not as schoolmaster alone, but also as Session Clerk, and David Risk disappears under a cloud, and is heard of no more.³

In 1693 Walter Buchanan was schoolmaster and Session Clerk, and on 20th December, 1711, William Neil, "Schoolmaster and Clerk of the Parish," died,

¹ "The Presbrie considering th^t M^r John Stewart school^{m^r} at Luss and John Foyar who keeps a school at Duntreth within the parish of Straiblaine does still continue to officiat in these respective Places notwithstanding they have been often requyred by the Presbrie to take the test conforme to law and have obstinately refused Thairfor referis them to the Civil Judges within whose jurisdictions they dwell."—(Records of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, 4th December, 1682.)

² "David Risk school^{m^r} in Straeblain did this day swear and subscribe the test."—(Rec. Presb. Dum., 12th Sept., 1682.)

³ There was a female teacher at Strathblane about this time, but where she taught does not appear. The following is among the disbursements of the Session between April, 1691, and April, 1692:—

"To Mary Edmonstowne for half a quarters Learning of Patrick Clerk a poor scholar—00 06 08."

but there was still neither schoolhouse nor regular salary.¹ On the 3rd February, 1714, the Presbytery of Dumbarton, being moved thereto by Mr. Livingstone, minister of Strathblane, ordained the heritors "to settle a school and a salary for the schoolmaster in terms of the Act of Parliament made thereanent," and apparently they obeyed this order to the extent of giving a salary of £4 sterling per annum, but they did not build a school and schoolhouse. Two years after this time, there being no schoolmaster in the parish, Mrs. Craig of Leddriegreen engaged Mr. William Bowie from Glasgow to teach her children, and on the 26th February, 1716, the Session appointed him precentor² and schoolmaster, and apparently then or soon afterwards the school was kept in the church. In 1731, however, the Session resolved "that the school cannot be kept in the kirk as it used to be," and also that the heritors be requested to build a proper schoolhouse.

This request was evaded, and for some time the school was taught in the little cottage to the east of the church gate, then the stable of the Kirk-house Inn, the house on the other side of the gate.³

¹The Church of Scotland has always taken a great interest in the education of the people. In the General Assembly of 1642 it was resolved to call the attention of Parliament to the poor pay of schoolmasters, and request it to take steps to amend this evil. In the Assembly of 1707 it was ordered that all Presbyteries should take steps to have schools in every parish. In the Assembly of 1719 the Presbyteries were ordered, where schools were wanting in any parish, "to make legal intimation to the heritors and parishioners to meet on a certain day and at a certain place to stent themselves for a salary to a schoolmaster and for the needful accommodations for him, as is appointed by an Act of Parliament of King Charles I., anno 1633, and another Act of Parliament of King William, anno 1696." In the Assembly of 1758 the subject of the want of schools in some parishes was again brought up, and the Presbyteries were appointed "to make application to the Commissioners of Supply for having parochial schools with legal salaries erected in every parish, as the law directs." In the Assembly of 1802 the Moderator and Procurator of the Church were instructed to correspond with His Majesty's Officers of State for Scotland with a view to improving the salaries of the schoolmasters, "which, by the depreciation of the value of money," "are not equal to the gains of a day labourer."

²The General Assembly of 1713 passed the following Act:—"The General Assembly for the more decent performance of the public praises of God do recommend to Presbyteries to use endeavours to have such schoolmasters chosen as are capable to teach the common tunes, and that Presbyteries take care that children be taught to sing the said common tunes; and that the said schoolmasters not only pray with their scholars, but also sing a part of a psalm with them, at least once a day."

³It was in this place that a certain log of wood served as a prop to support one of the school benches. On the school being removed to the neighbourhood of the Netherton the log was thrown aside and for many years lay on the wall of the churchyard, whence it was removed by an old pauper woman to her house, where for some twelve years it was used by her as a seat. On her death in 1792, fuel being wanted when her clothes and the house were being washed up, the log was the readiest to hand, and on being split up, at the first stroke it burst asunder and a quantity of money, consisting of coins of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I., fell upon the floor. The value of the whole was about £40 sterling. It was found on examination that the log, which was about a foot and a half square, had been hollowed out through a small triangular hole cut in one side, and after the money was placed in it the opening had been neatly closed by a piece of

In 1774 Duncan M'Farlane, who had been eleven years schoolmaster in the parish, "a very deserving man and exceedingly well liked,"¹ got an offer of a better place in a neighbouring parish, whereupon the heritors, who wished to keep him in Strathblane, met and resolved that the salary of the schoolmaster should be raised to an hundred pounds Scots = £8 6s. 8d. sterling, and that a school and schoolmaster's house should be built at the Thorn of Cult. Having passed these wise resolutions, they apparently took no steps to carry them out, and Mr. M'Farlane, who had been living on in hope, finally left the parish in 1778.

On the 9th February, 1779, matters came to a crisis. The heritors, or rather a few of them, without consulting the Session, had appointed at a meeting held in the Kirkhouse Inn on the 18th December, 1778, John Ferguson to be schoolmaster at the old salary, and with no schoolhouse. Mr. Ferguson presented himself thereupon before the Session, "and laid before them the minutes of an Election, whereby he claimed to be the established schoolmaster of this parish, in order that upon the said ground the Session might take it under consideration whether they would proceed to choose him as their clerk or not."

The Session indignantly refused, holding that his election was irregular and illegal, and proceeded to put on record "their Distressful Observation of the injuries the school sustained under the two preceding schoolmasters *particularly*, who were 'tossed from Barn to Barn, and frequently were obliged to pay great part of the hire of said Barns out of their own pocket, besides being obliged always to pay the house rent for their own families out of the poor pittance of a four pound sterling salary. . . . The Session also cannot but regret that the same in one manner or other hath been the grievance of this parish ever since the year one thousand seven hundred and fourteen, as appears from the records of this Kirk Session and Presbytery of the Bounds."

The righteous indignation of the Session had a good effect. The principal heritors now took the matter up, and at a meeting held in the Kirkhouse, 7th February, 1780, resolved to allocate a legal salary of £8 sterling, and also to build a school and schoolmaster's house on a site to be obtained somewhere "betwixt the Thorn of Cult and the Kirkburn or churchyard." They also resolved to choose a schoolmaster at their next meeting.

All this was done; the school and schoolhouse were built in due time on their present site at the Thorn of Cult, Nether-ton, on ground presented to the

wood fixed in its place by wooden pegs. Where the log originally came from no one knew, and its contents did no one any good, for the husband of the washerwoman, a worthless, drunken character, got hold of all and forthwith decamped.—(*Statistical Account of Scotland*, Sir John Sinclair, vol. xviii. p. 583.)

¹Session Records of Strathblane.

parish by Mr. Craig of Ballewan, and on the 28th March, 1780, the heritors, who were apparently a gifted set of men, met and proceeded to examine several candidates for the office of schoolmaster "in the following branches, viz., in the Latin and English tongues, writing, arithmetic, and church music," and finally they chose and appointed John Reston. He resigned in 1783, and Andrew Miller was his successor. He remained till 1787.

It is little wonder, considering how shabbily schoolmasters were treated in Strathblane up to this time, that they took every means in their power to add to their miserable salaries. Accordingly we find that here, as in many other parishes in Scotland up to the end of last century, the cruel practice of throwing at cocks and cockfights took place annually on Fasterns E'en for the benefit of the schoolmaster.¹ The sports were arranged in this way: Every boy who could, brought a fighting cock to school, and on payment of twopence to the master all were pitted together, however unequally matched. The cocks that would not fight were the master's portion, and also those who died in battle, but the cruelty did not end here. The cocks that would not fight—"Fuggies," classically so-called—were fastened to a stake in the playground and were killed one after another in the brutal game of "Cockthrowing," the charge being a halfpenny a throw. The master got the halfpennies and the dead birds, and as an encouragement and reward to the scholars when all was over, regaled them with cold punch or other spirituous liquor.² "Forced contributions" were also levied in the form of "gifts" of two or three pence each on Hansel Monday, or as "an offering" on Candlemas Day, and the scholars were also required to bring with them daily during the cold season a peat each to keep the school fire a-burning.

Mr. Miller left the parish in 1787, and was succeeded by Benjamin Hepburn.

Matters scholastic did not improve in Strathblane during Mr. Hepburn's tenure of office, and accusations of neglect of the children and of intemperance became at length so heavy and frequent that the Session and heritors in 1796 seriously thought of proceeding against him with a view to his removal; but

¹ *Gloaming of Life*: a Memoir of James Stirling, page 13.

² Why the poor cocks were so horribly punished on this particular day is rather a puzzle. Some say that on one occasion, when the Danes had invaded this country, our Saxon ancestors, one Fasterns E'en caught their whole army asleep, and were then and there proceeding to massacre them when an unlucky cock crowed and woke them up and so saved them. Hence this day was devoted in all time coming to the punishment of the unpatriotic bird. Another rather far-fetched reason is this, that on this day the cock suffered this annual barbarity by way of punishment for St. Peter's crime in denying his Lord and Master. This is brought out in the following old couplet:—

"May'st thou be punished for St. Peter's crime,
And on Shrove Tuesday perish in thy prime."

at this juncture Mr. Hepburn suggested that, to avoid scandal, he would voluntarily retire, provided he received such a certificate as would enable him to procure a situation in another parish. This was thought an excellent solution of the difficulty, and the Session carried out faithfully their part of the bargain by giving him "an ample certificate in his favour," dated 13th July, 1796; and the Presbytery of Dumbarton, no doubt moved thereto by the Session, also attested his qualifications. Everything being thus arranged, it was supposed that Mr. Hepburn, in implement of his part of the bargain, would at once remove himself from Strathblane to some other sphere of usefulness; but this formed no part of his plan, his character and gifts were certified by Session and Presbytery, and why should Strathblane lose his valuable services? So he declined to leave the parish, and when on the 28th March, 1797, certain heritors of Strathblane, rendered desperate by the continued loud complaints of the parish, brought his conduct before the Presbytery of Dumbarton with a view to his dismissal from office, and produced in proof thereof various minutes of heritors and Session meetings, Mr. Hepburn triumphantly produced the "ample certificate" of the Session and the attestation by the Presbytery of the year before as a sufficient answer to all the charges against him. The Presbytery on inquiry into the whole affair very properly disapproved of the Session's proceedings, and the end of the matter was that Mr. Hepburn was induced to leave the parish, but only in consideration of receiving a pension for life from the heritors and Session.

It must be confessed that the parochial authorities were very properly punished for their disingenuous attempt to get rid of their schoolmaster at the expense, perhaps, of a too confiding neighbouring parish. But were it not that a truthful chronicler is bound to narrate facts as he finds them, the story of this single recorded stumble in the honourable career of the Session of Strathblane would not have been forced from his reluctant pen.

The school and schoolhouse, which had been erected in 1781 or thereby, after so much trouble and so many delays, had never been very satisfactory; and when the new church was building in 1803 it was resolved by the heritors that both of them should have slated roofs made of the materials of the old church, that the walls should be raised six feet, and that new floors of lime and smithy ashes should be laid in the school and schoolmaster's kitchen. They also agreed to furnish a rood of ground for a garden for the schoolmaster immediately behind the schoolhouse, and they fixed the salary at three hundred and fifty merks Scots = £19 8s. 9½d. sterling, and apportioned the fees for teaching thus—For teaching English, 2s. per quarter; reading and writing English, 2s. 6d. per quarter; arithmetic and reading and writing English, 3s. per quarter; and for teaching Latin, 3s. per quarter—all these improvements

and arrangements being in obedience to a recent Act of Parliament "for making better provision for the schoolmasters in Scotland."¹

For about ten years things went on with little change, and there is nothing of interest in the school to record till the appointment of Gavin Cullen as schoolmaster, 16th April, 1813. Mr. Cullen taught more branches than had hitherto been the custom in Strathblane and accordingly a new scale of fees was sanctioned by the heritors: English, 3s. per quarter; English and writing, 4s. per quarter; English, writing, and arithmetic, 5s. per quarter; English, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, 6s. per quarter; Latin, Greek, and French in addition, 8s. per quarter; and English grammar, 6s. per quarter.² Mr. Cullen resigned in 1818, and on the 9th July of that year Andrew Kessen, teacher at Milngavie, was elected schoolmaster at Strathblane. It was resolved at the same time that the school should be somewhat improved by sinking the floor "so as to increase the height of the roof, for the sake of better air to the children." The appointment of Mr. Kessen was a very good one, and both as an elder and schoolmaster he did his duty faithfully in the parish for twenty years, the heritors showing their appreciation of his services by fixing his salary, in 1829, at the maximum allowed by the "Schoolmasters' Act" of 1803, viz., the price of two chalders of oatmeal annually, such being per chaldar £17 10s. 2¼d. sterling. Mr. Kessen left the parish in 1838, and Parlane Macfarlane was appointed his successor.

Mr. Macfarlane conducted the education of the parish till 1862, when the present esteemed master, John J. M'Ewan, was appointed.

The old schoolhouse of 1781 must have been but a sorry affair, for despite the raising of the walls six feet in 1802 and the sinking of the floor "to increase the height of the roof" in 1818, it remained a very airless, uncomfortable place till it was swept away in 1854 and the nucleus of the present commodious school built.³ A room for a girls' school was also added and Miss Ann Auld was the first female teacher.

¹ About the beginning of the present century there was a small "adventure" school taught in a little building, now in ruins, on the side of the Drymen Road, just at the entrance to Aitken's Auchengillan; and a little later John Blair had an adventure or "side" school at Meadowhead, in a cottage which used to stand on the south side of the road opposite Middle Ballewan.

² The Registers of Baptisms in the parish of Strathblane, preserved in the General Register House in Edinburgh, begin in 1672. From 1685 onwards they are very distinctly copied from the originals by Gavin Cullen, "Parochial Schoolmaster and Session Clerk of Strathblane," and both originals and copies are preserved. Any one who has occasion to consult these registers may well bless the memory of this worthy man. The Killearn and Kilpatrick Registers of Baptisms, in both of which many Strathblane people are mentioned, begin respectively in 1694 and 1691. They are both tolerably legible.

³ "I think I see the schule-hoose yet
Sae dingy, auld, an' grey,

On the new Education Act coming into operation the first School Board of Strathblane remodelled and extended the schoolhouse, the work being finished in the spring of 1875. The next Board in 1878 further improved the school and schoolmaster's house, and now, by the liberality of the Messrs. Coubrough of Blanefield and in memory of their father, Mr. Anthony Park Coubrough, who was from the first a most useful member of each School Board, a further important addition has been made to the building.

Under Mr. M'Ewan education in Strathblane, hampered in extent as it is by the working of the present Act, prospers. There is now, unfortunately, little, if any, Latin, Greek, and mathematics taught, and this is not as it was in the days of Mr. Cullen, Mr. Kessen, and even of Mr. Macfarlane, but this is through no fault of Mr. M'Ewan, who is as well qualified to teach as the best of them. The fault lies with the present Education Act, which practically makes it impossible for children in country parishes to get very much beyond the three R's. It is to be hoped that before long the Legislature may amend this state of matters, and that Strathblane School may be enabled to turn out classical and mathematical scholars fitted to take their places at once under the professors at the universities.

Whaur laddie prisoners, lithe o' limb
 Pined to be oot at play ;
 An' whan the gowden twal-oor's cam'
 Ran oot like madcap fule,
 Wi' a hap-stap doon the precipice
 At Parlane's auld-warl' schule.

“ Oh, wae's me on yon auld hacked dask
 Whaur we, wi' copy set,
 Sat glowrin' at the floo'rs oot by
 In dreamy fond regret ;
 For, on the dyke fornent oor een,
 Whan spring her cups did fill,
 Blue peeriewinkie stars were seen
 At back o' Parlane's schule.

• • • • •
 “ But oh, waesuck, thae days are gane,
 The auld schule's knockit doon ;
 Nae peeriewinkie's een o' blue
 Deck dewy spring-time's croon.
 A new-fledged race noo speel the braes,
 But I lo'e the memories still,
 An' a gowden haze floats roon the days
 I spent in Parlane's schule.”

From Poems by Thomas Thorpe, of Strathblane.

CHAPTER X.

THE INDUSTRIES OF STRATHBLANE.

THE parish of Strathblane is for the most part rural and its industries are agricultural and pastoral; but it has also for ages had, on a small scale, its mills and manufactures.

The earliest mill of any kind in the parish was no doubt the Kirklands meal mill already mentioned, and long ago extinct: following it were the Mugdock and Duntreath mills, now also gone, and that of Milndavie, which is to-day not only a meal mill but also an extensive saw mill.

The manufacture of woollen and linen yarns and cloth was an early industry in Strathblane. The raw material for the former was plentifully produced by the sheep which fed on the grassy hills of the parish, and the flax or lint which was used for the latter was grown more or less on every farm and croft however small. The cleaning and preparing of the wool and lint was done by the gudwife and the lassies at the sides of the burns and wells with which the parish abounds; and the numerous weavers wove into cloth the woollen and linen yarns which were spun at the wheel. For the further preparation of the woollen fabrics there were two waulk mills in the parish. One of them was on the Blane, a little above the modern Blanefield, and now lost among the Dumbroch works, and the other was on the Allander, a little below Craigallian.

It was natural where there was so much spinning and weaving, and also so much fine water, that there should be facilities for bleaching the cloth. Accordingly we find before the end of last century that there were four bleachfields in the parish. Three were on the Blane, between the Manse and Blanefield: Dumbroch was the oldest of them, and was originally used solely for bleaching native webs; the other two on the Blane were principally employed in bleaching tapes and yarns for the inkle factories in Glasgow. Dumbroch survived the others. At the beginning of this century it belonged to Archibald Lyle, and there were afterwards in it, successively, tenants of the names of Hamilton,

Hunter and Rotherham, and Pender. James Smith of Craigenbought the lands and bleachfield of Dumbroch in 1818; and when the Penders left it, about 1844, it was worked successively by Thomas Edington; Archibald and Charles Smith, brothers of the laird of Craigenbought, who lost a great deal of money in it; Mathew Miller; and Robert Graham, who had it till about 1854, when Mr. Coubrough of Blanefield took it. He did not work it very long, and the last person who actually used Dumbroch as a bleachfield was Mr. Crum of Thornliebank, who rented it in 1855 for the time during which his own works, which had been burnt down, were being rebuilt.

The fourth bleachfield was at the other side of the parish. In the year 1781 William Blackwood, who had originally been a bleacher at Dalsholm in Kilpatrick, erected a bleachwork on the Allander at Craiggallian, and carried on business there under his own name, but for some time in partnership with David Dunlop. On his son John arriving, in 1810, at an age to be associated with him in business, his father took him into partnership, and they carried on the bleaching concern under the firm of William Blackwood & Son. The business prospered, and in 1841, the premises at Craiggallian being too small, and the more extensive works of Craigton, in the neighbouring parish of East Kilpatrick, being vacant, William Blackwood & Son removed thither, and there they still continue to turn out the same good work which they had produced so long in Strathblane. Old William Blackwood died in 1845. The Blackwoods were the first and last in Craiggallian, and the old work, long a complete ruin, has now almost disappeared, the stonework of it having been lately largely used in making "metal" for the laird of Craiggallian's extensive and excellent new roads and approaches.

Another industry in Strathblane was an inkle or tape manufactory. This was started in 1793 by the firm of M'Leroy, Finlay & Co.¹ It was built on a field which was known as Netherton Park, part of the estate of Ballewan, and was feued from Milliken Craig, the proprietor. The inkle business did not prosper, and the works were vacant by 1797.

In the meantime, however, or rather a little before this time, in the year 1790, Walter Weir—a Strathblane man—had started a block printing factory at Wester Ballewan, at what is now called the Ha'. In 1797 he removed to the inkle factory at Netherton, by this time vacant, and continued to carry on an increasing business there till 1809, when he retired. Thus began this great work which now occupies so important a position in the parish both socially and commercially.

After Mr. Weir retired the printwork was carried on by Messrs. Aitken,

¹ The partners of this firm were John M'Leroy, William Finlay, William Milliken, and James M'Leroy, merchants in Glasgow.

M'Indoe & Foyer till 1825, when they failed, Mr. Foyer at this time selling the Cult to Sir Archibald Edmonstone, who thus reunited to Duntreath a very old part of the estate.

Messrs. Sharp & Buchanan next took up the work, and continued in it till 1839 or 1840, when they stopped; and following them were Messrs. M'Gregor, Pollock & Brown.¹ Mr. Anthony Park Coubrough joined in 1841, and eventually the concern, after being carried on by Mr. M'Gregor and Mr. Coubrough jointly for some time, passed entirely into the hands of the latter, whose family now hold it.²

Another industry was a saw mill at Dungoyach, started some forty years ago by John Carrick, and stopped about 1866; and another is the flock mill at Dumbroch, built about twelve years ago by Mr. David Hamilton, and still in his possession.

The first licensed distillery in the parish was at Cockmylane, just where the tunnel for the Glasgow Waterworks enters the hill. Alexander Parlane built it some sixty years ago and worked it, but it has long been stopped, a few traces of it only remaining.

In 1836 Burnfoot Distillery, recently renamed "Glen Guin," was erected by George Connell on a ninety-nine years' tack from John Buchanan of Carbeth, then proprietor of Blairquhosh Cunninghame. Mr. Connell was followed by Mr. M'Lellan, and the Messrs. Lang Brothers now possess it. "Burnfitt" whisky has always been peculiarly grateful to the Strathblane palate.

Another industry—if so improper and demoralizing an occupation can be called one—was making whisky secretly in small stills.³ This was carried on, till about sixty years ago, to an enormous extent, and almost unchecked. It is true there were two Revenue officers always on duty in the parish, but they were no doubt bribed to shut their eyes to what was going on. It used to be common enough to see in the early morning from the hill behind Netherton village the smoke of some thirteen stills going at once. Bands of men came

¹ Mr. M'Gregor was the father of Mrs. M'Ewan of the Schoolhouse.

² Anthony Park Coubrough represented one branch of an old race long settled in Strathblane and neighbouring parishes. He was born in 1810 and died in 1883. Public spirited and energetic, he was a very useful man in the parish, and it is not out of place to record here how much indebted the parishioners are to him for the Pavilion, as he called the Public Hall, he erected for the parish on his own property. This Hall has proved of the greatest use for public meetings, lectures, concerts, and social gatherings, and has been the means of bringing together, for their mutual good, all classes of the community in a way which could not be done before. By his marriage to Hannah Butler, who was born at Bolton-le-Moors in 1809 and died at Blanefield in 1878, he had *John*, now of Blanefield, *Anthony Sykes*, *Ellis Wood*, *Adam Adair*, *Mary Butler*, who died an infant, *Alfred Park*, and *Harold Ross*.

³ The Church was well aware of the evils which sprang from it, and in the General Assembly of 1744 passed an Act against "the sinful and pernicious practise of smuggling," "and ordains the same to be read from the pulpits of all the parish churches within Scotland."



out from Glasgow to buy and carry away the illicit spirits, and many a scene of violence and bloodshed has been witnessed between Strathblane and Glasgow in the conflicts between these desperate men and the Revenue officers. Mugdock Wood was a favourite place both for small stills¹ and also as a rendezvous for the sellers and buyers of the whisky, and was the scene in 1818 of a terrible fight between them and the Revenue officers and a party of soldiers. The smugglers were victorious, and after seizing and destroying the soldiers' weapons, pursued them from the field of battle.²

There are no workings of either coal or limestone in the parish, and the only other industry to be mentioned is that of quarrying. There are, it is true, no extensive or valuable quarries in Strathblane, but freestone for building purposes is to be had at Blairgar on Sir William Edmonstone's property, and at Muirhouse on Mr. Ker's. There are several places too where excellent whinstone for road metal is to be had, and near Loch Ardinning there are beds of a fine white "chucky-stone" gravel much in use for garden and other ornamental walks.

It only remains to add that there is a smithy, with a very skilful smith, at the Netherton, an excellent joiner at Edenkill, shops at each of the three villages, and four public-houses, and that the Blane Valley Railway and Glasgow Corporation Water Works pass through the parish.

¹ A small still stood at the side of one of the springs from which water is now pumped up by a wheel on the Allander some 350 feet, to supply the Castle and offices of Mugdock. It is just possible that in the past an *aqua* not exactly *pura* may have found its way from this same spring to the Castle or thereabouts.

² In making the new parish road along the edge of Mugdock Wood in the spring of last year, the workmen turned up about eighteen inches below the surface a skeleton, the skull of which seemed to have been injured by a violent blow. It was lying within the ruins of an old dwelling, and possibly enough it was the remains of some one who was done to death in this encounter.

CHAPTER XI.

OLD AND NEW STRATHBLANE.

THERE have been many changes in the appearance of the parish and in the families living in it during the eighty-six years of this century.¹

Strathblane, in 1801, was much barer than it now is. There were, it is true, the natural birch and hazel copse of the district, and a few fine old oaks and hardwood trees around the gentlemen's seats and farm-houses, but there were no "plantations" on Craiggallian, Craigend, and Carbeth, and but few on Duntreath, Ballewan, Leddriegreen, and the Kirklands. It is very clear, however, that Strathblane was once densely wooded, and in some places with magnificent trees. At Mugdock, as already noticed, oaks of great height and girth were found lying in the moss. They had evidently been cut or blown down when perfectly sound; and similar trees have been found in the valley. The remains of birch, hazel, and other trees are to be found buried beneath the surface all over the parish.

There were more "drystane" dykes, but there were fewer hedges. If we go back to the middle of the eighteenth century the parish was practically unenclosed, with the exception of Duntreath and the neighbourhood of Mugdock and Edenkill. There is more land now under the plough than there was eighty-six years ago, for Craigend, Carbeth, and Muirhouse were then but heathy moors and mosses. There were then, however, many small holdings cultivated by the lesser farmers and crofters who have disappeared, and whose patches of arable land have relapsed into rough pasture, the marks of furrows in many a lonely spot clearly showing this. The fields when divided were small and of

¹In the preceding century little or nothing was done to improve the parish till the very end of it. When Chamberlayne published in 1718 his *Present State of Great Britain*, in his list of "Seates in Stirlingshire," the following only are noticed in Strathblane:—"Mugdock, Duke of Mortroses . . . Duntreith, Edmonstoun's Esq. . . . Ballagan, Sterling's, Esq. . . . Craiggallian, Brysson's Esq." Leddriegreen and Ballewan were simply farm-houses till towards the close of the century, and Craigend Castle and Carbeth-Guthrie were not built till about one hundred years after Chamberlayne wrote.

irregular shape, and particularly among the many "portioners" of "the three touns of Easter Mugdock" there was still to be found land held in runrig—one rig or ridge in a field belonging to one farm or croft, and the next belonging to another—the form in which they had held the land as tenants not having been changed when they became lairds.¹

There was a great deal of good land wasted, too, all over the parish, heaps of stones being left in the fields, and what are now clean and tidy head-rigs were then very often wildernesses of brambles, thistles, and other coarse weeds. Draining was but little practised, and such names as "The Hole," "Puddock Hole," and "Dirty Mailins" are suggestive of very damp farms. At the beginning of the century there was little or nothing in the Strath of what we now call "green cropping," such as turnips, potatoes, mangolds, and cabbages, and there was more bere or barley grown than now.

Early in this century, however, matters agricultural in Strathblane rapidly improved. The new road from Glasgow to Balfron, which in 1790 took the place of an old and very bad one, did a little, but the parish owes more to the Rev. Mr. Gibb, the minister who came to it in 1791, and to Archibald Edmonstone of Spittal, who lived about the same time. Both were excellent farmers, and by example and precept did much to stir up their neighbours. The latter was an enterprising breeder of cattle.

In the first quarter of this century too, a great deal of planting was completed on Duntreath, and a beginning made on Craigallian, Carbeth, and Craigend. Most of the woods of Ballewan, Leddriegreen, and the Cult are of later date. The plantations for the most part were well arranged, and a great improvement to the parish, with the exception of the Cult wood. This was formed some forty years ago and planted in the most fantastic style, hearts and diamonds, moons and half moons of larch fir being set in a groundwork of Scots and spruce fir in the worst possible taste, so that when the wood was young it was a positive eyesore. Now, however, time, high winds, and the axe have improved matters much, and the original arrangement is not very observable.²

¹ These old Mugdock portioners were very jealous of their property, and when the spring ploughing was going on each of them might be seen standing guard on his own rig lest a wily neighbour might in an unprotected moment plough off a few inches of his farm and add it to his own.

They had, indeed, in other ways too, much to contend with. The soil is thin and unproductive, and standing high as the district does, the harvest was often late. Mr. Archibald Smith, the old minister, whose quaint sayings in the pulpit were long remembered, on one occasion, when returning thanks for an early and abundant harvest in the parish, added this petition:—"But, oh, hae mercy on they pair Mugdock folk, for their victual (oats) is aye growing yet and it's as green as leeks."

² The gales in this century which made most havoc in the plantations of the parish were those of 1856 and of January and February, 1884.

Since the middle of last century many farm steadings and houses have gone, some of them leaving hardly a trace behind, and many new dwellings have been built. It may be interesting to note these changes, and to do so systematically let us carefully perambulate the parish, beginning at the north-west corner of it.

Here on the lands of Auchengillan, at the beginning of this century were its four steadings, those of Provan, Aitken, Ronald, and Brock. They are all still standing except Ronald's, which was the house close to the Drymen road and within a stone-throw of the Aitkens' stading. Forty years ago this was an old picturesque ivy-covered dwelling, as full of life as its neighbours. It is now a mass of crumbling ruins, and in old Mrs. Ronald's kitchen, then warm and bieldy, there now flourishes unheeded a fine group of sycamore trees. In a little building close to this house, and now also gone, there was in the beginning of this century a small "adventure" school where the youth of Aucheneden, Auchengillan, and the neighbourhood were taught.

Leaving this old place and passing southward along the Drymen road for about a quarter of a mile, we arrive at the house belonging to Brock's portion of Auchengillan. Early in this century at once a farm stading, and a little inn, it forms now the offices of the new house to the left—*Craigmore*,¹ as the property is now called. Another quarter of a mile brings us to the lodge of *Carbeth-Guthrie*, built in 1817; and a few yards farther on is the stading and public-house of *Garvel* or *Wester Carbeth*.² With the exception of everything being in good order and the houses partially rebuilt, there is little change here, but not so a little way down the road. Here near *Garvel Bridge*, about a hundred yards southward of the road, stand some fine old trees, marking the site of an old dwelling where in his day lived and farmed *George Ronald*, the father of *George* and grandfather of *John Ronald*, within forty years farmers at the *Cult* and elders in the church. This fine old race is gone entirely from the parish, and only commemorated by the name the neighbouring hill now bears—"Geordie's Brae," from the original *George Ronald*.

Turning back a little and coming eastward along the road leading from the *Drymen* road to the *Strath*, we pass on our right close to the offices of *Carbeth-Guthrie*, near which, a few yards off the present avenue, is the site of the old house of *Carbeth*. A few stones used to mark the spot, among them the four round ones which now form ornaments on the gateway of the north avenue. Still keeping eastward and passing the garden, gardener's house, and various other adjuncts of a country place, and where nothing stood seventy years ago, we arrive at the spot where the old farm-house of *Ronald's* portion of *Carbeth* was built. An old gnarled birch tree on the side of the road, with a few old stones

¹ See page 40.

² See page 46.



round it, mark its site, just at the head of the old drove road leading to Mr. Barns-Graham's estate.

Another steading now gone stood just within the gate at the point where this drove road enters Mr. Graham's Carbeth. It was abandoned when the house above Carbeth Loch, to the south-east of this old place, was built and made the steading of the farm. There used to be several cottages with their little crofts near this old mailing, and there was a public-house, too, where in days of old the weary much-begogged traveller could refresh himself with "buns and yill." All are now either in ruins or gone, save one—the last of a picturesque little clachan.

Getting back to the road to Strathblane, and repassing in doing so "Carbeth Bungalow," for so Mr. M'Alister, the laird, has named, in memory of his early days in tropical climes, a somewhat fanciful erection of his predecessor in Carbeth-Guthrie; we find, three or four hundred yards beyond the farm steading built by Mr. Guthrie in 1817 or 1818, the site of another old farm-house—that of Allereoch or Alreoch. The west end of this house is still marked by an old ash tree standing on a mound of earth at the side of the road, and the east end of the byre by an old tree with some stones round it. The old ash tree at the west end seems to grow but little, and it must now be very old. Mr. Guthrie, who, very unlike some of the modern proprietors of Carbeth, had a great reverence for trees, did his best for it when he was improving this road, for he carefully spared its roots, and banked up earth round it on all sides.

Where the new house of Alreoch now stands, old James Norval, then proprietor of the soil, had built at the close of last century a house, which was used as a joiner's shop and dwelling-house. It was a two-storey building, strong and substantial, but when Mr. Guthrie became proprietor he was anxious to have something more picturesque as an object of view from the drawing-room windows of his new house at Carbeth. He removed it, therefore, and built a very pretty cottage, which used to be much admired, standing as it did on the margin of a beautiful wood, surrounded by evergreens and flowering trees and shrubs. For many years it was inhabited by the foresters on Carbeth. This pretty place never looked well after the ruthless destruction of the wood on Blairshill, for the few trees left round it looked ragged and forlorn, and an air of desolation prevailed. The new house, in which is incorporated a small part of this cottage, is not the "thing of beauty" its predecessor was.

Leaving now the road to Strathblane at "Ballochalary Yett," and walking up the "Red Road," the Boards Farm is passed a little distance on the left. Here at one time there were more houses than now; and away to the south-east near the Craigend march is the site of another vanished steading. A mile

farther on, and on the right, Craigallian is seen, where once stood the old mansion house of the Brysons and the Colquhouns,¹ replaced now by a large new house, and a little farther on is the east lodge of Craigallian, near the gate of the north approach to Mugdock Castle. Some four or five hundred yards to the south-west, in the field called "The Sunniebraes," are traces of a farm-house, the old steading of Mugdock Park; and down in the hollow, close to the Allander, stood the Blackwoods' bleachfield, used for the last time fully forty years ago. Nothing but its foundations now remains. Two or three hundred yards farther down the stream there was a waulk mill, long since gone, and not a vestige of it, or of the workers' houses, can now be seen. Where Mr. Barns-Graham's south lodge now stands there were formerly several houses. Some could be traced, and one was inhabited till lately, but the worthy laird of Craigallian's roads and other improvements have so altered this spot that it is impossible to describe its old appearance.

Leaving Craigallian we resume our walk westwards, and soon arrive at Mugdock Castle. As already shown,² a castle or fortified house has stood here for centuries. It was originally surrounded on three sides by the loch, then much larger, and on the fourth and south side by a short and deep moat. No one knows, of course, what was the appearance of the rude Dineiddwg of Cymric times, and, unfortunately, nearly as little is known of the form and style of the middle age castle or fortalice which took its place. The south tower is still entire; that to the north is a mound of picturesque ruins; and between them, no doubt stretching towards the south-east on the site of the present house, was an irregular pile of buildings probably of no great extent. The herryings and destruction to which it was subjected in the middle of the seventeenth century have been already described, and its successor, the very modest mansion of the second Marquis of Montrose, built in 1655-56,³ was still standing in 1875 damp and decaying. This house of 1655 was a long, two-storeyed plain dwelling, looking down on the loch just as the present one does, and as it was modest without, so it was unadorned within. A vaulted room, part of the old fortalice, was its only feature of interest,⁴ and the whole showed very clearly how fallen must have been the fortunes of the family when the Chief of the "gallant Grahams" was thankful to be lodged in so humble a dwelling. After the fourth Marquis left Mugdock succeeding tenants had been allowed to alter and add at will, and when it was determined in 1875 to rebuild or restore the fine old place it was found that but little of it, save the

¹ See page 47.

² Pages 6-16.

³ Pages 27, 28.

⁴ This had been utterly ruined by Bailie MacLellan's melancholy, though well-meant, attempts to restore and improve mediæval stonework with modern cast-iron impostures.

south tower, could be saved. The present house, it is hoped, is somewhat in harmony with this fine old tower, which is still as firm and entire as when the Great Marquis—let us suppose—stood on its summit and took a last fond look of Strathblane before he started on his memorable campaign of 1644.

Leaving the Castle we arrive at the little burn which carries off the surplus water of the loch. Some hundred yards down this stream, close to the corner of the wood where the lands of Mr. Brown of Middle Mugdock and Mr. Weir of Barrachan meet, there used to be an old meal mill. The road from the Castle to it can still be traced, but of the mill not a fragment remains save the embankment for the lade; and farther down the burn, at the corner of the little field, the part of Barrachan which is in Strathblane, are some of the stones which composed old "Woodsyd."¹



MURAL TABLET ON THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE NEW HOUSE OF MUGDOCK.

Away to the west, in the middle of Mugdock Wood, there used to be a farm-house. It was the steading of the land which now forms a great part of the wood. Its site is now occupied by the keeper's cottage.

Turning north-east from Woodsyd, and slowly ascending Mugdock Brae, we come to the old Burgh of Mugdock, once an important place, with its markets and shops and the cottages of the portioners of Mugdock and other inhabitants. The old public-house stood at the east end, the next house but one to the farm-house of Middleton of Mugdock. That one was "The Shoemaker's Yard," a little holding consisting of the patch of ground, now belonging to Westerton, lying to the west and just outside of what is now Middleton stackyard. The Cross was at the west end of the village. The water supply of the Burgh of Mugdock has consisted from time immemorial of two wells. One is just outside the village on the road to the north, and does not often fail; the other is the "Spritts' Well," on the path between Mugdock village and Castle and the west. This well has never been known to dry, and in seasons of drought is the only supply the villagers have. The cattle were driven

¹ See page 69.

down to water at Mugdock Loch by a road which led nearly directly to it from the "Shepherd's Hill." The market-place, where cattle were bought and sold at the two fairs held in August and November, was on this Shepherd's Hill, just where the house of Westerton of Mugdock now stands. This was the Common of Mugdock, where, till well on in last century the sheep and cattle of the "portioners" were nightly collected by the shepherd of the community, after he had spent a restless day in herding them on the unenclosed ground in the neighbourhood, and keeping them off the little cultivated patches of ground around the old burgh. Outside of the burgh, and in different parts of Easter Mugdock, were old mailings and crofters' houses now long extinct.

The "Law Stone of Mugdock" stands on the side of the road a few hundred yards to the south of Middleton farm-house. It is a huge block of freestone, and was the largest of a row of similar stones in a line to the south-eastward of it. It was no doubt placed there with infinite labour by some early Strathblane race, either as a place of worship or as a memorial of the dead.¹ The "Law Stone" is the sole survivor of the row, the other stones having long ago been broken up and carried away for building purposes.

Five or six hundred yards nearly due south of this old stone, and just on the brow of the "Bank of Mugdock," is "St. Patrick's Well." This used to be a sacred well, and yearly, on the 1st of May, up to the beginning of this century, many a pilgrim used to visit its healing waters; perhaps a cripple barely able to hobble to the spot, or a mother with an ailing child, or a cottar with a sick cow, all with melancholy superstition seeking to propitiate some great spirit—clearly not a Christian one—by depositing a small coin or stone in the well, or hanging on the branches of an old thorn tree which used to wave over it scraps of cloth or other trifling articles belonging to the patient brought to be cured. The 1st of May, or Beltane, was a day specially devoted to Baal—the old god of Scotland—and no doubt this was one of the spots sacred to him, and the Christian inhabitants of Strathblane and Kilpatrick were in reality, though unknowingly, worshipping the god of their remote forefathers when they performed those unmeaning rites there. When better days came it was natural to transfer the veneration paid to the old well from a pagan to a Christian patron; the missionaries of the new faith therefore taught their converts to call it, after the patron saint of the adjoining district, "St. Patrick's Well."

And now retracing our steps a little, and continuing our walk in a north-westerly direction, we arrive at a spot just above the north-east corner of Mugdock Loch where stood the old house of Peach. A few ash trees mark

¹ Most probably the latter; for when the late James Shearer was levelling the field in which these stones were placed he discovered a number of stone coffins close to them.

its site, but not a stone of it remains, and yet for hundreds of years it was the most prominent object from the Lord of Mugdock's Castle, and generation after generation was born there. It was early in the possession of a family of Grahams, relatives of the Dougalston family. Margaret Graham, one of them, was wife of John Smith, who was out with the Great Marquis in 1645. In 1734 Peach was bought by James Smith and added to the Craigend estate. The house was removed between fifty and sixty years ago.¹ Looking westward from Peach, and supposing ourselves carried back to the beginning of this century, the comfortable square house of Craigend, then not long built, could be plainly seen—a house that was soon to give place to a castle which it would have been well for an old Strathblane race had it never been built.

Leaving Peach, and proceeding due north, we arrive at Dumbroch Loch—the Loch Farchar of Blaeu's Atlas of 1663—and here early in the century was still standing an old farm-house in which lived Ebenezer Paterson, the farmer of Dumbroch. This has long ago disappeared, but the memory of old Ebenezer still lingers in the name often given to the neighbouring sheet of water—"Ebbie's Loch."²

Coming straight down towards the valley we arrive at Cockmylane,³ where there was a small distillery fifty or sixty years ago. Its site is close to the spot where the hill is pierced for the waterworks tunnel. Its foundation can still be traced. The place where the miller now lives used to be called the "Shillin Hill," and in the immediate neighbourhood several families had houses. After James Smith bought Milndavie he added greatly to the storage capacity of the several dams which held the water for the mill. He did this by raising the embankments at Dumbroch Loch and the Deil's Craig Dam and also at Loch Ardingning, by arrangement with Mr. Stirling of Craigharnet.⁴ Going eastwards,

¹ Its last inhabitant was the late Andrew Macfarlane, whose excellent spouse, Margaret George, the representative of an old Strathblane race, still survives, and has given the author much valuable information about old people and places.

² Within the last few years this loch is sometimes called "Abbey Loch" or "The Abbey Loch." This has arisen from "Ebbie" being mistaken for "Abbey" by some one who did not know the history of the place. It is hardly necessary to say that there never was an abbey in Strathblane, and that the lands of Dumbroch never were in the possession of one in any other parish.

³ Cockmylane is perhaps a corruption of the old Scottish word Cockalane, meaning "a comic play or satire"; and it may be that Cockmylane was the spot where in pre-Reformation times such were enacted in the parish. It is derived, like many other Scottish words, from the French, *Coq-à-l'âne*, meaning "nonsense" or "cock and bull story." A little to the west of Cockmylane is a very large boulder, standing where three lairds' lands meet (Craigend, Craigallian, and Duntreath). It is called "The Gowk's Stane," and may have got this name from the "anticks" performed there by the fool or jester in these old plays.

⁴ There is a vague story floating about in the district about a witch in connection with Loch Ardingning. It is said that one of the lairds of Craigharnet had one of these unfortunate creatures drowned there, and that when she was dying she cursed the family of Stirling and also

at the cross-road at Milndavie gate there used to stand, on the Blue Risk,¹ a cottage, now gone many years; and farther east Hillhead farm-house occupied the place where Napier Lodge is now built. About half a mile to the south of this point stands Mr. Robert Jameson's new house—Ardunan. At the end of the old road that runs at the back of the manse there used to be an old house, Vicarland, and it was here too that the old original vicarage of Roman Catholic times stood. Going farther east, and up the side of the Blane, we come upon the old houses at Kirklands, once cottars' or small farmers' houses. It was here "Old Burrie"—James Stirling of Craigharnet—lived in concealment after his escape from Dumbarton Castle, where he was imprisoned after the rising of "the '45." There is a tradition, too, that Prince Charles Edward was once here, though what he was doing at this place is hard to conjecture. Near these houses stood "Brunthouse," a steading long since removed. To the east of Dunglass, and nearly opposite "The Hole" farm, was another farm-steading, now quite gone. It was called "The Hill": families of Ewings and Gardners were latterly the farmers in it. The old mill of the Kirklands was just at the foot of the hills, north-east of Broadgate farm. The water which supplied it was led from the Blane by a lade which can still be traced. It started from the burn a few hundred yards above the house at Ballagan.² Other buildings on the Kirklands estate, now gone, were two small farm-steadings between Broadgate and the church.

The old church and manse were still standing at the beginning of this century, the former on its present site, the latter on the other side of the stream, to the north of the old tree in the garden by the side of the burn, and the Kirkhouse Inn still drove its roaring trade just at the churchyard gate.

At the east side of the churchyard gate there formerly stood a small building, adjoining the present cottage. It was used as a guard-house by the persons employed in watching the churchyard against the depredations of body snatchers or resurrectionists. Happily there is now no need of such precautions: the place, therefore, was removed when the improvements on the church and churchyard were made in Dr. Pearson's time. There had been built into the

the loch, which thereafter was to be without living inhabitant. The story goes that this curse weighed heavily on the late Craigharnet, and that he was at great pains stocking the loch with fish so as to show the impotency of the witch's curse. The author believes that there is no truth in the story. There are no traces of witches in Strathblane either in the Session or Presbytery Records. The loch certainly was carefully stocked with fish in the late laird's time, but the object was no doubt for sport for himself and friends and from no superstitious feeling.

¹ Blue Risk means "a bleak waste land" or "a cold marshy place," from the Scottish words Bla or Blae and Reesk, Reisque, or Reisk. The common Scottish surname "Risk" was first given to a man living on such a place.

² This mill in Blaeu's Atlas of 1663 is called "Lemkill Mill."

wall of this guard-house a font, or more likely a piscina, which had done duty in old Strathblane Church in Roman Catholic times. When the house was taken down this relic of antiquity was preserved, and it now forms the baptismal font in the Parish Church. It has, however, been so much smoothed down, and added to, and decorated that it is quite unrecognizable even by those who knew it well and regarded it with a certain awe in its pristine form.

There were formerly three small bleachfields and a waulk mill on the Blane below the manse and above the modern Blanefield; and farther down the stream, a little to the east of the Castle, was the old mill of Duntreath. Its site can still be traced. A thatched cottage, of which there are now no traces, stood on the north side of the road not far from the modern Parklea; and a little distance from it, between Middle and Wester Ballewan, about the beginning of the present century, was a "side" school in a little cottage on the south side of the road nearly opposite Middle Ballewan. This also has quite disappeared.¹

On the Duntreath estate there were many farm and other houses, now gone. Near the mill on the south side of the Blane were the steadings of Capponhill and Shennanend;² and farther south-west, on the side of the old road which runs from Dungoiach to Carbeth, stood Bronniecroft, the remains of the garden of which can still be traced. On Arlehaven were several small farmers' and crofters' houses, Auchentall being the principal one. Its site was a little to the west of Tammiegilt: a solitary plane tree stands near the spot. North-west of this farm was Roseyards with its steading. Near the north end of Dungoiach Loan was a row of houses, and at Blairquhosh was a smithy overshadowed by the big oak tree which flourishes in the present farm-yard.³ Upon the hill to the north was the farm-house of Caldhame, now no more; and still traceable are the remains of cottages at Spittal where three families dwelt. On the Ballewan estate was Cantiewheerie, where two families lived; and a little south of it were other two cottages, now quite gone. Duntreath and the neighbour-

¹The mills and bleachfields on the Blane did no harm to the fish with which the stream then abounded. In 1604 James Kincaid of that ilk, and James Kincaid, his son, were bound in 500 merks "not to slay salmon in the waters of the Clyd, Lewin, *Blanis*, Kalvin, or branches thereof," and late in last century "burning the water," as the method of killing salmon by torchlight is called, was a common sport on the Blane. The trout fishing, too, till well on in this century, was very good; but the Blanefield Printworks, which have benefited in many ways the people of the Strath, have been fatal to the fish.

²Shennan is probably Shaen-dun=Old Fort. The little farm of Shennanend possibly, therefore, got its name from being the near neighbour of Old Duntreath.

³John Mason, "My Lord," was a well-known smith there. He is laid in the churchyard, near the gate, in the burying-place of his family, an old Strathblane race. On the tombstone is a crown and a hand holding a hammer, but whether this is a graceful allusion to his calling and his aristocratic nickname, or in memory of some ancestor who was a member of the Incorporation of Hammermen of Glasgow, is uncertain.

hood were thus in old days well peopled, and it had a yearly fair of its own on the third Tuesday of January.

Chief among the new buildings in this district of the parish are Dunmullin, built on Wester Ballewan, and bought by Sir William Edmonstone in 1878; Blairquhosh House, built on Blairquhosh Edmonstone in 1857 for Mr. Webster, at that time factor for Duntreath; and Parklea, Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough's excellent house. Parklea stands close to Gateside, where a little back from the road there used to be a small inn, with a large open square in front of it. This inn was a favourite resort of drovers, who rested and refreshed themselves therein, while their flocks and herds did the same in the square in front, or in the Corrieacre, just at hand.¹ The distillery at Burnfoot, now called Glen Guin, is also a comparatively modern addition to Strathblane, having been erected about 1836.

The Castle of Duntreath, too, though certainly not a modern building, has undergone many changes since 1863. It was never a large building, indeed the original plan, which was apparently a quadrangle, was never fully carried out. The last addition was made by Sir James Edmonstone, who died in 1618, and it was probably completed by him long before his death. He built the western part of the old pile, and in order to commemorate the event he had the curious mural tablet sculptured bearing his initials and his coat of arms supported on the hump of a rather attenuated camel.² He placed this stone on the outside of the building, and in the wall of the old western tower he inserted another with the initials S J E K—Sir James Edmonstone, Knight—incised thereon. Both of these stones grace the walls of Duntreath in its restored state, and both by skilful treatment have renewed their youth in a remarkable way. After the family went to live in Ireland the Castle was much neglected, but was kept entire till about the middle of the eighteenth century, when the factor on the estate, being in want of slates to complete a new farm-house, took them from the roof of the old castle. This was the beginning of the rapid decay which followed. Before the late Sir Archibald rebuilt Duntreath in 1863, it was a complete ruin, covered with beautiful ivy, ferns, and wild flowers. The Dumb Laird's tower, at the south-east corner of the quadrangle, was always a point of special interest to the visitor, as well as a flower bed in the garden below, formed of earth brought from Ireland to commemorate the long and honourable connection of the Edmonstones with the sister isle. This tower was taken down and rebuilt when the castle was restored, and the principal entrance is through it. The public road ran close to the Castle before 1791, and

¹ Corrieacre is now called Corriedale, and has a pretty little house built on it.

² A woodcut of this interesting stone is given at page 115.

around the old place were clustered the houses of retainers, and cottages inhabited by the joiner, blacksmith, tailor, schoolmaster, and such like indispensable officers and artificers of the barony.

There are three villages in the parish of Strathblane—Edenkill, Mugdock, and Netherton.

Edenkill, the oldest, is probably coeval with the ecclesiastical buildings of the parish near which it lies. It is much the same size as it was at the beginning of the century, but it is hardly so picturesque, many of its thatched cottages having given place to common-place two-storeyed slated tenements.

Mugdock was for long the most important place in the parish, though one can hardly now imagine that the quiet little spot of to-day was once "The Towne and Burgh of Mugdock" and "Head Burgh of the Regalitie of Montrose, with a weekly mercat ilk Fryday and two free faires yearlie." There are fewer houses in Mugdock than there were when the century opened.

The old village of Netherton of Strathblane stood at the Thorn of Cult. It consisted of the smithy, which is still there; and since the latter part of last century, of the school-house, and two rows of cottages parallel with the road, and occupying very much the space where the Free Church and manse now stand. It had its two shops, one of which was also the ale-house. This pretty thatched cottage, now gone, was long occupied by Jenny Brash, after whom the Netherton Burn and Glen are often called, and whose "lum" far away on the top of the hills still "reeks" furiously when the storm is at the highest.¹

Nothing is now left of Old Netherton save the smithy and the school-house, and its very name seems likely to perish, for the factory originally called Blane Printfield has expanded to such ample proportions, and covered its environs with so many workers' houses, that the whole of Netherton and neighbourhood, with its post-office and railway station, is now usually, but improperly, called "Blanefield."

The first new houses at New Netherton were a few cottages near the works, then followed the two-storeyed tenement, where there has now been for many years an east approach to Blanefield House, and afterwards cottages and tenements sprang up in all directions as the printfield grew and prospered.

About forty years ago the Society of Rechabites—a temperance body—built a hall on the north side of the public road a few hundred yards to the east of Blanefield House gate, and just to the south of St. MacKessog's Well. The

¹ "Jenny's Lum" is a fissure in the rock through which the Netherton, or Jenny's Burn takes a leap from the top of the Strathblane hills into the valley below. When the burn is in spate, and the wind strong from the south-west, the falling water is blown backwards and upwards, and the volumes of spray so formed are exactly like dense gray smoke issuing from a chimney. Hence the name.

society unfortunately did not prosper, and the hall was sold and is now converted into dwelling-houses. To the east of this hall Allan Ewing, for long forester at Carbeth Guthrie, soon afterwards built a small shop and dwelling-house. This is now a public-house. Just on the other side of the road is a much older house, long occupied as a shop. The Corporation of Glasgow have also a neat establishment at Netherton for the use of their waterworks officials in the parish; but with the exception of these four houses and the smithy, the school, and the Free Church and manse, all the other buildings at Netherton are more or less connected with the printworks.

This century, especially the last forty years of it, has seen great changes at Netherton, but there is nothing there that has changed so much as the house at Blanefield. When the late Mr. Anthony Park Coubrough became its possessor it was a small plain tenement. He gradually enlarged and improved it and its surroundings. His son, the present proprietor, Mr. John Coubrough, has added to its attractions, and Blanefield is now a handsome, well-appointed house, surrounded by gardens and well-kept grounds.

There have been many changes made on the roads as well as on the houses in Strathblane during the last 150 years. The principal road in the parish is that from Glasgow to Balfron, which passes through the valley. It was altered in 1791, by forming a new road from a point in New Kilpatrick, near the present Burnbrae Dyeworks, to the old bridge in the village of Edenkill. Here it rejoined the old road which it had superseded up to this point. The old line of road is still, however, in use for local purposes, and has been very little altered, the only changes being certain straightenings which were made when the Mugdock Reservoir was being formed. There was, too, an alteration made on the road through the valley from a point a little to the west of Gatehouse, to a point near Blairquhosh, a new piece of road a little to the north of the old one, which was afterwards disused, being made for this distance.¹ There is no change on the Drymen Road, which runs through the western side of the parish, but there has been on the roads which connect the Drymen Road and the Balfron Road. Thus when James Smith was rearranging Craigend in the early part of this century, he turned aside from his new castle the

¹The new road was made in 1791, but by 1798 it was found that the tolls authorized to be levied by an Act 30 George III. were inadequate for the upkeeping of the roads in this district. Another Act was therefore passed in 1798, which authorized the levying of heavier tolls. One of the clauses in this Act is as follows:—"And whereas for several years bypast it has been a Common Practice for Persons of all Descriptions to make the Sabbath Day a Day for Travelling and Amusement, Be it therefore enacted That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every Person or Persons who shall travel on the Lord's Day or King's Fast with any Horse or other Beast, Chaise, or other Carriage, shall pay at every Toll Bar erected, or to be erected in virtue of this Act, before they are allowed to pass, Double the Tolls and Duties hereby authorized to be taken."

road which, leaving Broadmeadows on the Drymen Road, enters the parish at the bridge over the Allander, and passing close to Craiggallian and Craigend, joined the old road from Glasgow close to the present Craigend gate; and Mr. Guthrie, when he was forming his little estate, altered the road which passed through Carbeth. Both of these roads have been, however, again altered, though at other points—the first by Mr. Barns-Graham in 1884, when he formed a new piece of road to the southward, so as to remove the traffic a little farther from his new house, and to enable him to use the old road for part of his approach from the south; and the second when the road down the Cult Brae was altered so as to secure a better gradient. This work was done very much at the instance of Mr. M'Alister of Carbeth Guthrie, and largely under his oversight.¹

In our accounts of the lands and families of Strathblane, and in the ecclesiastical chapters of this book, we have mentioned incidentally most of the principal events which have taken place in the parish, and the only point which seems to require farther notice is the former relations of Strathblane to her Highland neighbours.² It is the more proper to do so as without doubt the parish was for centuries kept in a state of unrest and often of misery, and both agriculture and sheep and cattle breeding were seriously hindered by the raids of cattle lifters and “broken men” from the north.³

¹ There have also been minor alterations and improvements on the old roads of the parish. An attempt has been made on the map of Old Strathblane to show these roads and drove roads as accurately as is now possible.

² We may, however, venture to afford space for a foot-note in order to notice an event “wonderful if true” which happened in the neighbourhood of Mugdock in 1652. It is best given in the words of the old chronicler. “And now I thocht guid to note how that in Februar 1652 thair wes sene in day licht ane armie of ten or xii thousand men marching on the north side of Calder aboue Balmoir, and about Mugdok, neir to Glasgow, all marching in armes, both horse and fute, furnescht with swordis, pickis, musketis culuerins drummis and trumpettis, quilk maid all the pepill about to flie away with their horse, cattell and guidis. At length the pepill sent out to the fieldis quhair the army marched to vnderstand thair erand, bot they evanished.”—Nicol's *MS. Diary*, vol. i. p. 65, *Analecta Scotica*.

³ Strathblane, however, in much older times was affected for good by its neighbours. It was in the year 80 that the Romans penetrated to our district, and the arrival of the warlike strangers no doubt alarmed the simple dwellers in the strath, and as Agricola spent the summer of 81 partly in the neighbourhood of Strathblane, occupying his time in securing his northern conquests by building a chain of forts between the Forth and the Clyde, so the inhabitants of Strathblane and Campsie seem forthwith to have followed the example of the Roman general and built on the Strathblane and Campsie Hills opposing forts and ramparts. The remains of these ancient fortifications can be very easily traced, particularly on the slopes to the north of Craigharnet. But the Romans did more than teach the old Cymry to build forts and make trenches. During the long centuries they remained in this country they no doubt greatly civilized and probably partly Christianized the inhabitants of it. Strathblane, it is true, lay beyond the Roman wall, and was thus unconquered, but not far off was the great military station at East Kilpatrick, and the lads of our future parish no doubt joined the Roman legions, for it must be remembered that these were largely recruited or raised in the provinces, the superior officers only being, what we are apt to think their whole armies were, inhabitants

The only way the parishioners had of effectually protecting themselves from these marauders was by paying "black-mail" to some Highland "gentleman," who in consideration of such payment bound himself to restore all cattle, sheep, and property which were stolen by his brother "gentlemen"—in other words, by "setting a thief to catch a thief." Unfortunately for the people of Strathblane, the Government did not approve of these demoralizing bargains, which were common all along the Highland border, and while doing little to protect property, they made very stringent laws against "black-mail." Thus by an Act of Parliament in 1567¹ it was made a capital crime to pay it, and in 1587² another Act was passed in which the Justice-Clerk was ordained to pursue payers or takers of black-mail and do justice upon them. Self-preservation, however, was stronger than these Acts of Parliament, and they were often evaded or allowed to fall into disuse. A complaint to the Privy Council,³ 20th January, 1584-85, shows how His Majesty's "gude and peciable subjectis inhabiting the cuntreis of the Lennox, Menteyth, Strivilingschyre and Stratherne, ar havelie opprest be reif, stouth, sorning, and utheris crymes dalie and nychtlie usit upoun thame be certane thevis, lymmaris and sornaris, laitle brokln lowis upoun thame furth of the brayis of the cuntreis nixt adjacent" and though certain persons from the several districts affected were ordered to give information as to the best means of repressing these outrages, Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath and John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Easter Mugdock being those chosen from Strathblane, no remedy was found for the evil, and black-mail came in time to be tolerated and even legalized as the following curious document shows:—"At Stirling in ane quarter sessioun held by sum Justices of his highnes'⁴ Peace, upon the third day of ffebruary 165⁸ the Laird of Touch being Chyrsmen upon reading of ane petition given in be Captain Macgregor mackand mention That several heritors and inhabitants of the paroches of Campsie, Dennie, Baldernock, Strathblane, Killearn, Gargunnoch and utheris wⁱⁿ the Schirrefdome of Stirling Did agree with him to oversee and preserve thair houses goods and geir frae oppressioun and accordnglie did pay him and now that sum persones delay to mack payment according to agreement and use of payment Thairfoir it is ordered that all heritors and inhabitants of the paroches afoirsaid mack payment to the said Captain Macgregor of their proportionnes for his said service till the first of ffebry last past without delay.

or citizens of Rome. The lassies, too, fell in love, and married the stalwart centurions and soldiers just as they would do, in similar circumstances, at the present day. Strathblane thus, while retaining its freedom, was, we may be sure, much benefited by the presence and example of the strangers from the sunny South.

¹ Act Par. Jac. VI. cap. 27, 1567.

³ *Reg. P. C. of Scot.*, vol. iii. p. 718.

² Act Par. Jac. VI. cap. 59, 1587.

⁴ Oliver Cromwell.

All constables in the several paroches are hereby commandit to see this order put in execution as they will answer the contrair. It is also hereby declared that all go have been ingadgit in payment sall be liberat after such time that they goe to Captain Hew Macgregor and declare to him that they are not to expect any service frae him or he to expect any payment frae them—Just Copie—Extracted be James Stirling Cl of the Peace ffor Archibald Edmonstone bailzie of Duntreeth to be published at the Kirk of Strablane.”¹

After a time this payment to the Macgregors by the Strathblane lairds seems to have been given up, possibly through the Acts against black-mail being again enforced, and forthwith the thieving and cattle lifting recommenced and became so insufferable that on the 12th February, 1691, a petition was presented to the Privy Council by Houston of that ilk, Cochrane of Kilmaronock, and Craig of Leddriegreen, “complaining that they were so harassed by thieves and broken men that it was impossible for them to pay taxes, and praying that the Council would allow them to employ one of the Macgregors who had consented to keep watch for their security if paid and entertained.”² The Council gave their permission, and to do the Macgregors justice they carried out their part of the bargain. Thus “in the year 1720 four score of sheep were stolen about Martinmas from Stirling of Craigharnet. The Macgregors, upon receiving intimation set out in pursuit of the thieves (who happened to be the Camerons of Lochaber), traced them to their recesses in Inverness-shire, and after six weeks restored the whole flock with the exception of four sheep”;³ and at a somewhat later date a band of M’Craws made a raid into Strathblane and lifted 200 sheep. A notice was at once sent to Macgregor, and he and his men pursued the marauders as far as Ross-shire, and in about three weeks brought back 199 of the 200 sheep stolen. In 1741 the system was still in force, as a curious contract dated in April and May of that year shows.⁴ It is between James Graham of Glengyle and John Graham, younger of the same, and several heritors in the Lennox, and by it, in consideration of four per cent. on the valued rent of their respective lands paid yearly to the first named, and due notice given to them or their agent at Drymen, they shall be bound to restore to the said heritors all cattle, sheep, and horses stolen from their lands within six months after the theft committed, or to make payment to the persons from whom they were stolen of their true value, to be ascertained by the oaths of the owners before any judge ordinary. The Grahams were not to be bound for “small pickerys,” but “ane horse or black cattle stolen within or without

¹ *History of Stirlingshire*, Nimmo, p. 623.

² Irving’s *Dumbartonshire*, p. 225.

³ *Farmers’ Magazine*, vol. ix. p. 197, 8.

⁴ The author is indebted to Mrs. Graham Stirling of Craigharnet for this document. It is among papers belonging to her family, the Napiers of Ballikinrain.

doors, or any number of sheep above six shall be theft and not pickery." This was probably the last black-mail contract in this district, for after the failure of the rising in favour of Prince Charles in 1745 vigorous measures were taken to enforce law and order in the Highlands, and both cattle-lifting and black-mail were finally put down.¹

But though there was thus more security in the parish, Strathblane one hundred years ago was still a very primitive place. It was but slowly recovering from the raids of the Highlanders and the maraudings of the "rogs" from the north, and though the Edmonstones of Duntreath were beginning to plant woods and their kinsmen of Spittal to breed better cattle, and the minister of the parish to improve agriculture, still the march of progress was but slow. Communication with the outer world was difficult, for the roads were all but impassable, and public conveyances there were none. The people therefore stayed at home, intermarried with each other, and for long profited but little from the new life which was now beginning in Scotland.

The opening of the nineteenth century, however, was a new era in the parish. The new road to Glasgow and the north allowed free intercourse with neighbouring parishes and towns.² The new and seemly church, and

¹ The Civil wars and commotions to which Scotland had been too often subjected were no doubt the great cause of these maraudings, thus, after the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689 and the breaking up of Dundee's forces the country was much disturbed by "broken men" from the north. In the "Transactions" of the Glasgow Archeological Society (part i. 1859, p. 38), there is printed the "Journal" of a soldier in the Earl of Eglinton's troop of horse. This curious paper gives an account of the movements of this regiment while engaged in restoring order. It is in the form of a journal. At the end of July, 1689, the writer records:—"We marched to Killpatrick and then to Glasgow, where we stayed 4 days, and thence we marched to Cader; and from th^t to Campsie wher we lay eight days; and on of them nights the hilland men cam to the Mount above the toune, driving all the coues and yeous belonging to the countrey men ther about; the gentell men coming in to the toun wher our quarter master was, who comanded the half of the troupe that lay ther, desiring earnestlie that he would assist them in persewing of the rogs, and in getting of the countreymens goods back again; he causing the troumpat sound a hors, we all mounting about midnight, we marching down to duntreth, falling in by the back of the mont wher there was a pass, where we expected to a mett with them; they getting notice of it that we wer in their perscut, made their escape in be Loch Lomont, losing all the catell; the countrey men finding that we had regained all their catell give our quarter master a great many thanks, and tould him so long as we wer to stay ther we should pay nothing for man or hors."

² It was early in the century that the first umbrella arrived in the parish. In Dr. Hamilton's "Life" its first appearance is thus described:—"The fortunate possessor was Miss Robison of Leddriegreen, and the first day of its public exhibition was a rainy Sabbath. Being apprised of its presence in church, all the youngsters turned out to view the phenomenon, and as the old lady advanced through the descending flood under covert of her moving tent, they eyed her with such admiration as some of us have felt the first time we saw a man go down in a diving-bell." It was early, too, in the century that a Strathblane tradesman visited London. John Livingstone, tailor, was the adventurous man, and ever afterwards he went by the name of "Lunnon Johnnie," a nickname which at once commemorated his visit to the great metropolis and distinguished him from his relative, John Livingstone the precentor, who was universally known as "Singing Johnnie."

the better schoolhouse and teaching, told on the manners and intelligence of the people, and though the tone of the rural part of the community was certainly lowered by the excessive number of public-houses in the parish, and the almost unchecked system of smuggling which was carried on to an enormous extent,¹ still progress, though slow, was certain and continuous. The appearance of the cholera in 1832, the agitations about the first Reform Bill and other political matters, and the Church question made men think and read. Cattle shows and farmers' societies gave a stimulus to cattle breeding and agriculture, and the success of the Blanefield Printworks brought new families and new ideas into the parish. Coaches, and latterly a railway, have made travelling and visiting easy. Loch Katrine and Edenkill water-supply, higher wages and better houses, have made life more comfortable, and amusements, both intellectual and outdoor, have made it more agreeable than it was a hundred years ago.

This century, then, has seen many improvements in Strathblane, and though we are not yet very far on the road to perfection, still we have made a start on our journey, and there is no reason why we should now pause.

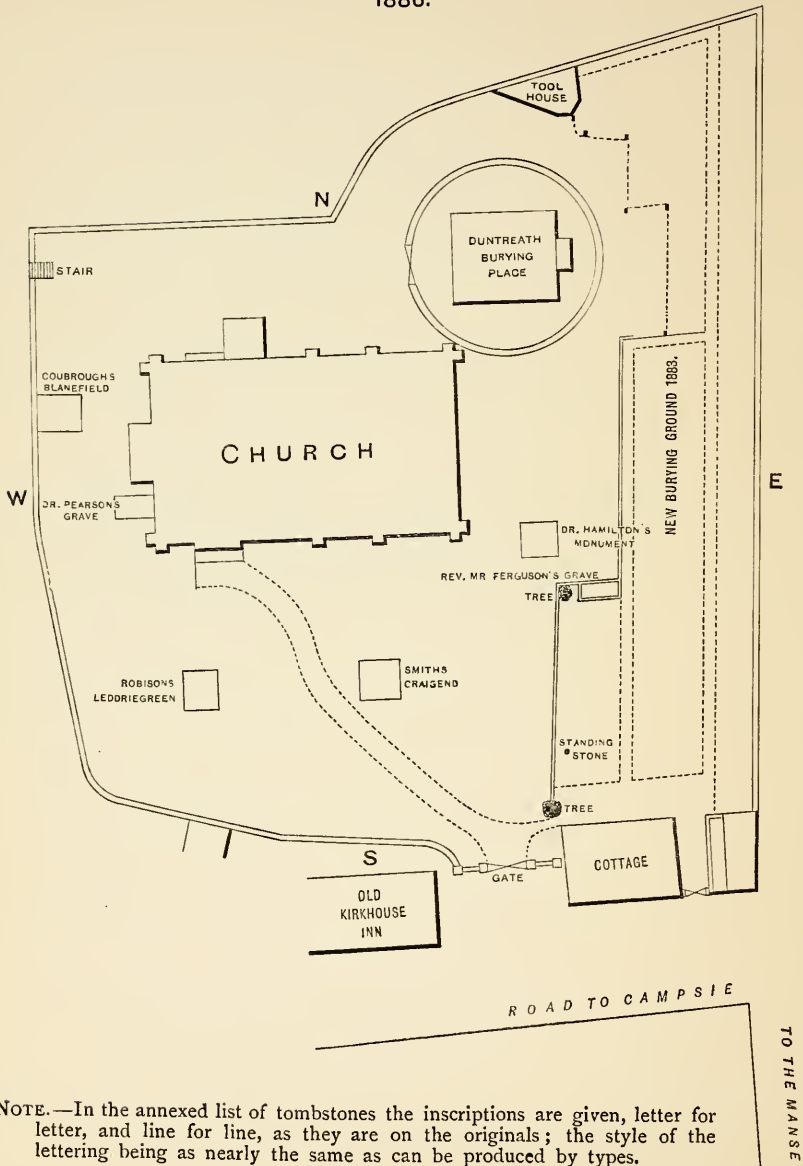
¹ The excise officers in Strathblane in the early part of the century were actually in league with the smugglers. They received a percentage on the profits of each still, and in return agreed not to disturb their operations unless driven to do so by a direct information. In such a case they took good care to give timeous warning when a seizure was to be made. A well-known officer, who was generally supposed to have introduced this system, was drowned while bathing in Dumbroch Loch in 1821, and afterwards there was less open smuggling.

STRATHBLANE CHURCHYARD

INCLUDING THE

NEW BURYING GROUND

1886.



NOTE.—In the annexed list of tombstones the inscriptions are given, letter for letter, and line for line, as they are on the originals; the style of the lettering being as nearly the same as can be produced by types.

APPENDIX I.

STRATHBLANE CHURCHYARD.

1886.

THE following is a complete list of the Tombstones in Strathblane Churchyard. It begins on the west side and reads from the south to the north. The Monument of the Coubroughs of Blanefield stands almost immediately behind the Session House, and is counted No. 1 of the First Row, there being at present no stones south of it.

ROW I.

No. 1. (A red granite monument.)

IN MEMORIAM

HANNAH BUTLER

BORN AT BOLTON LE MOORS 21ST DECEMBER 1809

DIED AT BLANEFIELD 16TH DECEMBER 1878

WIFE OF

ANTHONY PARK COUBROUGH

ALSO OF THEIR INFANT DAUGHTER

MARY BUTLER

BORN AT BLANEFIELD 29TH AUGUST 1848

DIED 4TH MAY 1849.

ALSO OF

ANTHONY PARK COUBROUGH

OF BLANEFIELD, J.P.

BORN 25TH JANUARY 1810,

DIED AT BLANEFIELD 19TH JUNE 1883

"THY WILL BE DONE"

COUBROUGH

(On a small marble tablet lying in front of the monument is inscribed)

ALICE MARGARET

THIRD DAUGHTER OF

ANTHONY & MARGARET COUBROUGH

BORN 21ST MAY 1882

DIED 14TH MAY 1884

"FOR EVER WITH THE LORD"

(On the back of the monument is the following inscription.)

IN THIS CHURCHYARD LIE BURIED

JOHN COUBROUGH

BORN 1660 DIED 1740

AND HIS SON

JOHN COUBROUGH

MID-BALLEWAN

BORN 1717 DIED 9TH JULY 1797

WHO MARRIED

1ST AGNÈS EDMONSTONE (OF SPITAL)

2^D AGNES LAPSLIE (CAMPSIE)

3^D JANE LIVINGSTONE

HIS SON

JOHN COUBROUGH

BORN AT BALLEWAN 14TH DEC^R 1761

DIED 1844

MARRIED EUPHEMIA STEWART PARK

WHO DIED IN 1849

AND HAD ISSUE

SARAH·JOHN·ANTHONY·& JAMES

No. 2. (A small white marble cross.)

CHARLES CHRISTIAN AITKEN

BORN 15TH MARCH 1879

DIED 7TH OCTOBER 1880

"OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN"

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 8. (A headstone.)

ROGER ALFRED GRUNDY

IN MEMORY OF HIS SON

FRANK OMAR

WHO DIED 5TH AUGUST 1855

AGED 14 MONTHS

There are no more tombstones in Row I.

ROW II.

No. 1. 17 · 05
 IC · HW

Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 6. (A headstone.)

Erected
to the Memory
of MARY FERGUS Spouse
to JAMES BUCHANAN
Blanefield who departed
this life the 29th Sept^r 1827
Aged 69 Years

No. 7.

JOHN DUNN

died 25th Feb 1855 aged 78 years

MARGARET DUNN

died 11th May 1866 aged 38 years

JESSIE DUNN

died 17th June 1868 aged 27 years

No. 8.

THE BURIAL PLACE
OF WIL^LAM DIN AND
IEAN CUBROCH · AN
D · THER HIERS · 1756

No. 9.

JOHN DUN AND
MARGARET ANGLIE
AND THEIR HEIRS

No. 10.

HIERE · LYS · THE · CORPS
OF ARCHIE
ALD · FOYER · LAW · FAL · SON · TO
JAMES · FOYER · A · MARGRAT · REID^{WHO}
DEPRTE · HIS · LIFE · W · PON
THE · 20 · DAY · OF · SEPT · EMB
ER · 1712 · HIS · AGE · 16 · YEARS

No. 11.

HERE · LYES · THE · CORPS · OF · M
 9 · YEARS
 ERGAT · FOYER · I · FOWL · DOWGHTER · TO · JAMES · FOYER · AND
 RTED · THIS · LIFE · WPON · THE · 6 · DAY · OF · SEPTEMBER · 1712 · HER · AGE
 MARGRAT · RIED · WHO · DEP

No. 13. (A headstone.)

ERECTED

IN MEMORY OF
GREGORY PENDER

BLEACHER

WHO DIED 20TH MAY 1851

AGED 61 YEARS

ALSO

JANET FOYER

HIS SPOUSE

DIED 17TH JUNE 1854

AGED 66 YEARS

JAMES PENDER

THEIR SON

DIED 7TH MARCH 1825

AGED 4½ YEARS

BETHIA EDMONSTONE PENDER

THEIR DAUGHTER

DIED 3RD JUNE 1836

AGED 17 YEARS

GREGORY PENDER

THEIR SON

DIED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1849

AGED 18 YEARS

No. 12.

D

No. 14. (A stone with the inscription quite worn off.)

No. 15. (A stone with the inscription quite worn off.)

No. 16. (A headstone.)

AG

No. 17. (A headstone.)

ERECTED
TO
THE MEMORY OF
ALEXANDER GRAHAM
LATE FARMER IN CRAIGBROCK
WHO DIED 11TH APRIL 1842
AGED 68 YEARS
ALSO
JANE M^CCOLL
HIS WIFE
WHO DIED 7TH AUGUST 1837
AGED 55 YEARS

No. 18. (A headstone.)

THIS STONE IS
ERECTED IN MEMORY OF
AGNESS GRAHAM
DAUGHTER OF THE LATE
MICHAEL GRAHAM
WEAVER IN SPITTAL WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON
THE 8TH DAY OF JAN^{RY}
1823 AGED 22 YEARS
ERECTED BY
MICHAEL JOHN & JAMES
GRAHAM HIR BROTHERS

No. 19.

Erected
IN MEMORY OF
MICHAEL GRAHAM JUN^R
SON OF MICHAEL GRAHAM
AND JEAN DUNCAN WHO
WAS BORN AT GLASGOW ON
THE 9TH APRIL 1824 AND DIED
THE 22 FEBRY 1827
ALSO THEIR SON ARCHIBALD DUNCAN
BORN 18TH SEPT^R 1826 AND
DIED 31ST JULY 1827

Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and
28 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 29. (A headstone.)

WILLIAM ADAM
1818

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 are graves
with no tombstones.

No. 35.

1845
The Property of
Ja^s Money

ROW III.

No. 1.

16	73
WR	IM

No. 2.

16	73
WR	IM

No. 3.

16	73
WR	IM

No. 4.

16	73
WR	IM

Nos. 5 and 6 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 7.

AP	MM
17	95

No. 8.

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
ROBERT PARLANE
DIED 20TH APRIL 1851 AGED 81

No. 9.

THIS STONE IS
Erected
BY
MALCOLM COUBROUGH
Farmer Auchineen
In Memory of
JEAN BUCHANAN his Wife
Who died Dec 2nd 1835
In the 60 Year of her Age

No. 10. (Headstone.)

ERECTED BY
JAMES COUBROUGH
IN MEMORY OF
MARGARET MURDOCH
HIS WIFE
WHO DIED 4TH FEBRUARY 1849
AGED 42 YEARS
THE SAID JAMES COUBROUGH
WHO DIED 20TH DECEMBER 1885
AGED 84 YEARS

(On a stone lying below.)

MALCOLM AND JANE
COUBROUGH PLACED THIS
STONE IN MEMORY OF
JOHN COUBROUGH THEIR
BROTHER WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE ON THE 6TH OF OCT^R
1771 IN THE 26TH YEAR
OF HIS AGE

No. 11. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 12.

IC	AE
	1796
	1667
IR	IF
HERE LYES	
INTERRED	
THE REMAINS	
OF	
JOHN COUBROUGH	
WHO DIED 9 TH JULY	
1797 AGED 80 YEARS	

No. 13. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 14.

IN MEMORY OF
JANET BURDEN
 WIFE OF JOHN M^CLAREN
 DIED AT CARBETH GUTHRIE
 15TH JUNE 1872
 AGED 58 YEARS

No. 15. (Headstone.)

Erected
 BY
WILLIAM HARDIE . CARBETH
 in Memory of his son Neil
 who died the 2^d December 1847
 Aged 31 Years

No. 16.

1741
 IH ER

No. 17. Inscription worn away.

No. 18.

J · G
 J · M^C

No. 19.

16 · 61
 W M
 J C

No. 20. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 21. (Headstone against the Church wall.)

SACRED
 TO THE MEMORY OF
THE REV^D JAMES PEARSON DD
 BORN AUGUST 12 1813
 DIED DECEMBER 17 1873
 AND HIS WIFE
MARY HAIG
 DIED FEBRUARY 9 1884

THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED

IHS

A number of graves follow with no tombstones,
 till the last but one in this row, viz. :—

(A headstone.)

Erected
 BY
JOHN TENNANT
 IN MEMORY OF HIS SON
 JOHN
 WHO WAS KILLED AT
 STRATHBLANE 9TH SEPT 1864
 AGED 14 YEARS
 ALSO THEIR DAUGHTER
 MARGARET DIED 9TH JULY 1847
 AGED 10 YEARS
 ELIZABETH DIED 11TH SEPT 1839
 AGED 2 YEARS
 JOHN TENNANT
 DIED 27TH AUGT 1868
 AGED 64 YEARS

WEEP NOT FOR US FOR WE ARE HAPPY

"THOU ART GONE TO THE GRAVE AND WE WILL NOT DEPLORE
 THEE
 WHEN GOD WAS THY RANSOM THY GUARDIAN THY GUIDE
 HE GAVE THEE HE TOOK THEE AND SOON WILL RESTORE THEE
 WHERE DEATH HATH NO STING SINCE THE SAVIOUR HATH DIED"

No. 10.

ANDREW KESSEN Netherton
MDCCCXXX

in Memory of

MARION DAVIE his Wife

Who died Jan 3^d 1830

and of

ANDREW KESSEN his Father

Who died Sept 15th 1830

No. 11.

Carbeth burying ground

the property of

John Guthrie

1816

John Miller died 15th Dec 1819

Aged 38 years

No. 12.

IM

No. 13. (Headstone.)

IN MEMORY OF

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD

LATE BLEACHER CRAIGALLION

WHO DIED 3^d JANUARY 1829

AGED 42 YEARS

AND OF CHRISTINA HIS DAUGHTER

WHO DIED 8th MARCH 1848

AGED 22 YEARS

No. 14.

I G M

No. 15.

SACRED

to the Memory of

JOHN LIVINGSTON who died

at Duntreath Dec 1787 Aged 76

JOHN LIVINGSTON his son died

at Edenkill 14th Feb 1823 Aged 87

ISABELLA BROWN his Spouse died

at Broadgate 16th Feb 1834 Aged 83

No. 16. No inscription.

ROW V.

No. 1.

RONALD MACDONALD

IN MEMORY OF HIS DAUGHTER

MARY

WHO DIED 28th APRIL 1875

AGED 15 YEARS

“THY WILL BE DONE”

No. 2. (A small headstone.)

IB

On a stone below—

16 91

TR BC

JF MF

No. 3.

16 94

IW AM

WILLIAM M^cIL

QUHAM 1808

No. 4. No inscription.

No. 5.

16	94
RP	JW

No. 6.

LEDDREGREAN
BURYING GROUND
1803
Here is interred
CHRISTIAN SELKRIG
Born feb 1701
and
Died 6th may 1781

No. 7.

Here Lies
WALTER ROBISON
Esq^r of
LEDDRIEGREAN
Born May 1726
and
Died feb 1793
also
WALTER ROBISON
his Grandson Born
the 20th of November
1803 and Died the
14th of Aprile 1806
also
Agnes Robison
his Granddaughter
Born 21 March 1807
Died 12 Sept 1864

No. 8.

Here Lies
ROBERT ROBISON ESQ^R
of
LEDDRIEGREAN
Writer in Glasgow
Born the 30th of October
1776
Died the 25th of October
1808

ALSO
JAMES ROBISON ESQUIRE
OF LEDDRIEGREEN
ADVOCATE
LATE SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE
OF AYRSHIRE
HIS SON
BORN 9TH NOVEMBER 1805
DIED 26TH NOVEMBER 1876

Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are within a stone coping, are all in beautiful order, and No. 8 is a very pretty freestone slab. The upper tablet is a little raised, and the lower tablet is of grey granite let into the freestone.

No. 9.

I · R · MB

Nos. 10 and 11 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 12.

The property of
Robert Brock
and
Jean Buchanan
1821

No. 13. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 14.

JM EM
1795

No. 15.

Here Lies the Remains
of
WILLIAM SHEARER
Portioner in Mugdock
Who Died About Middle
Age · 12 Jan 1777
and also Jean Weir
his Spouse who died the
18th August 1806 aged 70 years

ROW VI.

No. 1. (Low headstone.)

1735
JOHN BUCHAN
MARGRAT M^cINDO

No. 2. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 3.

16 96
GE MH
Here lies the Body
of
Walter Paul who
Died the 16th of June
1806 Aged 51 years

No. 4.

Here lies the Remains
of
ROBERT PROVAN
Portioner in Auchingillan
Who Died the 5th of
July 1793 Aged 76 Years
And ten Months
MOSES PROVAN
C.A
Glasgow
Died 21st Feb 1871
Aged 49 Years

No. 5.

17 63
RP
16 · 63
WH · ID

No. 6.

17 60
R P.
1663
WH ID

No. 7.

JAMES PROVAN
 OF TOWNHEAD AUCHENGILLAN
 DIED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1865
 AGED 96 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS
 ROBERT PROVAN
 HIS NEPHEW
 DIED 16TH JULY 1864
 AGED 52 YEARS

No. 8.

ALEXANDER BENSON

No. 9.

WALTER LYLE
 Died 16th May 1809
 Aged 49 Years

No. 10.

JAMES HUTCHISON
 IN MEMORY OF
 JEANIE HIS DAUGHTER
 DIED 6TH MAY 1882
 AGED 7 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS

No. 11. (Headstone.)

ERECTED
 BY
 CHRISTOPHER M^CQUEEN
 in Memory of his wife
 MARGARET BROCK
 who died 15th September
 1841 Aged 50 Years

(Two stones lying below, one blank, on the other)

1707

No. 12.

THE PROPERTY OF
 ME MACINDOE
 CARBETH
 I I I

No. 13.

ROBERT M^CINDOE
and
 BETHIA DUNCAN
 1814

No. 14.

The property of
 JAMES M^CINDOE
 late of CARBETH
 1814

No. 14 is right opposite the Church door, about
 five yards from it.

ROW VII.

No. 1. (Headstone.)

SACRED
 TO
 THE MEMORY OF
 DUNCAN M^CMILLAN
 DIED 9TH FEBRUARY 1837
 AGED 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ YEARS
 ANN M^CMILLAN
 DIED 9TH JULY 1846
 AGED 14 YEARS
 ALEXANDER M^CMILLAN
 DIED 13TH JULY 1868
 AGED 61 YEARS
 HANNAH M^CMILLAN
 DIED 8TH SEPTEMBER 1869
 AGED 65 YEARS

(A weeping angel carved at foot of the stone.)

Nos. 2 and 3 blank.

No. 4.

JAMES MAIKLUM
 JT II
 1681
 PM · MC
 HERE · LYES · THE
 CORPS · OF
 JANET · MAIKLUM
 & ALSO · APRIL · 25 ·
 JT 66 DIED
 CHARLES · MAIK ·
 · LUM · HER · SON
 AGED · 24
 YEARS ·

No. 5.

17 JJ
 IG IG

No. 6.

I G

No. 7.

AS IB
 1751

No. 8. (Headstone.)

Erected by the family
 OF
 ARCHIBALD M^CLACHLAN
 FARMER CUILT
 WHO DIED 30TH JULY 1870
 AGED 50 YEARS
 AND HIS WIFE ELIZABETH GILMOUR
 DIED 10th MARCH 1866
 AGED 37 YEARS
 ALSO THEIR CHILDREN
 ANNIE & ELIZABETH
 WHO DIED IN INFANCY

No. 9. (Small marking stone.)

No. 10. Blank.

No. 11.

IB MR
 1753

No. 12. (A headstone.)

1768
 GB · M.M^C

(On a stone below)

JOHN BROWN
 PORTIONER OF MUGDOCK
 AND
 ELIZABETH HIS WIFE
 LIE HERE INTERRED
 HAVING LIVED TOGETHER IN WEDLOCK
 HAPPILY FOR 30 YEARS
 SHE DIED ON 23RD JUNE 1817 AGED 66
 HE UPON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1818 AGED 61
 LEAVING TEN CHILDREN
 TO LAMENT THE LOSS
 OF
 A PIOUS AND PRUDENT FATHER
 AND DISCREET AND VIRTUOUS MOTHER

No. 13.

JOHN BRASH
DUNTREATH

No. 14.

1

ROW VIII.

No. 1.

1824
the Property of
ANDREW M^cFARLANE Farmer
in Peach and ANN SHEARER
his Spouse and their Children
Malcolm their Son died
1st January 1824 Aged 24 Years

No. 2. A stone with inscription worn
away.

No. 3.

1780
JM^c · JG
JG

No. 4. (Headstone.)

1868
ERECTED
BY
WILLIAM GRAHAM
IN MEMORY OF HIS SON ALEXANDER
WHO DIED 21ST FEBY 1857 AGED 14
MONTHS AND JAMES WHO DIED 23^D
NOVEMBER 1865 AGED 9 MONTHS
AND WILLIAM WHO DIED 25TH JULY
1867 AGED 11 MONTHS
ALSO
IN MEMORY OF
JANET THOMPSON
HIS WIFE WHO DIED 16TH MAY 1870 AGED 39 YEARS
HELEN WHO DIED 9TH AUGUST 1876
AGED 4 MONTHS
JANET WHO DIED 29TH MARCH 1879
AGED 11 YEARS
WILLIAM WHO DIED 17 FEBRY 1881
AGED 1 YEAR & 11 MONTHS

No. 5. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 6.

1824
JAMES FREELAND

No. 7.

1777
 JAMES GRA
 GRAHAM
 ABETH
 LOGAN
 JP 1824

Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 11.

1780
 JOHN BRYCE
 AND
 MARGRAT ANGUS

No. 12.

IB MR 1751

No. 13. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 14.

HG

No. 15.

IN MEMORY OF
 WEE HUGHIE
 SON OF PETER MARSHALL
 WHO DIED 5TH FEBY 1876
 AGED 4 YEARS
 AND HIS WIFE
 MARY FORREST
 WHO DIED 23^D SEPT^R 1880
 AGED 50 YEARS

No. 16.

1776
 H G S P
 HENRY GRAHAME
 EDINKILL

ERECTED BY
 BETSY SMITH
 IN MEMORY OF HER HUSBAND
 JOHN SMITH
 WHO DIED 3^D JUNE 1857
 THE ABOVE
 BETSY GRAHAME SMITH
 DIED 21ST APRIL 1882
 AGED 77 YEARS

Between Rows VIII. and IX. is a headstone out of its place inscribed thus—

ERECTED
 IN MEMORY OF
 JOHN WEIR PORTIONER
 MUGDOCK
 WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 1843
 AGED 65 YEARS
 ALSO
 BETHEA HARVEY HIS WIFE
 WHO DIED MARCH 1844
 AGED 65 YEARS
 ALSO
 WILLIAM THEIR SON
 WHO DIED OCT^R 1859
 AGED 40 YEARS

ROW IX.

No. 1.

ERECTED
BY
JOHN SPENCE
IN MEMORY OF HIS WIFE
MARGARET CASSY
WHO DIED AT CRAIGALLION
10TH AUGUST 1867
AGED 59 YEARS

Nos. 2 and 3 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 4.

WM IB
AM BY
ROBERT GRAHAM
DIED 7TH JUNE 1877
AGED 32

No. 5. A marking stone with RG cut on it.

No. 6. (Headstone.)

Erected
BY
ROBERT GRAHAM
in Memory of his Father
ALEXANDER GRAHAM
who died 30th April 1820
Aged 67 Years

No. 7 and to the path no tombstones.

No. 8.

K
AG ED

Nos. 9 and 10. Stones with no inscriptions.

Nos. 11 and 12 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 13.

Here lie the Remains of
THOMAS LAPSLEY Son of
JOHN LAPSLEY and
JEAN FOYER
ALEXANDER LAPSLEY
died on the 25th day of August 1822
in the 22^d year of his age

No. 14.

J M
NOW
M^R ROBISONS
OF
LEDDRIEGREAN
1809
ALEX^R SPARK
IN MEMORY OF
JAMES HIS SON
DIED 31ST OCTR 1861 AGED 3 MONTHS

No. 15.

1660
A . C

Leddriegrean
Burying Ground

No. 16.

1778
DC . MD
DC . IB

ROW X.

No. 1. (This stone is on the south side of
the path, and the inscription is
worn away.)

Nos. 2 and 3 are graves enclosed by chain.

(Headstone.)

CRAIG

COLBEG

(Craig at the top, Colbeg at the bottom.)

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are graves with no
tombstones.

No. 9.

This is the burying place of
JOHN LAPSLEY and
JEAN FOYER
Here lies the remains of
JEAN EDMONSTONE
Spouse of
ARCHIBALD LAPSLEY
She died on the 5th day of January
1821 in the 61st year of her age

No. 10. (Headstone.)

1850
ERECTED
IN MEMORY OF
DAVID HOWAT
WHO DIED 18TH FEB 1850
AGED 61 YEARS
ALSO
DAVID HOWAT
HIS SON WHO DIED
31ST AUGUST 1854 AGED 29 YEARS
CHRISTINA M^CNAB
RELICT OF
DAVID HOWAT
DIED 20TH JANUARY 1874
AGED 87 YEARS

No. 11.

1614
RS 1716
Robert Shearer

No. 12.

IN MEMORY OF
MARION M^CNEIL
WHO DIED 25TH DECEMBER 1874
AGED 76

ROW XI.

No. 1.

This is the
Burying Ground of
JOHN FERGUSON and MARY MILLER
his spouse and their heirs

This stone is on the south side of the path.

No. 2.

DONALD M^CNEIL
IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM HIS SON
WHO DIED 4TH SEPT 1857
AGED 8 MONTHS

No. 3.

JB ES

Nos. 4 and 5 are the burial places of the Smiths
of Craigend, and are enclosed by a low stone
coping.

No. 4. The arms of Smith of Craigend,
but no inscription.

No. 5.

This is the burying Place
of Robert Smith and
Marion Fergus and
their descendants 1685

No. 6.

R
AB
IB
GI

No. 7.

*This is the Burying Place
of William Weir Farmer*
IN CRAIGDOW
New kilpatrick and
Margaret Glen his
Spouse and their Children
Here lie the Remains of
James Weir their son who
departed this Life on the 28th
of July 1799 in the 27th year
of his age

No. 8.

AC 1788
&
AC 1793

No. 9. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 10.

THE BURYING PLACE
OF ANDREW CRAWFORD
WHO DIED 9TH SEPT 1831
AGED 77 YEARS AND
JANET WEIR HIS WIFE
WHO DIED 1788 AGED
23 YEARS AND THEIR CHILDREN

No. 11.

The property of
Robert Weir
farmer Keayston
1830
inscribed
BY JEAN BROCK
To the Memory of her husband
ROBERT WEIR
who died 15th April 1848
aged 81 years
JEAN BROCK
WHO DIED JUNE 1854
AGED 70 YEARS

No. 12.

1843
The
Property of
Walter Atken
Portioner Auchingillan

No. 13

THE PROPERTY OF
ROBERT WEIR
FARMER KEAYSTON
HIS SON JOHN DIED
4TH OF AUGUST 1830
AGED 31 YEARS
Also
in memory of his Son ROBERT
husband of JANET BRYCE
who died 5th Octr 1830
Aged 29 Years

MARY WEIR WHO DIED JULY 1849
AGED 14 MONTHS
MARION SCOTT WHO DIED 4TH MAY 1863
AGED 40 YEARS

No. 14.

JOHN FOYER 1796
MARGRET CRAIG

No. 15.

IN MEMORY OF
DONALD McNEIL
WHO DIED AT LETTER KILLEARN
27TH NOVEMBER 1845
AGED 83
HIS WIFE MARION BUCHANAN
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER 1849
AGED 87
AND THEIR SON ROBERT
WHO DIED AT LETTER 8TH AUGUST 1872
AGED 76

ROW XII.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are graves
with no tombstones.

No. 9. (Headstone.)

PARLANE MACFARLANE

AND

MARGARET M^CLELLAN

IN MEMORY OF THEIR CHILDREN

JANET

DIED IN INFANCY

HOPE STEWART

DIED 8TH JAN 1839 AGED 5 YEARS

DANIEL

DIED 2^D DEC 1839 AGED 4 YEARS

ELIZA

DIED 30TH NOV 1856 AGED 5½ YEARS

No. 10.

1707

WW MCR
GW JB

No. 11. (Headstone.)

DANIEL M^CGREGOR

IN MEMORY OF

AGNES AUCHINVOLE

HIS WIFE

WHO DIED 19TH JULY 1861

AGED 73 YEARS

DANIEL M^CGREGOR

DIED 1ST FEBRUARY 1869

AGED 75 YEARS

MARY M^CGREGOR

DIED 27TH SEPT 1869

AGED 53 YEARS

(On a tombstone below)

IOHN WAIR
M

No. 12.

J W
GW JB 1769

No. 13. Stone with the inscription worn
off.

No. 14.

THE PROPERTY OF

WILLIAM GRAHAM INCHBANK

AND MARGARET BROWN HIS SPOUSE

1841

(On an inlaid granite stone)

SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

JOHN MOIR M.B.

WESTER LEDDRIEGREEN

BORN 3^D AUG^T 1853 DIED 17TH JULY 1877

ELIZABETH MOIR

BORN 19TH JUNE 1855 DIED 17TH APRIL 1857

JANE MOIR

BORN 3^D MAY 1858 DIED 5TH JANRY 1861

ALSO THEIR FATHER

JOHN MOIR

FARMER AT LEDDRIEGREEN

WHO DIED 18TH JUNE 1880 AGED 76 YEARS

No. 15.

17 7
I · L I · B

No. 16. (Headstone.)

Under a sculptured Crown and Hammer, the
insignia of the Incorporation of Hammermen
of Glasgow.

JAMES LEITCH
MARGAT LAWSON
17 74

No. 17. A grave with no tombstone.

ROW XIII.

No. 1.

AE

No. 2.

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTON

died 20th Oct 1761

Aged 43 years

BETHIA LYLE

died the 25th Nov^r 1800

aged 81 years

No. 3.

SPITTLE

Burying Ground

No. 4.

(The Edmonstone of Ballewan arms and motto,
"Gauge and Measure.")

*Erected in Memory of
Archibald Edmonstone of
Balleoun second son of the
Family of Duntreath 1516*

ARCHIBALD EDMONSTONE

of Spittal

died 30th December 1821

aged 67 Years

No. 5.

1482

(On an inlaid granite stone)

IN MEMORY OF

WILLIAM

SON OF ROBERT M^CKEAN BALLEWAN

AND GRACE BUCHANAN HIS WIFE

BORN 9TH FEBRUARY 1856

DIED 19TH JANUARY 1873

THE ABOVE ROBERT M^CKEAN

WHO DIED 7TH SEPT^R 1880 AGED 63 YEARS

(This was an old freestone slab with all inscription
worn off except the date, and this has been
recut in modern figures.)

No. 6. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 7.

ARCH^D NORVAL

&

AGNES CASELS

1808

No. 8.

WM

MK

No. 9.

WM

MK

No. 10.

THIS IS THE BURYING

Place of WILL^M M^CLAY

and MARGARET KNOX

his Wife and their

Children 1795

No. 11.

M M KL
 OHN BWCHANAN
 MARGRAT FARSAN (?)
 17 14

No. 12.

1778
 JOHN BUCHANAN
 MARGARET KEY

No. 13. (Headstone.)

SACRED
 TO
 THE MEMORY OF
 JAMES CAMERON
 WHO DIED 29TH MAY 1849
 AGED 59 YEARS
 AND OF JEAN RONALD HIS WIFE
 WHO DIED 7TH DEC^R 1836
 AGED 42 YEARS
 AND THEIR FAMILY
 MARY
 WHO DIED 12TH JANUARY 1833
 AGED 1 YEAR
 ANNIE
 WHO DIED 7TH JAN^V 1836
 AGED 11 YEARS
 ROBERT
 WHO DIED AT MARYHILL 24TH NOV^R 1862
 AGED 32 YEARS
 ERECTED BY THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF
 THE FAMILY AS A TOKEN OF THEIR RESPECT

No. 14. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 15. (Headstone.)

TO
 The Memory of
 JOHN MURDOCH
 who Died 5th Oct^r 1831 aged 14 Months
 ANNE MURDOCH
 Died 13th July 1849 aged 10 years
 ANDREW MURDOCH
 Died 25th Jan^v 1851 aged 19 years

No. 16.

JAMES GRAHAM
 Mugdock Castle
 died on the 5th of July 1820
 in his 71st year
 MARGARET MACCULLOCH
 his Wife
 died on the 18th of February
 1820 in her 65th year
 Their daughter MARGARET
 died 18th December 1843
 and Janet died 24th October 1844
 THEIR THIRD DAUGHTER ANN DIED
 23^D FEBRUARY 1855
 Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord

No. 17. A grave with no tombstone.

ROW XIV.

No. 1. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 2.

James Narvoll
Graham

JAMES NORVAL

I. 162

No. 3.

JAMES NORVAL

No. 4. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 5.

JM MU

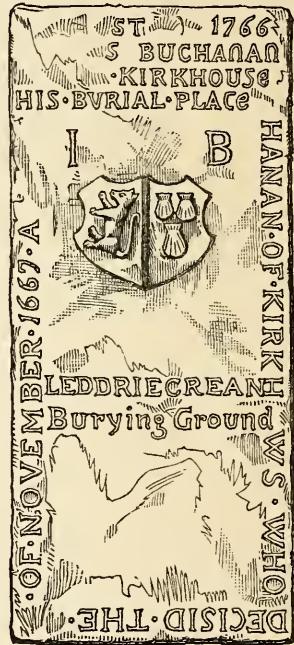
No. 6.

WU MH
17 27
IM MU

No. 7. Stone with inscription worn off.

No. 8.

The earliest inscription on this interesting old stone is that round the edge. The Coat of Arms, which is Buchanan and Graham impaled, is of the same date, and is a curious example of Strathblane Heraldic sculpture in the 17th century. The inscriptions at the top of the tombstone and below the Coat of Arms are much later; the former being of the 18th and the latter of the 19th century.



Nos. 9 and 10 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 11. (Headstone.)

ERECTED
BY JOHN M^cFARLANE AND
MARGARET HUNTER
IN MEMORY OF THEIR SON JOHN
who died 28th March 1836

No. 12. Stone with inscription worn off.

No. 13.

JAMES GRAHAM
BANKEND 1826

CORPS OF JOHN
GRAHAME POR^t IN
MUGDOCK AGED
42 AND DIED DEC 16
1717 AND JANE GAL
BRAITH HIS SPOUSE
AGED 61 AND DIED
S ER 1745
A THEIR SUCCES

No. 14. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 15.

L
IP · MM
1767

No. 16. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 17. (Headstone.)

THIS IS THE Burying
Place of JAMES GARDNER
Smith in *MILLNGAVIE*
and JANNET' ALLAN
his Wife SHE departed
this Life 5th April 1825
Aged 59 Years

No. 18. A stone, inscription worn off.

No. 19. A stone, inscription worn off.

No. 20. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 21.

JAMES ROBERTSON
WHO DIED IN THE YEAR
1812

No. 22. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 23. (Headstone.)

Erected

BY

JOHN GARDINER AND ISOBEL BRASH
in Memory of their daughters
Janet A. Gardiner who died 28th
July 1836 Aged 12 years & Jane
died 13th Oct^{br} 1836 Aged 7 Years

No. 24. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 25.

17 35

IR 1814
 JOHN GARDNER

Nos. 26, 27, and 28 are graves with no
 tombstones.

No. 29.

Erected
 by
 JOHN GRAY in Memory
 of his father JM^s GRAY
 Farmer Ballagan
 who died 1st of Janr^y 1829
 aged 67 years
also
 his Brother Alexander
 who died Novbr 11th 1824
 Aged 24 Years
 His Sister Margaret
 who died May 30th 1825
 Aged 27 Years
 His Mother GRACE WATT
 died August 3^d 1848
 Aged 81 years

No. 30.

SACRED
 TO
 THE MEMORY OF
 MARGARET MACKAY
 BELOVED WIFE OF
 JOHN PENDER ARTHUR
 WHO DIED 16TH NOVEMBER 1859
 AGED 28 YEARS

No. 31. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 32.

JOHN ARTHUR

No. 33.

1871
 ERECTED
 BY
 THE FAMILY OF ANDREW WILSON
 IN MEMORY OF THEIR PARENTS
 ISABELLA NIMMO THEIR MOTHER
 DIED 22^D FEBY 1860
 AGED 60 YEARS
 ANDREW WILSON THEIR FATHER
 DIED 13TH OCTOBER 1868
 AGED 77 YEARS

ROW XV.

No. 1. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 2.

(Crown)

1774

(Hand holding a hammer)

THIS IS THE
BURING PLACE OF
JAMES MASON
ORTION N
EDINKILL
I \ \ BROCK
HIS SPOUSE

No. 3. No inscription.

No. 4.

1855
IN MEMORY OF
JOHN MASON
who died 21st Aug^r 1855
Aged 72 Years and
MARY GILCHRIST
His Wife
who died 7th Nov^r 1853
Aged 69 Years

No. 5. Stone with no inscription.

No. 6.

IM · IH
1658

No. 7. (Low headstone.)

1734
IH · EB

(On the tombstone below)

16
1813
J MAITLAND

(This is an old stone with a coffin sculptured on it.
The new lettering is cut across the coffin.)

No. 8.

IM · IH
16 49
I M^c
IL

No. 9. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 10. (Low headstone.)

17 47
ARCHIBALD BROUN

No. 11. A grave with no tombstone.

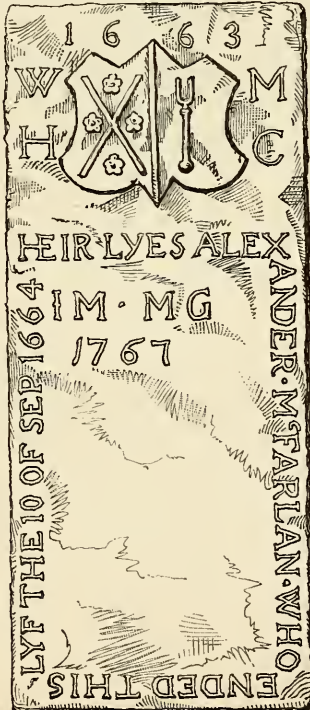
No. 12.

WILLIAM WEIR
 FARMER MILLICHEN
 NEW KILPATRICK Erected
 this Stone in Memory of
 MARGARET WALKER
 His Wife
 who died the 22^d
 day of June 1814 aged 37 years
 and is the intended burying
 place of him and their family

No. 13. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 14.

The Coat of Arms on this stone is Macfarlan and
 Cunninghame impaled. The Cunninghame
 Shakefork is of an unusual form.



No. 15.

The Gift of
 James Graham to
 James Smith of
 Craigend

No. 16.

16	88
A	IS
17	51

ROBERT AKEIN
 AND ELIZBETH
 MALINY

No. 17. (Headstone.)

1849

Erected

BY

ADAM WATSON IN MEMORY OF
 JANE AITKEN his spouse who died
 the 19th of May 1847 Aged 42 Years
 And their Son WILLIAM who
 died the 19th February 1848
 Aged 15 Years

No. 18. (Headstone.)

ELIZABETH
DAUGHTER OF
WILLIAM HAMILTON D.D. and JANET KING
WAS BORN
Twenty fourth May MDCCCXVIII
AND DIED
Thirteenth September MDCCCXXXI
This lovely bud so young and fair
Cut off by early doom
Just come to show how sweet a Flower
In Paradise could bloom

No. 19. (Headstone.)

(This stone has an inscription on both sides and on the north edge. It is cut in a curious italic like character which cannot be imitated in type, and is difficult to read.)

On the side of the stone facing the West—

Here lyeth the body of
Christian Jacques late
spouse to M^r Ja Livin
gstone born 1666 died Ap 3
1735 aged 62 years a strang
er from her native land a
stranger of this earth now
by the lamb she's up above no
more to taste of death.

On the side of the stone facing the East—

Also here lyeth the body of
Ann Livingston the IV daughter
born Aug 1703 died 1714 aged
eleven years also here lyeth
the body of Isobel Stirling late
spouse to John Livingstone and
mother to M^r Ja Livingstone

No. 19—*continued.*

On the North edge of the stone—

o · crue
l · unre
lent n
g · dea
th · no · m
ercy · is
with · t
he · who ·
deare
st · frien
ds · assu
nder ·
tares ·
to · who ·
survi
vs · no ·
pity ·

No. 19½. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 20. (See woodcut, page 212.)

The legend round the tombstone is—HERE
LIES M^cFARLAN SPOUSE TO
MASTER DAVID ELPHINSTONE MIN
ISTER OF DUMBRITAN WHO DIED
THE 12 OF MARICH 169

On a square tablet on the upper part of the stone
is the following—

M^r JAS GRAY
WAS ORDAIND
MIN^r HERE
AP^r 21 1748
AND DIED
o 17

No. 21.

FF · AG
1805

No. 22. (Headstone.)

(A sand-glass cut on the flat top.)

Erected
IN

MEMORY OF ROBERT WATT

Mason Milngavie

who died Sept^r19th 1791 Aged 41 Yearsand AGNESS his daughter died 19thSept^r 1792 Aged 4 Years

CATHRINE GRAHAM his wife

died July 11. 1834

No. 23. (Headstone.)

1845

Erected

BY

JAMES SCOTT

MILNGAVIE

in Memory of his son

THOMAS

who died 18th October

1842 Aged 21 Years

No. 26. (Headstone.)

Erected

BY

ROBERT MORRISON

in Memory of his wife

ANN THORPE

Who died 18th May 1848

Aged 27 Years

No. 27. A grave with no tombstone.

(Nos. 28, 29, and 30 are within four square corner
stones, and mark the burial place of the Lyles,
an old Strathblane race.)

No. 28. No stone.

No. 29.

Here lie the remains of

ARCHIBALD LYLE

OF DUMBROCH

And his grandson

ARCHIBALD LYLE

who died 1st of May

1815 aged 16 years

No. 30. Stone with no inscription.

Nos. 24 and 25 are graves with no tomb-
stones.

No. 31.

IB

CG

No. 32. (Headstone.)

1779
HG · *IE*

ROW XVI.

No. 1. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 2.

JF
 1692

IW

No. 3. Stone, but inscription worn away.

No. 4. (Headstone.)

Sacred

TO THE MEMORY OF
 ARCHIBALD FREELAND

WHO DIED AT BROADGATE 12TH APRIL 1854

AGED 65 YEARS

AND OF HIS WIFE

JANET LIVINGSTONE

WHO DIED 15TH JUNE 1883

AGED 93 YEARS

(On a stone below)

ARCHIBALD FREELAND

No. 5.

I F

1692

IW

No. 6.

17

18

*IB**EC**IB**AW*

No. 7.

*This is the burying Place
 of PETER BRISBAN
 and JANET BRASH his
 Spouse and their Children
 Here lie the Remains of
 AGNES BRISBAN their
 Daughter who died on the 5
 of March 1798 in the 16 year
 of her age*

No. 8.

*Peter Brisban and
 Janet Brash his Spouse
 placed this Stone in Memory of
 James Brisban their Son who
 departed this Life on the 8 of
 Sep^r 1797 aged 18 years
 also lie the Remains of
 Janet Brisban their Daughter
 who died on the 6th of Dec
 1797 in the 19th year of her age*

No. 9.

Here lie the Remains of
 JOHN RONALD
who departed this life
on the 28th of Nov 1811
in the 18 year of his age

No. 10.

This is the burying place of
 JAMES RONNALD
 and MARGARET TAYLOR
 He died April 1792
 She died Sept^r 1808

No. 11.

17	18
PB	MP
IB	AW
17	47

No. 12.

WF	IF
----	----

No. 13. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 14.

JOHN BROWN
 17 15
 WG IS

JJAW

No. 15.

THIS IS THE BWRIAL
 PLACE OF JAMES
 WILLIAMSON AND
 MARGRAT CALDER
 AND THEIR CHILDR
 ING WHO ENDED
 THIS LYFE THE 12 OF
 MARCH 1717

This is the burying
 ground belongs to
 JOHN BROWNS
 lairds of Mugdock

No. 16.

IN MEMORY OF
 John Calder
 Who Departed
 This Life The
 2 of Aug 1672
 Also the Property
 of James Jack and
 his Spouse Agnes
 Williamson daug^r
 of James Williamson

This is the burying
 ground belongs to
 JOHN BROWNS
 lairds of Mugdock

(In 14, 15, and 16 the John Brown or Browns is
 in a later lettering.)

No. 17. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 18.

· MEMENTI ·

JOHN · LENOKS · AND
MARGRAT · GILMOUR · 1748

No. 19. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 20.

16	26
IM	IP

No. 21. (Rev. Dr. Hamilton's monument.)

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
THE
REV WILLIAM HAMILTON D.D
BORN FEB 4 1780 DIED APRIL 16 1835
HIS WRITINGS
PERPETUATE HIS TALENTS AS A DIVINE
AND THE PEOPLE
OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
GRATEFULLY REMEMBER HIS ADVOCACY
OF THEIR SACRED RIGHTS
HIS FRIENDS AND PARISHIONERS HAVE
REARED THIS MONUMENT
NOT SO MUCH TO COMMEMORATE THESE
OR HIS LOVE OF SCIENCE
AND HIS VARIED LEARNING
OR THE WISDOM

No. 21—*continued.*

WHICH MADE HIS FRIENDSHIP AS VALUABLE
AS THE WARMTH OF HIS AFFECTIONS
RENDERED IT DELIGHTFUL
AS TO TELL
THE GENERATIONS WHO SHALLEITHER HEAR
OR MINISTER IN THIS CHURCH
THAT FOR 25 YEARS
THE TRUTHS OF THE BIBLE
WERE PROCLAIMED IN IT
WITH FERVOUR AND POWER
BY ONE
WHOSE LIFE EXEMPLIFIED THE DOCTRINE
OF HIS LAST DISCOURSE
“HE THAT WINNETH SOULS IS WISE”

No. 22. (See woodcut, page 210.)

16 88

M

I

C

A

M^cG

^T
RELIGIOWS VERTIOWS MODES
GRAV AND WISE
FROM DVST TO GLRIE
WAITING TO ARISE

JF MD 1767

BALLAGAN

No. 23.

BALLAGAN

No. 24.

T G

BALLAGAN

No. 25.

17 24

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE OF ARCHIBALD
GRAHAM ALIAS M^c
GREAGOR OF A TEEK

BALLAGAN

(The lettering of *Ballagan* is of much later date.)

ROW XVII.

Within the stone coping (private).

Two graves with no tombstones, then

No. 1. Old standing stone.

No. 2.

ANGUS M^cDONALD
placed this stone in memory of
AGNES RONALD his spouse
who departed this life on the 26th
of April 1808 aged 43 years
And JAMES M^cDONALD
their Son who departed this life
on the 25th of March 1812 in the
13 year of his age

No. 3. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 4. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 5. (A grey granite stone.)

WILLIAM SMITH

LATE OF CARBETH GUTHRIE

BORN 8TH JANUARY 1787DIED 15TH MAY 1871

SARAH WALLIS

HIS WIFE

BORN 4TH JULY 1797

DIED 22 JUNE 1877

"LOOKING UNTO JESUS"

"THE MEMORY OF THE JUST IS BLESSED"

No. 6.

AL 1796

This is the Burying place
of ANDREW LIDLE late
Farmer in Blargar who
departed this life on the
7th day of Nov^r 1809 in
the 77th year of his age

No. 7.

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
 JOHN LIDDELL
 LATE FARMER IN
 WESTER LEDDRIEGREAN
 WHO DIED APRIL 19TH 1813
 AGED 84 YEARS
 AND JANET M^CLAY HIS WIFE
 WHO DIED 19TH APRIL 1809
 AGED 65
 ALSO JOHN LIDDELL
 THEIR SON LATE FARMER IN
 BLARHOISH WHO DIED THE
 24TH MAY 1823 AGED 58

 No. 8. A grave with no tombstone.

No. 9.

*Jo Liddel**J* *M^C*

JAMES NORVAL

1762

(The *James Norval* is of quite recent date.)

No. 10.

MEMENTO MORI

IB 1735

JAMES NORVAL

(The *James Norval* is of quite recent date.)

No. 11. (Outside the private ground.)

The
 Property of
 GEORGE RONALD
 CUILT
 in Memory of
 GEORGE RONALD
 who died the 22^d Sept^r 1844
 Aged 88 Years

 (Nothing more in this row at present.)

ROW XVIII.

(Within the private ground.)

Nos. 1 and 2 are the burial ground of
 John Cuninghame Smith. On a
 white marble cross is inscribed,

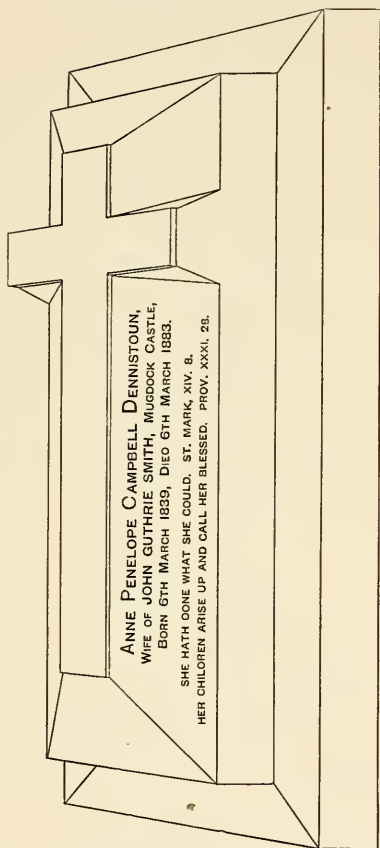
WILLIAM CUNINGHAM SMITH

BORN 22^D DECEMBER 1885DIED 17TH MARCH 1886

A little child shall lead them

 Nos. 3 and 4 are graves with no tombstones.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are the burial ground of John Guthrie Smith, Mugdock Castle. A recumbent cross lies on a grey granite stone, and on the left side thereof the following is inscribed—



Between the head of this stone and the foot of the gravestone of William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie, is a small white marble cross, with this inscription—

HELEN ISOBEL SMITH
DIED 1ST APRIL 1873
VIOLET MARY SMITH
DIED 18TH APRIL 1877
BOTH AGED 13 MONTHS

HE SHALL GATHER THE LAMBS WITH HIS
ARM AND CARRY THEM IN HIS BOSOM

Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are graves with no tombstones. Where No. 11 should be a tree is growing.

No. 12. (The property of Mrs. Ferguson.) A white marble cross; on the base is incised—

IN
MEMORY
OF

REV D. J. FERGUSON B.D
MINISTER OF THIS PARISH,
BORN 6 OCT 1845 DIED 8 APRIL 1886

WHEN YE PRAY SAY, OUR FATHER WHICH ART IN HEAVEN

ROW XIX.

(Within the private ground.)

No tombstones at present.

ROW XX.

(Within the private ground.)

No tombstones at present.

ROW XXI.

(Within the private ground.)

Nos. 1-11 are graves with no tombstones.

No. 12. (Headstone.)

ERECTED BY
LAWRENCE DONALD
IN MEMORY OF HIS SON
ALEXANDER
WHO DIED 2 OCT^R 1868 AGED 13 MONTHS
ALSO HIS DAUGHTER
ELIZABETH
WHO DIED 13TH FEB^Y 1871 AGED 6 MONTHS
ALSO HIS SON JAMES WHO DIED
31ST MAY 1886 AGED 20 YEARS & 7 MONTHS

(On the base of the stone)

“OH NOT LOST BUT GONE BEFORE US,
LET THEM NEVER BE FORGOT,
SWEET THEIR MEMORY TO THE LONELY,
IN OUR HEARTS THEY PERISH NOT.”

Nos. 13-30 are graves with no tombstones.

Nos. 31 and 32. The property of John
M'Laren. On a headstone is
inscribed—

NOT MY WILL
BUT
THINE BE DONE

IN
LOVING REMEMBRANCE
OF
JAMES M^CLAREN
HA' HOUSE
BORN 12TH AUGT 1820
DIED 6 NOV. 1885

1886

BE STILL MY SOUL THY JESUS CAN REPAY
FROM HIS OWN FULLNESS ALL HE TAKES AWAY

(No more tombstones in this row at
present.)

TOMBSTONES AT THE BACK OF
THE CHURCH.

(Near the north door on a marble slab let into a
freestone one)

IN MEMORY
OF
ELIZA STEELE
WIFE OF
DUNCAN GILCHRIST
WHO DIED 10TH NOVEMBER 1877
AGED 62 YEARS

(About the middle of the ground a small marking
stone)

W M^C

(A little to the east a headstone)

1850
Erected
BY
BETHIA M^CINDOE
IN MEMORY OF HER
HUSBAND JAMES ORR
WHO DIED 21ST DEC^R
1848 AGED 60 YEARS

(At north-east corner a headstone)

TO THE MEMORY
OF
THOMAS THOMPSON COATES M. D. C. M.
ELDEST SON OF JOHN COATES OF BELFAST
SECRETARY TO THE GRAND JURY
OF THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM IRELAND
HE WAS BORN AT CARRICKFERGUS IN IRELAND
ON THE 19TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1827
AND DIED AT STRATHBLANE
ON THE 12TH OF SEPTEMBER 1855
IN THE 29TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.

APPENDIX II.

BARONY OF MUGDOCK.

Page 34.—THE “REDDENDO” IN THE MUGDOCK FEUS.

The principal conditions of the Mugdock Feus, with variations according to extent and other circumstances, were as follows :—

I. All coal and lime were reserved by the Superior.

II. The following were to be paid in money or kind yearly to the Earl or Marquis :—

A. A certain sum of money as mail or rent.

B. So much farm and multure meal and multure barley to be delivered to the Earl.

C. So many sheep yearly. In Carbeth Feu one sheep and one half sheep.

D. So many poultry or prices thereof at the option of the receiver.

E. So much butter. In Carbeth Feu half a stone.

III. The feuars were bound to bring yearly to the “outer closs” of Mugdock so many peats. In the Auchengillan Feu the quantity was “three score lades or creels of peats frae Craigalzion Moss, the said peats bein casten and win before the leading thereof and to be led between Lambass and Belten.”

IV. The feuars were also bound to lead certain quantities of coal and lime to Mugdock. In the Auchengillan Feu, “Three lades lime and aught lades coals to be led yearly to the Place of Mugdock frae the next nearest ganging coal heuch and lime craig.”

V. The feuars were bound to bring to Mugdock a certain quantity of slates and lime for repairing the house. In the Auchengillan Feu, “Three lades of slate and three draughts of lime ance every year frae the towns of Glasgow or Dumbarton to the Place of Mugdock.”

VI. Feuars “to help to lead my Lord’s hay yearly to Mugdock.”

VII. Feuars were bound also “to help to carry my Lord’s household gear frae the Place of Mugdock to Dundaf or Glasgow and frae Glasgow and Dundaf to Mugdock.”

VIII. Feuars were also bound to transport four times a year with a horse and man furnishings from Glasgow or Dumbarton to my Lord’s house at Mugdock, and

“ilk feuar, or liferenter of ilk half merk land pro rata” to furnish “the forty-eighth part of a long carriage horse” once in the year from Mugdock or Glasgow to Edinburgh. No horse carriage to be heavier than twelve stone of iron weight.

IX. The feuars were bound to bring “the whole grindable corns on their lands and any corns they may buy in the country” to be ground “at the noble Earl’s Mill of Milldavy,” and to pay the miller the knaveship and bannock, “conform to the acts of the Court of the Barony of Mugdock,” and to assist to uphold the mill and miller’s house and in leading millstones thereto.

X. All “waith goods” found upon the feuars’ lands to belong to the Superior, “conform to the custom of the Barony of Mugdock.”

XI. The Superior to be freed for all time coming of all taxations and exactions imposed upon the lands feued either for Church or State.

XII. Certain sums to be paid to the Superior at the entry of each heir and singular successor.

XIII. The feuars were bound “in time of trouble and insurrection in the country and the King’s Majestie his wars, at frays and followings” to “ride and gang with the Earl and his Deputies for his defence and his friends their honour life and lands.” In the feu of Barloch, in the parish of East Kilpatrick and Barony of Mugdock, dated 1631, the vassal was bound “on his own charges” to ride with his Superior “in reasonable good equipage as a gentleman” three several times every year to Edinburgh, being lawfully warned thereto, there to abide and attend his Superior at each time for forty-eight hours, and also to ride with his Superior, “on his own charges,” on other occasions when required, “to such parts about the place of Mugdock as he may come home at night to his own house and no further.”

XIV. Feuars were bound to compear at all the courts held at Mugdock upon six hours’ warning. These courts were for the trial of all cases of “bluid wrang or riot” on the Barony, and also for certain civil matters. “Like as the said persons (the feuars) obliges them and their foresaids nae wise to call, convene, or pursue any tenant within the said Barony of Mugdock for whatsoever avail cause or occasion before whatsoever judge or judges other nor before the said noble Earl or his Lordship’s Deputies of the Barony of Mugdock in their courts to be halden by them within the said Barony, . . . providing justice be duly and lawfully administrate by the said noble Earl and his foresaids to the pursuer, . . . and this clause for restraining of tenants to pursue others before any other judicatory to be no ways prejudicial to the saids persons or their foresaids to pursue ony person whatsoever before the Lords of Council and Session for sic actions as may go and be pursued before the said Lords and pertains to their judicatory and nae other.”

APPENDIX III.

BARONY OF DUNTREATH.

Page 73.—CHARTER by Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, on the resignation of Isabella of Lennox, daughter of the former Murdoch of Lennox, of the Lands of Duntreath, and others, to William of Edmonstoun, son and heir of William Edmonstoun, Knight, Lord of Culloden, and Matilda Stewart, his spouse, dated at Inchmurren, 15th February, 1445. [From the original in the possession of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath.]

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris uel audituris, Isabella, ducissa Albanie ac comitissa de Leuenax, salutem in Domino sempiternam: NOUERITIS nos dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et fideli nostro Willelmo de Edmondstoun, filio et heredi Willelmi de Edmondstoun, militi, domino de Collodine, et Matilde Stewart, sponse sue, totas et integras terras nostras de Duntreffe, Dungoyok, Blargerr, dimedietatem occidentalem terrarum de Mekill Ballewne, et dimedietatem terrarum de Cultis, cum pertinenciis, jacentes in comitatu nostro de Leuenax infra vicecomitatum de Streuelyne: Quarum quidem terrarum, uidelicet de Duntreffe, Dungoyok, et Blargerr cum pertinenciis, Isabella de Leuenax, filia quondam Murdaci de Leuenax, clamauit se heredem, et quas quidem terras dicta Isabella, non vi aut metu ducta nec errore lapsa, set sua mera et spontanea voluntate, in manus nostras per fustem et baculum coram pluribus personaliter sursum reddidit pureque simpliciter resignauit, ac totum ius et clameum, que in dictis terris de Duntreffe, Dungoyok et Blargeir cum pertinenciis habuit, seu habere potuit quocunque titulo seu iure, pro se et heredibus suis omnino quitum clamauit imperpetuum: TENENDAS ET HABENDAS totas et integras terras prenominate predicto Willelmo et Matilde et eorum diucius uiuenti, et heredibus suis de corporibus suis inter se procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus post decessum eorum diucius uiuentium, Andree Stewart, militi, nepoti nostro et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus forte deficientibus, Alano Stewart, nepoti nostro, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; et quibus omnibus forte deficientibus, Murdaco Stewart, militi, et heredibus suis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus omnibus et vniuersis deficientibus, nobis et iustis heredibus nostris reuersuras inperpetuum; RESERUANDO totas et integras

terras de Duntreffe cum pertinenciis domino Willelmo de Edmondstoun de Collo-dine pro toto tempore vite sue, pro suo seruicio, consilio et benemeritis nobis impensis et impendendis; de nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris quibuscunque in feodo et hereditate imperpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas antiquas et diuisas, in siluis, boscis, planis, moris, marescis, viis, semitis, aquis, stangnis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis, molendinis, multuris et eorum sequelis, aucupacionibus, piscacionibus, venacionibus, aeriis, cum curiis eschaetis et earum exitibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, cum fabrilibus et brasinis, pistrinis et fruninis, bludwidis et merchetis, columbariis, ligniscidiis et genestis, et cum omnibus aliis et singulis libertatibus, commoditatibus et aisiamentis et iustis pertinenciis suis quibuscunque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, tam sub terra quam supra terram, tam procul quam prope, cum libero introitu et exitu ad prenominate terras spectantibus seu iuste spectare valentibus quomodo-libet in futurum, adeo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre et honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut aliqui predecessores dicte Isabelle prenominate terras cum pertinenciis de nobis aut predecessoribus nostris ante dictam resignacionem inde nobis factam tenuerunt seu possiderunt, seu tenuimus aut predecessores nostri tenerent: REDDENDO inde nobis dictus Willelmus, Matilda et eorum diucius uiuens et heredes sui predicti; quibus forte deficientibus, dictus Andreas et heredes sui predicti; quibus forte deficientibus, Alanus et heredes sui predicti; quibus forte deficientibus, Murdacus et heredes sui predicti, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, seruicium inde debitum et consuetum: IN CUIUS REI TESTIMONIUM sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre duximus apponendum, apud Inchmoryne, xv^{to} die mensis Februarii, anno Domini millesimo cccc^{mo} xi^{mo} quinto, hiis testibus, Jacobo Stewart, Arthuro Stewart, Waltero Stewart, nepotibus nostris, Magistro Willelmo de Leuenax, fratre nostro, Magistro Dand Rede, rectore de Mukarde, capellano nostro, Donaldo clerico, Donaldo Hugonis, et multis aliis.

Page 90.—THE SHEEP FARM OF LETTER.

The present sheep farm of Letter, which forms part of the Duntreath estate, contains about 2,200 acres imperial, of which about 700 acres are in Strathblane and the rest in Killearn, those in Killearn being the common pasturage of the ten pound lands of Letter, the Temple lands of Letter, and the lands called Machar, Sir William Edmonstone's part of Barnshogle.¹ The Strathblane 700 acres, however, though included in Letter Farm, are really part of Blairgar, and what used to be called Caldhame. They include Dumgoyne and Dumfoyne, and stretch in a north-easterly direction to the top of the Earl's Seat, and seem to have been thrown into Letter Sheep Farm when there was a redivision of the farms on the estate, when, what is called the Galloway Dyke,² was built about 1785.

Although, then, no part of Letter proper is in Strathblane, still, from its connection in the way now pointed out with the parish, it may be interesting to trace its history.

¹ Old Valuation Roll of Stirlingshire.

² So called from being the first wall in the district built in the Galloway style.

Letter consists of (1) "The Temple Lands of Lettyr and pertinents lying in the town and territory of Lettir in the Earldom of Lennox and County of Stirling," and (2) "The Ten Pound Land of old extent of Lettyre," otherwise "the town and territory," "villa et territorium" of Lettir.¹

Taking the Temple Lands first, we may with safety assume that they were a gift by one of the early Earls of Lennox to the Order of the Knights Templars, on whose suppression they fell into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers. There they remained till 1461², when "Frater Henricus de Leuyngstoun Miles," "Commendator of the Preceptory of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem within Scotland," granted a charter of them to "Thomas de Buchanane," dated 3rd February of that year, and sealed it with the common seal of office at "Trefichin." The lands were to be held of him and his successors³ for the time being preceptors of the said Order, with the common pasturage belonging to the said Temple Lands, with the pertinents, "with free ish and entry thereto, viz., with 12 Soumes of Bestial, with a mare, a sow, a goose, and their followers, on the common pasturage of the lands of the foresaid 'Villa de Lettyr.'"⁴

These Temple lands continued in the hands of the Buchanans till 1614, when, by a disposition dated 2nd December,⁵ Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth sold them to Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, who, as elsewhere stated,⁶ had by this time a wadsett of the whole Duntreath estate, and as they were surrounded on all sides by it, he doubtless bought them to complete and perfect his new acquisition. The charter of resignation carrying out this wadsett and sale, dated Edinburgh, 16th February, 1615, contains a novodamus by King James VI. in favour of Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth in liferent, and William Livingstone, his grandson, in fee, of the Barony of Duntreath, and after a description of the lands forming it, there is added, "also, all and whole the Temple Lands of Letter lying within the Parish of Killearne."⁷

In 1630 the Barony of Duntreath being disencumbered returned to the Edmonstones, and with it came the Temple Lands of Letter.⁸ These Temple or Spittal Lands of Letter lie just on the borders of Strathblane, surrounded, roughly speaking, by Blairgargbeg and Blairgarmore on the east, Eastertown on the south, Baptistown on the west, and Letter Muir on the north.

The history of the other part of the Letter lands, viz., those described in charters as "The ten pound land of old extent of Lettyre within the parish of Killearn," is this:—Before 1487 they were in the hands of the Stirlings of Cadder,⁹ for on the 29th May of that year there is a retour of William Stirling as heir of William Stirling of Cadder, his father, in the lands of Lettyr. At the close of the 16th century Letter

¹ Duntreath Writs.

² Duntreath Writs.

³ Charter of the Temple Lands of Letter and Boquhanbeg by Friar William Knolles Lord St. John, Preceptor of Torphichan, to Thomas Buchanan of Carbeth, on the resignation of John Buchanane of Camoquhill. 10th June, 1493. (Duntreath Writs.)

⁴ Duntreath Writs.

⁵ Duntreath Writs.

⁶ See page 119.

⁷ Retour of Kilsyth Estate, 31st October, 1627, includes "terris templariis de Letter in parochia de Killearne."

⁸ Duntreath Writs.

⁹ Keir Charters.

was in the possession of Robert Stirling, whose relationship, however, if any, to the Stirlings of Cadder has never been proved. Walter Stirling, said to be a brother of this Robert Stirling, is the supposed ancestor of the Stirlings of Drumpellier and Glasgow, but this too has not been satisfactorily proved, and it is still an open question who represents ancient Cadder.¹ In 1599 Letter was sold, there being a charter dated at Niddrie, 24th August of that year, by which it passed from Robert Stirling of Letter, with consent of Marie Stirling, his spouse, to William Edmonstone, Fiar of Duntreath, to be held from the granter and his heirs.² When Duntreath was wadsetted to the Livingstones the ten pound land of Letter went with it, and when Duntreath was redeemed both the Temple lands of Letter, as already shown, and the ten pound land of Letter returned along with it to the Edmonstones.

After the Reformation, no doubt, the Buchanans held the "Temple Lands of Letter" direct from the Crown, and so do the Edmonstones now. The Stirlings of Keir, however, came to be superiors of the "Ten pound land of Letter," and continued so till 1716, when, in respect of an Act of Parliament of the first year of King George I., declaring that all vassals in Scotland remaining loyal, holding lands of any rebel duly attainted, shall hold such lands of the Crown in the same manner as the delinquent held them of the Crown at his attainder, the superiority passed away from James Stirling of Keir, who was out in "the '15," and Letter is now held direct from the Crown.

The ten pound lands of Letter contain the farms of Westertown, Middletown,³ Eastertown, and Baptistown, or the Baptist's Town of Letter, the latter immediately adjoining the Temple lands, and in addition Letter Muir, of old the common pasturage of them all, including the Temple lands.

Page 105.—THE BURIAL-PLACE OF THE PRINCESS MARY IN STRATHBLANE CHURCH.

(Extract from "Notes to Genealogical Account of the Family of Edmonstone," p. 77.
By Sir Archibald Edmonstone.)

"The time of the Countess of Angus's death is not known, but in the pavement of the modern church of Strathblane—which occupies the site of the old one—is a stone stating that beneath it were buried the Countess of Angus, and also her descendant, Archibald Edmonstone, Esq. of Duntreath and Redhall, who died in 1689. Being desirous of ascertaining if there were any vault beneath the church, I commissioned my friend, William Smith, Esq. of Carbeth-Guthrie; the Rev. James Pearson, the minister of the

¹ It has given rise, however, to abundant controversy, and interesting reading on the subject may be had in "The Stirlings of Keir," by Mr. William Fraser; "Comments on Keir," by Mr. John Riddell; and "The Stirlings of Craighernard and Glorat," by Mr. Joseph Bain.

² Duntreath Writs. Seisin was taken 20th June, 1605, when William Cunynghame of Blairhoys was bailie for Robert Stirling of Letter. Among the witnesses are James Edmonstone of Ballewan, Alexander Edmonstone in Letter, James Neilson, in Camnochill.—(Glas^w Protocol Book, No. 4, 1604-1609.)

³ Middletown does not now exist as a separate farm. The homestead of it is now known as "Letter Cottage."

parish; and James Maclaren, Esq., my factor, to open the grave, regretting much my inability to be present myself. The following is the report these gentlemen afforded me:—

“In consequence of instructions from Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., a grave-stone in the centre passage of the church, bearing the following inscription, was this day removed:—“Here lyes in the same grave with Mary Countess of Angus, sister to King James the First of Scotland, from whom he is lineally descended, Archibald Edmonstone, Esq. of Duntreath, in this kingdom, and of Redhall in Ireland, who died in the year 1689, aged about fifty-one years.”

“The earth having been removed to the depth of about two feet, a quantity of human bones were found, including a skull pretty entire. From the size they appeared to be those of a male. On digging deeper, the remains of another skeleton were discovered, the bones of which being of a smaller size, were considered to be those of a female—the skull smaller than that of the other skeleton, and in a better state of preservation. A portion of the jaw-bone, with the teeth nearly entire, was also found. There was no appearance of any vault or stone coffin. It was ascertained from an aged inhabitant that the stone had remained in the same position as it did in the old church, so there can be no reason for doubting that the remains found were those of the Princess Mary of Scotland, and her descendant, Mr. Edmonstone. The remains were carefully redeposited and the stone replaced. The whole operations were conducted in our presence.

“(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH of Carbeth-Guthrie.
 JAMES PEARSON, Minister, Strathblane.
 JAMES MACLAREN, Factor, Duntreath.

“‘Strathblane Manse, 26th October, 1844.’

“A tooth which fell from the jaw of the Lady Mary is in my possession as an interesting family relic.”

Page 124.—THE STIRLINGSHIRE ELECTION OF 1821.

“Stirling, May 24, 1821.—This being the day appointed for the election of a member of Parliament for Stirlingshire in room of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart., the freeholders of the county met at twelve o'clock in the Court House for the purpose. The candidates were Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., and H. Home Drummond, Esq. of Blairdrummond. As soon as the freeholders had met, the Sheriff in the usual way proceeded to read the writ for the election, and the clerk the Act against bribery and corruption, and to read over the roll, when it appeared there were no less than 93 freeholders and liferenters present. It was then moved by Mr. Home Drummond and seconded by Captain Lewis of Plean, that the Hon. Admiral Fleming should take the chair. In opposition to this it was moved by Mr. Blackburn of Killearn, and seconded by Mr. Kincaid of Kincaid, that Mr. Graham Stirling of Airth should take the chair. This being a circumstance which in a great measure might be expected to decide the strength of parties, the friends of both

awaited the result with the utmost anxiety. At length the honour of taking the chair was declared to have fallen on the Hon. Admiral Fleming by a majority of one, there being—

For the Hon. Admiral Fleming,	43
For Mr. Graham Stirling of Airth,	42
	—
Majority,	1

On the motion of Mr. Drummond, seconded by Mr. Graham Stirling of Airth, Mr. Banks was unanimously chosen clerk.

“About half-past four o’clock Sir Thomas Livingstone, Bart., rose and proposed Henry Home Drummond, Esq. of Blairdrummond, as a fit and proper person to represent the county in Parliament. The motion was seconded by Stewart Nicolson, Esq. of Carnock. Mr. Stirling of Craigbarnet then proposed Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., as a fit and proper person, which was seconded by Thomas Graham Stirling, Esq. of Airth. Upon the votes being taken, there appeared—

For Mr. Drummond,	47
For Sir A. Edmonstone,	42
	—
Majority,	5

when Mr. Drummond was accordingly declared duly elected. Four new enrolments had taken place, which increased the majority. Three gentlemen on each side paired off.

“There voted for Mr. Home Drummond the following 47, viz. :—

Lord Archibald Hamilton.	Ninian Lewis of Auchenbowie.
Hon. Rear-Admiral C. E. Fleming.	Rev. R. Morehead.
Hon. Wm. Elphinstone.	Wm. C. C. Graham of Gartmore.
Hon. James Abercrombie.	Joseph Stainton of Biggarshiels.
Sir Wm. Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart.	Col. G. Callender of Craigforth.
Sir A. C. Maitland Gibson of Clifton Hall, Bart.	Capt. J. Dalgleish of Reddock.
Sir Thos. Livingstone of West Quarter, Bart.	John Campbell of Carbrook.
Sir Gilbert Stirling of Mansfield, Bart.	A. C. Maitland Gibson, Yr. of Clifton Hall.
Sir Samuel Stirling of Glorat, Bart.	John Macfarlane of Kirkton, Advocate.
Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart.	Charles A. Moir of Leckie.
Charles Dundas, M.P.	R. Jamieson of Greenyards.
Archibald Stirling of Garden.	Robert Lewis.
Archibald Speirs of Elderslie.	Colonel Andrew Gillon of Wallhouse.
Peter Speirs of Culcreuch.	M. S. Nicolson of Carnock.
Wm. M’Lachlan of Auchentroig.	A. G. Speirs of Glins.
James R. Johnstone of Alva.	Thomas Balfour of Easter Glenboig.
Wm. Morehead of Herbertshire.	Major Thomas Dundas of Fingask.
Wm. Murray of Touchadam.	Stewart Marjoribanks, London.

J. Cunningham of Balgownie.
 David Erskine of Cardross.
 J. Fullerton Elphinstone.
 Dr. Francis Hamilton of Bardowie.
 J. G. H. Drummond of Abbotsgrange.
 Charles Stirling of Cadder.

John Forman, W.S.
 Major Alexander Buchanan of Arnprior.
 C. C. L. Bruce of Kinnaird.
 Michael Bruce of Glenelg.
 H. F. Campbell of Boquhan.

PAIRS.

James Stirling of Keir.
 General Sir R. Abercrombie of Airthrie, G.C.B.
 David Stewart of Stewarthall.

DECLINED TO VOTE.

Henry Home Drummond.

There voted for Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, Bart., the following 42, viz. :—

Niel Benjamin Edmonstone.
 Rev. George Edmonstone.
 Alexander Graham of Ballagan.
 Hector Macdonald Buchanan of Drumkiln.
 Alexander M'Leod of Muiravonside.
 Thomas Dunmore.
 James Edington of Gargunnoch.
 Samuel Cooper of Ballindalloch.
 James Bruce of Powfoulis.
 Francis Simpson of Plean.
 Rev. J. Bain of Easter Livilands.
 David Munro Binning of Softlaw.
 A. G. Stirling of Craigbarnet.
 J. Davidson of Bankier, W.S.
 Thomas Graham Stirling of Airth.
 James Russell of Woodside.
 William Leckie of Finnich Blair.
 J. Ferrier Hamilton of Westport.
 Dr. J. Henderson of Westerton.
 John M'Leroy of Wester Glenboig.
 T. Spottiswoode of Dunipace.

James Trecothick.
 Barlow Trecothick.
 Captain Robert Davidson.
 Alexander Miller of Dalnair.
 Walter Ferrier, W.S.
 Crawford Tait of Harvieston.
 John Kincaid of Kincaid.
 James Wright, Stirling.
 John Blackburn of Killearn.
 General William Maxwell of Bellamount.
 Robert Warden of Parkhill.
 Rev. Gavin Gibb, D.D.
 John Guthrie of Carbeth.
 John J. Davidson of Drumtocher.
 James Smith of Craigend.
 John Strachan of Thornton.
 R. Taylor, Advocate.
 John Thomson of Allan Park.
 John Ure of Croy Ure.
 J. N. Forrester of Craigannet.
 W. A. Caddell of Banton.

PAIRS.

Lt.-Gen. Graham Stirling of Duchray and Auchyle.
 J. Horne of Middlequarter.
 Colonel John M'Intosh.

DECLINED TO VOTE.

Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath.

“After the election Mr. Drummond made a short speech, in which he evidently laboured under great embarrassment as addressing the heterogeneous coalition who had elected him. Sir Archibald Edmonstone next addressed the Court in a speech which produced a deep impression in his favour on the minds of all, and did great credit both to his abilities and heart.”—From the *Scotsman*.

Both Sir Archibald Edmonstone and Mr. Home Drummond were members of the Tory party, and according to the *Scotsman* of the day this “unnatural coalition of Whig and Melville interests” which defeated Sir Archibald was promoted by the Melville party, “under the specious pretext of freeing the county from the thralldom of the Noble Duke (Montrose), but truly in order to secure for themselves a more perfect command of Scotch patronage.”

The election of 1821 was fought on the roll of electors which was made up at Michaelmas, 1820, and on which there were 117 names. It was made up thus—

- 43 of those who voted for Mr. Home Drummond.
- 42 all of those who voted for Sir Archibald Edmonstone.
- 6 who paired.
- 2 who declined to vote.
- 24 who did not appear, from death or some other cause.

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The names of the 24 who did not appear were—

John Francis Erskine of Mar.	Jas. Alex. Stewart M'Kenzie of Glasserton and Seaforth.
Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart., <i>late</i> M.P.	M. Wright.
Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, Lord Clerk Register.	W. A. Maxwell.
John A. Higgins of Neuk.	Hon. Capt. H. L. Dundas, R.N.
J. D. Napier of Ballikinrain.	Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir. Robt. L. Dundas,
Hon. George Abercrombie of Tullibody.	K.C.B.
Captain James Oswald, R.N.	D. R. Leckie of Broich.
John Ferrier, W.S.	J. Macfarlane, Yr. of Kirkton.
Sir Hugh Innes of Lochalsh, Bart.	Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, LL.D.
R. Balfour of Glenboig.	Andrew Buchanan of Ardenconnel.
William Horne, Advocate.	Hon. Thomas Dundas.
James Erskine of Cambus.	Rev. Dr. William Taylor, Junr.
Levison Douglas Stewart.	

Mr. Home Drummond had, in addition to the 43 electors of the roll of 1820, the votes of the 4 new electors who were put on the roll after Admiral Fleming took the chair. The Montrose party had no doubt, as was usual in such cases, made every effort to keep them off the roll, and the Melville party to put them on, and much time was spent in the debate. Thus, though the election began at 12 o'clock, the proposing of the

candidates did not come off till half-past 4 o'clock. The new electors, whose qualifications were thus thoroughly investigated, were C. C. L. Bruce of Kinnaird ; Michael Bruce of Glenelg ; H. F. Campbell of Boquhan ; and Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart.

The manner of conducting elections in pre-reform days was thus as different from that of present times as the numbers who took part in them. At the Stirlingshire election of 1821 there were on the roll 121 names ; at the election of 1886 there were 12,486. Any one who knows the county of Stirling and looks over the list we have given of electors in 1821, cannot fail to be struck with the presence of numbers of voters who had really nothing to do with the county, and the absence of numbers who were real Stirlingshire men. This was, of course, caused by the nature of the qualification—a freehold. The system was no doubt wrong, and representation very imperfect ; for instance, on the last roll made up in the old way there were only 7 electors who had any real interest in Strathblane, viz., Sir Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath ; Alexander Graham of Ballagan ; A. G. Stirling of Craighbarnet ; J. Campbell Douglas of Mains ; James Smith of Craigend ; John Guthrie of Carbeth ; and William Smith, afterwards of Carbeth-Guthrie, his heir.

APPENDIX IV.

THE KIRKLANDS OF STRATHBLANE.

Page 129.—I. RENTAL OF THE KIRKLANDS BEFORE 1681.

<i>Broadgatte</i> payes yearly of money, . . .	60 00 00	
of Victuall 8 Bolls, of Hens 12 . . .	. . .
<i>Kirkland</i> payes yearly of money, . . .	213 6 8	}
and of Hens . . . 12 . . .	. . .		This includes Muirhouse, which at this time was unenclosed, and part of Kirkland.
<i>Holle</i> payes yearly of money, . . .	020 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 06	. . .	
<i>Mikbrews</i> poffell pays of money, . . .	020 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 06	. . .	
<i>Miller</i> pays of money yearly . . .	006 13 04	
and of Hens, and Cappones 12 and of Entrees 300 merks, the tack now expired.	. . .	
<i>Vickerland</i> payes of money yearly, . . .	030 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 24	. . .	
<i>Bleu riske</i> pays of money yearly, . . .	018 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 06	. . .	
<i>Walter Munnock</i> poffel payes . . .	018 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 06	. . .	
<i>William Massones</i> malling payes, . . .	022 00 00	
and of Hens . . . 06	. . .	
<i>James Massones</i> aicker payes . . .	020 00 00	

428 Pounds Scotts (= £35 13 4 sterling).

II.—RENTAL OF THE KIRKLANDS “FOR CROPE 1726.”

James and Robert M'Ouls for 2 horse gang in Kirkland of money rent	£56:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
John M'Oul for 2 horse gang there money rent	£56:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
James and Walter Robertsones for 2 horse gang there	£56:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
John and James Robertsones for 2 horse gang there	£56:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
James M'Oul for his poffle there	£10:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
Wiliam Mason for a poffle there	£12:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
Itt the poffle lately possesst by Walter Munnock ¹ .	£18:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
The Blue Riske Poffle ²	£18:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
John Dougald for his poffle	£30:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
James Birsbane in broadgate for 2 horse gang, of money	£30:00:00
Itt 4 bolles meal, 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
John Freeland for 2 horse gang there, of money ³	£30:00:00
Itt 4 bolles meal 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
James Leitch for hole poffle (qr. of 2 bolles meal is a p ^t)	£20:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
James Robertson for M'brues poffle	£20:00:00
Itt 6 henns and 2 days shearing	
Milner Lapslie for the Miln	£06:13:04
Itt 12 henns and 12 capons and 2 days shearing	
Itt he pays for another acre of Land not belonging to the Miln but taken off the lands of Broadgate	£06:13:04
Balaggans few dutie	£06:13:04
Money rent	<u>£432:00:00</u>

Number of the Bolles of Meal is 8 Bolles.

Itt number of henns 7½ Doz. Capons 1 Doz.

Itt number of Days shearing 28 days.

N B that this rental is intirely to be charged upon Law withat deduction of the Min^r Stepend because the Tenents Do pay a Chalder of Meal and the small viccarage payable out of these Lands to the Min^r over and above their Respective rents above payd to Law.

¹This was in Brunthouse and in 1720 was possessed by Janet Ranken.

²In 1720 James Livingstone was tenant of Blue Risk.

³In 1720 John Freeland divided this with John M'Alpin.

Page 135.—ANE INVENTAR of the penishing within Craighbarnet, belonging to Sr. Mungo Sterling of Gloratt as it was found the 16 of July 1667.

Imprimis of Lining¹ sheitts six paire
 Item of splitting² sheitts fyve sheitts
 Item of Codvarres³ ten
 Item of herdin⁴ sheitts nyne pair

 Item a dornick⁵ table cloath
 Ane dussene of dornick servitts⁶
 Two dornick water cloathes
 Ane dornick toill⁷
 Item two old dornick table cloathes
 Item ane dusson old dornick servitts
 Ane old toill

 Item four good lining bed cloathes
 Item nynteen good lining servitts
 Tuo old Lining beed cloathes
 With tuo dussen & three old lining servitts
 Item four good lining toills & ane old on
 Item seven hardin beed cloathes
 Ane dussen herdin Servitts
 four herdin toills

 Tuo heckells Tuo pair wooll cairds
 Ane pair tow cairds, & a round heckell
 Ane meikle wheill, tuo littell wooll wheills,
 and a littell Lint wheill
 Three irons for dressing cloathes
 Ane pair of wooll cames

 In the Lady Chisolmes⁸ Chamer ane stand
 of flouritt curtings, ane fedder bed, ane
 bowster, ane codd,⁹ tuo pair blanketts,
 ane sowed covering, a chamber pott, a
 chimnay and a pair of tainges ane chyre,
 and a cussione

 In hareys¹⁰ Chamber ane fedder bed w^t a

caffé bed tuo fedder bowsters tuo pair
 blanketts a reed and yellow Covering

 In the inner & highest chamber in the tour
 A Stand reed courtings ane fedder bed
 a bowster ane code tuo pair blanketts
 ane shewed coverring with a stript table
 cloathe a chimnay ane chyre ane cush-
 ione ane chamber pott

 The utter and highest chamber in the tour
 Ane stand green curtings w^t a canopye,
 Tuo fedder beds, a caf bed, tuo bowsters,
 four codes, tuo pair blanketts, tuo cover-
 rings, a chyre, a stull
 In the Inner Chamber abon the hall Ane
 [. . .] of stripe hingings ane stand
 sewed curtings with a sewed covering
 ane fedder bed, ane palliese ane bowster
 tuo codes ane single blankett ane single
 Caddae, a pair of blanketts ane sewed
 blankett
 In the bed w^tin the s^d chamber ane fedder
 bed, ane palleise, ane bowster ane code,
 tuo pair blanketts, ane single blankett a
 sewed cover for the bed, ane stripe table
 cloath, ane great glasse, a resting chyre
 w^t tuo other chyres, Ane table & table
 cloath ane chimnay, ane taings, ane
 shull,¹¹ ane chamber pott with a Dry
 Stool
 In the utter Chamber abon the hall, a sutt
 of stripe hingings a reed bed, ane fedder
 bed, ane palleise, ane bowster, tuo cods,
 a half blankett, tuo pair blanketts ane
 Cadda (?), ane coverring, a table cloathe
 a timber chyre, tuo reed stolls, a cushion,

¹ Linen. ² A kind of linen cloth. ³ Pillowslips. ⁴ Or hardin, coarse; made of hards or inferior flax.
⁵ Dornick, a kind of linen cloth like Damask, but not so fine. ⁶ Table napkins. ⁷ Towel. ⁸ Margaret
 Stirling, sister of Sir Mungo Stirling of Glorat, and widow of William Dalziel of Chissim. ⁹ Pillow.
¹⁰ Henry Stirling, brother of Sir Mungo Stirling. ¹¹ Shovel.

- a chamber pott, ane chimney, ane pair tainges, ane dry stoll
- In the towr hall a dusson ledder chyres, tuo tables, a new freme (?) chyre, ane bed resting chyre, tuo green table cloathes ane chimnay ane porring Iron¹
- In the kitching in the end of the laich hall ane table, tuo furmes, ane calf bed, ane fedder bowster, a pair of blanketts, a small blankett, ane covering, a chimnay w^t a pair of tainges with ane cloathe and ane bible
-
- In the laich hall, three tables, tuo arme chyres, w^t a reed cloathe chyre, a wyne seller, ane chimnay, a porring iron, and a shoull, w^t six buffett stoolls w^t tuo stript table cloathes
-
- In the Chamber abon the laich hall a sutt stript hingings, a green bed ane fedder bed ane pailleise, ane bowster, tuo cods, tuo pair blanketts, with a sewed blankett w^t the green covering, In the bed a palaise a fedder bed ane bowster a pair blanketts ane covering a table cloath a glasse tuo green chyres a reed on, ane chamber pott, a chimnay a showll w^t a pair tainges, w^t a dry stooll in ye study —mair a green coveringe for the big bed
- In the chamber abon the new kitching ane sutt stript hingings a blew bed ane palaise a fedder bed a bowster ane code, tuo pair blanketts tuo caddas, tuo blew coverings a blew table cloath, ane glasse a chamber pott a chimnay ane pair tainges ane showll tuo chyres, ane stooll tuo cushiones ane dry stoole
- In the laich howse be eist the old kitching, a table, tuo furmes, tuo stand beds three old coverings tuo old blanketts
- In the Stable a pair of blanketts ane half blankett ane coverring w^t ane bowster
- In the kiching a Chimnay w^t a gallous tuo pair raxes, tuo speitts tuo pair bulles, tuo pair tainges, four brasse potts, tuo iron potts, a frying pane, ane brander, three pans, a leddell, a flesh crock fyve brasse Chandlers, tuo new tine chandlers, w^t tuo old chandlers, w^t a pair old hinging raxes, Jeane Livingstoune hes in the wardrope sixteen powder² plats, in the kiching ten powder plats, Ane pistoll ane morters, a supporter of iron for the frameing platts eight [. . .] spounes, sevin queches, three dussen timber trunchers, ane flaming spone a pair candell sheires ane girdell tuo Sassers
- In the seller, tuo quart stopes, three pynt stopes, ane choppin stope, a tree quart stope, tuo beife stands tuo salt stands, three hering stands, ane butter stand, ane heed stand, tuo eight gallon barrells, four new four gallon barrells, tuo old four gallon barrells, tuo three gallon barrells, ane old meill sive, tuo furletts, tuo pecks, ane axe for brecking of beif w^t ane uther axe axe for hewing timber
- In the brew howse ane cadron ane mask fatt tuo gyll fatts w^t a wire (?) dishe, four tubbs a quickening bott w^t a ledgallon(?) a quart glass bottell, tuo pynt glass bottells, a choppin glass bottell ane muchkin glass bottell
- Ane dussen silver spouns q^of there is three given out the house
- Tuo silver salt fatts a meikle and a littell on. Tuo silver dishes a lesser on and a bigger. Three carpetts — There is a wyne seller in the study
- Ane hagbutt of sound of gunes () of musketts () of pistells ()
- In the biggest Inner chamber of the touer there is a trunck, a kist & tuo bigger kists—and in the Lady Chisomes Chamber tuo bagging chists & in the wardrope tuo kists a borine(?) kist in the Laich howse ane napery kist in the stair heid, tuo trunchs in the Lairds Chamber tuo in the Ladys Chamber

¹ Poker.² Pewter.

Page 142.—DEED OF GIFT by My Lord Governour Albany of all Lands, Annuals, &c., which belonged to Master Walter Abernethy, to William Stirling of Glorat.—4th March 1516-17.—[From the original in the Charter Chest of the Burgh of Dumbarton.]

My lord Governour in the Kingis name ordinis ane letter to be maid vnder the priue sele in dew forme to his lout William Striueling of Glorate his airis and assignais for his gude and thankfull seruice done to our Souerane lord and my lord Governour of the gift of all landis annuellis and gudis movable and vnmovable quhilkis pertenit to vmquhile maister Walter Abirmethy prouest of the college kirk of Dunbertane and now pertening or may pertene to our Souerane lord and to my lord governouris dispositioun be resoun of eschete throw deces of the said maister Walter quhilk wes born bastaird and deit without lauchfull are of his body gotten, with power to the said William his airis and assignais to intromett and tak vp all the saidis eschete gudis quhairvir thai be within the realme and at thar plesour to dispone thairon frely quietly, etc., but ony reuocatioun, etc.; and that the said lettir be extendit in the best forme with all clausis neidfull and with command in the samin to the shereffis of the schiris, prouestis and ballies of burrowis quhair the saidis eschete gudis ar efter the said Williamis informatioun to mak him his airis assignais or factoris be ansuerit thairof according to this gift and gif neid be to compell the intromettouris thairwith to deliuer the samin to thame and with command to the bailies of the burgh of Dunbertane to gif heretable state and sesing to the said William or his assignais and thair aris of al annuellis that pertenit to the said maister Walter gif he ony had within the said burgh and gif he had ony landis or annuellis haldin of utheris ourlordis than the Kingis hienes that presentationis be gevin to the said William his airis or assignais presentand thaim in tenentis of thai landis and annuellis to the ourlordis tharof to be nemmit in speciale efter the said Williames informatioun and the presentationes to be extendit in dew forme of the chancellary with al clausis neidfull. Subscriuit be my lord governour at Edinburgh the ferd day of Marche the yere of God j^m v^c and xvj yeris. *Without preiudice of oder manis rycht.*¹

JEHAN. G.

Page 142.—GIFT OF A BEIDMANSHIP in the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton by George Stirling of Glorat to Robert Makcadam.—26th May, 1539.—[From the original in the Charter Chest of the burgh of Dumbarton.]

Be it kend till all men be thir present letteres me George Striueling of Glorat, capitane of the castell of Dunberten and patroun of ane beidmanschip in the said college of Dunberten fundit be umquhill ane venerabill clerk, mastir Waltir Abirnathe provest of the said college for the sawlis of umquhill Andro Stewart lord Avendaill and the sawll of the said mastir Waltir and all crissing sawlis tyll haif geving and grantit and be the tennour of thir presentis gevis and grantis the said

¹ The words in italics are added in a different handwriting.

bedmanship with all landis annuelrentis ryoltis and pertinentis tharto pertenynge or ony way in tyme cumin ma pertene now wakand in my handis as patroun forsaide be the deces and deid of vmquhill Cristell Striueling last possessioner of the samyne to ane honest man Robart Makcadam for all the dayis of his lifytyme, the said Robart prayand orison and suffrage in the said college efter the forme and tenor of the instrument of fundatioun of the samyne and hes rasauit the said Robart and admittit him be his hand giffing in myne in taknene of his possessioun reall and actuall and als be deliuering of the belstringis of the said college in the handis of the said Robart as wse is in siclik thingis to be done. In witnes of the quhilk thing to this my gift I haif set to my awin propir seill with the subscripitioun of my hand manuall at the castell of Dunbertan the xxvj day of the moneth of May the yeir of God ane thowsand fiv hundrith and thrette nyne yeris befor thir witnes James Lindissay and Johne Striueling yonger with vtheris diuers.

GEORGE STRIUELYNG
of Glorat.

Page 142.—NOTARIAL INSTRUMENT following the Gift of a Beidmanship in the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton by George Stirling of Glorat to Robert Makcadam.—27th February, 1539-40.—[From the original in the Charter Chest of the Burgh of Dumbarton.]

In Dei nomine amen. Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat euidenter et sit notum quod anno incarnationis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo trigessimo nono die vero penultimo mensis Februarij indictione decima tertia, pontificatus sanctissimi in Cristo patris ac domini nostri domini Pauli diuina prouidencia Pape tertij anno quinto in mei notarij publici et testium subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus ut sequitur in vulgari:—The quhilk day ane rycht honorabill man Georg Struieling of Glorat capitane of the castell of Dunberten ratifeit confirmit and appreuit the gift and donacioun that he had gevin of befor to Robart Makcadem of ane bedmanship in our Lady Colleg of Dunberten as verray patroun of the samyn gewin vnder his seill and hand vrit; the tenor of said gift followis *de uerbo in uerbum*: Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres me Georg Stirling of Glorat capitane of the castell of Dunberten and patroun of ane bedmanship in the said Colleg of Dunberten fundit be vmquhill ane venerabill clerk mastyr Walter Abirnathe prowest of the said Colleg for the sawlis of vmquhill Andro Stewart lord Avendaill and the sawll of the said master Walter and all crissing sawlis till haif gevin and grantit and be the tenor of thir presentis gevis and grantis the said bedmanship with all landis annuellrentis rychtis and pertinentis tharto pertenynge or ony way in tyme cummin may pertene now vakand in my handis as patroun forsaide be the deces and deid of vmquhill Cristell Stirling last possessioner of the samyn to ane honest man Robart M^c Kadem for all the dayis of his lifytyme the said Robart prayand orisone and suffrag in the said Colleg eftir the form and tenor of the instrument of fundatioun of the samin and hes resauit the said Robart and admitted him

be his hand gifing in myne in takene of his possessioun reall and actuall and als be the deliuering of the belstringis of the said Colleg in his handis of the said Robart as vse is in siclik thingis to be done. In Witnes of the quhilk thing to this my gift I haif set to my awin proper seill wyth the subscriptioun of my hand manuall at the castell of Dunberten the xxvj day of the moneth of May the yer of God j^m v^c and xxxix yeris befor thir witnes James Lindissay and Johne Striueling younger with vtheris diuers. Sequitur subscriptio: Georg Striueling of Glorat. Super quibus omnibus et singulis sic premissis dictus Robertus M^c Kadem a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petijt presens publicum instrumentum seu publica instrumenta vnum vel plura. Acta erant hec in camera mei notarij subscripti hora nonena ante meridiem vel eo circa sub anno mense die indictione et pontificatu quibus supra. Presentibus ibidem honestis viris Johanne Striueling fratre dicti Georgii et Jacobo Lindissay cum diuersis alijs testibus ad premissa vocatis pariter et rogatis.

Et ego Mathew Forsyth artiun magister Glasguensis dioceseos presbiter sacraque auctoritate apostolica notario publico, quia premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic vt premittitur agerentur dicerentur et fierent (etc.).

Page 142.—GIFT OF TWO BEIDMANSHIPS in the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, by John Stirling of Glorat to William Stirling, his natural son.—11th February, 1627.—[From the original in the Charter Chest of the Burgh of Dumbarton.]

Be it kend till all men be thir presentt lettres me Johnne Stirling of Gloratt patrone of twa beidmanschipis in the burgh of Dumbartane foundit be vmquhill ane venerabill man master Walter Abernethie then proveist of the colledge kirk of the said burgh to have gifin and grantit and be the tennour giffis and grantis the said twa beidmanschipis vith all landis annuel rentis rightis and pertinentis thair of perteining or ony way may be known to pertain to the samyn now waikand in my handis as patron fairsaid be the deceis of vmquhill last possessouris of the saymn to William Stirling sone naturall to the said Johnne Stirling of Gloratt for all the dayis of his lyftyme the said William Stirling praying to Almichtie God conforme to the ordour obseruett and allowed within this kingdom be the kirk of God and in signe and taikin heirof I have resaivet the said William and admittit him be his hand in myne and for possessioun reall and actuall I have delywerit to him the bell stringis of the kirk of Dumbartane in his hand as vse is in siclyke thingis to be done. In witnes quhair off to this my gift I have sett my seall and subscriptioun manuall att the Gloratt the alleuint day of Februar the yer of God jm.vi^c twentie and sewin yeris befor thir witnessis Mongo Stirling fiare of Glorat and Johnne Stirling brother german to the said Mongo and Johnne Schaw of Bargarrane wrytter heirof.

JOHNE STIRLING of Gloratt.

MONGO STIRLING *Witnes.*

JOHN STIRLING *Witnes.*

J. S. BARGARRAN *Witnes,*

APPENDIX V.

BALLEWAN.

Page 157.—THE BOUNDARIES of the Lands of Quylt or Cult in 1570.—[From the Register of Acts and Decreets of the Court of Session, vol. 46, fol. 286.]

1 November 1570.

Anent our soverane lordis letres purchest at the instance of Johne Striviling younger of Craigharnald aganis George Buchquhanan of that ilk, Johne Buchquhanan of Ballicondoquhy, Umphra Levinax, Marioun Levinax, wedo, Jonet Ynche, makand mentioun that quhair he hes obtenit ane decrete and rolment of court befor the Shiref of Striviling and his deputis aganis the saidis personis decerning and ordaning thame to have done wrang in the wranguis violent and maisterfull trubling and molesting be thame selfis their servandis complicitis and utheris in their names of thair causing command assistance and ratihabitoun of the said compliner and his tennentis of his landis of Quylt with the pertinentis liand in the parochin of Strablane within the shirefdom of Striviling in the peciabil bruiking and josing thair of within the boundis meithis and marches of the samyn, beginnand at the eist at ane well callit Sanct Makkessokis well, and fra thyne furth as the said well stryp rynniss to the watter of Blane, and fra thyne furth southwest as the marche stane and bussis standis betuix the landis of Dunbrook pertening to my lord of Montrois and the landis of Qult pertening to William Edmestoun of Duntreith, and fra thyne north west upwth to the eist syde of the Coreaker to the heid of the samin, fra thine eist be the heid of the said aiker up be ane auld marche dyke of eird and stane to the fute of the craig, and fra thine just eist be the fute of the bra to ane thorneye bus at the heid of the fald of Gartchan, and fra thine southeist down be the dyke of Gartchan to ane sauchin bus, and fra thine furth north up ane strype to the arne bus and thairfra up north be the said stryp and marche stanis north to the heid of Craiggarrow, and fra thine furth, and fra thine furth north up our to the commone muir of Blane, and to desist and ceis fra all ferder molesting and trubling of the said compliner and his tennentis of his saidis landis of Quylt in the peciabil bruiking therof within the hail boundis methis and marches above specifeit as his propirtie and propir pairtis and pertinentis thereof in all tymes cuming be his self and his tennentis in his name as said is, as the said decrete mair fullelye propertis quhilk the saidis personis on na wys will obey

without thai be compellit. And anent the charge gevin to the saidis personis to compeir befor the lordis of counsale at ane certane day bypast to heir and se lettres given and direct upoun thame in maner and to the effect underwrittin or ellis to allege ane resonabill caus quhy the samin suld nocht be done, like as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis lettres. The said compliner being personaly present and the saidis personis defenderis being lauchfullie summond to this actioun oftymes callit and nocht compeirit, the Lordis of counsale decernis and ordanis lettres to be direct and gevin in all the four formes and ilk executioun to be efter utheris within xlviij houris, and the warding to be in the castell of Blaknes in cais of Disobedience, etc.

APPENDIX VI.

THE EARLY ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF STRATHBLANE.

Page 174.—GIFT by the Bailies and others of the Burgh of Dumbarton of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary to the Lady Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox—the Chapel to be erected and created a Collegiate Church.—11th May, 1453.—[From the original in the Charter Chest of the Burgh of Dumbarton.]

Universis et singulis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quorum noticias presentes litere pervenerint, ballivi, consules, communitas, et comburgenses burgi de Dunbertane salutem in eo qui est omnium vera salus : Quia informamur et nobis datur intelligi nobilis et magnifica domina domina Isabella Ducissa Albanie et de Levenax comitissa, pro salute animarum antecessorum et successorum suorum, in cultus divini augmentum et ampliacionein, quoddam collegium, cum preposito et ministris ad divinum ministerium inibi supportandum congruentibus, in loco ad hoc apto et convenienti, et pocius in burgo nostro quam alibi, si fieri possit, fundare et dotare disponit, Nos, considerantes et animo deliberato aduertentes mentem et propositum dicte domine nostre ducisse, laudabilia fuisse et de¹ acceptabilia, et pro parte sua excitati et sollicitati, habito desuper et communicato peritorum consilio et tractatu solempni, capellam beate Virginis Marie in burgo nostro antedicto situatam, cuius capelle patroni existimus indubitati, cum terris tenementis possessionibus et redditibus eidem pertinentibus, una cum terra vasta per nos noviter dicte capelle concessa : accedente ad hoc consensu libero et avisamento discreti viri domini Willelmi de Dunbertane, capellani perpetui moderni ipsius capelle, dicte domine ducisse unacum consensu et assensu, ut ipsa capella in collegiatam ecclesiam erigatur et creatur, ac dispositionem liberam et jus patronatus ejusdem, proviso tamen quod dictus dominus Willelmus cum erogatis dicte capelle nunc et possessis exceptis ortis antiquis et novis circa eam jacentibus, per nos et dictum dominum Willelmum pro mansis ad prepositum et capellanos construendis libere concessis suam ad vitam remaneat : Et eo de medio sublato, illius tamen capellanie advocacio et presentacio in prefata collegiata ecclesia nobis et successoribus nostris pertinere et spectare teneatur temporibus perpetuis pro futuris, concedimus damus et presencium per tenorem in perpetuum confirmamus. In cujus

¹ *de* in the original charter, the scribe having omitted the *o* in this word, which should be *deo*, not *de*

rei testimonium nos, ballivi, consules, et comburgenses antedicti, sigillum nostrum commune burgi nostri prefati presentibus apponi fecimus : Et quia ego dictus dominus Willelmus sigillum proprium ad presens non habui, sigillum providi viri Johannis Palmare dicti burgi burgensis in testimonium mei consensus et assensus ad omnia premissa presentibus apponi procuravi. Apud Dunbertane undecimo die mensis Maii anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo quinquagesimo tercio, hiis testibus, Murdaco Steuart milite, magistro Dugallo de Lochau, archidiacono Ergadiensi, dominis Johanne de Atheray, thesaurario Dunblanensi ; Johanne Rede, vicario de Dunbertane ; Andrea M'Beth, Mauricio Palmare, et Symone Patricii capellanis, cum multis aliis.

Page 175.—LADYTON, IN THE PARISH OF BONHILL.

It appears from one of the Glorat Charters, printed in the "Stirlings of Keir," page 214, that Isabella Duchess-Countess of Lennox granted a Charter, dated 10th June, 1442, to Sir William of Dunbretane, Chaplain of the Chapel of St. Mary of Dunbarton, and his successors in the said chapel, for ever, of the lands of Upper Bullull adjoining the Church of Bullull or Bonhill, the only consideration she and her heirs were to receive for this gift being the prayers of the chaplains. The deed narates that the lands had been given by her ancestor, Donald Earl of Lennox, to one Robert of Dumbarton, clericus, and his heirs, as security for repayment of certain monies. This charter is printed in the *Cartularium de Levenax*, page 68. Robert the clerk, had assigned the lands to the chapel of St. Mary of Dumbarton for services there for the souls of the Earls of Lennox, their ancestors and successors, until the monies were repaid by the said Earl's heirs. The Countess, however, for the good of the souls of King Robert Bruce and his ancestors and successors, Kings of Scotland, and of Earl Duncan, her father, and his ancestors and successors, Earls of Lennox, and of her own soul, and that of her mother, her children, and all faithful dead, resolved to annex the lands in perpetuity to the Chapel of St. Mary, and this charter carries out the arrangement. From being annexed to our Lady's Chapel, these lands came to be called Ladyton ; and when the Bailies of Dumbarton in 1453 gave up this chapel and its endowments to the Countess for the seat of her new provostry, Upper Bullull or Ladyton went with it.

The prebend of the Virgin Mary in the provostry of Dumbarton, no doubt endowed with Ladyton was in the patronage of the Magistrates of Dumbarton.

Page 176.—PROVOSTRY OF DUMBARTON.

I.

In a Book of Assumption in the Advocates' Library, No. 31,313, the following occurs :—

"Provestry of Dumbartoune.

It consists of the temporal lands of Strablane and diverse others, and of 3 kirks, viz., Fintray, Strablane, and Bullull. The rent of it is in money, £233 6. 8. Meall, 5 chalders."

II.

In a "Compt of the Sub-Collector of the Thirds of Benefices" the following appears :—

"Dumbarton, Charge of Money, 1571.

Alsua the comptare chargis him with the third of the money of the Provestrie of Dumbertane, the yeir comptit extending to lxxvij^{li} xv^s vj^d 2 part d.

Discharge.

To Edward Cwsak, minister at Dumbertane, takand be yeir j^{cli} payit thairof lx^{li}.

Defeasance.

And in the hands of James Edmestoun, Lwcas Stirling for the rest of the third of the money of the Provestrie of Dumbertane, the lxxvij and lxxix. j^c xxxv^{li} xj^s j^d 3 part d.

And in the handis of John Cunynghame of Drumquhassil for the third of the Provestrie of Dumbertane the yeir comptit lxxvij^{li} xv^s vj^d 2 part d."

III.

From "Bagimont his taxt Roll of Benefices within the Kingdome of Scotland," as confirmed by Acts of Parliament.—*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. lxvii.

"In Decanatu de Lennox.

Prepositura de Dunbertoun xxxij lib" (one-tenth = 320 libs).

IV.

From "Taxatio Super Scoticana Ecclesia Seculi xvi."

"Glasguensis Diocesis—Decanatus de Levinax."

Prepositura de Dunbartane xxvij lib. iiij^s.—*Reg. Epis. Glas.* p. lxxv.

V.

"The patronage of the Provostry and Prebendaries of the 'Collegiate Church of Dumbarton, and the Churches and Chaplainrys thereof, comprehends as follows in so far as I have been informed"—

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 ^o The patronage of the Church of Bonill, with a right to the teinds, | } Of the whole
3 parochines. |
| 2 ^o The patronage of the Church of Strathblane, with a right to the teinds, | |
| 3 ^o The patronage of the Church of Fintry, with a right to the teinds, | |

And the following lands, viz. :—

- 1^o The Ibert Lands of Fintry holding feu for £3 6. 8. ; sold by the Duke of Montrose to John Napier of Culcreuch.
- 2^o The lands of Knockdorriebarber holden feu for £6 1. 6. ; sold by the Duke of Montrose to Archibald Campbell of

- 3° The lands of Ladyton holding feu for £11; the Earl of Dundonald is the present vassal.
- 4° The lands of Stukrodgart holding feu for £8; Rob^t Semple is the present vassal.
- 5° Some lands of the £40 land of Arrochar holding feu for £10. These lands belonged to the Laird of Gartartan, by him sold to the Duke of Montrose, and by him sold to the Laird of M^cfarlane.
- 6° Kirklands of Strathblane holden feu for £33 6. 8.; Stirling of Law is the present vassal.
- 7° Polmadie holding feu for £5 11. 2.; James Peadie and John Cummins the present vassals.
- 8° Corsehill holden feu for £1 6. 8. William Thomson present vassal.

—*Memorandum among the Montrose Writs.*

On the 10th March, 1571, Provost Cuthbert Cunninghame feued out “Nobili viro ac nostro clarissimo patri Joanni Cunynghame de Drumquhassill,” the lands of “Ladytoun” in Bonhill, “Ferkinche and Stokrogger” in Luss, “Ballernikbeg” in Cardross, and “Knokdoribarbar” in Rosneath. — *Reg. Sec. Sig.* xl. fol. 67. Ferkinch and Ballernikbeg are not mentioned in the memorandum among the Montrose Writs.

Page 179.—THE INSTALLATION of Master James Stewart, Provost of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton.

24th August, 1518.

“Quo die venerabilis et egregius vir Magister Jacobus Stewart prepositus ecclesie collegiate beate Marie virginis de Dunbertane Glasguensis diocesis habens et tenens in manibus suis retroscriptas collacionum seu provisionum literas domini archiepiscopi Glasguensis sub suo sigillo rotundo de et super prepositura dicte ecclesie collegiate virtute quarum cum instancia que decuit requisivit venerabilem virum Magistrum Patricium Schaw rectorem de Cardross dicti diocesis quatenus sibi Magistro Jacobo actualem realem et corporalem possessionem dicte prepositure juriumque et pertinentiarum eiusdem secundum vim formam et effectum retroscriptarum literarum daret et deliberaret; Unde prefatus Magister Patricius tanquam obediens filius volens mandatum sibi in hac parte directum reverenter exequi ut tenetur huiusmodi literas ad manus reverenter recepit et discreto viro domino Roberto Chochrane vicario de Strablane ac notario publico perlegendas tradidit quibus per dictum dominum Robertum alta et intellegibili voce perlectis in presencia nobilis et potentis domini Johannis comitis de Levenax et domini Dernel ac patroni eiusdem idem Magister Patricius prefato Magistro Jacobo tanquam vero et indubitato preposito dicte ecclesie collegiate in actualem realem et corporalem possessionem ac institutionem dicte prepositure juriumque et pertinentiarum eiusdem dedit et deliberavit eundemque in actualem realem et corporalem huiusmodi prepositure induxit instituit et corporaliter investivit stallum in choro ex parte australi et locum in capitulo in signum huiusmodi possessionis et institutionis eidem assignans. Super quibus omnibus et singulis, etc.”

[From the *Dennistoun MSS. Advocates' Library*, vol. v. p. 163. Copied by the late James Dennistoun of Dennistoun from the original among the Dumbarton Writs.]

Page 180.—PROTEST by the Canons of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Dumbarton, and ratified by Master Robert Maxwell, the Provost, against the dilapidations of his predecessor.

25th February, 1522.

“ Quo die comparuerunt discreti viri domini Johannes Akynhed Robertus Palmer Umfredus Lyndissay et Thomas Palmer capellani sive canonici ecclesie collegiate beate Marie virginis burgi de Dunbertane coram venerabili et egregio viro Magistro Roberto Maxwel preposito predicte ecclesie collegiate et ibidem predicti capellani uno in assensu et consensu per modum querele sive quereonie prefato preposito ut eorum superiori et magistro fecerunt et sibi dixerunt quod nuper venerat ad eorum aures quod Magister Jacobus Steuard canonicus Glasguensis et quondam prepositus prefate ecclesie collegiate terras ecclesiasticas et ecclesias juste pertinentes et spectantes prepositure et ipsis capellanis sive canonicis imposuit et assedavit et ad feodifirmam dimisit diversis generossis hominibus sine assensu et consensu dictorum capellanorum in prejudicium successorum prefati prepositi et dictorum capellanorum et suorum successorum. Et pro remedio juris solempniter protestaverunt prefatum prepositum et idem prepositus omnia et singula predicta per prefatos capellanos ratificavit et approbavit et cum hoc prefatas assedaciones ecclesiarum et terrarum ecclesiasticarum eidem collegio juste pertinencium adnullavit cassavit et adnichillavit et pro remedio juris solempniter protestavit quando et ubi tempus requireret. Acta fuerunt hæc,” etc.

[*From the Dennistoun MSS. Advocates' Library, vol. v. p. 163. Copied by the late James Dennistoun of Dennistoun from the original among the Dumbarton Writs.*]

APPENDIX VII.

PROTESTANT MINISTERS OF STRATHBLANE.

Page 203.—THE SESSION RECORDS OF STRATHBLANE.

The earliest of the Session Records of Strathblane are contained in a small quarto volume, the leaves of which are so worn and brittle that the greatest care is required when handling them, and age and damp have made them so brown and so destroyed the colour of the ink that it is a work of much difficulty to read the entries. The dates unfortunately have fared badly; very many of them are quite worn away and others illegible. The volume begins thus—

The compt of receipts be the Sessione of Strablane sence the 17 of May 1651. The following are specimens of the entries:—

Imprimis Received from Jonet Risk anent ane bill givin in vpon Margaret Loggane of Ballagane	01 6 8
Mair from Jonet Leitch, fornicator with Gilbert Dowgle,	02 13 4
Mair from Gilbert Dowgle	03 19 0
Mair from Marion Rankine for hir breach of the Saboth	01 10 0
Mair from James Brasch anent his breach of the Saboth	01 00 0
Mair from Margret Grahame, fornicator with the said William Mark, foure merkis, quhilk Archibald Edmonstoune, elder, keipit up for sklait that he gave for the Kirkis wse.	

And so on; the fines being principally for breaches of the fourth and seventh commandments.

On the fifth page is the following:—

Ane account of debursements for the use of the Kirk and yeirly feyalls to Commissioneris of the Generall Assemblie and Synod Clerkis, Presbytery Clerk and officer, and clerk and officer of the Session of Strablaine as follows.

The following are specimens of the entries:—

Imprimis givin at Candellmess 1652 for ane sandglasse.	00 12 0
Mair for hinging of the joggs at the Kirk doore	00 12 0
Mair for ane harne gowne for the vse of adultereris	02 00 0
Mair givin to the Commissioner who was sent from the Presbytery the 8 of June 1651.	07 00 0

Mair givin for ane Kirk box to William Rede wright in Glasgow and for two Keys to it	05 00 0
Mair givin to Mr. Allane Fergusson who was sent Commissioner be the Presbitery to the Generall Assemblie 1652	07 00 0
Mair givin to Gilbert Maiklum clerk for his service the yeir 1653	03 18 8
Mair givin to William Hendrie for his attendance at the synod being ane rulling elder	02 00 0
Mair givin to James Rankine officer to buy ane shooe to his foot	01 00 0
Mair givin to Robert Leitch officer to the presbitrie for 3 yeiris bygone service	03 00 0
Mair givin to Gilbert Maiklum clerk for his paynes he had in sumouning disobedient personnis to the Sessione the space of 14 weicks	01 16 0
Mair givin to Mr. William Camrone student of theologie at the Colledge of Glasgow for the yeir 1664	05 00 0
Mair givin to the Clerk of the Synod 3 lb be Mr. Jo ⁿ Cochrane out of the sex shs sterling and a groat that he received of the collectione out of the place of Mugdock and that for his feyell for Sepr 1668 and Aprill 1689.	
Mair by ordina ^{ce} of the Session the 8 of August 1669 to George Maiklum servant to my lady Marquesse of Montrosse 58/6 for the delyvering of two communion silver cups quhilk my Lady Marquesse gifted for the vse of the Paroche and Session.	
— the 27 of November [1670] thair was 20 shs receivit from Duncane Fischer of Penneltie anent his scandellous misscariage with Joane Robisoun quhilk was givin to John M ^c Cally poor and blind in this paroch	
Mair debursed be Archibald Edmonstoune younger 6 lib of the mortcloath money that the said Archibald had in the box quhilk was givin to the George Grahame maltman in Glasgow in name and on behalf of Ludovick Fairfoullis Clerk to the Synod.	

The Collectiones for the poore from the 7 day of February 1669.

The following are specimens of the entries:—

The 7 day of February 1669 collected be Walter Buchanane 5 sh 6^d and at
command givin to ane poor cruple man 4 sh remanes 18^d.

Wpoune the 22 of August collected be Robert Hendrie 4 sh quhilk was givin to
ane poor supplicant ane lamed sojer—lykwyse collected the said day be Robert
Scheirer 22^d.

October 18 1669.

The quhilk day convened minister and elderis for [distributioun] of the poores
money quhilk was distributed as followes—

Jo ⁿ . M ^c Callay recevit	36 sh	Matthew Ware.	20 sh
W ^m . Miller, poor	30 „	Jonet Gairner	20 „
Christine Ridd	40 „	Robert M ^c Indoe	

The 27 of February 1670 we had no sermone in respect of the ministeris seicknes.

The 6 of March we had no sermone in respect of the ministeris seicknes.

The 17 of Jully collected be Walter M^cCalpine 2sh. 2d. and be . . . Maiklume 3sh. 4d. quhilk 40d. was givin to ane poore woman quaha had 7 fatherlesse childrine.

Wpon the 4 of December 1670 collected be Robert Hendrie 3sh. 4d. an be Robert Scheirer 6sh. 2d. of the quhilk thair was givin be the said Robert Scheirer 4sh. to the gude wyf of the kirk house for quartring ane poor distressed gentlewoman.

The 11 of December collected be Robert Hendrie 14d. quhilk he gave the said 14d. and 2d. more to ane poor woman.

30 July 1671. Givin out be Robert Foster 40sh. for ane aiken jeast to the wester loft.

The 7 of August 1671. Givin out at directioun be Robert Foster 6sh. 10d. to ane boy quho caried ane letter to Dumbartane to Mr. George Stirling for to pritch at the communioun.

Mair debursed be Robert Foster to Heelane Lennox poore and on sick bed 6sh. 8d. for drink the 8 of July 1672 resting yet be Robert Foster, 17. 3. 6.

The 13 of August we had no sermone in respect of the ministeris sicknes.

The (15) of October collected to ane Christine Buchanane quho has ane daughter in distractioun recomendit be the prisbiterie of Dumbartane and recommendit to our Session and quhilk Robert Foster collected and was ordained to be givin to Archibald Edmonstoune collector for the same.

The 3 of December we had no sermon in respect of the ministeris [sicknes].

The 10 of December we had no sermon.

Givin out be Patrick Maiklume 6sh. 8d. to Heeline Lonex poore on sick bed to buy drink.

1672. The 17 day of Aprill 1672 being ane day of humiliatioun thair was collected be Joⁿ. M^cCoull 2sh. 8d. and be Walter M^cCallay 4sh.

The 13 of October collected be Walter Buchanane 4sh. the quhilk [be command] of the Session the 6 of October the said Walter Buchanane was ordaned to give to the clerk for a nights quartering ane supplicant namit W^m. Murray recommendit by severell bisshops 6sh. 8d.

August 1673.

There was intimat ane order from the Counsell [as to con]fyment of severall Christianes taken by the Turkes [and ordaining] that ane collectioun be gathered through the Kingdome for [thair releif] Walter M^cCalpine is to collect the nixt ensueing [Sabbath].

January 5 1673.

The quhilk day collected be John Rankine and Robert Foster 5sh. quhilk John Rankine keips; givin out be Joⁿ. Rankine 38sh. to young Archibald Edmonstoune quhen he was a buying the mortcloath.

The 9 of February collected be William Grahame and his nibour 5sh. 10d. quhilk the said day Joⁿ. Rankine gave in his 30sh. 4d. that remayned undeursed of the quarters

collectioun to Joⁿ. M^cCoull to help to pay for the frinzies to the [mort]cloath that was weiving in Glasgow: the said day W^m. Grahame [was ordainit to] to give 6sh. to ane poor supplicant.

January 15 1674.

The quihlk day conveyaned minister and elders efter specified efter oncalling of the name of God Archibald Edmonstoune, Joⁿ. M^cCoull, Walter Buchanane, William Grahame, met for the distributing the poors money that is yit resting in the hands of Joⁿ. M^cCoull Walter M^cCalpine Walter M^cCallay quihlk sowme in thair hands comes to 05 07 10 (then follow names of poor persons and the sums they received).

Wpoun the 25 of June John Grahame of Dougalstoune baillie to the marquesse of Montrosse gave to the minister 13s. 4d. [receavit in] in the court anent ane oath, and the minister gave the [said] sum to Williamesone poor in great distres.

Wpoun the first of November 1674 thair was collected 24sh. for the vse of ane young boy that was cuted of the stone gravell in the [paroch] of Lusse quihlk was sent to Mr. Walter Stirling in Bald

The 31 of January [1675] collected be John Rankine 4sh. 2d. of the quihlk thair was givin of it 2sh. to ane poor heighland woman quho had ane poor fatherles chyld baptized at our church.

The 18 of February at command of the minister thar was givin to William quho was going to Londone 2 markis of the abov namit collectione so that thar remaynes no more till this lyne of poors money bot the gud turnours and of french turnouris 12sh. 8d.¹

Wpon the 27 of June thair was no sermone throw the ministeris wnweellnes.

18 July 1675. The quihlk day Gilbert Maiklume clerk did delyver 48sh. 4d. turnouris and good money that remayned wndebursed of the money that was collected be Joⁿ. Rankine and Joⁿ. M^cCowle to the [poor] with 5sh. 4d. that Patrick Maiklume had of his collectioun.

Wpon the 28 of Jully being ane day of humiliatioun thair was collected be Archibald Edmonstone 40d. quhair of givin to ane poor man and a poor woman.

Summa of Archibald Edmonstoun
his quarter collectioun wndebursed
is.....4.4.8.

mair givin be Archibald Edmonstoune to ane boy quho brought vp the actis of the [Assemblie] of the church from Humphra Colquhoune 6shs. in Archibald Edmonstounes hand wndebursed 3.18.8.

The last of October collected be William Grahame 5 sh. [quhair of] givin to the clerk 2sh. 4d. for drink to ane poor fatherlesse and motherlesse [bairn in] sicknes in the hill of Dunglasse.

¹A turner or turnour was a copper coin, the same as a bodle or boddle, equal to two pence Scots. It was first coined in Scotland by King James VI., and continued in use in the reigns of Kings Charles I. and II. There was a French coin, a *tournois*, from which no doubt the Scottish coin took its name, which was current in Scotland before the turner was introduced, and which continued in circulation along with it.

Wpon the 17 day of November thair was receivit be the clerk from James my lord Marquesse officer 8sh. that the baillzea took for ane [oath] in his court, the quhilk 8sh. Walter Buchanane receivit till his compt.

The 19 day [December 1675] thar was no collection gathered throw fewnes of people and ane stormye day.

Wpon the 6 day of February [1676] thar was no collectioun throw stormynisse of the day and fewnes of people.

Wpon the 27 of February the Session ordained 12sh. that remayned of [William] Grahames old collectioun to be given to ane poor lad of _____ to buy drink now in his sad seiknes, that the clerk gave out.

Wpon the 29 day of May 1676 thar was sermone keepit bot no collectioun [received] throw the fewnes of people.

16 July 1676. Collected be the said Archibald Edmonstoune 5s. 6d.

By direction givine be him to two of the Kings Blewgowns 6s. 8d.

[There are no Session Records between August 1676 and August 1691.]

Strathblane 2 of August 1691.

The quhilk day M^r. James Elphinstowne minister, Walter M^cIndoe, Archibald Foyer, William Browne elderis sitting in session.

In the first the session admittis John Foyer clerk to the preceding.¹

The quhilk day William Browne is appointit by the Session to attend the presbitrie at Dumbarton wpon Tuysday nixt.

30 of August 1691.

The quhilk day comperit John and Robert Leitches and Mathew Prowan and confesseit thar breach of the Sabboth day by streaking, scolding and flytting but denyit cursing and sweiring.

The quhilk day John and Robert Leitches and Mathew Prowan is sumoned *apud acta* to comper the nixt Sabboth and Mathew Prowan apointed to bring his wyff. (Date illegible.)

The quhilk day John and Robert Leitches is appointed by the session to appeir beffor the kongregatione wpon the place appointed this day fournight to evidence thar repentance for thar breach of the Sabath, Mathew Prowan and his wyff this day tuentie dayes. (Date illegible.)

The session appointit Archibald Foyer thesurar to gift to Alexander M^cAlpin a poor man but known by the session to be honest this days collection which was one pound aught penyes [quhilk] the said Archibald did.

4 October 1691. The quhilk day John and Robert Leitches in Duntreth Mathew Prowan and his wyff did all of them appeir publickly and gave outward evidence of ther repentance for the breach of the Sabbath and war absolvit.

¹ Many of the entries which follow, particularly those relating to breaches of the seventh commandment, are not of general interest, or suitable for this book.

27 March 1692. This day mention was made in Sessione anent the listing of sum elders and it is thought fit to tak the presbetres mynd thairanent whether they may be listed be the minister and present clerk or by the heids of families.

2 June 1692. The session appointis Archibald Foyer to gif to Margret Lyghtoun a poor woman recomendit by the synod aught shilling Scottis quich he did.

Strathblen 6 June 1692.

M^r. James Elphinstoune minister, Archibald Foyer Walter M^cIndoe and William Brown elderis present in Sessione.

This day Archibald Foyer gave in his compt of debursments of the money collectit be him fra the 20 day of Apryll 1691 to the last day of Apryll 1692 as efter follows—

To ane poor Irland man	00 04 0
To M ^r . John Walker pr: clerk	02 16 0
To ane poor man	00 03 0
To the student	04 06 6
To tuo poor men	00 02 0
To James Din at first to goe to Edin ^r	01 06 0
To him the nixt tyme	01 06 0
To a poor man	00 03 0
Givin out be the said Archibald Foyer be act of Session at sevrall tymes in the first to Alex ^r . M ^c Alpin a poor man	01 08 0
To John Key wnder a fitt of distraction to goe to the doctouris	03 06 0
To M ^r . W ^m . Camron latt curat at Greinok be the Synods order	00 14 0
To Isobel Forbus a poor woman who had her husband to be cut of a ston	00 08 0
To a poor man in Kilmaronock	
To James Rickartoune a poor man that had tua children burnt in his house	00 12 0
Given to Johne Foyer Session Clerk for half ane yeirs service daiting fra the first of August 91 to the last of January 92	03 00 0
This day given to ane John Colquhoune a poor man in Luse tormented with the gravell and recomendit to ws be the presbeterie	01 00 0
The said day given to Donnell Fergisoun for tua poor scholleris quarter wages	01 04 00
This day given to James Callum in Ballowne a poor man to buy schoos to his chyld	00 16 0

7 August 1692. The four pund of pennaltie received be Walter M^cIndoe from James Leitch was debursit be the said Walter at the sessions appointment for a glas window to the church, with four shilling mor given out of the box.

24 Sept 1692. The Sessione allous Archibald Foyer to gif Archibald M^cArtour a poor man in Bonyll ten shilling Scottis he having M^r. Alexander Kings lettre of recomendation by the presbetries order quich the said Archibald did.

December 1692. The presbeterie allous the minister and present elders to choise and elect mae elders and decons as they think fit.

The solemne fast dayes since M^r. James Elphinstowne his ordinatione was dewlie and orderlie kept heir according to the severall intimations mad out of pulpit tharanent.

23 December 1692. This day the sessione hes concludit wpon the listing of sum new elders and decons as eftir insert.

Elders names

Archbald Galbraith in Cult
 John M^cIndoe in Rosyaird
 John Buchanan in Ballewne
 James Browne in Duntreath
 John Wealch in Mugdok
 John Renkin in Dumbroch

Decons names

Robert Dalglish in Blairquhoise
 Walter M^cAlla in Auchingillian
 George Ronald in Carbeth
 James Sheirer in Mugdok

This day given out of the box to John Wilson for umqle John Gourlayes			
mortchest		2	8 0
To Janet Simpson		00	14 0
To John Gairner in Woodend		00	14 0
To Agnes Browne in Duntreth		00	14 0
To John Meason, thar		00	14 0
To Margret M ^c Gowan in Mugdock		00	14 0
Mor given formerlie out of what was in the box to William Nobil a poor man			
wpon the presbeteries testimonial		00	14 0
To Janet Risk in Dumbroch		00	14 0
To Hellen Lennox in Ballagan		00	14 0
Mor to mak out the pryce of glasse window to the Kirk		00	4 0

29 January 1693. Walter Buchanan schoolmaister at Strathblane is admitted sessione clerk and John Foyer former clerk is to fill up the minuts in the sessione book and be payit for his bygan services.

25 May 1693. This day Archibald Foyer thesaurer hes given in compts of the colection lifted be him since the first of May 92 to May 93 quich extends to fourtie aught pund nyne shilling aught pennys and is debursit as efter follows :—
 Registrat in a book by itself.

July 13; 1693. The said day the sessione approves of tua pund tua shilling Scottis given be Mr. Elphinstowne to ane M^r. Hiendry in much distress he having severall faithfull testificationes as a Godlie man but poor and payit back to him be the thesarer.

Compeirit Robert Leitch and confest his sin of furnicatione with Margret Boill and therfor the sessione appoints him three severall Sabbath dayes to appeir upon the publick place of repentance and to begin the nixt Sabbath.

16 Jully. Robert Leitch began his repentance.

23 Jully. Robert Leitch gat his second rebucke.

30 Jully. Robert Leitch was absolved.

September 10; 1693. The Sessione approves of a fourtin pence given by the minister to a wounded souldier cum out of the north having several testificationes and payit back again to him by the sessione.

Lykwayes of one shilling starling given by the minister to ane Lindsay in Kintyr having sufficent testimonialls and payit back again to him by the Sessione.

Any entries of general interest in the Session Records of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are to be found in Chapter VII., "The Protestant Ministers of Strathblane."

Page 204.—"THE NEW PSALMES" OF 1650.

The old Psalter which "the new Psalmes" superseded was a venerable collection founded on that in use by the English congregation at Geneva of which John Knox was minister in 1556, and on "The Whole Booke of Psalmes collected into English Metre by J Starnhold, J Hopkins and others, conferred with the Ebrue Printed at London 1562," after the whole had been carefully revised and amended in Scotland and many psalms by Kethe, Craig, and Pont, all Scotsmen, substituted for others by Starnhold, Hopkins, etc. It was issued for the first time in 1564-5 along with the Book of Common Order under this title, "The Forme of Prayers and Ministration of the Sacraments &c used in the English Church at Geneva, approved and received by the Church of Scotland with the Whole Psalmes of David in English Meter Printed at Edinburgh by Robert Lekprevik MDLXV." There were no "Spiritual Songs" in this version, but in subsequent editions they were added, as well as "Conclusions" or Doxologies. The Spritual Songs included "The Ten Commandments of Almighty God," "The Lords Prayer," "Veni Creator" or "Come Holy Ghost Eternall God," "The Song of Simeon," "The Twelve Articles of the Christian Beliefe," "The Humble Sute of a Sinner," "The Song of Moses," etc. The conclusions to the psalms or doxologies were arranged in measures suitable to those of the different psalms, thus the "Gloria Patri" is rendered in several ways.

In common metre—

Gloir to the Father, and the Sone
And to the Halie Gaist,
As it was in the beginning
Is now and ay shall last.

In short metre—

Gloir to the Father be
The Sonne and Halie Gaist :
As it hes bene continuallie,
Is now and ever shall last.

In long metre—

To God be gloir interminabill,
And his Sonne Christ baith God and man
And Halie Gaist inseparabill,
As was ay sen the world began.

Or in peculiar metres, such as—

An gif him all glorie,
In Psalmes most sweet :
And to his sonne Christ
And blist paraclait.
Quhilk from the beginning,
Did evir extend,
And so shall continew
World without end,

and many others might be added.

The first serious attempt to alter this Psalter was in 1637, when Laud's Service Book, to which was attached a new version of the Psalms composed by King James VI. (by this time dead) and Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Earl of Stirling, was sent down to Scotland by order of King Charles I. Both Service Book and Psalms were indignantly rejected in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, 23rd July, 1637, and neither were ever used in Scotland.

The old Psalter, with its appropriate music, scriptural songs, and doxologies was popular in Scotland and fell from no fault of its own, but was given up by the Scottish representatives at the Westminster Assembly of Divines, where so much that was excellent and liberal was sacrificed by Scotland to the narrow-minded bigotry of England, in the vain attempt to attain uniformity of doctrine and worship for the three kingdoms. The origin of the new psalms is briefly this—In 1643 Francis Rous, a learned English gentleman and Member of Parliament, first published his metrical edition of the Psalms. After various proceedings in the Westminster Assembly of Divines and English House of Commons, the latter, on the 15th April, 1646, ordered "That the Books of Psalms set forth by Mr. Rous and perused by the Assembly of Divines be forthwith printed in sundry volumes, and that the said Psalms, and none other, shall after the first day of January next be sung in all Churches and Chapels within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweede; and that it be referred to Mr. Rous to take care for the true printing thereof. The Lords' concurrence to be desired herein." The Lords concurred, and the book was sent down to Scotland and laid before the Commission of the General Assembly at Edinburgh by Mr. Robert Baillie, 21st January, 1647, with a view to its being adopted by the Church of Scotland. At the

General Assembly of 1647 it was resolved "Concerning the paraphrase of the Psalmes sent from England" "that it is very necessary that the said paraphrase be yet revised." A committee was appointed to do so, who were also to make use of the works of Mure of Rowallan, Zachary Boyd, and others, on the subject, "but especially of our own Paraphrase, that what they find better in any of these works may be chosen . . . and the Assembly doth further recommend that Mr. Zachary Boyd be at the paines to translate the other Scriptural Songs in meeter and to report his travails also to the Commission of Assembly."

Several revisions of the Psalms took place between this date and 1650, when they were finally authorized and ordered to be used, both by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and the Committee of Estates of the Kingdom, the General Assembly ordering the Presbyteries to make public intimation of the Act, "discharging the old paraphrase and any other than this new paraphrase to be made use of in any congregation or family after the first day of May in the year 1650." Zachary Boyd was thanked for the trouble he had taken, but none of his poetry was accepted.

Like the proposed uniformity of Church government and worship, the uniformity of psalms also broke down. England continued to use Sternhold and Hopkins' version till that of Tate and Brady was substituted in 1698, and Scotland has continued to use Rous' version, as revised, to the present day. The hundredth psalm of Kethe was substituted for that of Rous, and several of the old psalms were retained as second versions, but it is to be regretted that the General Assembly of 1650 did not insist on retaining many more from their "own Paraphrase." The fine old tunes, too, which had hitherto been printed with the psalms were abandoned, as well as the scriptural songs and doxologies—Scotland being again sacrificed to England.

Page 228.—MR. WILLIAM BEGBIE MOYES, B.D., Minister of Strathblane,
1886.

Mr. Ferguson died on the 8th April, 1886, and on the 26th May, 1886, the congregation met and appointed a committee of thirty for the purpose of nominating one or more clergymen to a future meeting of the congregation with a view to the election and appointment of a minister for the parish. The committee appointed Mr. J. Guthrie Smith and Mr. Harold Ross Coubrough, respectively, their convener and secretary. This was the first election of a minister of Strathblane since the abolition of patronage in the Church of Scotland. The result of the committee's work was that on the 31st August, 1886, five names of clergymen were submitted to a meeting of the congregation, when the Rev. William Begbie Moyes, B.D., was elected minister of Strathblane by a large majority. He was ordained and inducted on the 28th September, 1886. The Rev. William Maxwell, M.A., of Cardross, presided on the occasion.

Mr. Moyes is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, where he took high honours. After being licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow he was assistant to the Rev. William P. Rorison of Dalserf for over a year. He has done good work there, and let us trust he will add another to the long line of excellent and distinguished ministers of Strathblane.

APPENDIX VIII.

LOCALITIES AND TEINDS OF STRATHBLANE.

In the books of the Teind Court preserved in H.M. Register House, reference is made to three Localities of Strathblane, the Decrees of Locality being issued in 1758, 1798, and 1830-1. But of these the first and third only are preserved—a practice having grown up at the end of last century, and continuing up to 1826, of not keeping copies of the papers in teind cases. From 1826 onwards the series of papers is on all cases complete.

Before 1755, the date from which the augmentation granted in 1758 begins, the stipend of Strathblane was 85 bolls of victual and 100 merks Scots.

I. On 12th July, 1758, a new Locality was modified, fixing the stipend at 85 bolls of meal and £27 7s. 11d. sterling.

(No communion element money.)

II. In 1798, the new Locality taking effect from December, 1793, was issued and the stipend fixed at 9 chalders 3 bolls 1 firloft 1 peck $\frac{1}{4}$ lippy meal, and £5 15s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. sterling.

(No communion element money.)

III. On the 22nd May, 1830, and 11th June, 1831, a Locality, being the final one, was issued, by which the stipend was modified as from 1807 to 1826 at 14 chalders victual, half meal and half barley, and so much further victual as was equal to £5 15s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., with £8 6s. 8d. for communion elements, and from 1826 onwards at 103 bolls 0 firlofts 0 pecks 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ths lippies meal, and 9 bolls 2 firlofts 2 pecks 2 $\frac{1}{16}$ ths lippies bere, and £139 6s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in money sterling.

A good deal of litigation took place before the final allocation was issued.

The augmentation of 1758 was granted on the application of the Rev. James Gray; that of 1798 on the application of the Rev. Gavin Gibb; and the final augmentation and locality of 1830-31 was at the instance of the Rev. Gavin Gibb and the Rev. William Hamilton, D.D., his successor.

I.—LOCALITY OF 1758.

HERITORS.	PROPERTY.	Rent in Sterling Money.	Stock and Teind.				
			B.	F.	P.	L.	
Duke of Montrose,	Place of Mugdock and Parks of Cunleoch, .	£58 6 8	0	0	0	0	£0 4 2
Archibald Edmonstone,	Barony of Duntreath, including Middle Ballowin, Easter Blairquhoise, Blairgair, and Spital,	163 2 9	24	3	1	3	1 7 6
James Stirling,	Lands of Ballagan,	85 3 5	12	0	2	0	5 5 10
John Stirling of Law,	Lands of Kirkland, Vicarland, Broadgate, and others,	54 0 0	16	2	0	0	0 6 2
John Buchanan of Carbeth,	Wester Blairquhoise,	60 0 0	2	3	2	3	0 4 6
David Craig,	Ballowin,	26 11 0	7	3	2	0	1 7 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.,	Cult Craig,	35 0 0	3	1	0	0	5 5 3
Charles Lyle,	Arlehaven and Dum- brock,	44 2 0	1	2	2	3	0 4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
James Craig,	Ledrygreen,	27 0 0	0	0	0	0	0 4 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
John Graham,	$\frac{2}{3}$ Edinkill,	28 0 0	0	0	0	0	0 2 6
James Buchanan,	$\frac{1}{3}$ Edinkill,	19 0 0	0	0	0	0	0 1 6
James Foyer,	Cult Wester or Edmon- stoun,	25 0 0	1	3	0	3	1 5 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
John Colquhoun,	Craigalzean,	61 0 0	0	0	0	0	10 6 0
Walter M'Indoe,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Carbeth,	8 6 8	0	0	0	0	0 1 6
James M'Indoe,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Carbeth,	8 6 8	0	0	0	0	0 1 6
John Ware,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Carbeth,	8 6 8	0	0	0	0	0 1 6
James M'Indoe or M'Indoe,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Carbeth,	4 3 4	0	0	0	0	0 0 9
George Ronald,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Carbeth,	4 3 4	0	0	0	0	0 0 9
William Ware,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Auchingilzean,	16 13 4	0	0	0	0	0 1 8
John Buchanan,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Auchingilzean,	8 6 8	0	0	0	0	0 0 10
Robert Provan,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Auchingilzean,	8 6 8	0	0	0	0	0 0 10
John Graham,	$\frac{7}{8}$ Eastertoun of Mug- dock,	14 13 4	3	2	2	0	0 1 3
Alexander Gardner,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Eastertoun of Mug- dock,	2 4 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	0	2	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margaret Watson,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Eastertoun of Mug- dock,	2 7 6	0	2	0	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Shearer,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Meikle Mugdock,	11 15 0	2	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 10
Gilbert Ware,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Meikle Mugdock,	5 17 6	1	0	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 5
John Williamson,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Meikle Mugdock,	5 17 6	1	0	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 5
John Graham,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Westertoun of Mug- dock,	11 10 0	2	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 0 10
John Bryce,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Westertoun of Mug- dock,	5 15 0	1	0	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 5
Robert Provan,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Westertoun of Mug- dock,	5 15 0	1	0	2	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 5
Thomas Ronald,	Peach,	8 14 0	0	0	0	0	0 0 10
James Smith,	Gallowhill,	5 11 0	0	0	0	0	0 0 5
Gilbert Ware of Barrochan,	Woodend,	2 10 0	0	0	0	0	0 6 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
William Buchanan,	Milndavic,	6 0 0	0	0	0	0	0 0 10

£841 9 5 85 0 0 0 £27 7 11

II.—LOCALITY OF 1798.¹

LOCALITY OF STRATHBLANE. The Stipend as now to be paid.	Old Stipend, Meal.				Victual in place of old Money Stipend.				Additional Victual.				Money Stipend Sterling.		
	B.	F.	P.	L.	B.	F.	P.	L.	B.	F.	P.	L.	£	s.	d.
By Milliken Craig	11	0	2	0	12	3	0	1	3	3	1	0 ¹ / ₅	...	...	...
By the Duke of Montrose . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	0	2	7
By the heirs of Wm. Weir, for Auchingillan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	2	1	0	3	3	...	...	...
John Buchanan, for Auchingillan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
James Provan, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	3 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
James M'Indoe, for Carbeth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	...	...	...
James Colquhoun, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	...	...	...
John M'Indoe, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1	2	2 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
The Duke of Montrose, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	0 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Robieson of Ladrigrain	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1 ¹ / ₂	3	3	1	2	...	...	...
Robert Allan, for ¹ / ₃ of Edinkill . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	2	...	...	...
John Graham, for part of Easter Mugdock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	0	3	...	...	...
Alexr. Gairdner, for Do.	4	2	2	2 ² / ₃	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	3 ¹ / ₂	0	1	8
Margaret Watson, for Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	3 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
James Shearer, for part of Middle Mugdock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	1	...	...	...
John Brown, Do.	4	2	2	2 ² / ₃	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1	8
Wm. M'Ilquhan, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
Robert Pender, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	2	0 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
John Graham, for part of Wester Mugdock . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	1	...	...	...
John Bryce, Do.	4	2	2	2 ² / ₃	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	1	8
James Weir, Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0	0 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
Mr. Colquhoun, for Craigalzean . . . . .	...	...	...	...	19	3	0	1 ¹ / ₂	2	1	3	0 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...
Thomas Ronald . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	3	...	...	...
James Smith of Craigend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	2 ¹ / ₂	0	1	2	2	...	...	...
..... for Woodend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	3	...	...	...
William Buchanan of Milndavie . . . . .	...	...	...	...	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	...	...	...
..... for Kirkhouse Poffle . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	0	...	...	...
Sir Archd. Edmonstone	24	3	1	3	1	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂	0	0	0	0	0	17	0 ¹ / ₂
Alexr. Graham, Esq. of Ballagan	12	0	2	0	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8 ² / ₃
John Stirling, Esq. of Craigharnet	16	0	0	0	0	0	3	2 ¹ / ₂	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
John Buchanan, Esq. of Carbeth	2	3	2	3	0	0	2	2 ¹ / ₂	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
Archibald Lyle	1	2	2	3	0	0	2	1 ¹ / ₂	0	0	0	0	0	2	9
John Foyar	1	3	0	3	0	3	2	3 ¹ / ₂	0	0	0	0	0	15	10 ¹ / ₂
	85	0	0	0	41	1	1	3	20	3	3	0 ¹ / ₅	5	15	7 ² / ₃

¹ From a copy among Duntreath Writs.

III.—LOCALITY OF 1830-1.

22nd May, 1830, and 11th June, 1831. (Particulars of Rent not given.)

		Meal.				Bere.				Money.		
		B.	F.	P.	L.	B.	F.	P.	L.	£	s.	d.
Adam Graham,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Carbeth	1	3	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	9
Do.	Craigallion	4	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	1	8
John Guthrie, formerly	$\frac{1}{2}$ Carbeth	3	2	1	$2\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	1	6
Duke of Montrose,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Carbeth	0	3	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Park of Mugdock . .	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Do.	Canloch or Quinloch . .	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
John M'Indoe,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Carbeth	0	3	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
John Smith's Heirs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Craigend, Peach, and Gallowhill	2	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
Robert Robison's Heirs,	Ledrygreen	4	3	0	$3\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	1	$2\frac{2}{3}$	0	3	1
Do.	Part of Edinkill	2	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	1	0
Do.	Blaerisk . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Mrs. Luke or Crawford,	Part of Lurg Poffle . . .	0	3	1	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	4
Robt. Mitchell, formerly Allan,	Part of Kirkhouse Poffle .	0	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Matthew Robertson, formerly Buchanan,	Part of Mildavie	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
John Buchanan,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Auchingilzean	0	3	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Walter Aitken and Robert Shirra, formerly Weir's Heirs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Do.	1	3	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	10
James Provan,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Do.	0	3	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	0	5
Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart.,	Duntreath and Dungoyack	25	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Do.	Middle Ballewan	0	3	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	7	0
Do.	Blairgair	1	1	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	15	10
Do.	Easter Blairquhos	0	3	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	3	8
Do.	For entries every 19th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	8
Do.	Wester Arlehaven	1	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	13	4
Do.	Do. value of a wedder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Easter Arlehaven	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	12	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Do.	Spittal of Ballewan	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Norval's Heirs,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Easter Arlehaven	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	12	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Alexander Graham,	Wester Ballagan	8	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	3	4
Do.,	Easter Ballagan	4	1	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	0	2	$0\frac{2}{3}$	0	3	4
John Buchanan,	Wester Blairquhos	6	1	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	1	2	1	$2\frac{2}{3}$	0	3	4
Milliken Craig,	Wester Ballewan	4	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	0	0	7
Do.,	Easter Ballewan	2	2	2	$2\frac{2}{3}$	1	1	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	...	...	...
Do.,	Easter Cult	4	1	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	0	3	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	6
Archibald Lyle,	Dumbrock	2	1	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	1	0	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
John Foyer,	Wester Cult	9	1	2	$1\frac{2}{3}$	...	...	...	...	0	4	2
James Weir,	Woodend . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Alex. Gartshore Stirling,	Kirklands and Cottaries . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	14	2
Do.,	Viccarland . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Do.,	Braidgate and Cottaries . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$

Continued on next page.

		Meal.				Bere.				Money.		
		B.	F.	P.	L.	B.	F.	P.	L.	£	s.	d.
<i>Continued from previous page.</i>												
Henry Glassford,	Easter Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	0
	and Blandsherry part of Bankend . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Brown,	5 acres Easter Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Middle Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margt. Watson or Clark,	About 2 acres Easter Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
Robert Shearer,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Easter Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
William Anderson,	Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
James Shearer,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Middle Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
John M'Ilquhan,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Middle Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Pender,	$\frac{1}{8}$ Middle Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
James Smith,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Wester Mugdock . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marion Bryce,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Weir,	$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
In all,		103	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{10}$	9	2	2	2 $\frac{1}{10}$	139	6	9 $\frac{2}{15}$

APPENDIX IX.

VALUATION ROLLS OF STRATHBLANE.

I.—The Valuation Roll of Stirlingshire of 1831 was drawn up by the late Mr. Robert Campbell, Clerk of Supply for the County of Stirling, and is the result of much research. It is founded on the Valuation Rolls of 1691 and 1802, which were the only duly certified Rolls in existence when he began his work. Though not perfectly accurate, it is a very valuable document. The valuation of Strathblane, as given here, is an exact reprint of this Roll.

VALUATION ROLL OF 1831.

VALUATION ROLL, 1691.		DATES	VALUATION ROLL, 1831.			
LANDS,	VALUED RENT	OF	LANDS.	SUPERIORS.	PROPRIETORS.	VALUED RENT
	DISJUNCTION.					
The Barrony of Duntreath	724 19 3	May 1, 1755.	Cuilt, James Foyer	Sir Archibald Edmonstone	Sir Archibald Edmonstone	100 0 0
		—	Duntreath Mains, Woodend, Dumgoick, Gardens and Dougal's Aiker, Miln and Land, Barnhill and Croftstable	Do.	Do.	307 19 0
		—	Harlehaven, Aughtentall, Roseyards, Shannon, Capponhill, Blargarmore, Blargarbeg, Blarhosh, Knowhead, Craighbrock, Drumdrunshad, the Hills, Ballewen and Spittal....	Do.	Do.	317 0 3
Archibald Edmonstone's rent	131 3 5	May 20, 1766.	John Craig of Ballewan, his part of Archibald Edmonstone's rent	The Duke of Montrose, John Campbell Douglas, Glasgow	John Craig	65 8½
		—	Jas. Lyle, Aralaven, his do.	Sir Archibald Edmonstone ⅜; John Guthrie of Carbeth, ⅙; and—Norval, ⅔	Do.	65 11 8½
Walter Stirling of Ballaggan	89 7 9	Aug. 5, 1794.	The Lands of Ballaggan, comprehending Glorat's part of do.	Alex. Graham of Ballaggan	Alex. Graham of Ballaggan	200 4 5
Ballaggan, which formerly pertained to Glorat, Ballaggan's own not being compted herewith	110 16 10		NOTE.—2d. lost, the cumulo having been taken from the Collector's Book.			

LANDS.	VALUED RENT	DISJUNCTION.	LANDS.	SUPERIORS.	PROPRIETORS.	VALUED RENT	
The Barrony of Mugdock	812	16 10	Aug. 5, 1794.	The Lands of Leddrygreen	Alex. Graham of Ballagan	Robert Robison	90 0 0
—	—	—	—	Drumbrock	Do.	James Smith of Craigend	65 13 4
—	—	—	—	Kirkhouse	Do.	Robert Robison	20 0 0
—	—	—	April 3, 1799.	Mugdock Park	The Duke of Montrose..	The Duke of Montrose..	47 0 0
—	—	—	—	Quinloch	Do.	Do.	68 0 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Carbeth	Do.	Do.	12 0 2
—	—	—	—	Craigallian	Do.	John Graham, Glasgow.	75 0 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Carbeth	Do.	Do.	25 0 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Auchingillian, Widow Weir	Do.	Walter Aiken	37 10 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. John Buchanan	Do.	Ronald	18 15 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. James Provan	Do.	James Provan	18 15 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Carbeth, Jas. M'Indoe	Do.	John Guthrie of Carbeth	50 0 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. John M'Indoe	Do.	James M'Indoe	12 10 0
—	—	—	—	Craigend, John Smith	Do.	James Smith of Craigend	10 0 0
—	—	—	—	The Lands of Pitch, Isobel Ronald	Do.	Do.	25 0 0
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Westertown of Mugdock, James Graham	Do.	Do.	30 16 8
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. John Bryce	Do.	Do.	15 8 4
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. James Weir	Do.	James Weir, Barachan.	15 8 4
—	—	—	—	1/2 of Middle do. Jas. Shearer	Do.	James Shearer	30 16 8
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. Robert Pender and William M'Iquham	Do.	Robert Pender and John Meiklewham	15 8 4
—	—	—	—	1/2 of do. John Brown	Do.	Wm. Brown, writer, Glasgow	15 8 4
—	—	—	—	7/8 of Easter do. John Graham	Do.	Russel	47 19 3
—	—	—	—	2/8 of do. James Shearer's heirs	Do.	Robert Shearer, 1/2; and Russel, 1/2	13 14 1
—	—	—	—	Mildavie, James Robertson	Do.	James Smith of Craigend	6 0 0
—	—	—	Feb. 15, 1804.	2/3 of Edinkell, Robert Robison	Alex. Graham of Ballagan	— Robison	40 0 0
—	—	—	—	Lurg and Lurg Acre, Mrs Jean Luke	Do.	James Smith of Craigend	6 13 4
John Craig of Cuilt	62	0 0		Cuilt Craig	Walter Ferrier, W.S. ..	John Craig	62 0 0
Laird of Glorat	166	2 2		Law Kirkland	Alexr. Gartshore Stirling of Craighbarnet	Alex. Gartshore Stirling of Craighbarnet	166 2 2
Archibald Weir....	48	6 4		Archd. Weir, Easter Ballewan	The Duke of Montrose..	John Craig	48 6 4
Blairquhose Cunningham	194	14 3		Blairwhish Cunningham..	The Duke of Montrose..	John Buchanan of Carbeth	194 14 3
Walter Stewart, Provost of Dunbarton	74	0 10		Dunbarton Provostry....	The Duke of Montrose..	Unknown.—(See Note.)	74 0 10

NOTE.—No Cess has been paid for this for many years, and it has not been found practicable precisely to ascertain any particular Land or Subject to which the valuation can be attached. According to the best information which has been got, the Duke of Montrose appears to have been Heritable Patron of the Provostry of the Collegiate Church at Dunbarton, to which Provostry, and Patrimony thereof, the tiends of the parishes of Fintry and Strathbane belonged; and it is supposed that his Grace, in that character, received certain tiend duty from the Heritors, which was the subject of valuation in the Cess Roll, like Mar's Tiend in Saint Ninians Parish, and others in the preceding pages; and that the Provost, who was appointed by his Grace, paid the Cess therefor;—but when, by the augmentation of the stipend of the parish, the whole tiends were given to the Minister, they were withdrawn from the Duke, who, it is presumed, then ceased to pay the Cess for what was thus taken from him.—The probability of the explanation now given, is considerably strengthened by the fact that the whole tiends were given to the Minister by the augmentation modified in 1793, and that no Cess has been paid since that year, while for that, and a considerable number of years previously, the Cess was regularly paid by a person of the name of M' Leroy, a writer in Killearn, who was understood to have received it from different persons, but he having gone abroad, although inquiry was made, no information could ever be obtained, nor any papers belonging to him recovered, which could lead to the discovery of the lands or parties liable.

Total valuation of Strathbane Parish, 1691..... 2474 7 8

NOTE.—Decrease of 2d. upon New Roll, accounted for as above. } Total valuation of Strathbane Parish, 1831.... 2414 7 6

NOTE.—The amount of this Parish, in the Old Roll, as certified to Exchequer, is, by an erroneous summation, said to be £2414 6s. 10d.

II.—VALUATION ROLL OF 1884-85.

HERITORS.	LANDS.	VALUED RENT, 1883-84.	REAL RENT, 1885.
1. Sir Wm. Edmonstone, Bart., Do.,	Duntreath, etc., . . . } Blairquhosh, . . . }	£974 6 7½	£1,801 0 0
2. Janet Gloriana Graham, . . .	Ballagan,	200 4 7	690 0 0
3. John Cameron Graham, . . .	Ballewan,	175 18 5	445 0 0
4. Charles Campbell Graham } Stirling of Craigbarnet, }	Broadgate,	166 2 2	308 4 0
	Muirhouse, . . . . .	.....	272 0 0
5. Sir James Buchanan, Bart.,	Craigend,	159 11 8	839 10 0
6. Walter M'Culloch,	Leddriegreen,	150 0 0	384 0 0
7. Duke of Montrose,	Montrose Lands,	127 0 2	211 10 0
8. Allan Graham Barns-Graham,	Craigallian,	100 0 0	489 0 0
9. John Brown,	Middleton of Mugdock,	77 1 7½	227 10 0
10. Ebenezzer M'Alister,	Carbeth Guthrie,	60 18 7½	417 0 0
11. Russell's Trustees,	Easterton of Mugdock,	55 10 7½	308 10 0
12. Misses Aitken,	Auchengillan,	37 10 0	230 0 0
13. Provan's Trustees,	Part of do.	25 0 0	108 0 0
14. James Provan,	Do.,	3 2 6	12 0 0
15. James Freeland,	Garvel,	12 10 0	47 0 0
16. Ritchie's Trustees,	Craigmore,	9 7 6	78 0 0
17. Robert Ker of Dougalston, .	Part of Easterton of Mugdock,	6 2 9	23 0 0
18. Blanefield Printing Coy., . .	Dumbrook Works, . . . . .	.....	200 0 0
19. Thomas Cullen,	Houses, . . . . .	.....	81 15 0
20. John Coubrough,	Blanefield, . . . . .	.....	1,495 0 1
21. A. S. Coubrough,	Park Terrace, etc., . . . . .	.....	136 10 0
22. Mrs. Ewing,	House, . . . . .	.....	17 10 0
23. The Minister of the Parish,	Manse and Glebe, . . . . .	.....	45 0 0
24. David Robertson,	House and Land, . . . . .	.....	20 0 0
25. William Graham,	Do., . . . . .	.....	18 0 0
26. J. N. Hotchkis,	Napier Lodge, . . . . .	.....	70 0 0
27. Hon. Charles S. B. Hanbury Kincaid Lennox,	Feu from Ballagan, . . . . .	.....	12 10 0
28. Lang Brothers,	Glen Guin, . . . . .	.....	60 0 0
29. J. Guthrie Smith,	Mugdock Castle and Lands, as Lease- holder, . . . . .	.....	155 0 0
30. Donald M'Neil,	House, . . . . .	.....	3 0 0
31. J. J. M'Ewan,	Do., . . . . .	.....	41 0 0
32. Free Church Minister,	Free Church Manse, . . . . .	.....	25 0 0
33. Local Authority,	Subjects, . . . . .	.....	12 0 0
34. Mrs. Templeton,	Houses, . . . . .	.....	159 0 0
35. James Weir,	Woodend, . . . . .	.....	10 0 0
36. School Board,	Schoolhouse, . . . . .	.....	25 0 0
37. Blane Valley Railway Coy.,	Land, etc., . . . . .	.....	1,187 17 6
38. Glasgow Corporation Water Works,	Do., . . . . .	.....	7,451 0 0
	Total Value of Parish,	£2,340 7 3	£18,116 6 7

NOTE.—No. 4 is no longer an heritor, half of No. 4 having passed along with No. 6 into the hands of Andrew Jameson and Christian Robison Brown, his spouse. No. 17 has acquired No. 11 and part of No. 4. Nos. 4 and 11 are thus no longer separate properties, and there are now only 15 heritors. The valued rent for these properties is given as they stood in 1883-84, as the old valued rent of the Kirklands (Broadgate and Muirhouse) has not yet been definitely apportioned between Mr. and Mrs. Jameson and Mr. Ker. Nos. 18 to 38 have no valued rent, but they appear as proprietors under the Act of 1854.

APPENDIX X.

STRATHBLANE PLACE NAMES AND SURNAMES.

PLACE NAMES.

STRATHBLACHAN, Strathblathane, Strathblahane, Strablayan, Strablen, Strablane, Strablaine, and many other old spellings, *the name of the Parish*. The Blane, *the stream which runs through the valley*.

Auchengillan, Aughingilzean, Auchingilzean, Auchinquilzean, *the name of a twenty shilling land in Strathblane*. The Lecher Burn, *between Auchengillan and Aucheneden*. Drummery Park, *another name for Mid-Auchengillan*. Laigh or East Park, *farther south*. The Butts, *next to Carbeth*. Craigmores, *the modern name of the Laigh Park and the Butts*. Sunnysbank, *next Wester Carbeth*. The Field of Muirland, *the most northerly part of Auchengillan*.

Carbeth, Garchebeth, Gartbeth, *the name of a two merk land in the parish*. Geordie's Brae, *the hill face to the east of the Allander towards Craigallian*. M'Math's lands, *towards the middle of Carbeth*. A dale of ground called Lonochraigie, Drumbog, Braikenknowes, Ravennest, *disused names of places on north and north-west of Carbeth*. Arnward, *probably near Auchentall, on Duntreath estate*. Polmogat, Sheephouse Brae, *disused names of places towards the south end of Carbeth*. Garvel or Garchill Park, *next Wester Carbeth or Garvel*. Kiln Park, *south-east of Garvel Park*. Well Park, *east of north avenue*. Blair or Blairshill, *extreme east part of Carbeth Guthrie*. Alreoch or Allereoch, *west of Blairshill*. Craigmores, *rocks facing Duntreath and Auchengillan*. Duncan's Well, *a spring on the slope to the east of Carbeth Guthrie House, formerly much in use for making "Glasgow Punch"*. The Sloggaw or Newland Gott, *a stream now covered in on the left of the avenue from the west*. Carbeth Loch, *between Carbeth and Craigallian*.

Craigallian, Craigallion, Craigallzean, Craigallethan ("Com. of Glasgow," vol. 31), *estate in Strathblane*. Kagaillan, *name given in Blaeu's atlas*. Ballochalary, *the northern part of Craigallian*. Ballochalary Yett, *the gate at the north corner of Ballochalary*. The Red Road or Red Braes, *the road leading south from Ballochalary Yett*. The Boards, *south of Pillar Craig*. Pillar Craig and Cat Craig, *opposite Blairshill*. Carglass, *a wooded hill marching with Craigmores*. Dial Park, *west of Craigallian House*. Scroggiehill, *farther west*. Sunniebraes, *adjoining Mugdock Wood*. Blackfauld, Lochanshot,

Herdstand, Causaland, Hill Park, Kiln Park, Auchenlom, Barrari, The Poffle, The Isle, names on *Craigallian estate now disused, and localities uncertain*. *Craigallian Moss, about the middle of the estate*. *Craigallian Loch, Allander Burn, the boundary of Craigallian, Strathblane, and Stirlingshire to the south-west*. *Queen Mary's Yew, an old yew tree on Craigallian Avenue*.

Craigend, an estate in Strathblane. The *Craigend of Mugdock, the place where Craigend Castle now stands*. The *Gallow Hill or Gallow Knowe, the Gallows Hill of Mugdock Barony, to the north-east of Craigend Castle*. The *Moot Hill, the judgment place of Mugdock Barony, on Craigend Avenue opposite Mugdock Castle*. *Peach or Peitch or Old Park, to the east of Craigend Castle*. The *Peach Muir, to the north-east. Dumbroch, Dunburgh or Dunburroch, lands to the north-east of the Castle, and marching with Craigallian and Duntreath*. *Dumbroch Loch or Loch Farchar (Blaeu's Atlas), the loch on Dumbroch lands, sometimes now called Ebbie's Loch, from being near the house, now gone, of Ebenezer or Ebbie Paterson, farmer of Dumbroch, early in this century*. *Deil's Craig Loch, on Peach Muir*. *Milndavie or Miltoun, the mill near Edenkill*. *Sow Hill or Shillin Hill, where the miller of Milndavie now lives*. *Cockmylane, close to the waterworks tunnel*. *Lurg, part of Edinkill lands*. *Mill Yetts, near Milndavie*.

Mugdock, a Barony partly in Strathblane (for old spellings see page 11). *Mugdock Castle, Mugdock Park, Mugdock Loch, Mugdock Wood, Montrose property in Strathblane*. *Mugdock Mill, a mill of which there are a few traces at the east end of the wood*. *Woodhouse, the house in Mugdock Wood*. The *Woodend of Mugdock or Woodside, otherwise the Forester land of Mugdock, at the east end of Mugdock Wood, a few traces left*.

Mugdock Mitchell or Michell, or Easter Mugdock, the eastern part of the lands of Mugdock. The *Westerton, the Middleton, and the Easterton of Mugdock, the original divisions of Mugdock Mitchell*. The *Bankend of Mugdock, a sub-division of Easterton of Mugdock*. The *Bank of Mugdock, the steep slopes between the higher and lower lands of Mugdock*. The *Spritts Well, at the side of the path between Mugdock Castle and village*. *Wellshot Park, south of Spritts Well Park*. The *Shepherd's Hill, where the modern house of Westerton of Mugdock is built*. *Gallodrum, to the north-east of Shepherd's Hill*. The *Shoemakers' Croft, at the east end of Mugdock village*. The *Crofting lands of Mugdock, to the south of Middleton Farm House*. *Knochwharnie, Heigh and Laigh, on the Middleton*. The *Law Stone of Mugdock, on the road side south of Middleton Farm House*. *St. Patrick's Well, just above the Bank of Mugdock, south-east of the Law Stone*. *Garlean, on the Easterton of Mugdock, below the Bank*. *Garhenny, farther west*. *Boglands near Garhenny*. *Mores Hole, farther west*. *Alliesfauld, Bent, and Bankhead, on Easterton, above the Bank of Mugdock*. *Gally or Gallow Moss, on the west side of Loch Ardennan*. The *Lady's Park, at the north Porter's Lodge of Craigend*.

Leddriegreen, Leddriegrean, Letirgreen (Blaeu's Atlas), the name of an estate in Strathblane. *Kier Hill and Dingen, on the hill north-east of Wester Leddriegreen Steading*. *Binnen, north of Dingen*. *Puddock Hole, an old name for Wester Leddriegreen*. *Lasset Park, on Wester Leddriegreen*. *Lady's Slide, on the hill to the north of Steading*. *Goolyridge (Reg. Sas., 16th April, 1719), a disused name; locality unknown*.

The Kirk Burn, north of the Church. The Cross Hill, on the road near Netherton. Edenkill, partly on Leddridgegreen estate. Dalehillock, to the east of the Inn. The Westerfauld of Collofeane, Bourrochcairn, Craigmurich, disused names on the lands of Edenkill; localities unknown. Kirkhouse Acre, next the Church. The Blue Risk, south of Edenkill.

Quinloch, Cunzeoch, Kinloch, Komlacht (Blaeu's Atlas), Camlacht, the property of the Duke of Montrose at north-west end of parish. Quinloch Muir, Quinloch Farm, Quinloch Wood, formerly called Ledlewan Wood. The Bodden of Cumlacht, a disused name; locality unknown. Allochrih Burn, the boundary between Quinloch and Dungoiach.

Duntreath, a Barony partly in Strathblane (for old spellings see page 72). Duntreath Castle, Duntreath Park, Duntreath Mill traces of it on the Blane. The Cult, Cuilt, Quilt, etc. (for old spellings see page 81), part of Duntreath estate. Craigmarloch, the rocky face on the south of the valley. The Gowk Stane, where the estates of Craigallian, Craigend, and Duntreath meet. Dirty Mailins, fields south of the Printworks. Cultbrae Wood, continuation of Craigmarloch. Craigbrock, west end of it. Cultbrae, a steep hill on the Strathblane and Drymen Road, now disused and replaced by "The M^rAlister Improvement," or New Cultbrae. Hay Hill, Bog Park, Broom Knowe, Rough Park, fields in Cult Farm. Corrieacre, now Corriedale, Gateside, where the new house, Parklea, stands. Arlehaven, Harlehame, Harsheauch (Blaeu's Atlas), etc. (for old spellings see page 74), part of Duntreath estate. Achrefmoltoune, a Strathblane name in Chartulary of Lennox—may be Arlehaven. Dykehouse, at east end of Arlehaven. Shepherd's Hill, between Dykehouse and Easter Arlehaven. Kilthrum, Drumfork, west of Dykehouse. Ardoch, fields and wood south-west of it. Bogged Bush, Arn Park, on Carbeth-Guthrie march. Auchentall, farther west. Tammiegilt, wooded hill east of Auchentall. Wester Arlehaven, east of Tammiegilt. Meadowhead, Boglands, and Dallinschachan, to the north-east. Middle Ballewan, part of Duntreath estate (for old spellings see page 80). The Shedding, north of the steading of Ballewan. Bog Park, House Park, near it. Lunchikin Bridge, on public road over Spittal Burn. The Spittal of Ballewan, on the west side of the glen at the waterworks' aqueduct. Craigbrock, a farm north-west of Dunmullin. Commons of Ballewan, north of Craigbrock. Haggie Park, Dryglen, Court or Park Hill, farther west. Edmond's Park, north of Park Hill, within the Galloway Dyke. The Galloway Dyke, dividing the arable from the hill lands. Drumdrunshan, and Knowehead, north of Edmond's Park and north of the Galloway Dyke. Woodend, Dougal's Aiker, Barnhill, Groftstable, disused names of places near Duntreath Castle. Blairquhosh, part of Duntreath estate (for old spellings see page 83). Langlee, Burnfoot, Glen Guin a new name for Burnfoot Distillery. Drummiekeich, part of the lands of Blairquhosh. The Meikle Tree of Blairquhosh, the large oak tree on the south side of the road. Blairgar, part of Duntreath estate. Sandy's Croft, Hillhead, Burn Calpin, Badon, divisions of Blairgar. Blairgarmore, Blairgarbegg, farms on the hill, north of Blairquhosh. Dungoiach, part of Duntreath estate. Dungoiach Hill, Dungoiach farm steading, south-west of the hill. Carse Dove, south-west of Dungoiach farm steading. Roseyards, at Quinloch Bridge, south-west of Blane. Scaupie, near Quinloch. The Whaurloch, a wooded glen on Dungoiach. Camphill Burn, a burn flowing from south-east past Dungoiach steading. Bronnicroft, at the foot of Dungoiach Hill, south side, only traces of it left. Capponhill and Shenanend, small farms, now gone, east of Dungoiach Hill, near old

Duntreath mill. [Hill features on Duntreath estate.] Earl's Seat, Erlsfell (Blaeu's Atlas) the north-eastern extremity of the estate and highest hill in the parish. Garloch Hill, a little west of it. Canny Tops, south-west. Canny Face, southward. Clachertiefarlie Knowes, east of Canny Tops. Craigenbracks, south of Clachertiefarlie Knowes. Cald-hame Glen, south of Canny Face. Drumiekill Knowes, south-west of Canny Face. Dumgoyne, the north-westerly of the Lennox hills. Dumfoyne, the next hill to the east. Pater-son's Glen, the north-westerly boundary of the parish.

White Croft, field on Easter Ballewan to the east, next Middle Ballewan. Hill Croft, north of it. Langrig Park, or Lady's Loan, now called Gateside Park, to the west of Corriedale. Tarmore Park, to the east of Corriedale. Laggan Croft, east of Tarmore Park. Laggan Wood, north-east of it. Town Croft, now called School Park, to the north of Schoolhouse. Jenny's or Netherton Glen, the glen at Old Netherton village. Nether-ton Park, south and east of Netherton Glen. St. Kessog or MacKessog's Well, at the east corner of Netherton Park. Waterside Park, south of Laggan Croft on south side of road. The Thorn of Cuilt, where the Schoolhouse now stands. The Smith's Poffle, south-west of it. Blane-field House and Blane-field Printworks are built on the south part of the Nether-ton Park. Blane-field Station adjoins. House Park, the field in front of the Old Ha' or Wester Ballewan. Dunmullin, to the west of the Old Ha'. South Finley Park and Finley Park, north of the Old Ha', and separated by the Sivine Burn. Lurg Park, north-west of Finley Park, and separated by the Stonen Glen. Cantiewheerie, north-east of Spittal of Ballewan. [Hill features on Ballewan estate.] Graham's Cairn, north of Craigenbracks. Drumquharl, Ben y Craig, farther south. Silvery Burn, runs into the Ballagan Burn a little south of Drumquharl. Slackdhu, the precipitous hill to the north-east of the Bal-lewans. Francistimpen, to the north-west of Slackdhu. Jenny's Lum, a cleft in the hill through which flows Jenny's or Netherton Burn. Sweet Well, near the Leddriegreen march, north of Binnen. "The Fald of Gartchan," Craiggarrow; "The Commone Muir of Blane," places mentioned in 1570 in a decret of the Court of Session, printed in the Appendix.

Kirklands of Strathblane, church lands long possessed by the Stirlings. Broadgate, a farm on the Kirklands east of the church. Macbrew Shiels and Piper Millen, on the hills behind Broadgate steading. Goolieland, field to east of Broadgate. The Whangy, a craig above Macbrew. Millriggs, north of Goolieland. Back o' Barn Park, field to west of Broadgate. Hole Park, a field farther west. Burnthouse Knowe, south-west of Broadgate. Vicarland, east of Manse. Craig's Park, south of Vicarland. M'Gregor's Park, north of Muirhouse. Shinnan Park, next M'Gregor's park. Kirklands, old houses on the Blane. Katie's Knowe, Geordie's Knowe, behind Kirklands. Squire's Riggs, near Kirklands. Croft Connel, next Dunglass. Dalfeish, at the foot of the hills north of Broadgate. Knocknuil, a large stone to west of Whangy. Humphrey's Acre, on hills north of Broadgate. Finlay Brae, west of Humphrey's Acre. Gaitcraigs, on hills north of Broadgate. Thornieward, west of Spout of Ballagan. Linzet Knowe, north of Thornieward. The Nebben's Road, leading to Linzet Knowe. Bushie Hole, a landslip behind Broadgate. The Lofts, flats to the west and north of Whangy. Munlow, highest point of hills behind Broadgate. Bught's Hole, south-east of Munlow. The Fail Dykes, an old turf wall faced with stones, supposed Caledonian. Hare's Hole, west of Bushie Hole. Miller's Bushes, west of Old Kirklands or Ballagan Mill.

Innermonie Slacks, *ridges on the edge of the Blane on Broadgate Hill.* Howmoss, *a lochan on the hills.* Ballagan, *the name of an estate.* The Spout of Ballagan, *a waterfall above Ballagan.* Ballagan Burn, *the Blane water above Ballagan.* Ballagan or Kirklands Mill, *long gone, west of Ballagan House, on Broadgate march.* Lemkill Mill (Blaeu's Atlas), Mill Lade, *can be traced from the Blane to the mill.* Dunglass, *a rocky hill opposite Ballagan House.* The Hill Farm, *of old at the foot and to the east of Dunglass.* The Hole Farm, *on the opposite side of the road to the north-east.* Craigenlay, *on the hill north-east of the Spout of Ballagan.* Dumbreck, *on the hill north of Craigenlay.* Owsen Hill, *north of Dumbreck.* Little Earl, *north of Owsen Hill.* Glede Knowes, *south-east of the Spout of Ballagan.* Cleur Knowe, *north-east of Ballagan House.* Muirhouse Farm, Drumshugle Park, *north of Muirhouse Farm.* Glenclearie Park, *west of Muirhouse Farm and on west side of road.* Blandsherie, *the south-western end of the Kirklands.* Loch Ardennan or Ardinging, Ardhuynnen (Blaeu's Atlas), *the loch on Kirklands Muir.* Samson's Penny Stone, *a rock on Kirklands Muir.* The Black Linn, *on the stream that flows into Craigmaddie Loch.* Woodend, *cottages on the road-side north of Loch Ardennan.* Ardunan, *Mr. Jameson's new house north-east of Woodend.* Napier Lodge, *east of Milndavie.* Hillhead Farm *stood where Napier Lodge now stands.* The Old Kirkhouse Inn *was formerly the house to the west of the Church gate: the present Kirkhouse Inn is to the west, at the junction of the Balfron and Campsie roads.*

OLD STRATHBLANE SURNAMES.

Aitken or Aken.	Macaulay or M'Cally.
Bartholomew or Barclay.	MacBrew or Mikbrew.
Brash or Brasch.	MacColl or M'Coull.
Brisbane or Birsbane.	MacIlquhame.
Brown.	MacIndoe or M'Ildoe.
Bryce or Brice.	MacFarlane.
Buchanan or Buquhannen, etc.	MacMath.
Craig.	MacOwat.
Coubrough.	Maiklum or Malcolm.
Cunninghame.	Maitland.
Dougall.	Mason or Massone.
Duncan.	Miller.
Dunn or Din.	Munnock.
Edmonstone.	Norval or Narwal.
Foyer.	Pender.
Freeland.	Provan or Provane.
Gairdner or Gardner.	Ranken or Rankine.
Galbraith.	Risk or Reisk.
George.	Robertson.
Graham.	Robison.
Hendrie or Henrie.	Ronald.
Lapslie.	Shearer or Sheirir.
Leitch.	Smith or Smyt.
Lennox.	Stirling, in many spellings.
Livingstone.	Weir or Ware.
Lyle.	Williamson.
MacAlpine or M'Calpine.	

APPENDIX XI.

STRATHBLANE INSTITUTIONS, 1886.

I. THE FREE CHURCH.

The neat little Church and Manse belonging to this body stand on the site of the old village of Netherton. The first ordained minister of the congregation was the Rev. George Renny, who is now at Wick. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas F. Robertson, who was ordained 18th April, 1872, and is the present incumbent.

II. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The members of this Communion meet in the Blanefield Pavilion, and are under the pastoral charge of the Rev. William Davidson, of Milngavie.

III. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Church of Scotland has Sunday Schools in the Parish Church and at Mugdock. The Free Church and the Roman Catholics have also Sunday Schools in their respective places of worship.

IV. STRATHBLANE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Honorary President—Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough, Parklea.

President—Mr. D. M'Neil.

Secretary—Mr. A. Norval. *Treasurer*—Mr. A. Hutcheson.

Committee—Mr. T. Melville, Mr. D. Thorpe, Mr. J. Noble,
Mr. D. Martin, Mr. A. Gilmour.

V. STRATHBLANE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

President—Mrs. Anthony S. Coubrough, Parklea.

VI. STRATHBLANE BAND OF HOPE.

President—Mr. John Gardner, Alreoch. *Secretary*—Rev. T. F. Robertson.

VII. STRATHBLANE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE UNION.

President—Mr. John Gardner, Alreoch. *Secretary*—Mr. Thomas Barrie.

VIII. STRATHBLANE FRIENDLY FUNERAL SOCIETY.

Instituted 3rd June, 1860.

President—Mr. James Renfrew.

Treasurer—Mr. William Paterson. *Secretary*—Mr. Alexander Benson.

IX. STRATHBLANE PAROCHIAL BOARD.

Chairman—Mr. John Coubrough of Blanefield.

Inspector of Poor—Mr. Thomas Cullen, Edenkill.

Members of the Board—Heritors of £20 and upwards, the Kirk Session of the Parish, and Mr. Peter M'Killop and Mr. Andrew Wright elected by the Ratepayers.

X. STRATHBLANE SCHOOL BOARDS.

I.

The first School Board of Strathblane was elected in March, 1873, the following being chosen after a contest :—Rev. James Pearson, D.D. ; Major Graham Stirling of Craigharnet ; Mr. James Reid, Dunmullin ; Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, and Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough.

Chairman—Rev. Dr. Pearson.

Clerk—Mr. John J. M'Ewan. *Officer*—Mr. Thomas Cullen.

Dr. Pearson died in December, 1873, and the Rev. Mr. Ferguson was, soon after his induction, elected by the Board to fill the vacancy thus caused.

II.

The second School Board of Strathblane was elected in March, 1876, the following being chosen after a contest :—Rev. D. J. Ferguson, Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough, Mr. James Aitken of Auchengillan, Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, Mugdock.

Chairman—Mr. J. Guthrie Smith.

Clerk—Mr. John J. M'Ewan. *Officer*—Mr. Thomas Cullen.

III.

The third School Board of Strathblane was elected in March, 1879, the following being chosen after a contest :—Rev. D. J. Ferguson, Mr. A. R. Duncan, Blairquhosh ; Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough, Mr. J. Guthrie Smith.

Chairman—Mr. J. Guthrie Smith.

Clerk—Mr. John J. M'Ewan. *Officer*—Mr. Thomas Cullen.

IV.

The fourth School Board of Strathblane was elected in March, 1882, the following being chosen after a contest :—Mr. Peter M'Killop, Stationmaster ; Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, Mr. Anthony S. Coubrough, Mr. A. R. Duncan, Rev. T. F. Robertson.

Chairman—Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough.

Clerk—Mr. J. C. Murray. *Officer*—Mr. Daniel M'Neil.

Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, the Chairman, died in June, 1883. The Board thereupon chose Mr. Ebenezer M'Alister, of Carbeth Guthrie, to act in his place, and Mr. Anthony Sykes Coubrough was elected Chairman in succession to his father.

V.

The fifth School Board of Strathblane was elected in March, 1885. There was no contest. The following were the members :—Mr. A. R. Duncan, Rev. D. J. Ferguson, Rev. T. F. Robertson, Mr. E. M'Alister, Walter L. Rankin, M.D.

Chairman—Mr. A. R. Duncan.

Clerk—Mr. J. C. Murray. *Officer*—Mr. Daniel M'Neil.

The Rev. D. J. Ferguson died in April, 1886, and the Board elected Mr. Donald M'Laren, Middleton of Mugdock, to fill his place.

XI. THE STRATHBLANE MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Honorary Presidents—

Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath ; Sir James Buchanan, Bart. of Craighend ; Mr. A. G. Barns-Graham of Craigallian ; Mr. E. W. Coubrough, Blanefield.

President—Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, Mugdock Castle.

Vice-President—Mr. Anthony Sykes Coubrough, Parklea.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. H. Ross Coubrough, Blanefie'd.

XII. THE CAMPSIE, STRATHBLANE, AND BALDERNOCK AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Mr. Archibald Robertson, Ballancleroch.

Secretary—Mr. William Horne, Newmills. *Treasurer*—Mr. William White, Campsie.

XIII. THE STRATHBLANE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Honorary Presidents—

Admiral Sir Wm. Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath ; Sir Jas. Buchanan, Bart. of Craighend.

President—Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, Mugdock Castle. *Vice-President*—Mr. R. M'Lintock.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. H. Ross Coubrough, Blanefield.

XIV. THE CRAIGEND HABITATION OF THE PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Ruling Counsellor—Sir James Buchanan, Bart.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Andrew N. Bertram, Clober, Milngavie.

XV. CARBETH CURLING CLUB.

Patron—Mr. John J. Pollock of Aucheneden.

President—Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, Mugdock Castle.

Vice-President—Walter L. Rankin, M.D. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Alex. Spark.

This is the parish Curling Club. It was instituted in 1845, Mr. William Smith of Carbeth Guthrie being the first President, and Mr. James Aitken of Auchengillan the first Secretary. The Club originally played on the lake at Carbeth Guthrie, hence its name.

XVI. THE STRATHBLANE BOWLING CLUB.

President—Mr. Robert Jameson, Ardunan. *Vice-President*—Mr. Robert M'Lintock.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. John J. M'Ewan, The Schoolhouse.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. H. Ross Coubrough, Blanefield.

Past Presidents—

Mr. J. Guthrie Smith, Mr. Anthony P. Coubrough, Mr. James E. Dunn, Mr. Ebenezer M'Alister, Dr. James H. Stoddart, Mr. John J. Pollock, Mr. John Coubrough.

XVII. MUGDOCK GOLF CLUB.

Captain—Sir James Buchanan, Bart., Craigen Castle.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. John Coubrough, Blanefield.

XVIII. THE STRATHBLANE FOOTBALL CLUB.

This Club was formed in 1876, and was a popular and successful institution till 1885. During the most of this period Mr. Alexander Benson, jun., was Captain, and Mr. Thomas Thorpe, Secretary. There was no play last season in consequence of difficulty in getting suitable ground, but there is some prospect of this obstacle being removed and the Club revived.

A Cricket Club has been formed in the parish once or twice, but has never succeeded in getting a proper field. There is now a prospect, however, as in the case of the Football Club, of suitable ground being secured.

XIX. MUSIC.

There is at present a Flute Band in the parish, and this year an amateur orchestra was formed, and has been very successful. Until this season there was a Brass Band connected with Blanefield Print Works. It was usually in an efficient state and very successful, and it is to be hoped it will not remain long in abeyance.

XX. THE DRAMA.

An Amateur Dramatic Society was also in existence for a short time, and was very successful while it lasted.

APPENDIX XII.

MISCELLANEA.

I. POPULATION OF THE PARISH.

IN the Statistical Account of Scotland by Sir John Sinclair, vol. xviii. page 574, the population of Strathblane is said to have amounted to 797 in the year 1755, and to 620 in the year 1795.

According to the Government Census the numbers in this century are as follows :—

1801, . . . 734	1841, . . . 894
1811, . . . 795	1851, . . . 1,010
1821, . . . 748	1861, . . . 1,388
1831, . . . 1,033	1871, . . . 1,235
1881,	1,343

II. STRATHBLANE METEOROLOGY.

The following tables are compiled from the Registers of Observations made by the late John Guthrie and William Smith at Carbeth-Guthrie during 45 years, beginning in 1814. The latitude of Carbeth-Guthrie is $55^{\circ} 59' 46''$, the longitude $4^{\circ} 21' 20''$ W., and the height above the mean height of the Clyde opposite to the Court House, Glasgow, is 466 feet. In 1860 Mr. Smith presented his Registers to the Scottish Meteorological Society.

The Table given below, showing the monthly and annual Rainfall for 45 years ending with December, 1859, is published in the Journal of the Society (New Series, No. viii. p. 272), with remarks by Alexander Buchan, M.A., the Meteorological Secretary, and the Table showing the mean monthly and yearly Temperature for the middle twenty years of the 19th century (1840 to 1859 inclusive) is compiled by the Author from his father's Registers, which were kindly lent to him by the Society for the purpose.

RAINFALL (in inches) AT CARBETH-GUTHRIE (11 miles N.N.W. of Glasgow) for Forty-five Years, from October, 1814, to December, 1859. Observed by WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. The Gauge was placed on the top of the house, and its position was not changed during the whole time.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.42	4.73	5.50	...
1815	.75	4.86	5.56	1.43	3.68	1.83	1.71	3.64	5.55	5.31	3.87	3.20	41.39
1816	3.87	3.26	2.81	1.67	3.44	2.75	4.62	1.61	6.10	2.67	2.85	3.94	39.59
1817	4.70	4.56	4.61	.32	3.71	4.40	3.25	6.18	2.16	1.35	4.47	5.59	44.96
1818	6.85	5.02	2.92	.68	1.39	3.36	4.80	1.27	2.91	4.38	5.03	2.76	41.39
1819	4.72	4.20	2.84	3.67	3.45	3.67	3.02	2.40	2.04	4.07	3.41	3.88	42.84
1820	3.97	1.70	2.62	2.09	6.44	1.89	2.31	6.17	4.21	2.63	2.97	3.63	40.62
1821	3.26	.74	4.69	3.26	1.94	.56	3.11	2.64	6.89	6.32	7.28	6.67	47.37
1822	1.49	4.69	5.04	2.61	1.10	1.31	6.05	4.09	2.96	5.65	8.46	1.85	45.32
1823	2.02	3.14	2.96	1.26	4.23	1.93	7.40	6.56	6.32	3.42	2.51	7.05	47.90
1824	2.27	2.46	2.72	1.79	.27	2.96	2.89	2.84	2.40	4.45	5.36	7.20	37.62
1825	3.23	2.89	2.61	2.14	1.82	3.68	.69	2.34	4.39	4.99	4.56	3.14	36.48
1826	1.09	6.84	1.50	2.26	.17	.94	2.80	5.50	1.54	4.34	2.09	3.14	32.21
1827	4.72	2.01	4.17	3.13	4.76	4.02	4.19	3.39	2.56	3.84	1.84	7.34	45.96
1828	5.15	3.47	1.82	4.47	1.47	3.29	4.99	2.79	3.07	2.92	5.24	6.62	45.30
1829	.82	1.33	1.42	3.35	1.94	3.73	3.88	6.67	2.96	4.92	3.65	2.42	37.10
1830	.52	3.56	3.76	4.81	3.64	1.86	6.00	3.83	9.22	2.23	4.69	1.97	45.88
1831	2.56	3.84	5.60	2.40	1.79	3.53	4.19	3.90	3.32	9.80	4.58	4.08	49.59
1832	1.39	2.81	3.96	2.56	1.49	3.17	1.47	4.26	1.88	7.68	3.76	5.86	40.29
1833	.32	6.15	1.53	3.86	2.39	6.12	2.08	1.78	3.73	4.16	4.12	9.87	46.12
1834	9.79	2.74	3.47	.48	2.57	3.09	2.08	4.83	3.98	3.53	3.84	1.15	42.37
1835	1.85	3.98	3.56	1.45	4.90	1.88	3.75	2.44	6.34	3.24	6.58	3.04	42.60
1836	6.32	2.32	5.02	2.95	.55	4.66	7.40	3.95	6.80	3.40	5.08	5.46	53.90
1837	2.67	5.10	1.14	1.91	2.43	3.39	4.76	3.64	2.94	5.40	4.83	4.95	43.16
1838	1.40	.70	4.48	1.59	1.98	8.01	4.96	5.67	3.29	4.74	2.98	2.92	42.73
1839	3.10	3.91	4.57	1.66	1.73	3.07	4.78	4.16	6.86	5.13	3.50	4.49	46.95
1840	6.05	3.59	.30	.73	3.15	4.00	6.35	4.28	4.79	1.62	3.20	1.82	39.89
1841	2.97	3.93	3.54	2.54	2.55	2.77	2.43	7.39	4.50	6.40	3.30	5.10	47.42
1842	2.84	3.96	5.88	.02	3.64	3.54	3.36	1.86	2.14	.70	2.40	7.04	37.39
1843	4.22	.37	1.70	3.73	2.82	1.77	3.46	4.87	.84	6.60	5.24	1.28	36.89
1844	4.28	4.23	6.06	2.09	.03	5.22	4.56	2.68	1.46	2.27	4.34	.46	37.69
1845	4.24	3.14	3.61	2.60	1.13	4.25	2.16	2.96	5.38	7.23	6.75	6.58	50.02
1846	5.31	3.58	4.49	2.05	2.35	4.66	5.49	6.47	3.08	5.71	5.33	.87	49.38
1847	2.84	1.59	1.36	3.18	4.34	2.74	2.15	3.21	3.26	6.23	4.89	3.99	39.57
1848	4.14	8.71	4.13	1.44	1.89	3.80	5.33	4.23	1.81	3.88	5.09	5.36	49.81
1849	7.37	2.83	1.15	2.11	3.58	1.97	5.09	3.34	1.70	3.40	7.14	2.04	41.71
1850	3.42	6.53	.36	3.71	2.92	2.43	2.94	4.92	2.65	2.35	5.66	4.51	42.40
1851	6.33	3.36	5.14	2.07	.97	3.48	3.64	5.03	1.04	3.54	1.11	1.74	37.45
1852	7.94	4.71	.66	.73	3.40	2.31	7.24	6.53	1.31	2.14	4.20	10.38	51.55
1853	5.58	1.82	.96	1.99	.76	4.27	7.24	4.36	3.05	6.86	2.92	.36	40.18
1854	4.23	2.65	3.18	.76	3.43	5.69	4.74	2.94	3.22	3.64	2.04	5.96	42.48
1855	.94	.80	2.49	1.39	1.91	2.98	4.63	4.22	1.10	5.80	1.12	3.17	30.54
1856	2.76	4.60	.13	2.10	3.40	4.95	2.53	6.09	4.06	2.52	1.58	5.61	40.34
1857	2.81	2.50	2.10	1.70	2.71	2.80	3.05	1.64	2.34	3.64	2.18	5.13	32.60
1858	2.92	.87	1.20	1.76	5.01	4.60	6.33	3.34	4.01	6.40	1.59	5.28	43.29
1859	3.86	4.22	3.86	3.09	.33	1.60	2.30	3.42	6.32	3.58	2.87	3.88	39.34
Means,	3.63	3.43	3.06	2.17	2.52	3.30	4.07	4.01	3.61	4.34	4.03	4.31	42.44

MEAN MONTHLY AND YEARLY TEMPERATURE AT CARBETH-GUTHRIE for Twenty Years, from 1st January, 1840, to 31st December, 1859, inclusive. From Observations taken daily at 10 A.M. by the late WILLIAM SMITH of Carbeth-Guthrie.

Date.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
1840	38.58	37.55	42.19	49.13	50.55	56.73	58.	60.	52.66	48.38	43.	37.16	47.83
1841	33.32	38.	46.35	46.63	54.77	56.50	59.48	59.	57.	45.69	39.66	39.	47.93
1842	35.	39.	42.	49.70	54.	60.	60.	61.16	56.50	47.	41.36	45.	49.26
1843	39.	34.14	41.83	48.10	50.45	57.20	60.12	60.45	59.	45.45	40.83	46.64	48.60
1844	39.29	35.	40.35	49.	55.55	57.56	59.51	57.74	56.	48.22	43.63	34.	47.98
1845	36.	35.32	38.	48.86	52.45	57.76	59.	58.25	54.30	49.	42.07	37.	47.32
1846	41.39	42.	41.29	46.33	52.35	64.73	60.29	61.49	59.40	49.07	43.03	34.49	49.65
1847	35.42	36.35	42.58	44.97	53.26	59.30	63.50	59.	51.61	49.51	44.46	38.	48.16
1848	32.13	39.35	41.10	46.06	56.46	57.70	59.	56.26	54.40	46.	40.	38.37	47.24
1849	36.35	40.68	42.20	43.63	53.32	53.73	56.03	56.79	53.08	43.87	43.87	36.80	46.69
1850	33.22	41.35	42.09	47.70	50.35	58.60	62.58	57.74	54.66	46.77	42.13	39.19	47.95
1851	39.06	40.18	39.87	45.	52.03	56.33	58.87	58.16	55.76	50.20	37.36	39.64	47.70
1852	38.61	38.31	39.70	47.30	53.60	57.	64.87	61.12	55.	46.77	40.33	40.77	48.61
1853	37.39	32.85	37.74	46.	53.20	59.66	57.35	58.22	53.70	49.	43.	36.	47.01
1854	36.	39.	42.12	48.37	51.45	55.80	60.	60.29	57.13	46.46	41.63	38.70	48.25
1855	36.61	29.50	37.19	47.	48.77	57.66	64.77	60.29	54.20	47.22	39.60	37.	46.61
1856	35.26	39.20	39.41	47.	50.55	54.80	58.22	60.19	53.73	51.	42.	39.49	47.57
1857	35.93	39.48	39.58	45.	53.90	61.86	60.38	63.54	58.66	51.54	44.70	45.67	50.02
1858	39.90	34.81	40.53	46.43	53.22	62.	59.	61.	56.	46.	39.30	41.12	48.28
1859	40.90	39.64	43.35	44.	56.10	59.50	61.35	59.61	53.63	46.77	39.70	34.74	48.27
Means,	36.97	37.58	41.07	46.81	52.82	58.22	60.01	59.52	55.32	47.65	41.58	38.94	48.04

III. INUNDATIONS.

The bursting of water-spouts on the hills and severe thunderstorms occasionally cause much damage in the Strath. The most remarkable on record are three. The first took place about 1736, when a water-spout burst near the source of the Blane and discharged such an enormous volume of water that the houses and mills on the side of the stream, as well as the crops and cattle on the low lying grounds, would certainly have been utterly destroyed and carried away had not the stream burst from its usual channel a little south of Ballagan and sent its flood equally towards Campsie on the east and Strathblane on the west. As it was, an enormous amount of damage was done.

The second great inundation was on the 13th August, 1795, when during a tremendous thunderstorm a torrent burst from the hills, and falling in terrific floods over the spout of Ballagan carried away the banks of the stream as before, and again ran east and west. The water which ran westward tore up everything before it, destroying fields of oats, barley, and potatoes, and greatly damaging the bleach-fields and other houses on its banks, as well as tearing up a deep channel in the public road.

The third great outburst was on the 12th August, 1884, after a thunderstorm of unexampled fury. The flood again swept over the spout of Ballagan, carrying stones and trees before it, which quickly filling the usual bed of the stream caused it to burst from its banks at Ballagan garden, through which a large part of it poured, carrying away the garden wall and doing an immense amount of damage to the fields in the neighbourhood, and tearing up the road between Ballagan and Broadgate. This extraordinary thunderstorm did a great deal of damage in other parts of the parish, carrying away bridges and destroying fields and roads. It was not confined to Strathblane, but extended to a great part of the West and South of Scotland.

In 1786 there was a smart shock of earthquake felt in Strathblane. It took place at 10 A.M., and was preceded by a rushing noise.—*Creech's Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces*, p. 122.

IV. HEIGHTS ABOVE THE SEA OF PLACES IN STRATHBLANE.

	Feet.
Highest point in the Parish—The Earl's Seat,	1,895
Lowest point in the Parish—Blane, at Drummiekeich,	55
Highest point on South Side of the Parish—The Gallow Knowe,	585
Road from Campsie where it enters the Parish on the East, near Hole,	294
Road to Balfron where it leaves the Parish on the West at Burnfoot,	97
Road to Drymen where it enters the Parish at Garvel Bridge,	402
Road to Drymen where it leaves the Parish on the Stockiemuir,	626
Road from Milngavie where it enters the Parish at Bankend of Mugdock,	381
Ballagan Bridge on the Blane,	339
Edenkill Bridge on the Blane,	241
Netherton Bridge on the Blane,	170
Garvel Bridge on the Allander,	402
Craigallian Bridge on the Allander,	324
The Church,	287
The Manse,	235
The School,	215
Mugdock Village,	539
Edenkill Village,	245
Netherton Village,	224
Mid Auchengillan,	577
Carbeth-Guthrie, West Lodge,	450
Carbeth-Guthrie, Gardener's Gate,	501
Craigallian, East Lodge,	527
Craigallian, South Lodge,	358
Mugdock Castle,	540
Craigend Castle, South Lodge,	500
Craigend Castle, East Lodge,	520

	Feet.
Craigmaddie, North Lodge,	445
Ardunan House,	400
Napier Lodge,	325
Ballagan House,	345
Broadgate,	308
Blane-field House, East Lodge,	242
Corriedale Gate,	165
Lunchikin Bridge,	150
Duntreath Castle,	112
Blairquhosh Cunninghame,	107
Spout of Ballagan,	700
Hill of Dunglass,	501
Park Hill,	450
Dungoiach Hill,	510
Slackdhu,	1,623
Dumgoyne,	1,401

V. FARM PRODUCTS AND CATTLE IN STRATHBLANE IN 1796.

	Bolls Sown.	Product of each Boll.	Total Product.
Oats,	486	7	3,402
Barley,	44	8	352

	Acres.	Stones.	Stones.
		Product 150 per Acre,	
Hay,	120		18,000

Horses kept for labour,	100
Horses reared annually,	26
Milk Cows,	310
Cows rearing under 3 years old,	376
Cows fattened annually,	442
Sheep, consisting of ewes,	1,200

—From *Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. xviii. pp. 568-571.

VI. ACREAGE UNDER CROP, AND HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP IN STRATHBLANE IN 1841 AND 1886.

	Acres,	1841.	1886.
Oats,	Acres,	550	311
Barley,	"	140	2
Wheat,	"	60	9
Beans,	"	8	15
Turnips,	"	40	63
Potatoes,	"	139	74
Cabbages,	"	—	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

Vetches,	Acres,	1841.	1886.
Ryegrass or (1886) Timothy Hay,	„	300	280
Natural Hay, or Hay from Grass not broken up in rotation,	„	110	311½
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	„	1,347	1,072¼
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Cows and Heifers, in Milk or in Calf,	Number,	290	340
Other Cattle of all ages,	„	350	535
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	„	640	875
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Horses for Farm work alone,	Number,	88	57
Horses unbroken or for Breeding purposes,	„	44	65
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	„	132	122
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Sheep of all ages,	Number,	2,540	4,912
		<hr/>	<hr/>

The Agricultural Statistics and number of Live Stock in the Parish in 1841 are compiled from information in the “New Statistical Account of Scotland,” and those for 1886 have been supplied by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council with much courtesy and promptitude.

PAROCHIAL EVENTS WHILE THIS WORK IS PASSING THROUGH THE PRESS.

Page 71.—Woodend in Strathblane and Barrachan in New Kilpatrick.

Mr. James Weir of Barrachan has sold these lands to the Corporation of Glasgow.

Page 141.—Caroline Frances Graham Stirling, wife of Lieutenant George H. Miller, R.N.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 2nd August, 1886, Mrs. George H. Miller had a son, who has been named Harry James Graham Stirling.

Page 165.—John Cameron Graham of Ballewan.

Mr. John Cameron Graham of Ballewan, married on the 22nd July, 1886, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, Annie, daughter of Mr. Stewart Pixley of 21 Leinster Gardens, London.

I N D E X.

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I. PERSONS.

In this Index, for convenience of reference, the spelling of all such surnames as Buchanan, Cunninghame, Graham, Stirling, etc., etc., is made uniform. In the body of the book the spelling in use by each family or individual is given.

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