

UNITED PARISHES OF LETHENDY AND KINLOCH.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THESE parishes were united in the year 1806.

PARISH OF LETHENDY.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Boundaries.—Lethendy is bounded on the east by the parish of Blairgowrie; on the south by Caputh; and on the west and north by Clunie.

Situation and Extent.—The extent of this parish in a direct line from east to west, is 5 miles. Its greatest breadth from south to north, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is bounded on the east by the burn of Lunnan, which divides it from the parish of Blairgowrie; on the south, by Caputh, and on the west and north, by Clunie. From the eastern extremity, the ground rises gently westward, the whole length of the parish, except on the west point, where it falls suddenly for about half a mile.

Soil and Climate.—The west half of the parish is a black mould inclining to a reddish clay, excepting some small corners, exceedingly rich, and well adapted to all kinds of crops. Towards the east, the soil becomes blacker, more wet, and less productive. From the southern exposure of the parish, the climate is perhaps a little milder than that of the parishes immediately adjoining. The difference, however, is not material.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Parochial Registers.—The first register extant of the kirk-session of Lethendy commences at the ordination of Mr. George Freer, 1698; the second in 1754; and the third in 1823. It is unfortunate that each of these registers has been devoted to several purposes, such as acts of church discipline, collections and distributions for the poor, marriages and baptisms, &c. Some of the registers have, upon the whole, been well kept, but are much injured by having been exposed to damp. Others of them have been very carelessly kept for the last twenty or thirty years, owing

very much to the circumstance, it is thought, that, although there was a session-clerk, there was no session for the greater part of the above period.

Land-owners.—These are, Andrew Gemmel, Esq. of Lethendy, valuation L. 830, 15s. 1d. Scots; Sir John Muir Mackenzie, Bart. Delvine, L. 264, 12s. Scots; David Kinloch, Esq. of Gourdie, L. 165, 4s. 1d.

Antiquities.—The tower of Lethendy, the property of Mr Gemmel, is a very old building. It is supposed to have been a stronghold, before the use of fire arms was introduced into this country; but, upon the whole, it does not appear to have been well defended by its situation, especially on the east and south.

A few years ago, a pot was found in the peat moss at Blackloch. It is supposed that it was one of the camp pots used by the Romans. It is made of a compound metal, something like our brass or bell metal. It stands upon three feet, is about 17 inches high, is 3 feet 4 inches in circumference, and capable of holding about six Scotch pints. It was found about 6 feet under the surface.

III.—POPULATION.

The population in 1841 was 287, viz. 132 males, and 155 females. It is altogether rural.

The number of illegitimate births in the parish within the last three years, 3.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, about	1486
Number of acres which never have been cultivated, and which remain constantly waste or in pasture,	16
Number of acres that might, with a profitable application of capital, be added to the cultivated land of the parish, whether that land were afterwards to be kept in occasional tillage or in permanent pasture, about	3
Number of acres in a state of undivided common,	0
under wood, whether natural or planted,	128

Average rent of land per acre, about L. 1, 5s. Real rental of the parish, L. 1797.

Live-Stock.—There are only about 70 horses in the parish. The number of black-cattle in the parish, young and old, is now about 270. On some farms, the number of young cattle kept three years for sale (that being the general selling time) is one-third of the whole stock; on other farms, one-half; and on our largest farms, they form five-sixths.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State.—Number of families in the parish belonging to the Established Church, 65; Dissenting or Seceding families, 4. Amount of stipend, in all about L.78. Glebe, 8 acres imperial in extent, and may be worth about L.2, 5s. per acre.

Education.—The only school in the parish is the parochial. The salary is the maximum. Probable yearly amount of fees actually paid to schoolmaster, L.12; other emoluments, L.2.

Poor.—Average number of persons receiving parochial aid, two permanently. We have also some occasionally needy. Average sum allotted to permanent paupers, from L. 2, 10s. to L.3 per annum; it being presumed that they provide a little for themselves, or are partly supported by relations. Average annual amount of contributions for relief of the poor, L.9, 10s. Church collections and mortcloths are almost the only sources of support for our poor; from church collections, about L.8, 10s.

PARISH OF KINLOCH.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Boundaries.—Kinloch is bounded on the east and north by the parish of Blairgowrie; on the south by Clunie and Caputh; and on the west by Clunie.

Lakes, Brooks, &c.—There are two large brooks in the parish, viz. Lornty Burn, and Lunan Burn. There are three lakes or lochs in this parish, viz. the Loch of Drumelie, the Rae Loch, and the Fenzies Loch, all the property of Mr Farquharson of Invercauld. Drumelie Loch is situated a little to the westward of the house of Marlee; the Rae Loch about a quarter of a mile to the eastward of it; and the Fenzies Loch about a mile to the south-east of the house.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Parochial Registers.—The first register extant of the kirk-session of Kinloch commences at the ordination of Mr James Gray, 1697; the second in 1726; the third in 1741; the fourth in 1762; the fifth in 1783; the sixth in 1803; and the seventh in 1823. The first of these registers is much decayed, and in many places illegible. Upon the whole, they seem to have been well kept, but, as the same book has been devoted to different purposes, (although a separate place has been assigned to each,) such as acts of discipline, collections, and disbursements for the poor, &c. the same remark applies here that was made as to the Lethendy books.

Land-owners.—

	Valuation Scots,
John Campbell, Esq. of Achalater,	L.839 6 8
J. Farquharson, Esq. of Inversnaid,	413 15 8
George Hog, Esq. of Wester Kinloch,	267 1 0
Rev. John Buist, minister of Tannadice, proprietor of Nether Balcairn,	133 6 8
James Oliphant, Esq. of Gask,	52 0 0
Total,	L.1705 10 0

Antiquities.—There is one Druidical temple in the parish, on the road leading from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld. There is an old castle at Glasselune, situated on the promontory of a steep bank. There is a vast number of tumuli called the Haer Cairns in a moor in the parish.

III.—POPULATION.

The amount of the population in 1841 was 369; viz. 181 males, and 188 females; altogether rural.

Number of illegitimate births in the parish during the last three years, 2.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—

Number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage,	1503
Number of acres which never have been cultivated, and which remain constantly waste or in pasture, upwards of	1000
Number of acres which might be cultivated, but at great expense, probably	500
Number of acres under wood, whether natural or planted,	269

Bent of Land.—The average rent of land per acre, about L.1, 4s. 6d.

Rental.—The real rental of the parish is about L.2200.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State.—The number of families in the parish belonging to the Established Church, 69. There are no Dissenting or Seceding families in the parish. The number of Episcopalian families, 1. Amount of stipend, about L. 120. Glebe, about eight acres imperial in extent, and may be worth about L.2, 5s. per acre.

Education.—No schools but the parochial. Yearly amount of parochial schoolmaster's salary, L. 34, 4s. 4½d. Probable yearly amount of fees actually paid to parochial schoolmaster, L. 14; other emoluments, L. 2.

Poor.—Average number of persons receiving parochial aid, three permanent, and two or three occasional paupers.

December 1842.