

PARISH OF MONEYDIE.

PRESBYTERY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. J. W. THOMSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Extent and Boundaries.—THE parish of Moneydie (spelt Moniedie in the former Statistical Account) is of a long irregular form, extending from S. E. to N. W. about 10 miles in length, and varying from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles in breadth. Its superficial extent may be reckoned about 18 square miles.

It may be necessary here to explain the reason of the wide discrepancy between these statements, and those of the former Statistical Account. The present parish of Moneydie consists of two portions, viz. the old or original parish, and the new parish or Logiealmond, which, about eighty years ago, was disjoined from the neighbouring parish of Monzie, and annexed *quoad sacra* to Moneydie. Of these two portions, the author of the former account treated separately,—giving the statistics of each by itself. As the two districts differ so widely from each other in many particulars, some advantage might no doubt be gained in point of minuteness, by giving a distinct and separate account of each. It is hoped, however, that every important and practical end may be gained, and some confusion avoided, by conjoining the two, and describing the parish as one whole, distinguishing them only in those particulars where circumstances seem to render such distinction necessary.

The parish of Moneydie is bounded on the east by the parish of Redgorton; on the south by Redgorton and Methven; on the west by Fowlis; and on the north by Auchtergaven, Little Dunkeld, and a detached portion of Redgorton. The western, or Logiealmond section of the parish, lies on the southern face of the first range of the Grampians, sloping down toward the River Almond, which forms the march with the parish of Methven. The eastern extremity reaches almost to the River Tay, near Luncarty bleach-field. With the exception of the Logiealmond hills, which rise to a height probably of 1800 feet above the level of the sea, there are no rising grounds of any importance in the parish.

Rivers.—The Almond is the only river of any consequence in the parish, and abounds with salmon and trout. There are besides two smaller streams, the Shochie and the Ordie, both of which take their rise in the Grampian range, and flow into the Tay, affording excellent trout-fishing.

Geology, Soil, &c.—With respect to geological structure, the parish is distinguished by nothing remarkable. The Logiealmond Hills consist for the most part of blue slate rock, blended with smaller portions of other primitive formations. In the lower grounds, every diversity of soil almost is to be met with. In the vicinity of the streams, a light alluvial soil chiefly prevails, varied occasionally by a rich black loam, on a hard gravel bottom. A little farther from the bed of the river, a kind of strong red earth is found, and a considerable proportion also of black loam. On the more elevated grounds, the soil consists for the most part of cold wet till. Clay is of rare occurrence; and, except in the remote parts, near the hills, there is little or no peat moss.

Quarries.—In Glenshee, there is a slate quarry, which is now but little worked, owing to the greatly superior quality of the slates found in the neighbouring quarry of Craiglia, situated a few miles to the westward in the same range of hills, but in the parish of Fowlis. About the middle of Logiealmond, there is a quarry of grey freestone, of a remarkably fine quality, and easily wrought.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

In Roman Catholic times, the parish of Moneydie seems to have been a parsonage connected with the diocese of Dunkeld. Little information tending to throw light upon this period of its history can now be obtained. About the year 1480, the living was held by Alexander Myln, Canon of Dunkeld, who also styles himself "Prebendary of Moneydie." Myln was the author of a work entitled "Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld," a rare and curious work, containing much interesting information both of a general and local nature.* In the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld, the following inscription is found:—*Hic jacet eximius vir Magister Alexander Douglas, Rector de Monidie, qui obiit 17 Dec. anno Dni Millesimo quingentesimo XLVIII.*

Ancient Proprietors of Land.—According to Myln's account a large proportion of the property of the parish seems to have been in the possession of his diocesan. About the middle of the fifteenth

* This work has been recently reprinted in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth.

century, he tells us, that Bishop Brown “ purchased from Robert Waus, citizen of Edinburgh, for three years of the fruits of the Church of Cramond, the lands of Wester Kinvaid, Wester Lowstown, and Easter Lowstown. These lands he mortified to the church, and got them united to the barony of Dunkeld, but upon the express condition that a layman was to hold them of the church, and to perform the services to the King which fell to these lands.” In addition to these, the bishop was proprietor of the lands of Pittendynie and Kinvaid. The present glebe of the parish, which has evidently belonged originally to the estate of Pittendynie, was in all probability allocated during the time of this bishop. The next largest proprietor in the parish in these days seems to have been the master of Gowrie: for in an old “ list of lands and baronies contained in the seizin of James Master of Gowrie,” and executed on the 11th April 1584, we find enumerated “ the whole and entire lands of Moneydie, Balmbair, Ragilmy, with the half of the milns, multures, and miln-lands.” The estate of Strathord was then in the possession of Sir Patrick Crichton, from whom it was purchased by the ancestor of the first Lord Nairne. The only other proprietor of that period was Andrew Malcolm of Moneydie Roger, father of the Rev. John Malcolm, minister of Perth, a distinguished scholar, and intimate friend of Andrew Melville. The above were all in the old or original parish of Moneydie. The annexed district of Logiealmond, which extends to more than double the size of the original parish, appears then to have been in the possession of a family of the name of Logie.

Present Proprietors.—At present, the original parish of Moneydie is entirely in the possession of Lord Lynedoch and the Duke of Athole: and almost equally divided between them. Logiealmond is wholly the property of Sir John Drummond Stewart, Bart. of Grandtully.

Eminent Persons.—In the former Statistical Account, there are notices of two eminent persons connected with this parish. The first “ Bessy Bell,” celebrated in song as the companion of “ Mary Gray,” a daughter of the house of Lynedoch, who, during the ravages of the plague, which seems to have been remarkably severe in this quarter,* took refuge together in a sequestered spot, (still pointed out) on the banks of the Almond; where, however,

* In digging the foundations of the new church about twenty years ago, the workmen came upon an immense accumulation of bones, as if they had been thrown together into a pit, supposed to have been the remains of victims of the plague.

receiving occasional visits from a lover, they both caught infection, and fell victims to the desolating malady. The other individual mentioned is a great-grand-uncle of the late Sir William Drummond of Logiealmond, a zealous partisan of the house of Stewart, who signalized himself at Sheriffmuir, not more for his bravery, than for his prodigious feats of strength. His formidable broadsword is still exhibited as a curiosity in the Tower of London. Without any disparagement to the merits of this redoubted warrior, it is presumed that posterity will be more disposed to recognize as the ornament of his family and of his country, his late eminent and accomplished kinsman, the author of "Origines," and the "Academic Questions."

Antiquities.—In the department of antiquities, few parishes, it is believed, are more barren than Moneydie. Some years ago, a few vestiges remained of the old castle of Kinvaid, which are now completely removed. The author of the last Statistical Account speaking of this ruin says, "it seems to have been built before lime was known as a cement." From Myln's history we learn that it was built by Bishop Brown, for the purpose of protecting his tenantry from the predatory incursions of some of their lawless neighbours, and cannot therefore be above 350 years old. A spot, supposed to have been the site of a Roman camp, is still pointed out; but its genuineness is very doubtful. Like many other Roman camps, if its history were known, it would very likely turn out to have been a sheep-pen. Or if it must be held to have been a military post, it is more likely to have belonged to the Scots or the Danes, being in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the battle of Luncarty is supposed to have been fought. Several cairns of stones have been met with, which upon examination have been found to cover human bones. One or two circles of stones also may still be seen, which are not unlikely to have been places of Druidical worship; and particularly at the western extremity of Logiealmond, there is one remarkable block about 12 feet high and 18 feet in circumference, standing upon its narrow end, with three other stones in its immediate vicinity. It is commonly called the Kor Stone.

In the boundary line between Logiealmond and the old parish, there is a point at which the three dioceses of Dunkeld, Dumblane and St Andrews met. Tradition has it, that the three bishops, happening to meet at this point in the course of their perambulations, pledged each others health out of three wells that happen-

ed to exist within the limits of their respective territories. One of these wells was in existence forty years ago, and may possibly be so still.

The parish of Moneydie belonged originally to the presbytery of Dunkeld, and was annexed to that of Perth only about eighty years ago. From the presbytery seat of the former it is distant about ten miles, while it is only six from Perth.

Parish Register, &c.—The parish register goes back as far as the year 1655, and has been kept with tolerable correctness. One volume, however, embracing the period between April 1680 and August 1717, has been lost. There is also an important blank from August 12, 1666, to August 28, 1670, which is supposed to have been occasioned by the unsettled state of the church at that period. The following is a list of the ministers of this parish, with the dates of their settlement and death, so far as has been ascertained : David Drummond, ordained May 17, 1655 ; William Smythe, ordained before 1679 ; Alexander Chapman, ordained before 1705, died 1716 ; John Gardner, ordained August 6, 1717, died June 20, 1738 ; Gilbert Mann, ordained July 19, 1739, died April 30, 1754 ; Patrick Meek, translated from Rattray, December 26, 1754 ; and again translated to Kinnoul July 1761 ; George Fraser, translated from Redgorton, May 27, 1762, died 1807 ; James Somerville, ordained 1807, died November 30, 1827 ; the present incumbent was ordained August 7, 1828.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish seems to have been at one time much greater than it now is. The causes of decrease may be easily stated. In the old parish, within the last fifty years, many populous hamlets have been completely rooted out, and the small pendicles possessed by cottagers have been thrown together and formed into large farms. In Logiealmond, where the system of large farms has not yet been adopted, and where the population is large in proportion to the soil, any decrease that has taken place has been in consequence of emigration. - Within the last eight years, upwards of 100 persons have emigrated to Canada from Logiealmond alone.

The population is entirely agricultural, with very few exceptions.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.—The yearly average of births for the last seven years is 17 ; of marriages 8 ; and of deaths no register is kept. It is proper to remark, however, that the number of births here given, does not exhibit an accurate average, as

there are some parents (chiefly Dissenters) who pay no attention to have their children registered.

Number of persons under 15 years of age,	375
upwards of 70,	39

The number of persons at the various intermediate stages, it is not so easy to ascertain.

Unmarried men, bachelors and widowers upwards of 50 years of age,	28
women (exclusive of widows)	22
widows,	42

The average number of children to a family is $3\frac{1}{2}$

At present there are no persons in the parish who can come under the denominations of "insane or fatuous." There are one or two who may be called of weak intellect; one who is deaf and dumb, and one blind.

Social Comforts, &c.—The people generally speaking are healthy and robust, and seem upon the whole to enjoy a reasonable measure of the comforts and advantages of society. Among the peasantry, the staple articles of food are potatoes and oatmeal. There are few cottagers who do not keep pigs; but, with the exception of pork, animal food is rarely to be seen, except in the houses of the more substantial farmers.

General Character, &c.—With regard to "the general character of the population, intellectual, moral and religious," it is believed that they are pretty much on a footing with other parishes similarly situated. The outward forms of religion are in general punctually attended to; few, if any, habitually absent themselves from public worship; and the general tone of morals is upon the whole sound and healthy. The most prevailing vice perhaps in the present day, and in all parts of the country, is intemperance. Among the many causes that have contributed to bring about this melancholy state of things, there can be no doubt that the lowering of the duty on spirits has had a most material effect; at the same time it may be questioned whether or not the needless increase in the number of public-houses has not contributed as largely to the same mischievous result. Upon this point, the following fact is worthy of notice. In the *old parish* of Moneydie there was not, until within the last six months, a single whisky shop of any description, nor was there known to the minister a single individual habitually addicted to drunkenness. In the Logiealmond district of the parish, on the other hand, there are unfortunately five public-houses, and, as might be expected, the sin of intemperance and its accompanying vices are found to prevail in a proportionate degree. Such a fact as this goes strongly to corroborate the view of those

who trace the increase of intemperance to the increased facilities of indulgence afforded by the multiplication of public-houses. It is a comparatively rare thing to find persons drinking to excess in their own dwellings. The public-house is the invariable place of resort. It is there the habit is first acquired, and there it is strengthened and confirmed. A bottle of spirits is seldom or never found in the house of a person addicted to drunkenness; and, on the other hand, it is as seldom found awaiting in the houses of sober persons, in the same rank of life. From this it would appear, that if, instead of adopting the temperance society principle, (which is neither more nor less than entire abstinence, and the chief defect of which seems to be, that it aims at more than the word of God enjoins,) an association could be formed for discountenancing the practice of frequenting public-houses, the members of which association should resolve never to enter the door of a public-house, except on certain occasions to be specified; and if at the same time every exertion were made for diminishing the number of such houses throughout the country, it is humbly conceived that more practical good would be achieved in the way of suppressing intemperance, than by any other mere human means that have yet been suggested.

Smuggling and Poaching.—At one time, the practice of illicit distillation prevailed to a considerable extent in the parish. It is now, happily, almost unknown. Salmon poaching, however, still continues to be carried on; but chiefly by persons unconnected with the parish.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

In the old parish of Moneydie there are :

Imperial acres, arable,	2718
Do. pasture,	771
	—3489

In Logiealmond :

Imperial acres, arable,	2297
Do. pasture,	4869
	—7166

Total, 10,595

Of the land under pasture there are about 300 acres in the old parish, and probably 600 in Logiealmond, which, by a judicious application of capital, might be brought under tillage. About 800 acres are under wood; a large portion of which is old and valuable, and consists for the most part of Scotch fir. In the more recent plantations, larch, spruce fir, and oak, chiefly prevail. Of late years, oak has been very extensively planted on the estates of Lord Lynedoch; and as this kind of wood seems to thrive upon every

kind of soil, and to find nourishment where hardly any other trees will grow, there is little doubt that it will turn out a profitable mode of employing waste land.

Rent.—The rent of arable land varies from 10s. to L. 3 per acre. The average in the old parish is about L. 1, 10s., and in Logiealmond L. 1, 3s. The real rent of the whole parish is about L. 7800, whereof about L. 3700 are in Logiealmond. The valued rent is L. 3023 Scots.

Improvement.—That great improvements have been introduced into the practice of agriculture within the last forty years, are sufficiently indicated by the fact, that the rental of the parish, which was then only L. 2600, is now exactly trebled; a circumstance which cannot be attributed to any rise that has taken place in the price of corn, for at the close of last century, the value of wheat did not differ materially from that which it has borne for the last five or six years. Within the period before-mentioned, however, an immense deal has been done in the way of draining, enclosing, and improving waste land. The system of *run-rig*, which then prevailed to a great extent, is now completely abolished; numbers of small pendicles are thrown together into one large farm; and land, which formerly afforded subsistence to a hundred or a hundred and fifty individuals, is now in the possession of one tenant, not giving food to above twelve or fifteen persons, but proportionably augmenting the rent to the landlord. From these causes, together with various improvements in agricultural implements,—the introduction of new and improved seeds, better systems of rotation, and in general the superior character of the whole mode of farm management, land which used seldom to yield more than three or four returns, now produces eight or ten, and sometimes more.

The most decided improvement that has of late years been introduced is the application of bones as a manure for raising turnips. By means of this discovery, the farmer is now enabled to apply the whole strength of his dunghill to his potatoe crop; and by sowing his turnips with bones, and then eating them off the ground with sheep, his whole fallow break is completely manured, and put in excellent order for the succeeding crop of barley. The advantages of this system are great. Of late years, the quantity of potatoes raised in this part of the country, and exported to the London market, has been very large. With the low price of grain for some time past, the chief dependence of many farmers for paying their rent has been upon the potatoe crop. But experience

has shown, that, without very heavy manuring, there is no crop that more speedily exhausts the land. And there is little doubt, that, in process of time, it must have proved utterly destructive to all light soils lying beyond the reach of town manure, had not the introduction of bones come so opportunely to the aid of the farmer, and enabled him to apply the whole of his farm manure to the potatoes. The ordinary price of bone-dust in Perth is about 2s. per bushel, and about ten bushels are employed to the acre.

Another decided improvement in husbandry consists in pasturing grass land with sheep and cattle, instead of cutting it for hay; but this is a practice, of course, which can only be followed with advantage in those farms which are peculiarly adapted for stock.

Cropping.—The system of cropping most commonly followed is what is technically termed a four-course shift, viz. oats, green crop, barley, and grass. Most farmers, however, let their land lie two years, and sometimes even more in grass. There are no beans grown in the parish, and very little wheat. Lint, which at one time was cultivated to a considerable extent, is now seldom sown, owing to the almost entire discontinuance of the practice of domestic spinning.

Stock.—Cattle of all descriptions are reared in the parish, from the bulky Teeswater to the diminutive west Highlander. The rate of grazing differs of course very materially, according to the size and description of the animal. The summer grazing of a large full-sized beast when fattening for the butcher, may be rated at L. 3 to L. 3, 10s. The sheep are principally of the Leicester breed, those at least which are fed upon the low grounds. Besides being peculiarly adapted to the nature of the pasture, they are prized chiefly on account of their fattening so easily, being less destructive to the fences than Highland sheep, and also on account of the superior value of their fleeces. Large numbers of wedder hogs of this description are annually reared, and sent to the Glasgow market from this parish, by Mr Richmond of Moneydie, one of the most extensive and enterprising agriculturists in Perthshire, by whom this kind of stock was first introduced into this part of the country, about forty-five years ago. The grazing of a full-grown sheep, including a few turnips in winter, may be rated at from 5s. to 12s. according to circumstances.

Produce.—The gross amount of raw produce, according to the nearest approximation that can be formed, may be stated to be,

Grain,	1982 imperial acres, at L. 6 per acre,	L. 11892
Potatoes,	495 do. do. at L. 9 per do.	3950
Turnips,	495 do. do. at L. 4 per do.	1980
Hay,	800 do. do. at L. 3 per do.	2400
Sown grass, pasture,	1180 do. do. at L. 1 per do.	1180
Hill pasture,	5643 do. do. at 1s. 6d. do.	423
	10595	L. 21825

Wages.—The wages of farm-servants vary from L. 10 to L. 14 per annum, together with $6\frac{1}{2}$ bolls (140 lbs. per boll) of oatmeal in the year, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Scotch pints of milk daily. Married men have besides, a house and garden, rent free, and as many potatoes as they can furnish dung to raise upon their master's field. Many of them have, besides, an allowance of coals. The ordinary wages of women servants are from L. 4 to L. 6 per annum. Day-labourers receive 1s. 6d. per diem, and women working in the fields from 8d. to 10d. Harvest-work is for the most part done by threaving, which is generally at the rate of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per threave.

Manufactures.—There has been recently established in Logiealmond, a flax spinning-mill, driven by water-power from the river Almond. It affords employment to about fifty persons, chiefly females, and natives of the country. When trade is prosperous, as at present, the mill is kept going throughout the whole twenty-four hours, by means of relays of workers—one set commencing at six o'clock in the evening, and another relieving them at six o'clock in the morning. There can be no question that this establishment has tended greatly to promote the physical comfort of the inhabitants of the district, by affording constant work and good wages to many individuals, who formerly could obtain neither. But it may, at the same time, be seriously doubted, whether or not these advantages are not more than counterbalanced, by the usual train of moral evils which the introduction of manufactures seldom fails to bring along with it.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns, &c.—There is no village in the parish. Perth is the nearest market-town, and is six miles distant. It is also the post-town; although there are penny post-offices at Methven and Aughtergaven, each of them at the distance of four miles. No portion of a turnpike road passes through the parish: it is traversed however, by a statute labour road, which branches off from the Dunkeld turnpike towards Logiealmond and Glenshee.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church, which is a handsome and substantial edifice, was built about twenty years ago, and is seated for

460 persons. Nothing, however, could be more awkward or inconvenient than its situation. It is set down at the distance of two miles from the eastern, and seven from the western extremity of the parish, where the great bulk of the population reside. A circle with a radius of two miles round the church, includes only about 330 parishioners, out of 1050, leaving 720 at an *average* distance of 5 miles. Accordingly, as might have been expected, there is a Secession meeting-house, planted in the midst of this population, (in Logiealmond) at the distance of six miles from the parish church. Under such disadvantages, it is not to be wondered at, that, in the course of nearly a hundred years, a large body of the inhabitants have become Seceders. It may be remarked also, that there are no Seceders (with one solitary exception) within two miles and a-half of the church. The following is a statement of the numbers of church people and Dissenters. Individuals belonging the Established Church, 724; United Secession, 325; Episcopalian, 2; total 1051.

At Chapelhill, in Logiealmond, there was an ancient place of worship, which had lain in a ruinous and dilapidated state since the beginning of last century, but which it was thought, by a little repair, might be rendered fit for the reception of a congregation. A subscription accordingly was set on foot in the district, and through the exertions of the people themselves, aided by the liberal contributions of the sole proprietor, Sir John Stewart, and the Misses Drummond of Logiealmond, the edifice was completed in a neat and substantial manner, at an expense of about L. 150; and opened for public worship by the minister of the parish on the 5th of October 1834. Since that time, divine service has been regularly performed in it every Lord's day, to the unspeakable comfort of very many persons, who before, on account of this distance from church, were almost excluded from the enjoyment of public ordinances. The Rev. Mr Omond, now minister of Monzie, was the first regularly officiating preacher.

The chapel, which is situated at the distance of four miles from the parish church, and two miles from the Secession meeting-house, is seated for about 320 persons; and is completely filled, and to a great extent, by persons who formerly, for convenience sake, took sittings in the Secession place of worship. A small seat rent is exacted, averaging 2s. 6d. which, together with the collections at the church door, constitutes a fund, out of which the preacher's sa-

lary and other necessary expenses are defrayed. All the poor are accommodated with free sittings.

Although the erection of this place of worship has had the effect, as was to be expected, of diminishing considerably the congregation assembling in the parish church, it is no small satisfaction to think that, instead of fifty or sixty worshippers, which was all the usual attendance from Logiealmond at the parish church, there are now upwards of 300 in the regular enjoyment of the means of grace in connexion with the Establishment.

Manse, Stipend, &c.—The manse, which was built about the same time as the church, is in good repair, but inconveniently small. The offices are old and ruinous. The stipend was augmented in the year 1830 to 16 chalders; but the teinds not proving sufficient, it amounts only to 130½ bolls of victual, two-thirds meal and one-third barley, and L. 108, 5s. 2d. in money. The glebe contains 7 Scotch acres of good average land.

Education.—There are three schools in the parish, viz. the parochial school at Moneydie, another at Chapelhill, and another at Heriotfield, both in Logiealmond. The parish schoolmaster has the maximum salary (L. 34, 4s. 4½d.) The fees are small, and do not amount to above L. 10 per annum. He is also session-clerk, the emoluments of which office are about L. 5, 16s. The teacher at Chapelhill has a free school-room and dwelling-house, with 100 merks Scots of salary from the heritors; he has also about two acres of land as cow's grass. The teacher at Heriotfield has merely a free school-room, which is attached to the Secession meeting-house. The branches taught in all these schools are nearly the same, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, book-keeping, and practical mathematics. The parish schoolmaster is also qualified to teach the elements of Latin, Greek, and French; but for these branches there is little or no demand. In all the schools the Scriptures are regularly read, and the catechisms of the church taught. The following is a statement of the number of scholars: At the parish school, 50; Chapelhill school, 76; Heriotfield school, 60; total, 186. It will be seen that there are thus somewhat more than one-sixth of the population at school. It is necessary to remark, however, that many of these are not permitted to remain above eight months out of the twelve, as the circumstances of the parents often render it desirable that their children should begin as soon as possible to do something for themselves. The consequence is, that,

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whenever summer begins, numbers of the children are taken from school, and sent to herding or some other employment. So far as is known, there are no persons in the parish of sufficient age, who are unable to read, (except perhaps one or two aged individuals,) and the greater proportion are able also to write. All classes are fully alive to the benefits of education, and anxious to obtain it for their children.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The district of Logiealmond being annexed to this parish only *quoad sacra*, the kirk-session have nothing to do with the poor of that quarter. In the old parish, there are only five persons receiving aid from the poor's funds. They are allowed from 1s. 3d. to 3s. per week. The average amount of collections at the church doors is L. 17 per annum. The kirk-session have besides a sum of L. 70 laid out at interest. There is no assessment; and any deficiency of funds is made up by a half yearly donation of a few pounds from the heritors.

Alehouses.—The number of alehouses, (or as they should rather be called whisky-shops, for comparatively little malt-liquor is consumed,) has been already adverted to.

Fuel.—In Logiealmond, peats and wood are almost the exclusive articles of fuel. In the east end of the parish, coals, principally English, are used, and which cost at Perth about 1s. 10d. per cwt.

April 1837.

PARISH OF COLLACE.

PRESBYTERY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. JOHN ROGERS, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Boundaries, &c.—THE etymology of Collace is uncertain. It is situated 7 miles north-east from Perth, is perfectly inland, and surrounded by the parishes of Cargill, St Martins, Kinnaid, and Abernyte. Its length and breadth being nearly equal, and upwards of 2 miles, it contains nearly 5 square miles.

The surface upon the whole is rather flat, except towards the hills, where the ascent is too steep for the plough. The soil in