

PARISH OF DUNBARNY.

PRESBYTERY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. ALEXANDER CUMMING, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name of this parish is written Dunbarnie, Dunberny, Dumbarny, or Dumbarnie. In ancient times its usual orthography was Dunberny. It is supposed to be compounded of the two Celtic terms Dun, *a hill*, and Bearn, or Beairn, or Beirn, which signifies a *breach* or *fissure*. Accordingly, in former times, the church, as well as the most considerable village in the parish, were situated on an eminence close to Dunbarny House, fronting the Craigend cottages, where a gap or aperture in a ridge of hills exists, through which the road between Edinburgh and Perth now runs.

Extent.—The extreme length of this parish from east to west is 4 miles; its greatest breadth, north to south, is 4 miles; its average breadth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its superficial extent may be estimated at 5 square miles.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north, by the parishes of Rhynd and Perth; on the east, by the Rhynd and Abernethy; on the south, by Abernethy and Dron; on the west, by Dron, Forgandenny, and a detached part of Forteviot.* Its form presents a very irregular and waving outline.

Topographical Appearances.—This parish is intersected by the river Earn, which, though it pursues a winding course, upon the whole, rolls its current in a direction from east to west, and its generally level form is diversified by Moncrieff or Moredun Hill, which towers to an altitude of 756 feet above the surface of the

* It may excite the surprise of a reader not well acquainted with this district to be told, that any part of Forteviot bounds the parish of Dunbarny on the west. It ought, therefore, to be stated, that an insulated tract of Forteviot, embracing the Mailor and the Hiltown of Mailor is in immediate proximity to Dunbarny, joining it at Craigend, which is seven miles east from the parish church of Forteviot. The inhabitants of that district have been, for generations, in the habit of attending Dunbarny church, although they are properly under the pastoral superintendence of the minister of Forteviot.

sea. The summit of this hill commands a view which has been termed by Pennant "the glory of Scotland." Towards the east the Carse of Gowrie, with its fertile and spacious plains, extends before the eye, with the Frith of Tay gradually widening, till at Dundee and Broughty Ferry, its waters swell to a majestic expanse. Towards the south and west, Strathearn spreads out its ample surface, being an irriguous and highly cultivated valley, richly adorned with wood, studded with gentlemen's seats, enlivened with the graceful and picturesque sweeps of the Earn, and bounded by the verdant and gently swelling Ochils. A curve made by these hills intercepts a view of Stirling, but the hills of Monteith may be seen stretching beyond it. The spectacle of mountainous grandeur towards the west and north-west is august and imposing. Benvoirlich, Benmore, and other hills frown with a commanding appearance. Two monuments or obelisks of granite, commemorating the achievements of illustrious men, may be seen beyond Crieff; that of Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam, on the elegant and conical hill of Tomahastle, in the parish of Monzievaird, and that of Lord Melville near Comrie. A spectator turning toward the north will observe, in the distance, a considerable part of the alpine scenery of Perthshire, and other contiguous counties. At his feet is a romantic view of Perth, the Tay, Kin-noul Hill, and Kinfauns Castle. Before the trees that crown Moredun top had shot up to their present stately growth, Perth and Dundee could be seen from the same spot on it.

Moncrieffe-Hill forms one of the most imposing objects that beautify the scenery of this district. It is covered with a rich variety of wood, which, contrasted with the bold and craggy precipices which adorn its southern declivity, gives it an appearance strikingly picturesque.

Hydrography.—The river Earn rolls through this parish. Its waters in this district have by no means the crystal transparency which distinguish them near Crieff and Comrie. After traversing the rich loamy soil, which extends several miles along its course above the Bridge of Earn, it becomes considerably tinged by the fertile banks through which it meanders. It is reported that formerly its channel ran close to the bank on which the manse is built. A spectator stationing himself on the new bridge, and looking westwards, will perceive the banks along which it formerly winded, and which it has now deserted; they are a little to the south of its present current. It is gradually shifting its channel

farther towards the north, in consequence of which it was found necessary, last century, to add an arch to the old bridge to span that part of it that was penetrating northward. Formerly, the Earn, after gliding along the bank close to the manse, rolled through what is now the garden attached to the inn. This will be easily understood by any individual who looks towards the old bridge. He will perceive it could only be by such a direction of its stream, that it could sweep in at right angles to that ancient structure. The current at present strikes that bridge obliquely, which could not have been the case when it was originally built, as bridges are placed at right angles to the current. It would have changed its bed much more, had not artificial embankments confined it; and this accounts for the comparatively few deflexions it has made from its course since the fourteenth century, when the old bridge was reared. The velocity of the Earn is from one and a half to two miles an hour.

The fish found in the Earn consists of salmon, salmon trout, whittings, and pike. The whittings are found from August to April, pike, chiefly after floods, being carried down by the impetuosity of the current. The salmon-fishing on the Earn has materially declined in value. The fisheries connected with Moncrieffe property yield only £31 per annum; at one period, they produced more.

Pitkeathly and Dunbarney Mineral Waters.—There are two traditions current in this quarter concerning these mineral waters. The first is, that the notice of the country people was first attracted to them by observing pigeons frequently resort to them. But the most prevalent tradition is, that their medicinal virtue was first discovered by reapers, who, when using them to quench their thirst at their mid-day meal, experienced their strong effects. The first authentic notice which is any where to be found concerning them is supplied by the session records of this parish. The following interesting extract from these documents bears the date 20th September 1711: "Session met according to appointment, and took into consideration the profanation of the Sabbath by people frequenting the medicine well of Pitkeathly, whereupon some of the elders were desired to visit the well every Sabbath morning, and dehort the people from coming to it on the Lord's day, and inquire what parishes they belong to, that word may be sent to their respective ministers to discharge them;* and John Vallance is

* It has been already mentioned, that the principal village in this parish was at

forbidden to give them passage at Dunberny boat, and Thomas Drummond desired to spread the report, that they are to be stopped by constables, by authority of the justices of the peace."

About sixty years ago, great complaints were made that the waters were turbid and foul. This happened from a variety of causes, but principally from persons laving their distempered limbs in them. Subsequently, a building was erected on what is now the property of John Grant, Esq. of Kilgraston, in which the water might be dealt out, and hot baths furnished. Great numbers of individuals crowd to this district every year for the benefit of the water.

The following observations on the Pitkeathly waters are from the pen of Dr Edward, one of the medical practitioners at the Bridge of Earn.

"The mineral water of Pitkeathly belongs to the class saline, as distinguished from the acidulous, chalybeate, and sulphureous. Along, however, with the alkaline and earthy salts which form the basis of its constitution, it likewise contains a notable portion of carbonic acid, and it is the presence of this acid which gives to this mineral, when poured from one vessel to another, in a slight degree, the sparkling appearance so characteristic of water impregnated with this gas.

When the Pitkeathly water is heated, its transparency is slightly affected, from the expulsion of the carbonic acid, and consequent deposition of carbonate of lime, which was held in solution by the gas, and this takes place in all mineral waters where carbonic acid and carbonate of lime exist together. There is also the escape of a quantity of atmospheric air, and an inconsiderable portion of nitrogen gas.

Its other constituents are alkaline and earthy salts, and on these whatever medicinal properties it possesses altogether depend. The salt present in largest quantity is the muriate of lime, or, more properly speaking, chloride of calcium, and it is also the most important in a medicinal point of view.

There are different analyses of the Pitkeathly water, but they all nearly agree in the ultimate constitution of the mineral, although there is great disparity as regards their quantity, and state of

tuated at Dunbarny. It would appear from this minute of session, that a boat was regularly connected with it, furnishing a more expeditious route to Perth than the circuitous one by the Bridge of Earn. The Dunbarny family have the privilege, when they choose to avail themselves of it, of going to Perth by a ferry-boat, and travelling through the fields on the opposite side, though belonging to a different proprietor.

combination. The following very nearly coincides with the analysis of Dr Murray,—the only difference being the existence of a minute portion of nitrogen gas, which, however, might have been produced, during the analysis, from the decomposition of atmospheric air, as the mercury used in collecting the gaseous products was very impure. The temperature of the Pitkeathly spring was 49° at the time the trial was made (July), being 24° under the temperature of the air.

Proportion of ingredients in a gallon :—

Carbonic acid, 9.5 c. inches.	Nitrogen, 1.5 c. inches.
Carbonate of lime, . 5.7 grains.	Sulphate of soda, . 6.3 grains.
Chloride of calcium, . 170.	Chloride of sodium, . 114.5

The most delicate tests afforded no indication of either iron or hydriodic acid, which, by some, have been supposed to exist in the Pitkeathly mineral. The effects of mineral waters on the animal economy must not be supposed to coincide with the individual action of the substances composing them,—for not only do these exist in different states of chemical combination from what we would infer from analysis, but their action is considerably modified by the manner in which they are admixed.

Much has been said about the medicinal properties of the Pitkeathly mineral, and there are few diseases in which it has not been recommended and tried. Like many other minerals, too, it is considered by not a few to be a panacea for all disorders,—a sort of Paracelsian elixir, by which not only the sick may be restored, but even the constitution of the healthy sustained and invigorated.

It is to be regretted that this belief in their universal efficacy is so prevalent, since it induces many to employ them in diseases where they cannot but be prejudicial; and many, also, who enjoy the utmost health, to persevere in their continued use, very much to the derangement, and it may be ultimate hurt, of their constitutions. There is not the least doubt, too, that many of the cures effected during a course of mineral waters, and willingly ascribed by the patient to the potent virtues of his favourite mineral, are, with far greater truth, to be attributed to the less equivocal agencies of change of air, healthful exercise, and buoyancy of spirits, the usual concomitants of rustication. It must not be supposed that these remarks are intended to underrate the value of the Pitkeathly mineral; for the benefit to be derived from its judicious use, in some forms of disease, is very great. Their only object is to guard against its inordinate and indiscriminate employment,

in many instances either aggravating the previous disorder, or inducing others equally hazardous.

It would be useless to specify all the cases in which these waters might be advantageously used, as they should be employed in no one of any importance without the sanction and advice of the physician. A few of the more decided, however, may be mentioned.

In plethoric habits of the body, and where it is desirable to counteract such a tendency, they may be taken freely, provided the presence of no other disease forbids their employment. If not sufficiently active, some saline purgative, such as the Epsom or Rochelle salt, should be added.

When this plethoric state of the body is accompanied with what is by no means uncommon, determination of blood to the head, threatening apoplexy, their continued use will be highly serviceable, since there is no form of medicine better adapted for quickly lessening the amount of the circulating fluids than the saline, and in the state which nature has furnished, it is more likely to be perseveringly continued than would be the less palatable prescription of the physician.

In some chronic diseases of the liver, particularly that form of liver disease induced by residence in tropical climates, the benefit to be received from them is in most cases very decided. They afford relief in such cases, by unloading the large vessels in the neighbourhood of the disease, and it may be also, in some degree, by acting as a counter-irritant. Other remedies should be conjoined; but these, of course, it is the province of the medical attendant to regulate, as the quantity and extent to which they are necessary, must depend entirely upon the peculiarity of the particular case.

The diuretic properties of these waters (dependent on the large quantity of the chloride of calcium they contain) is the subject of remark by most individuals who use them, and this peculiar property renders them useful in some forms of calculous disease. There is no good reason, however, to suppose (looking at their constitution) that they possess any specific control over the disease mentioned. Indeed, if such remedies are required, we possess them of far greater influence, and more to be depended on, than the one in question.

Their alterative and diluent qualities render them of considerable utility as an adjuvant in the treatment of some forms of syphilitic complaint.

When the muriate of lime (chloride of calcium) was considered by physicians to be a remedy worthy of trial in the treatment of scrofula, these waters, from containing it in large quantity, were, of course, highly extolled. This remedy, however, has since fallen into merited disrepute, and it is now on all hands allowed to be of little or no service in checking the disease in question. The same remarks, of course, are applicable to the Pitkeathly water: in such cases it can be of no service; and, by usurping the place of more active remedies, must be prejudicial, by incurring all the evils of procrastination.

There is a vulgar notion abroad that these waters possess great efficacy as an external application, and poor people from all quarters may be seen every season with diseases which a little surgical skill and attention could easily have eradicated, daily performing the required ablutions, in the confirmed hope of an almost miraculous cure: and this belief is not confined to that particular class, for it obtains also among those whose education would be a guarantee for their better judgment.

It is a pity that such is the case, as most of the diseases alluded to are such as proper surgical treatment could soon overcome, whereas, the result of the treatment adopted is a degree of irritation which renders the disease previously manageable, altogether incorrigible.

Among diseases of this kind may be mentioned, chronic abscesses, ulcers, and some affections of the eye.

The Pitkeathly warm-bath has been recommended in diseases of the skin, but on what grounds cannot be ascertained, as it contains no substance in its composition that can have the slightest specific action on the vessels of the skin. Of course it answers all the purposes of ordinary bathing, and may be used to the same extent.

In concluding these observations we cannot help remarking, that whatever may be said against the indiscriminate use of these waters, they are at least valuable in so far, that they are generally taken cheerfully, and when other medicines would be refused or neglected; the patient must undergo change of scene, salutary exercise, and, in short, altogether be placed in the situation of all others most conducive to the speedy recovery of an invalid."

The mineral water may be found in greater or less abundance over an expanse of from 10 to 12 acres, stretching over the Pitkeathly, Dunbarny, and Ballenderick properties. On one of the

fields in the Ballenderick grounds, which is commonly designated the Nether Orogang field, and is contiguous to the Pitkeathly and Dunbarny estates, the mineral water is so copious that when any part of the west end of it is dug to the depth of six or seven feet, it immediately accumulates in great profusion, and of the same quality as that diffused through the springs already mentioned.

The new village of the Bridge of Earn was built for the accommodation of strangers frequenting the wells. There the lodgings are good, cheap, and abundant. There are two inns or hotels in this parish intended for the entertainment of strangers,—one near the wells, and another at the Bridge of Earn. The former is the old mansion-house, formerly occupied by the proprietors of Pitkeathly. Of late it has undergone considerable repairs.

But the hotel that is most resorted to, is that of the Moncrieffe Arms, at the Bridge of Earn. It is one of the most commodious inns in Scotland, finely situated on the banks of the river, and near the handsome bridge that has been erected over it.

Mineralogy and Geology.—The rocks which occur in this parish belong to the secondary formation; a great part of it consists of secondary trap, commonly called whinstone, and the remainder of sandstone. Trap composes the whole of Moncrieffe Hill; at the north of the parish, it extends over the greater part of Dunbarny property; it may be seen to advantage in the whinstone quarries on that estate; and at Glencairn cottage, in the vicinity of Mr Craigie's mansion house. The sandstone, which stretches through a part of the southern division of the parish, is that kind of sandstone which lies below the coal formation, and which is supposed by some to be the old red sandstone. It is to be regretted that, though the trap and sandstone are found within a few hundred feet of each other, there is no place where their junction can be discerned.

The trap of Moncrieffe Hill embraces the three different varieties of clinkstone, greenstone, and amygdaloid, which are frequently found in the same mountain. The amygdaloid occurs in various parts of the hill, but may be seen to the greatest advantage in the quarry near Easter Moncrieffe. The following contains an enumeration of the various minerals imbedded in the amygdaloid found there, and in the amygdaloidal masses distributed through the other parts of the hill: barytes or heavy spar, calcareous spar, fibrous limestone, jasper, agate; but the predominating mineral at that quarry, and one which is frequently disseminated in the

amygdaloid of Scotland, is green earth, or compact chlorite. It is found in small globular pieces, and in such abundance, that it is scarcely possible to detach a fragment from the rock at the quarry without perceiving several specimens. This green earth is sometimes used as a pigment in water-painting, and is the mountain-green of painters.

Quarries.—There are five trap or whinstone quarries in this parish, which are now, or have been wrought at other times. One of them is on the Kinmonth property, about two and a-half miles from the parish church; two on the Moncrieffe property (one at Craigend and the other at Easter Moncrieffe); and two on the Dunbarny property, about a mile and a-half west from the church. The stones taken from these quarries are used for drains and road-metal. A few blocks are occasionally employed as materials for building; but from the copious masses of sandstone found in different parts of the neighbourhood, little whinstone is required for this purpose. At Dunbarny and Pitkeathly, there are sandstone or freestone quarries of a dark-red hue. Both dip towards the south-east. The sandstone of Dunbarny is of a durable character, and from it great quantities of stones have been conveyed for building, not only to different parts of this parish, but also to Perth, Abernethy, and other places. It is wrought with iron wedges, the application of gunpowder being seldom resorted to as in whinstone quarries. Some of the strata are uncommonly hard, and to penetrate and detach them requires great labour on the part of the workmen. More than seventy years have elapsed since the Dunbarny quarry was opened. It yields an annual rent of L. 17.

The sandstone of Pitkeathly quarry is composed of softer materials, and from this cause the working of it has been discontinued for several years. The mansion-house of Kilgraston was built, partly from the Dunbarny and partly from the Pitkeathly quarries.

At Dunbarny quarry, stone for hewn work is sold at from 3½d. to 5d. per foot; rubble or building stone at 6d. per cart-load.

Botany.—Plants found on the face of Moncreiffe Hill.

Atropa Belladonna
Anchusa officinalis
Gentiana campestris
Erysa Tetraxis
 _____ alba
 _____ cinerea
Calluna vulgaris

Dianthus deltoides
Rosa spinosissima
Cistus belianthemum
Meconopsis cambrica
Antirrhinum cymbalaria
Thymus flora alba
Digitalis alba

Geranium molle
 _____ sylvaticum
 _____ columbinum
 _____ lucidum
 _____ sanguineum
Ornithopus perpusillus
Gnaphalium dioicum

Plants found on the back of Moncreiffe Hill.

<i>Circaea Lutetiana</i>	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
<i>Pinguicula lusitanica</i>	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<i>Comarum palustre</i>	
<i>Trientalis europæa</i>	<i>Astragalus hypoglottis</i>	

Ferns.

<i>Asplenium viride</i>	<i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i>	<i>Scolopendrium ceterach</i>
— <i>adiantum nigrum</i>	— <i>septentrionale</i>	<i>Blechnum boreale</i>
— <i>Ruta muraria</i>	<i>Scolopendrium vulgare</i>	<i>Pteris crispa</i>

On the north bank of the Earn, a short distance west from the bridge, is found the *Aira cæspitosa vivipara*, one of the most elegant of the Scots grasses.

Plants found in the neighbourhood of Dunbarny House.

<i>Veronica saxatilis</i>	<i>Epilobium montanum</i>	<i>Geum rivale</i>
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	<i>Ficaria ranunculoides</i>
— <i>pubescens</i>	— <i>rosea</i>	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>	<i>Dianthus cæsius</i>	<i>Orchis maculata</i>
— <i>arvensis</i>	<i>Tormentilla reptans</i>	— <i>bifolia</i>
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	
<i>Sambucus ebulus</i>	<i>Geum urbanum</i>	

The Moncrieffe garden contains many rare plants, such as heaths, *Pelargoniums*, and other natives of the Cape of Good Hope; also a considerable number from New South Wales and other regions.

Trees.—Till about eighty years ago, scarcely any trees grew in Strathearn, except a few sprinkled around gentlemen's seats. The whole valley is now studded with plantations; one effect of which, according to the testimony of old people, has been to abate very sensibly the violence of the blasts.

About forty years ago, Moncrieffe hill was overgrown with furze and broom; it is now covered with thriving wood of various sorts. Around the house are some very fine trees: horse chestnuts, measuring eighteen feet round the stem; walnuts, twelve; ashes, ten; and a willow, planted some years ago, is above ten feet in circumference. The number of acres in the parish under wood is 419. In the management of trees, there is a great improvement in the parish in comparison of former times. The trees which have been planted in the grounds of Moncrieffe are, oak, ash, elm, birch, beech, Spanish chestnut, silver and spruce-firs; and larch and Scotch firs are used for nurses; but when it is intended to embellish any portion of the grounds, without reference to the profit to be ultimately derived from the wood, horse chestnut, lime, plane, and walnut, are interspersed amongst the former varieties.

Among the most remarkable vegetable productions in the pa-

rish is a tulip tree at Pitkeathly House, which is supposed to be above one hundred years old, and has been observed to flower for several seasons. It is perhaps the largest in this neighbourhood. It is generally supposed that the tulip-tree does not blossom in this part of the country until it is very old; but there is one in the grounds of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe that flowered in 1836, and was planted by the late gardener in 1796.

There is a stately and umbrageous Spanish chestnut-tree, near Old Kilgraston, which is said to have been planted on the day of the capitulation of Perth to Oliver Cromwell.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The teinds connected with the parish of Dunbarny, and patronage to the benefice, belonged formerly to the Town-Council of Edinburgh. The revenue of St Giles's* Church in that city, which were administered by the Town-Council, arose from the teinds of several parishes scattered through Scotland, such as Eastern and Western Weems, Limpetlaw, Brotherstones, Gogar, and, among the rest, Dunbarny. The charter of King James VI., given under the Great Seal of Scotland, and which confirms to the city of Edinburgh many former charters and privileges granted by previous monarchs, from Robert the Bruce downwards, designated the Golden Charter, given at Holyroodhouse, 15th March 1603, confirms a decree pronounced by the Lords of Council and Session, in 1583, "ordaining and declaring that the churches of Dunbarny, Potty, and Moncrieffe do, and in all time coming shall belong to the aforesaid provosts, bailiffs, councils, and community of the said town of Edinburgh, according to the tenor of the aforesaid infestment, granted to them by our said dear mother, of all the benefices, prebendaries, and other foundations within the liberty of the said burgh, conform to the union and annexation of the tithe sheaves, and emoluments of the rectory of the aforesaid church of Dunbarny, whereof the said churches of Potty and Moncrieffe are appendages, and were anciently annexed to the collegiate church of St Giles, situated within the said town of Edinburgh, as is more fully contained in the said decret; the

* St Giles, though before the Reformation only a parish church (not being constituted into a cathedral till 1633) had attached to it a considerable religious body. It consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a sacristan, bedall, minister of the choir, and four choristers or singing boys. The patronage of St Giles's was, in remote times, lodged in the hands of the bishop of Lindesfern, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, and subsequently transferred to the abbot and canons of Dunfermline, with whom it continued till it was vested in the magistrates and council of Edinburgh. See Maitland's History of Edinburgh.

charter of confirmation given and granted by us, confirming the charter aforesaid, dated the 14th day of April anno 1582, and of our reign the fifteenth year."

Several other documents, which might be quoted, bear a reference to the same right bestowed on the Town-Council of Edinburgh.

King James VI., by act of Parliament of this date, (*i. e.* 5th June 1592), "approves, and confirms, and annexes, to remain with the magistrates of Edinburgh, (for maintaining the ministry and hospital), whereof they have now the property and superiority, as the Popish clergy had, to whom these lands and annualrents formerly belonged, viz. the donations and mortifications granted by Queen Mary, his Majesty's mother, and himself at divers times, of the lands, benefices, and rents, which formerly pertained to any bishop, abbot, and prior, or other ecclesiastic, and the general annexation of the temporality of benefices, to the act of Parliament, 29th July 1585, is dissolved, in so far as it may appear to extend to the premises, or to the annexations formerly made in favours of the college and hospital in Edinburgh, of the teinds of Dunberny, (which pertained to the chapel of St Giles's kirk in Edinburgh), in the sheriffdom of Perth, whereof the kirks of Potty and Moncrieff are pendicles, the parsonage of Currie, and half the vicarage thereof, pertaining to the archdean of Lothian, the lands, annualrents, houses, yards, and biggings of the Trinity College, within Edinburgh, pertaining to the provost and prebenders thereof, and common lands and annualrents of the same, which annexation, his Majesty, with advice of Parliament, ratifies and approves, as also of new annexes the other half of the vicarage of Currie, to which no person is provided; and the whole vicarage of the kirk of Dunberny, vacant by the deprivation of N. N.* last possessor thereof, to remain with the council and community of Edinburgh in all time coming, declaring that none of the particulars aforesaid before disposed, and newly annexed for the sustentation of the ministry within the burgh of Edinburgh, and entertaining the hospital thereof, are, and shall be comprehended in the general annexation of the ecclesiastical lands to the Crown." The patronage of Dunberny remained in the possession of the town-council of Edinburgh till the year 1820, when it was sold to Mr William Anderson, Junior, merchant, Newburgh, for L.1400. It now belongs to Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, Bart.

* The initials only of this individual are contained in the charter.

The church of Potty continued an appendage to Dunbarny till 1652, when, from the distance of its locality from the Dunbarny kirk, it was annexed to Dron *quoad spiritualia*; but, for long after this date, it was connected with this parish *quoad civilia*. In the valuations of the county of Perth, taken in 1649 and 1667, part of Balmanno estate, Kirkpotta, Meikle Fielde, and Cloch-ridgestone, are marked as constituent parts of Dunbarny, though they now belong to Dron.

It appears, that, in 1645, shortly before the battle of Kilsyth, the camp of the Covenanters was pitched at Kilgraston, in this parish. (Vide Wishart's Memoirs of Montrose).

Eminent Men.—Robert Craigie of Glendoic, Lord President of the Court of Session. He was son of Laurence Craigie of Kilgraston, born in the year 1685, and admitted advocate 3d January 1710. “He was appointed Lord Advocate, in the room of Charles Erskine of Tinwald, 4th March 1742; and, on the death of Robert Dundas of Arniston, was promoted to be President of the Court of Session, and took his seat on the 2d of February 1754. He was named by patent, 18th June 1755, one of the Commissioners for improving the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland. Of this judge Lord Woodhouselee observes, “He united, to a very profound knowledge of the laws, and an understanding peculiarly turned to the unfolding of the systematic intricacies of the feudal doctrines, the most persevering industry, which, introducing him to notice in some remarkable cases where those talents are peculiarly requisite, were the foundation of a very extensive practice at the bar. His rise to eminence, however, was slow, as he had none of the exterior accomplishments that attract attention; and, though an acute and able reasoner, his manner of pleading was dry, prolix, and deficient both in grace and energy. In the earlier part of his life, he had, for several years, given private lectures in his chambers to students of the law, before he had any considerable business as a barrister; but his industry, and the gradually prevailing opinion of his deep acquaintance with jurisprudence, overcame at length every obstacle, and he rose to the first rank among the counsel who were his contemporaries. His Lordship died 10th March 1760.*

Lord Craigie, one of the Senators of the College of Justice,

* See an Historical Account of the Senators of the College of Justice, from its institution, in 1592, by George Brunton, Solicitor, Edinburgh, and David Haig, Assistant-Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates.

was born in this parish in 1754, and buried at the old churchyard of Dunbarny, in 1834.

John Grant, Esq. who purchased Kilgraston in the year 1784. He was several years a Member of the Assembly and an Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, in the Island of Jamaica, where he obtained the office of Chief Justice. He died at Edinburgh, the 29th of March 1793, and was interred in the West Church burying-ground, Edinburgh. He was connected with this parish only by the purchase of property.

Mr John Bonar, minister of Torphichen. The session register bears, that he was born on the 16th January 1671, and baptized on the 18th January, by Mr John Wemyss, minister of Dunbarny. He presided over the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of Torphichen from 1693 to 1747. He had the honour of being the last of the twelve "marrow men" to whom the twelve queries were sent by the Commission of the General Assembly of 1721; but, after the answers were returned to the transmitted queries by the eleven others, he was seized with indisposition, and unable to give his personal attendance. He was well known as a zealous and godly minister. Mr George Whitfield commends him for his ardent zeal in the cause of Christ. He published a sermon in 1719; and afterwards a large and interesting letter to a society of young men in Edinburgh, on prayer meeting.*

* He was father of the Rev. Mr Bonar of Fetlar, grandfather of Mr Bonar of Perth, great-grandfather of the eloquent and heavenly-minded Mr Archibald Bonar, who was successively minister in Glasgow, Newburn, and Cramond, and the author of two volumes of sermons; the great-great-grandfather of the Bonars ministers in Larbert, Greenock, Kelso, and Collace. The family from which Mr Bonar sprung were portioners or small heritors in the parish of Dunbarny.

In a statement of the families who possessed the lands of Kilgraston in 1625, which we have seen, the following notice occurs:—"Johannes Bonnar, portionarius de Kilgriston, hæres Euphemie Bonar, matris." About the year 1658, one of the Bonars, who is described as being an heritor in this parish, is represented as applying in that capacity for a seat in the church. This family are mentioned in a charter of James V. extending as far back as 1540. Not one individual of that name now resides in this quarter.

Old Families.—The following notices of some of the families among whom the property of Dunbarny parish was once parcelled, may be interesting to the curious reader:—

1. Oliphant (Lord Laurence) was a very extensive proprietor in Strathearn. To him belonged "the lands and barony of Aberdgalie and Duppline, with the mills, fishings, and advocations of the churches, lands, and barony of Gask, dimidietate terrarum de Dunbarny, 2 quarterus terrarum de Pitcaithlie, quarta parte terrarum de Pitcaithlie, nuncupata 'Stewart's quarter.'" In the lands which he possessed in Dunbarny parish he was infeft 14th June 1604.

2. Oliphant, (Laurence of Pitcaithly, for several years treasurer to the kirk-session of Dunbarny,) succeeded his father, of the same name and title, and was infeft in the "quarter of the towne and lands of Pitcaithlie, called Stewart's quarter, with in the parochie of Dunbarny, 1654." His son succeeded him in 1693.

Land-owners.—Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, Bart. The present family of Moncrieffe is a younger branch of the original family of that name. Matthew de Moncrieffe, great-great-grandson of Ramerus de Moncrieffe, (the founder of the family, and who was keeper of the wardrobe to King Alexander I.), obtained a charter of the lands of Moncrieffe from Sir Roger de Mowbray, the superior of them. This charter has no date; a circumstance not uncommon at that period. Matthew got the same lands erected into a barony by Alexander II., February 1, 1248, therefore the charter must have been received previous to that date. *

His lineal descendant, Sir John Moncrieffe, the second baronet of the family, was obliged, from his extremely embarrassed circumstances, to sell the estate of Moncrieffe, which was purchased in 1666, by Mr Thomas Moncrieffe, his cousin, who was created a baronet by King James VII. of Scotland, by his royal letter patent to him and his heirs male, dated the 30th of November 1685. He was clerk of the Exchequer and Treasury, and had realized great wealth by the situations he occupied. He was founder of that branch of the Moncrieffe family from which the present Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe is descended. The mansion-house of Moncrieffe was erected by him in 1679. It is nearly of a square form, and resembles the structures of that period. The armorial bearings of Sir Thomas and his lady are cut in stone over the principal door; the latter belonged to the family of Hamilton, and her armorial bearings are impaled with those of the Moncrieffe family. It is to this lady that the parish is indebted for the two silver communion cups it at present possesses. The following inscription is engraved upon them: "DAM. BETHA. HAMILTON, Spouse to Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of that Ilk, left in legacy those two cups to the

§. 1681. A charter was given to Mr David Oliphant of Colcuquhar, eldest son of Mr William Oliphant, under the Great Seal, at Hayston Court, to ratify to him and his heirs the barony of Forgandenny, and also, (*inter alia*), "All and hail the two parts of the shady half of that oxgate land of Pitcaithlie, called the oxgate of Pitcaithlie, with tennents, tennendries, service of free tennents thereof, lying betwixt the lands of Pitcaithlie and the lands of Kilgerstoun, within th eparochin of Dunbaruaie, &c. &c. also the toun and lands of Ardargie, with the privilege of erecting a burgh of barony on the west end of the toun and lands of Forgandenny, or on any part adjacent thereto, with weekly mercats thereof, to be holden on Tuesday weekly, with the free fairs of the same twice in the year, one on the 10th June, the other the 20th October, yearly, with all the tolls and customs, casualties, and duties, of the said burgh of barony, and as partially mentioned in the infestment of the same granted by King Charles I. of ever-blessed memory, to Sir James Oliphant of Newton, of date, at Hayrude House, 23d June 1680."—*See Acts of Parliament of Scotland.*

* The charter here alluded to is in the Moncrieffe archives.

church of Dunbarny, ANNO DOMINI 1703." She also bequeathed to this parish a large silver baptismal plate or font.

2d. Sir Thomas dying without issue, his estate and title devolved on his nephew, Thomas, who was the second baronet of this branch of the family. He married Margaret, daughter of David Smyth, Esq. of Methven. His second son, David, became Moncrieffe of Moredun, and was one of the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland. Sir Thomas died in 1738, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

3d. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, the third baronet, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Murray of Ochertyre, Bart. He died in 1739, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

4th. Sir William Moncrieffe, the fourth baronet. He married Clara Guthrie, daughter of Guthrie of Craigs. He was succeeded by his son,

5th. Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, the fifth baronet. He married Lady Elizabeth Ramsay, daughter of the Earl of Dalhousie, by whom he had one son,

6th. Sir David, who was the sixth baronet, and father of the present, being the seventh baronet, and the fifteenth generation of this ancient family, in a direct male line, reckoning from Matthew de Moncrieffe. The mansion-house of Moncrieffe contains a number of paintings, the most valuable of which is a full-length portrait of Charles II. in his coronation robes. The ancient mansion stood nearly half-way between the present house and the chapel. There is a tradition that a subterranean gallery communicated between this ancient building and the vault of the old chapel. It is now closed up.

There are two bursaries, the patronage of which is vested in the family of Moncrieffe. The history of their origin may be comprised in a few sentences. Henry White, Dean of Brechin, in the year 1554, mortified 800 merks for the maintenance of two bursars, one in St Mary's College, and the other in St Salvator's. The right of presentation to these two bursaries was afterwards disposed to Sir John Moncrieffe of that Ilk. His descendant, Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, in order to afford a more liberal subsistence to the said bursars, mortified, in the year 1701, the sum of 4000 merks, of which the one-half was allotted to the New or St Mary's College, and the other to St Salvator's or the United College. The bursar of St Mary's must be a regular student of divinity,

and is entitled to a seat at the College table, in lieu of which he now receives, along with the eight foundation bursars, an allowance amounting annually to two bolls of wheat, two of oats, and five of bear, and L. 1, 17s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling, the victual to be converted every session at the Fife fiars prices for the crop immediately preceding. The annual allowance to each bursar from the United College for four years is L. 5, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. One of the colleges purchased from Mr Thomas Halyburton the lands of New Grange, in the parish of St Andrews, amounting to eleven and a-half acres, with the sum of 2000 merks left by Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, and some other monies added to it, composing altogether the sum of 3750 merks.*

John Grant, Esq. of Kilgraston. Mr Grant's family is that of the Grants of Glenloch, lineally descended from the family of the Grants of Grant, the chiefs of the clan of that ancient name. Kilgraston was purchased towards the end of last century by John Grant, Esq., who was succeeded by his brother, Francis Grant, Esq., the father of the present proprietor. The mansion, which is large and commodious, is in the Grecian style of architecture. It contains a collection of valuable pictures. Amongst these is an allegorical representation of a legend of St Louis by Guercino, measuring 12 feet by 9. It illustrates a story related of Louis IX., that, having been seized with a brain fever, he sent for his confessor, and vowed, in the event of recovery, his abdication of the crown and assumption of the cowl. It is farther stated that, having been restored to health, his Queen induced him to believe, that a vow taken under these circumstances could not be binding, and that, as there were many religious monks and few religious kings, he was likely to do more for the glory of God in the latter than in the former capacity. The picture, which is one of Guercino's finest works, represents St Louis with his hair closely cut off, having assumed the surplice, with the crown of France and the *fleur-de-lis* at his feet, presenting himself before the guardian angel of France, while a seraph is crowning him with a heavenly chaplet. A choir of angels heads the composition. There are likewise among the most remarkable pictures, a head of the Saviour and of the Virgin by Leonardo da Vinci; a fine "Coronation with Thorns," by Schedoni; a beautiful portrait of a child by

* Evidence, oral and documentary, of the Royal Commissioners for St Andrews in 1827.

Van der Helsted; a battle-piece, by Salvator Rosa; portraits of the Duke of York, Lord Macartney, and Lord St Vincent, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; of Charlotte de la Tremoville, by Vandyke; and of James I. of England, by Luchars. The House of Kilgraston stands in a spacious and wooded park.

George Clerk Craigie, Esq. of Dunbarny. Mr Craigie is a branch of the family of Craigies who possessed Kilgraston, and of whom several were elders in this parish. They were remarkable for the elegant improvements they made on their estates; and it is to their public spirit that the community is indebted for several avenues of trees which adorn the roads in the parish.

Small Keir, Esq. of Kinmonth, who has no place of residence in the parish.

Alexander Stoddart, Esq. of Ballendrick.* The House of Ballendrick, as well as all the buildings connected with it, was erected about seventeen years ago. The steading attached to it is most commodious and complete. There are on Mr Stoddart's property a few neat and substantial cottages, built with foreign wood, and slated; they are occupied by labourers and artisans in his employment.

Parochial Registers.—These compose eight volumes, viz. two in quarto and six in folio. The register of baptisms is comprised in the two quarto volumes, and commences in 1594. The session-

* *Ballendrick* is a word of Gaelic etymology, and probably signifies "the town of the blue-berries" or bilberries. *Balle* in Gaelic means a city or village, *lann*, a house, repository, or church (Shaw's Gaelic Dictionary), and *dearc* or *dearc roide* a bil or blue-berry; hence *Balenderick* or *Balle-lann-dearc*, as *Ballendrick* denotes "the town of the land" or "church of the bil-berries." "Hence," says the writer of the old Account of the parish of Lanark, "*Lan dearcach* signifies also bilberry-land or repository, pretty descriptive of all the Lanarks, such as Drumlanark, in Dumfries-shire, Lanark, in Stirlingshire," &c. Most of the names of places in this district, as well as in Fife, Kinross, &c. are of Celtic origin. This need not excite surprise when we remember, that the Gaelic language was spoken, even in the lowlands of Scotland, from A. D. 843 to 1097, and to a considerably later period. Even so late as the beginning of the sixteenth century, Major the historian and Munster inform us, that one-half of the Scottish people spoke Gaelic. It can be proved, from many existing ancient charters, that, about the year 1130, in a controversy decided about the lands of Kirkness, near Loch Leven, where Constantine, the Earl of Fife, and Great Judge in Scotland, and Macbeth, Thane of Falkland, were present, as well as at a perambulation of land at the Mearns, and of other lands in Fife, about A. D. 1190 and 1231, the names of the persons who composed the jurymen were all Gaelic, e. g. Gillie Constantin, Gillicolm, Gillipatrick, &c. An ecclesiastical council to reform abuses and novelties that had crept into the Scottish Church, was convened in A. D. 1074. A difficulty soon occurred when the council met. The Scottish clergy could speak nothing but Gaelic; Margaret, the Queen, who was the principal prolocutor, could speak nothing but Saxon; the King, Malcolm III., who understood the English language (from his long residence there) as well as the Gaelic his native tongue, acted as interpreter, in imitation of Oswald the Northumbrian at a similar conference.

records or minutes of discipline begin at the date of April 27th, 1657. In all probability two volumes of these records are lost, one embracing the occurrences of some years previous to 1594, and the other commencing with that date. The volumes which are extant have been kept with great accuracy and minuteness, except a few chasms during the period of the Revolution in 1688, the Rebellions in 1715 and 1745, and for more than a year about 1777 (through the culpable negligence of the session-clerk, for which he was dismissed from his office,) they are nearly entire, and exhibit an interesting and curious account of the fidelity and benevolence of the session, and the state of education and manners among the population for nearly two centuries.*

The register of deaths, or, as it is entitled, "the names of the defunct persons," begins on December 1st 1598, and ends in October 1615, after which there is merely a record of mortcloths. The register of proclamations of marriages dates from February 1598, but a few blanks occur in it as well as in the register of baptisms. The register of collections for the poor, entitled "distributions to the misterfull within ye parochin of Dunbarney," begins in November 1600. The poor were at that date carefully distributed into three classes.

Antiquities.—Reference has been already made to the chapel of Moncreiffe, as constituting an appendage to the church of Dun-

* The following entries occur in the session records. The first refers to a period during which the plague committed great ravages in this district. "September 25th 1608, Thair is intermission of 3 Sundays, and yat in respect of ye plague."—"The town of Perth being taken by Mar's rebel army, September 16th 1715, no sermon was here till February 12th 1716." Such was the disturbed and agitated state of this part of the country at that period, that for several months no public worship was performed in the parish church of Dunbarney. This may be easily understood by the following statement. When the Earl of Mar projected the scheme of his insurrection in favour of the Pretender, he found the disposition of the Highlanders most favourable for his enterprise. After placing himself at the head of a formidable body (of which the Highlanders composed the most effective portion) he fixed his head quarters at Perth. After the battle of Sheriffmuir, the clans perceiving that they had gained no advantage, uttered murmurs of discontent, many of them returned home, and some became mutinous, while the royal army received accessions by reinforcements from England. During this interval, the vicinity of Perth was in a state of turbulence from the swarms of Highlanders passing by the Bridge of Earn, some of whom committed acts of violence in the church and parish school-house. In the session records, it is stated, that "the windows and seats of the parish school were burnt during the Rebellion, and ordered to be repaired by the kirk-session, October the 8th 1716." In December, the Pretender landed incognito at Peterhead. Being soon known, he was attended by Mar and Marshall, and, after being proclaimed in all the towns through which he passed, arrived at Seoon on the 7th of June. Soon after this, the intelligence that the Duke of Argyle was in full march to attack him, made him retreat northwards with the utmost precipitation. When he arrived at Montrose, he set sail with some of his followers for France. The Bridge of Earn, from being in the line of the great northern road, shared in the troubles of that distracted period.

barny. It stood about 300 yards south-east from the present mansion-house. Its dilapidated ruins still exist, though so deeply embosomed in wood, that a stranger may be near it without being aware of its existence, from the thick foliage of the trees and ever-greens by which it is surrounded. Bones occasionally dug up, and other appearances, as well as the uniform voice of tradition, concur in proving that the ground encircling it was used as a cemetery. The interior of it is used as a burying-place by the family of Moncrieffe, where the ashes of many successive generations repose. The walls of the edifice are nearly entire, though not a vestige of the roof remains. It is 30 feet long, 18 broad, and the walls 10 feet high. It has a north aisle, containing a vault underneath, and a small belfry at the east gable, the bell formerly belonging to which is still preserved in the House of Moncrieffe. This ancient and venerable pile is thickly overgrown with mantling ivy, and has a solemn aspect suitable to the spot where the bones of so many illustrious men are mouldering to decay. Douglas states in his Baronage, that at so remote an era as 1357, Duncan Moncrieffe of that Ilk and his lady were buried here. The families of the Moncrieffes of Tippermalach, and the Moncrieffes of Kinmonth were at one time interred within the same chapel. The remains of an edifice which constituted the residence of the latter family, may still be seen a little to the west of Easter Moncrieffe; a part only of the walls have survived the ravages of time.*

* George Moncrieffe, son of Sir Malcolm Moncrieffe, who was appointed by King James II. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, (now called Lords of Session,) was the ancestor of the old family of Tippermalach. His lineal descendants possessed the estate of Tippermalach from 1473 to 1664 or 1666. Matthew Moncrieffe, brother of the said George Moncrieffe, was ancestor of the family of Easter Moncrieffe. He married Christian Mauld, the heiress of Easter Moncrieffe, in 1447, and had by her two sons, John and Archibald. John succeeded him, but died without issue in 1514; he was then represented by Archibald, who had two sons, John and James. The history of these two brothers is connected with some facts relative to the ancient property of the church. "Adam Foreman, the last prior of the charter-house near Perth, when his house was demolished by the Reformers, retired with his brethren to Errol, of which church they were patrons, and there he let out, with consent of those who staid at home, to John Foreman, son and heir to Robert Foreman of Luthrie, for a sum of money,—Terras suas de sacello beate Mariæ Magdalene (the Magdalene lands) nuncuptas, terras de Fireton, terras de Craigie, et insulam australem burgi de Perth, tenacum piscaria sua salmonum, super aquam de Taye infra vice comitatu de Perth. This charter is granted to John Foreman, but the lands specified came all into the possession of the family of Moncrieffe, to whom the Foremans were nearly allied, and have ever since belonged to them; for, contemporaneous with the granting of the above-mentioned charter to John Foreman, the property of the charterhouse itself, with the houses, grounds, and gardens connected with it, was sold to John Moncrieff, the eldest of the brothers, previously referred to by a charter dated 14th November 1569, and this deed is afterwards confirmed by a charter from James VI. dated 18th May 1572, in favour of his brother, James, who succeeded him, and who is there designated *Jacobus filius Archibaldi Moncreif de Easter Moncreif.*"

Kirk Pottie.—The church of Kirk Pottie was situated about three miles south from the Bridge of Earn, at the entrance to the north end of Glen Farg. Its ruins have been swept away within the last twelve years, and the site on which it stood, with the burial-ground belonging to it, are now occupied by the garden and dwelling-house of the tenant of Kirk Pottie Mill.

A few hundred yards west from Moncrieffe House, on the north side of the avenue, may be seen what is supposed by some to be the vestiges of a small Druidical temple, consisting of a circle of eleven rude stones of ten feet in diameter. In the centre of it is a tree that was planted on the birthday of the present possessor of Moncrieffe.

On the summit of Moncrieffe or Moreden hill, (*i. e.* the large hill,) the distinct traces of a fortification may be seen. There is a circular fosse about sixteen yards in diameter; in its centre stood Carnac fort, which belonged to the Picts, whose monarchs during the eighth and ninth centuries fixed their capital at Abernethy, about four or five miles south-east from the Bridge of Earn. On the tops of several hills in this vicinity, as well as in other parts of Scotland, fortresses were erected in ancient times, which served as watch-towers, where persons were stationed to give signals of approaching danger. This was the case on Tomahastle, a conical eminence in the west of Strathearn, where the indubitable traces of a fort are conspicuous; it coincides with Moncrieffe Hill, in the important point of commanding an ample range of prospect, and was therefore well fitted for the purpose now mentioned.

Village of Dunbarny.—At a remote period, when the church stood on the Dunbarny property, a considerable village existed close to the mansion of Mr. Craigie, occupying for a short distance each side of the road conducting from it to the Bridge of Earn, and which was till seventy years ago the only line of communication between Forgandenny and the Bridge of Earn. It contained thirty-six families. For their accommodation, a ferry-boat plied on the Earn, in a line with the west wall of the old church-yard, after crossing which, the villagers travelled to Perth by the Hilton knowe, the field called the "Muckle Bank," and St Magdalen's farm.

The Forest of Black Earnside.—The ancient forest of Black Earnside, or Black Ironside, extended along the banks of the

Earn, and probably received the designation of black from the deep overshadowing gloom of the trees. It was four miles in length and three in breadth, and was signalized by the adventures of Sir William Wallace, and especially by a sanguinary conflict which he there maintained with the English.

This forest has been long cut down, but large masses of black oak, which are supposed to be the remains of it, are found imbedded in the soil, along various parts of the territory over which it once stretched. A large tree of this black oak was dug up on the south bank of the Earn, having been found when an excavation was made for the foundation of the new bridge. The lintels of one of the houses in the Bridge of Earn were made out of it. Four hundred yards further down the river, the Earl of Mansfield, some years ago, employed a number of men nearly twelve days cutting an oak found there. Large pieces of the same valuable timber may be seen near the banks of the Earn, in the parish of Abernethy.

Old Bridge of Earn.—The old bridge over the Earn was probably built about 500 years ago. There is extant, among the records belonging to the abbacy of Scoone, an order from King Robert the Bruce to the abbot and monks connected with it, to allow the magistrates of Perth the liberty of digging stones out of the quarries of Kincarrochie and Balcormac for building the bridge of Tay and the bridge of Earn. The tenour of it is as follows: "Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, religiosi Abbati et conventui de Scona, delectis et fidelibus suis, salutem, nos rogamus, quantum, ad instantiam nostram concedere velitis licentiam capiendi lapicediorum de Kynkarochi et Balcormac, pro edificatione ecclesie de Perth et Eryn, ita quod dicta licentia non cedat vobis in damnum aut præjudicium. Datum apud Glascua quarta die Julii anno regni nostri vigesimo tertio." The above was granted A. D. 1329. The bridge over the Earn was upheld till the Reformation by the liberality of churchmen, who supplied stones for its repair as they had done for its original construction. It was composed of five arches, as an additional arch was reared about eighty years ago, in consequence of the inroads the water was making on the northern bank of the river. This constituted the fifth or last arch.

When the new bridge was built, a fragment of the old one was left, comprehending two arches. This dilapidated ruin is begin-

ning to be overgrown with ivy, and presents a picturesque appearance.*

Notices of the Ministers of Dunbarny since the Reformation.—

1. Mr Patrick Wemyss was minister of Dunbarny, Potty, and Moncrieffe in 1569, and probably the first minister placed at Dunbarny subsequent to the Reformation. His stipend is stated in the Register of Ministers, Readers, and their Stipends, printed for the Maitland Club, to have been L.100 (Scots), "now is providet to the kirk of Dumberny, and instantly gettis the thryd thereof, extending to L.60, and also to 4 chaplanriis, quhilk will extend to L.40."† In 1594, his name appears at the beginning of the oldest session register of baptisms, which commences in 1594. In 1599, his stipend is stated to be, ‡ "thrid of the personage of Dumberny, Paty, and Moncrief, iclxxxli. (i. e. L.180), with manse and gleib, with the haille vicarage thairof lxli." (i. e. L.60 Scots.) In 1607, besides the above, there is added "the haille vicarage of Dron, with the thrid of the chaplanries of Dunkeld, called St Ninians and St Peter in Perth, xv. li. viiis. xd.," (i. e. L.15, 8s, 10d. Scots.) Mr Wemyss was living in 1611, when he was present at the diocesan synod at St Andrews; but in 1614 and 1615, the church is not mentioned in the books of assignation.

It is proper to notice here the following statements, viz.§ "Andro Disart, reidar," (at Moncrieffe, i. e. at the old chapel of Moncrieffe, where public worship seems to have been conducted then),

* In an historical account of the internal government of the borough of Perth from 1745 to 1785, submitted to the Committee of Convention by the committee for the guildry of Perth, the following notice of the old bridge occurs: "By an act of James VI. the borough of Perth have right to a certain pontage at the Bridge of Earn, with the burden of upholding the bridge. Some years ago an arch of the bridge was thought insufficient, and was taken down. It was an arch not above 30 feet wide, but the building of it cost the town considerably more than L.3000 Sterling, although a complete new bridge over the same river, about six miles above, (viz. Bridge of Forteviot), was done by subscription for L.500 Sterling. This was not all,—for the county, before the arch was taken down, offered to take the burden on them, in all time coming, on being allowed the pontage. The town's managers refused that, and they draw about L.60 a year for it. If this was prudent management the disinterested will judge."

The following notice of the old bridge is extracted from a MS. in the Advocate's Library, Edinburgh:—

"22d January 1614. Being Saturday, the northmost pend and bow of the Bridge of Erne fell down, being evil bigged from the beginning, filled only with clay and earth, and without any blind pend, as the Brig of Tay has been in the same manner formerly bigged of old. The burgh and shire, with all diligence, caused David Jack and David Mill, craftsmen, put up the same with timber-work."

† "Ane obligatune quyle he gets full payment of the prsönage," i. e. parsonage.

‡ Extracted from the Books of Assignation and Modification of Ministers' Stipends, preserved in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

§ Register of Ministers, Readers. 4to, printed for Maitland Club.

“respective” (stipend) “L.20” (Scots). John Thomson, in his room, the same stipend, sen Beltyn 1569.*

I have been unable to discover when Mr P. Wemyss died, or who was his successor, in consequence of the loss of the two oldest volumes of the presbytery register of Perth, the first of which begins about 1593. The third volume is the oldest one now in their possession, beginning only at the year 1618. But it appears from the MSS. of the late Rev. James Scott of Perth, which are now in the Advocates’ Library, Edinburgh, that there was a minister here named,

2. Mr William Black, some time before 16th September 1622, and it appears that he either died here or was translated to another parish in 1623.

3. Mr John Hall was ordained here 6th November 1623. He was called to Kilspindy and the annexed kirk of Rait on 6th May 1646, and admitted there on the 27th of May 1647. He was formerly a preacher in the bounds of St Andrews presbytery, and afterwards in Edinburgh. Several of Mr Hall’s children were baptized in Perth, and their names inserted in the Perth session register. A considerable number of country ministers seems to have resided at this time in Perth, probably owing to the want of convenient manses.

4. Mr Robert Young was presented by the town-council of Edinburgh, and ordained at Dunbarny on the 3d of February 1647. This excellent minister was deposed after the Restoration on the 13th December 1664, by Archbishop Sharpe, for nonconformity, by a sentence passed in the Archbishop’s own chamber, only one minister being present. The circumstances attending the deposition are narrated in Wodrow’s Church History,† and illustrate the character of Mr R. Young.

Notices of Mr Robert Young are found in the presbytery register of Perth, under the following dates, 19th March 1651; June 2d 1652, March 28th 1665, February 4th 1657, April 8th 1657.

It appears, from Wodrow’s Church History, that Mr Young was alive in March 12, 1673. No notice can be traced of his subsequent history, with the exception of a short statement occurring in the session records. From this it appears, that such was the regard he entertained for the parish of Dunbarny, and such

* Books of Assignment, 1574.

† 8vo edition, Vol. ii, p. 212, A. D. 12th March 1673.

his anxiety for the education of the poor residing in it, that, by his last will, dated at Edinburgh, 4th July 1677, he left or mortgaged to the kirk-session 500 merks, the interest of which was to be paid yearly to the schoolmaster for his "encouragement to teach pair bairns who are not able to pay quarter payment." He left also a similar sum, for like purposes, to the parish of Avondale, which was probably the place of his nativity.* He had been one of the resolutioners, and, though a moderate man, was yet firm in his non-submission to Prelacy.

A considerable interval now elapsed, during which only one sermon was preached in the parish church; it extended from December 1664, to the 8th of June 1665, on which day,

5. Mr John Wemyss, chaplain to Viscount Stormont, was ordained at Dunbarny. He was son of Mr David Wemyss, minister of Scone, (who was ordained in 1620, and died in 1664), and he had three brothers ministers of the Church of Scotland, one of whom succeeded his father at Scone, while the other two exercised their pastoral functions at Lecropt and Aberdalgie respectively. He died on the 8th of June 1675.

He seems, from the session records, to have been one of the

* Since writing the above, I have met with the following interesting notice of Mr Robert Young:—"Mr James Wiseman being admitted Professor of Philosophy 10th November 1638, programs were emitted indicting a new trial for the vakaing profession of humanity, left by Mr James Wiseman. Two competitors appeared, Mr Robert Fairley, son to an honest citizen, laureat, anno 1624, and long practised in the profession of humanity, *cum laude*; and Mr Robert Young, son to Mr Andrew Young (late minister of Abercorn), who had been laureat in Glasgow at the Lambmass preceeding, the rigorous tryal *ad aperturam libri* was made use of. No man doubted but the first named (having so many advantages, and being so well seen in humanity,) should carry the prize. But it pleased the Lord so far to desert him at that time, that no man did voice for him; whereupon Mr Robert Young was admitted Professor of Humanity 14th November 1638." On the resignation of Mr Alexander Hepburn (1644), who had been regent (of the 56 class, 28 in No.) for about nineteen years, "many of the town council inclined to choose Mr Robert Young, who now had professed humanity in the College of Edinburgh for five years. At length, in the beginning of October, with general consent, Mr Fairley was elected and established in the profession of philosophy, and Mr Robert Young (an eloquent preacher), at first employed to assist the ministers of Edinburgh, there being some places vacant, and thereafter was presented by the city council, as patrons, to the kirk of Dumbarny."

Mr Young's legacy was peculiarly reasonable, as it appears from the annexed extract, that, at this period, one-half of the population were unable to read,—a strange contrast to the present state of the parish, as there are not now three adults in it unable to read. It will be seen, however, that other parishes were in the same condition.

From the presbytery register of the date of March 28th 1649, "A list of the families, wherein some of them can read, within the parishes following:—

Scone,	25	Kinnoul,	18
Dron,	36	St Martins,	16
Dumbarny,	55	Redgorton,	9
St Madoes,	9	Arngask,	16
Rynd,	25	Abernethy,	100."

presbytery bursars in 1658, 1659, and 1660; his allowance from the kirk-session was L.6, 5s. per annum.*

6. Mr John Omay, formerly minister of St Madoes, was admitted here on the 12th of January 1676, and translated to Methven about the 12th of June, where he was inducted on the 30th of July, and died in that parish after the Revolution, about the year 1693.

7. Mr David Anderson, formerly Professor of Humanity in St Leonard's College, in the city of St Andrews, was admitted here on the 4th of September 1679, and transported to Perth (with Alexander Ross) on Wednesday the 27th of October 1680, "with all haste." He afterwards returned and preached a farewell sermon at Dunbarny. Mr D. Anderson was ejected from the pastoral charge of Perth, soon after the battle of Killcrankie, 27th of July 1689, from having been found guilty of disaffection to the new Government.

8. Mr John Balneaves, who had been assistant and successor to his father, Mr Alexander Balneaves, of Tibbermuir, was admitted here on the 5th of January 1681. He was ejected at the Revolution. He was succeeded, after a considerable interval, by

9. Mr John Tullidaph or Tullideff, son of William Tullideff, Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, and who was supposed to have been one of the ministers ejected after the Restoration. He was ordained here on the 14th of January 1691, and died the 26th of August 1714,† "after a long vacation of more than three years."

* In the third, fourth, and fifth volumes of the session records, there is frequent allusion made to the pecuniary supplies annually given to bursars of theology. To elucidate these references, as well as the statement we have now given about Mr Wemyss, it may be mentioned, that it was a practice formerly prevalent in Scotland, and almost coeval with the Reformation, for every presbytery of the church to support a bursar. "About the year 1641, it was enacted by the General Assembly, that every presbytery, consisting of twelve ministers, shall maintain a bursar of Divinity; and where the presbytery is fewer than twelve, they shall be joined with those of another presbytery where the number exceeds." This injunction was cordially complied with; for documents, still extant, demonstrate, that, at this time, there were at least seventy bursars of Theology. Their maintenance was derived from the kirk-session penalties, according to the provisions of an act of Assembly; and every bursar was to have allotted to him at least L.100 Scots. This act was suspended, by another finding of Assembly, and formally repealed in 1756. About the beginning of last century, there were, altogether, about 160 bursars of theology. See extracts from evidence before the University Commission in 1828.

† Extract from presbytery register: "The Episcopal incumbent, (i. e.) Mr John Balneaves, having been very early deprived of his office. the lairds of Kilgraston and Dunbarny presented a call to the presbytery, August 9th. 1690, in favour of Mr John Tullidaph, preacher of the Gospel, to be minister of Dunbarny. The presbytery finding several informalities in the call, and particularly that there was not yet a constituted session in that parish, first proceeded to ordain a qualified session here, and after this was done, and all the necessary formalities observed, Mr John Tullidaph was ordained and admitted minister of Dunbarny, January 20th 1691." His son was the celebrated Mr Thomas Tullidaph, Principal of St Andrews.

10. Mr Thomas Finlayson was ordained here on the 11th of September 1717, and died on the 22d of May 1744. On the 5th of May 1715, a popular call, by the heritors, elders, and heads of families, had been moderated in for Mr Chapman of Monedie; but for some reason that cannot be now traced, he declined accepting of it.

11. Mr James Lindsay, minister of Laucher, was settled here in 1745, and translated to Lochmaben in 1750.

12. Mr James Gillespie, minister of Abdy, was unanimously chosen minister here by the heritors, elders, and heads of families, and inducted on the 21st of March 1751. He was transported to St Andrews on the 25th of October 1757, where he was invested with the office of Principal. Mr George Lyon of Strathmiglo received a call to succeed him in the pastoral office; but he does not appear to have complied with it.

13. Mr David Beatson, preacher in the parish of Kinross, was called on the 4th of February, and ordained on the 10th of May 1759. He died here in 1795, and was succeeded by his son.

14. Mr James Beatson, minister of Kingsbarns, who was inducted on the 26th of November 1795, and died on the 17th of November 1820.

15. Mr (now Dr) Anderson was inducted here on the 9th of August 1821. He was translated to Newburgh in 1833, and succeeded by the present incumbent on the 23d of January 1834.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish has undergone great fluctuations. In 1755, it was 764; in 1759, 600, in consequence of proprietors letting out the lands in small possessions. It increased in 1774, to 1026; in 1792, to 1260. The village of the Bridge of Earn was erected in a great measure subsequent to the date last mentioned; but any accession it has brought to the population has been more than compensated by the diminution arising from the contemporaneous abolition of the small farms.

The population, in 1801, was	.	1066
1811,	.	1037
1821,	.	1164
1831,	.	1162
1841,	.	1105

If we may draw any inference from the number of baptisms in former times as compared with the present, it would seem that from 1658 to 1700 the population was larger than at any subse-

quent period, for the average amount of baptisms annually was, from 1658 to 1700, 35, considerably higher than it has since been. After 1700 it seems slowly to have declined, till, in 1756, it was reduced to 764.

Population of the Bridge of Earn,	292 souls, 85 families.
village of Kintulloch,	108 36
landward part of the parish,	762 234
Number employed in agriculture,	97
Labourers,	25
Weavers,	11
Number employed in trade, and manufactures, and handicraft,	129

There are of insane and fatuous persons, 14; blind, none; deaf and dumb, 2.

The average rate of mortality for the last ten years is 12, or one in the hundred; a remarkable proof of the extreme salubrity of this district. The average number of births and marriages cannot be given with an approximation to rigid accuracy.

Villages.—The Bridge of Earn may be said to consist of two villages, an old and a new. The first houses which existed in the Bridge of Earn were built by Mr John Gilloch, wright and undertaker, who obtained, about 1769, a ninety-nine years' lease of an acre and a half of ground, from Sir William Moncrieffe, comprehending the tract of land between the old bridge of Earn and Seales bridge.

Alexander Wilson purchased from him the houses next the old bridge; but there was a stipulation in the bargain that L.1 per annum would still be paid to him for what is called the shore, or beach where ships unload their goods. Hence, when the former sold one of his houses with the shore to Robert Ford, the latter was bound to pay L.1 per annum to Mr Gilloch. Robert Ford's family possess the shore, and levy duty from the vessels that sail to the bridge and disburden their cargoes there.

Gilloch pays yearly a rent of L.3 to the house of Moncrieffe, and is bound at the end of the ninety-nine years' lease (of which only thirty years are now to run) to leave a house of the value of L.10 on each of the half acres above specified.

The new village of the Bridge of Earn was erected ten years ago. Its buildings are so disposed as to form a row or street, and have been much admired for the symmetrical regularity of their architecture.

The village of Kintulloch is situated about half a mile southwest from the parish church, and is terminated by a magnificent

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gateway, through which the principal approach to Kilgraston runs. It is possessed by cottagers and pendiclers, and is remarkable for the taste with which its inhabitants embellish the fronts of their houses, by means of evergreens and roses, and for the uncommon cleanliness by which their interior is marked.

The word *Kintulloch* signifies, in Gaelic, the top of a gentle rising ground, or green eminence, and appropriately describes its situation, which is contiguous to a slope that rises from a brook that rolls a little to the south. The most remote allusion we can find to the lands of Kintulloch is in Chalmers's *Caledonia*, (Vol. i. p. 590). "Hugh Say, an Englishman, obtained a grant of the lands of Kintulloch, in Perthshire, under William the Lion. His estate descended to Arabella, his sister, who married Reginald de Warrene. (Reginald is a witness to a charter of William de Ruthven, Lord of Ruthven, during the reign of Alexander II. i. e. from 1214 to 1249. See charter of Scone, 74.) Arabella after the death of her husband, granted, in 1249, to the monks of Scone, a toft and a croft, with three acres of land, in her territory of Kuntulloch," (Ib. 65.) Kintulloch, after passing successively through various hands, has devolved upon Mr. Grant of Kilgraston. When it belonged to the Craigies of Dunbarny, its inhabitants were "thirled" to the wind-mill that stood a little to the west of Dunbarny House, and of which the remains may still be seen.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Soil, Agriculture.—From the bridge of Forteviot to the confluence of the Tay with the Earn, there is along the banks of the latter a spacious tract of deep clay, chiefly of a brown colour. In the vicinity of the Bridge of Earn, there is a considerable number of feet below ground a stratum of moss, from one to three feet in thickness. It has been often observed when a shaft has been dug in the earth for finding water. It is owing to the presence of this stratum for some hundred yards along the margin of the Earn, in the parish of Dunbarny, that no good water is obtained at the village of the Bridge of Earn, as, in every well of water dug there, the liquid is impregnated by a disagreeable infusion from the moss. In the village of Kintulloch, situated about half a mile from the river, that precious fluid is found in the utmost state of purity, because the moss does not extend so far. Various kinds of timber and other vegetable substances are found imbedded in it, and uniformly with their trunks and stems stretched in a direction from

north-east to south-west. They have been sometimes employed as fuel, but not frequently, from the offensive smell which the burning of them diffuses. Below this moss and its load of superincumbent clay there is a stratum of sand of 18 inches in thickness, and below it a variety of soils. This moss must, like that designated the Moss of Flanders, have been formed by the progressive decay of vegetable substances, and especially trees.

While in the soil along the Earn we may see fragments of imbedded timber that grew many years ago, we sometimes see in its banks a phenomenon, which, though not leading us so far up the stream of time, is yet of an interesting character, that is, parts of branches of trees which, having become imbedded in the sand at the margin of the river, have been gradually petrified; and it is easy to see how the process advanced. While the work of decomposition was going on in the vegetable substances, the particles of sand insinuated themselves into it, so that as each vegetable particle successively disappeared, it was replaced by a stony particle. Thus the sand or stony substance gradually occupied the spaces left vacant by the decay of the vegetable parts; and, being moulded in their cavities, assumed the contexture of the original branch. The petrified wood presents such an exact imitation of the real wood, that, upon cutting it transversely, we can trace the concentric rings which marked the annual growth of the tree. About three miles above the bridge of Earn, many specimens of such petrified wood may be seen in a high bank close to the river. In several instances the petrification is complete, in others it is going on, the sand by degrees penetrating the decayed vegetable, and copying the exterior form of the organic body.

In this parish there is to be found every variety of soil, from a rich loam to the poorest clay. The lands on the south side of the river consist of a strong, wet, clay soil, and are very flat; those on the north side consist chiefly of a rich loam; while towards the west end of the parish a red stiff till predominates. The mode of cultivation varies considerably on the different properties. On the Moneriffe estate, all the farms were formerly cultivated upon a four-shift rotation, viz. 1st, fallow or green crop; 2d, wheat; 3d, grass; 4th, oats; but latterly, in consequence of the tenants seldom or never fallowing the ground, and the green crop being almost entirely potatoes, with the exception of a few turnips to supply their milk-cows, and the potatoes being all disposed of for the London market, while in most cases no manure was purchased in lieu thereof,

it was deemed advisable not only to bind the tenant to purchase a certain quantity of manure for the green crop sold, but likewise, except on clay soils, to stipulate that the farm shall be cultivated on a six-shift rotation, viz. 1st, green crop or fallow; 2d, wheat or barley; 3d, grass; 4th, grass; 5th, oats; 6th, oats; or on a seven-shift rotation,—two years in green crop; two in white crop; two in grass, to be pastured the second year; and one in oats after pasture.

These rotations were much objected to at first, but the tenants are now finding them more productive than the former severe method of cropping, so much so, that they are followed by others in the neighbourhood who are not bound to adopt them; and the proprietor of Moncrieffe affords every facility for his tenants doing so, by supplying them with wood, which is cut up at his saw-mill, for fencing the unenclosed lands, though it is arranged that they drive the carriages and erect the paling. On the greater part of the lands in the parish the following six-shift rotation is practised, viz. 1st, fallow or potatoes; 2d, wheat; 3d, beans or turnips; 4th, barley; 5th, grass; 6th, oats.

Number of acres in the parish,	3236
Of these there are under wood,	419
Total under culture,	2640
In waste, roads, water, &c.	177

Pasturage has become more common than formerly, as farmers find it conducive to their own interest to practise it, both because less manure is thus required, and the value of subsequent crops is thereby increased. The ground is pastured chiefly by cattle, few of the tenants having as yet introduced sheep to their farms. Some, however, are beginning to use sheep for eating off their turnips.

In most of the farms of this parish potatoes, and those chiefly of the Perthshire red, are planted. They are exported chiefly to the London market; and, generally speaking, the cultivation of the potato remunerates the farmer more than any other crop, on all those farms where the soil is adapted to the culture of this root. When the last Statistical Account of this parish was written, not two acres of potatoes were cultivated in any of the largest farms, whereas now, on a farm of fifteen acres, two acres are occupied by their growth. About 6000 bolls are annually exported from the Earn to London and Newcastle.

Turnips as well as potatoes are cultivated to a much greater extent than formerly, and are consumed principally by the cattle reared on the farms. A few cattle are fattened in this parish, but

no operations of this kind are carried on to the same extent as in many other places.

Rent.—The average rent of land per acre is L.2, 10s. The duration of leases is generally nineteen years, except in special cases, and they are framed on equitable terms to the occupier, the proprietors always considering any unfavourable stipulation incurred by the tenant as inimical to their own interest.

Produce.—The following is a statement of the agricultural produce of this parish.

Of 2640 acres under culture—

One sixth part, or 440 acres in wheat, yielding $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarters per acre, at L.2, 10s. per quarter,	L.8850
Do. do. in barley, yielding 4 quarters per acre, at L.1, 6s. per quarter,	2288
Do. do. in oats, yielding 4 quarters per acres, at L.1, per quarter,	1760
Do. do. in pease and turnips, one-half of 440 or 220 being in pease, yielding 2 quarters per acre, at L.1, 12s per quarter,	704
And one-half in turnips, at L.8 per acre,	1760
Do. do. in potatoes and fallow, one-third being fallow, and two-thirds potatoes, at L.10 per acre,	2933½
Do. do. in grass, at L.6 per acre,	2640
	L.15935½

The rental of the parish is nearly L.7000.

The produce of the orchards in the parish not included in the 2640 acres is L.120.

The parish has of late years been much improved by draining.

Manufactures.—There are eleven looms in operation in this parish, and chiefly for linen fabrics.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns, &c.—The nearest market-town to the Bridge of Earn is Perth, at the distance of four miles to the north-west. The Bridge of Earn is a post-town, and from it runners go to Newburgh, Dunning, and Auchterarder, delivering letters at these and the various intermediate places. The post-office here yields to Government an annual revenue of L.300.

Several coaches pass through the Bridge of Earn every day,—two mail-coaches, the Coburg, the Aberdeen Defiance, pass and re-pass in travelling between Edinburgh and Perth, and the Fife Defiance does the same between Perth and Kirkcaldy. There is one toll-road in this parish, which traverses its surface the length of three miles, being part of the great northern road. Besides it, there are four good statute-labour roads; one of these is the old

turupike, which intersected it, in passing from the Wicks of Beglie to the old bridge.

The greater part of the parish is inclosed, and the fences are kept in good condition.

Bridges.—The foundation stone of the new bridge was laid in May 1821, and the whole fabric was completed in the same year. It consists of three elliptic arches, each being 75 feet in span; the width of the bridge is 24 feet over the parapet; the roadway is about 28 feet above the bed of the river, and the total length of the masonry, including the wing or parapet walls, is 345 feet. The bridge was reared at the expense of L.16,000 by the city of Perth. To reimburse them for this large outlay, a pontage was put upon it which yields an annual return of nearly L.1000. The farmers on the estate of Moncrieffe might have been exempted from the payment of this pontage; but Sir David Moncrieffe, actuated by a spirit of uncommon liberality, was contented to forego this privilege. When it was opened, foot-passengers were charged a halfpenny every time they passed along; but, by the kind intervention of Sir David, this tax was abolished.

There are two small bridges over a little stream which consists of two branches, one issuing from the Ochils in this parish, and the other from Forgandenny, which form a junction near Pitkeathly House, and formerly impelled the machinery of three mills. One of these bridges is near the west end of Kintillo, and, as appears from the parochial registers, was originally built, and long maintained by the church door collections.

Ecclesiastical State.—The present church of Dunbarny was erected in the year 1787, and can accommodate 651 persons, allowing 18 inches to each. No seat rents are exacted. It occupies a central position in the parish. The greatest distance at which any of the inhabitants reside from it is three miles, and, perhaps, this is one cause of the extreme regularity with which they attend the dispensation of public ordinances. The number of communicants is 400. Previous to the year 1787, a church stood a few yards west from the site of the present ecclesiastical fabric. It was erected in the year 1684, but was taken down not from any decay in its materials, but because it was not of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the whole population, which was doubled between the years 1759 and 1787. Previous to 1684, the parish church stood a mile west from the Bridge of Earn, in the burying-ground near the mansion of Dunbarny. This site being near the

extremity of the parish was found very inconvenient, and on this account it was judged necessary to transfer it to the Bridge of Earn. In 1684, while the church was building, public worship was observed in the chapel at Moncrieffe. The ancient house stood in the hollow immediately south from the place of sepulture, at Dunbarny, and was constructed of clay and turf. The old burying-ground is still used as a cemetery. It is defended by a substantial stone wall of 10 feet high. It is situated on an elevated spot about one third of a mile from the Earn, and in it stood the ancient kirk of Dunbarny. The modern church-yard at the Bridge of Earn was formed partly in the year 1821, and partly some years after. It is altogether artificial, being composed of 2000 carts of sand conveyed from the banks of the river. The present manse was erected in the year 1775. A handsome addition of two capacious public rooms was subsequently made to it on the north side by the Rev. James Beatson, at his personal expense. The glebe consists of seven acres, and its annual value may be estimated at L. 28. The stipend is as follows: Wheat, 16 bolls, 2 firlots, 0 pecks, 2 lippies; meal, 114 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 3 lippies; bear, 67 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 2 lippies; money L. 2, 13s. 7d. with a vicarage teind of $44\frac{1}{2}$ loads of coal, reckoning the load 2s. 6d.

The number of Dissenting families in this parish is 20. Of these, 3 are Episcopalians, 3 belong to the Relief body, 13 to the Associate synod, and 1 to Mr Pitcairn's congregation, or the Irvingites, Perth. There is no Dissenting chapel in the parish.

Poor.—The church collections average yearly about L. 63, which sum, together with the interest of L. 200 belonging to the session, mortcloth and proclamation money, amounts to L. 80. There is a voluntary contribution made by the heritors, varying according to the exigencies of each year. About L. 100 is distributed to the poor annually. The number of regular paupers is 17, and the largest allowance 10s. per month. There are about 12 occasional paupers.

Education.—With regard to education, this parish enjoys peculiar advantages. So far as can be ascertained, there are no children above six years of age who cannot read; and all above fifteen have been taught both writing and reading. Ample provision has been made for affording instruction to the poorest. In 1677, the Rev. Robert Young mortified 500 merks, which benevolent provision was afterwards increased by John Craigie, Esq.

of Dunbarny, who, in 1743, mortified L. 5 Sterling; and still more by the late Rev. James Beatson, who, in 1820, mortified L. 108 Sterling, the annual interest of which sums is paid to the schoolmaster for teaching poor children. Shortly after the present teacher was appointed, the late Sir David Moncrieffe of Moncrieffe, Bart., bequeathed to the school a bursary of L. 100 Scots, to be awarded as a prize to the best classical scholar; and in addition to the above mortifications for the education of the poor, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Grant of Kilgraston allows annually the sum of L. 5 Sterling (limited to the present teacher) for the same benevolent purpose. The parochial teacher's salary is the maximum. The school is commodiously situated, and the dwelling-house is a neat modern fabric.

Fuel.—The parish is provided with coal principally from Kelty, Lochgelly, and other districts in Fifeshire, besides supplies conveyed from the neighbourhood of Newcastle to the Bridge of Earn in small vessels by the river Earn, and which are sold about the same price as in Perth.

Cottages.—At Craigend on the Edinburgh road, about two miles from Perth, the Moncrieffe family have erected a number of elegant cottages, which have a certain space of ground for gardens attached to them. They are built with projecting eaves somewhat in the English style. Three years ago, the Highland Society agreed to award ten prizes to such cottagers in the county of Perth, paying L. 5 of yearly rent or under, whose cottages should be distinguished by general neatness and cleanliness, and whose gardens should be laid out and kept with a superior style of tastefulness and elegance. The inhabitants of five of the Craigend cottages became competitors for these prizes, and the first five of the prizes held out to the whole county were adjudged to them.

Libraries.—A public library was established in this parish many years ago. It comprises 300 volumes, consisting of standard works in history, divinity, and other departments of knowledge. There is also a library connected with the Sabbath-school, containing 250 volumes on religious subjects, which are read with the greatest avidity.

Savings-Bank.—There was a Savings-bank organized in the parish some years ago, but it was dissolved through a groundless apprehension, very generally diffused through the country, that Government wished to appropriate the funds of such institutions.

Ale-houses.—There are 11 public-houses in this parish, exclusive of the Moncrieffe Hotel.

Besides the provision made for the education of poor children already adverted to, there were several sums of money mortified by the Rev. James Beatson, and which are entitled "Beatson's mortified sums," and which are to be appropriated to the benefit of Dunbarny parish. After the legacy-duty was deducted, these amounted to L.378. The sum of L.30 was mortified by the mother of the Rev. James Beatson, the interest of which was to be a stated annual fund, providing a salary for a Sabbath-school teacher in the parish of Dunbarny.

December 1842.

PARISH OF INCHTURE.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE, SYNOD OF ANGUS AND MEARNS.

THE REV. J. A. HONEY, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE name Inchture, it has been suggested, is probably derived from the Gaelic words *innis*, an island, and *ear*, the east, —the eminence on which the church and village stand being the eastern of those elevations in the Carse of Gowrie, which were anciently islands.

Situation.—It is situated to the north of the estuary of the Tay, in the county of Perth, between Perth and Dundee, thirteen miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

Extent.—In extent it measures about 4 miles from north to south, and about 3 miles from east to west; and contains an area of about 12 square miles.

Boundaries.—On the east, it is bounded by the parish of Longforgan; on the south, by the Frith of Tay; on the west, by the parishes of Errol and Kinnaird; and on the north, by those of Abernyte and Longforgan. In figure it is nearly an oblong.

Topographical Appearances.—Looking at the parish when the tide has ebbed, we have, first of all, several hundred acres of sand-banks indented by "water-runs," &c. the seaward course of the "Pow," numerous temporary embankments, and a pretty broad