

PARISH OF DALMENY.

PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN & TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. JAMES SCOTT, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE ancient name of the parish, as appears from charters of the twelfth century, was Dumanie or Dumanyn. In others of a later date, it is written indiscriminately, Dummany, Dumanie, Dalmany, or as at present Dalmeny. It is understood to be of Celtic origin, and to signify *Black heath, or gloomy spots*, of which there is reason to believe, the greater part of the parish at one time consisted.

Extent and Boundaries.—The parish proper, exclusive of Auld-cathie, which was once a separate parish or vicarage, and which lies at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its western extremity, (being disjoined from it by parts of Kirkliston and Abercorn,) is about 4 miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It stretches along the southern shore of the Frith of Forth from a burn which separates it from Cramond parish on the east, to that of Abercorn on the west. Its southern boundary is Kirkliston parish and the river Almond. The name of the disjoined portion, Auld-cathie, properly, *Alt-cathaek*, signifies in the Celtic, rivulet of the defile “or battle burn.” Its length, which is one and a-half mile, is terminated by the parish of Linlithgow on the west, and Kirkliston on the east: its breadth three-fourths of a mile, by Ecclesmachan on the south, and Abercorn on the north. The two portions together comprise an area of 9.371 miles.

Topography, Geology, &c.—In the parish of Dalmeny proper, which, from its proximity to the Forth, its undulating surface, and its high state of cultivation, stands almost unrivalled for its beauty, there are three considerable elevations, ranging at about 380 feet above the level of the sea. Dundas Hill, on the west, runs for three-quarters of a mile from nearly north-west to south-east, presenting to the south-west a precipitous front to the height of about

seventy feet of columnar whinstone or trap. At the foot of the basaltic range, there was formerly a loch, which was lately drained, consisting of moss of unknown depth, and resting at the outlet eastward on a bed of shell-marl, from which have been dug several oak trees with the heart in a state of entire preservation. Southward from this line of whinstone, towards Kirkliston, is an immense extent of freestone of the finest quality, which has been cut out in great quantities from Humber quarry. The same stratum of freestone appears also on the north of this elevation in close contact with the whin, being separated from it only by a thin layer of indurated clay. This range of whin, which forms a prominent feature in the outline of the parish, extends eastward, reappearing at a place called Craigbree in a similar form, though less elevated, till it is again thrown up in an immense mass at Craigie-hill, where it attains its greatest height. A line drawn from this point through Mons-hill, Inch-Garvey, and North Queensferry, traces an almost uninterrupted chain of this igneous rock, though within the grounds of Dalmeny Park, where it forms an extensive and ever-varying succession of hill and dale, it is mostly covered with verdure or thriving wood. The strata lying within this range consist chiefly of freestone, shale, and limestone, of from seven to ten feet in thickness, of the finest quality, worked out by mining at an extensive quarry a little to the west of Queensferry, within the water-mark. There is also ironstone, and probably coal, though no serious attempt has ever been made to discover it. The whole of these intervening strata dip towards the north-east into the Frith of Forth, where, for a distance of upwards of five miles, including a part of Cramond parish to the west of the confluence of the Almond with the sea, and within the grounds of Dalmeny Park, they form alternately a beautiful succession of small promontories and bays, richly wooded to the water's edge. In the shale or blaes above the limestone, are found numerous vegetable fossils of the species peculiar to that order of the carboniferous group. The view from Dundas-hill, Craigie-hill, and Mons-hill, and indeed from the whole elevated range from which the stratified rocks take their slope, can scarcely be surpassed for extent, variety, and beauty. The panorama from the top of the latter hill, which forms the highest point in the spacious park of Dalmeny, and overlooks its splendid mansion, comprehending an extraordinary variety of objects that constitute the sublime and beautiful, includes no less than sixteen different counties.

Meteorology, &c.—The average summer temperature is 64; winter, 47°. Average barometrical pressure 29.4 inches. On 6th November 1838 and 7th January 1839, during the prevalence of very high winds, the barometer fell to the unprecedented degree of 27.9 and 27.8 inches.

The Frith of Forth, which, as has been already stated, bounds the parish entirely on the north, and which from Cockle Burn, a little to the east of Lord Rosebery's mansion in Dalmeny Park, has numerous indentations and inlets along the shore to Linmill-burn, its limit on the west, is often discoloured by the moss carried down by the river. The shore in many places, owing to the same cause, is covered with slime, which renders it somewhat unsafe, especially on horseback,—varied, however, with beautiful patches of white sand and shell. The tides rise somewhat higher than at Leith, owing to the contraction of the Frith towards Queensferry. There are no mineral springs in the parish except such as contain carbonate of lime; but the water is generally excellent, and one well, in particular, near Leuchold, in Dalmeny Park, is remarkable for its uncommon transparency and coolness. The only waterfall that can be termed a cascade on a very small scale, except at Craigiehall, to be afterwards noticed, is formed by the Linmill-burn falling over a precipitous rock of whin seventy-five feet high, near Springfield, which overhangs the road leading from Queensferry to Hopetoun House at the western extremity of the parish.

Zoology.—Under this head may be noticed a kind of sprat which appears occasionally in winter near Queensferry, resembling in its outline the young of the herring, and averaging five or five inches and a half in length. It is more generally known by the name of Garvey, probably from its place of rendezvous being in the immediate vicinity of the island so called. Dr Parnell states, in his *Essay on the Fishes of the Forth*, p. 163, that the sprat, which abounds on the coast of Essex and Kent, is found in the Frith throughout the year, frequenting the lower parts during summer, and ascending the estuary as the cold advances where, from the commingling of the fresh and salt water, the temperature is considerably higher. To a common observer, their migrations, except as to the time of their arrival, are extremely irregular, and their numbers vary so much, as in one season scarcely to repay the trouble of taking them, whilst in another they are caught in such shoals as to glut the Edinburgh and Glasgow markets and the in-

intermediate towns and country, and afford a surplus, which has been several times used by our farmers as a cheap and rich manure. There are two salmon-fisheries of stake net, one at the junction of the parish with Abercorn, and the other near the ruin of Barnbougle, in Dalmeny Park. They are taken, at the former especially, in considerable quantities, and sent chiefly to the Edinburgh market. They go up the Forth to spawn in September, and return in March and April.

The following is a list of the land and fresh-water Mollusca :

Vitrina pellucida	Helix crystallina	Carychium minimum
Succinea amphibia	—— fulva	Planorbis spiralis
Helix arbustorum	—— aculeata	—— contortus
—— aspersa	—— pulchella	Physa hypnorum
—— nemoralis	—— striata	Limneus pereger
—— hispida	Bulinus obscurus	Ancylus fluviatilis
—— radiata	Achatina lubrica	—— lacustris
—— alliarum	Clausilia rugosa	Paludina impura
—— cellaria	Pupa umbilicata	Valvata piscinalis
—— pura	Vertigo edentula	Cyclas cornea.

Insects—Coleoptera.—The list of coleopterous insects is rather extensive. The following are mentioned as rare or altogether new to Scotland :

<i>Æpus fulvescens</i>	<i>Sphæriestes immaculatus</i>	<i>Nedyus sulcatus</i>
<i>Notiophilus tibialis</i>	—— aeneus	—— Borraginis
—— palustris	—— foveolatus	<i>Ceutorhynchus viduatus</i>
<i>Cillenum laterale</i>	<i>Rhinomacer attelatoides</i>	<i>Rhinoneus Castor</i>
<i>Bembidium paludosum</i>	<i>Rynchites lævicollis</i>	—— pericarpus
<i>Hydroporus Frater</i>	<i>Apion subulatum</i>	—— canaliculatus
—— 12-pustulatus	—— Astragali	—— 4-tuberculatus
<i>Ips ferruginea</i>	<i>Phyllobius viridicollis</i>	<i>Gymnætron Linariæ</i>
<i>Syntomium nigroænum</i>	<i>Omfias pellucidus</i>	<i>Macrocnema Hyosciami</i>
<i>Micralymma Johnstonæ</i>	<i>Pissodes Pini</i>	—— semisæna
<i>Aleochara Daltoni</i>	<i>Anoplus Plantaris</i>	<i>Cryptocephalus vittatus</i>
<i>Polystoma obscurella</i>	<i>Miccotrogus cinerascens</i>	<i>Chrysomela marginata</i>
<i>Autalia impressa</i>	<i>Orthochaetes setiger</i>	<i>Phædon suota.</i>
<i>Sphæriestes ater</i>	<i>Nedyus cyanipennis</i>	

Hymenoptera.—The locality abounds with the minuter insects of this order. Dr Greville has in his collection 133 named species belonging to the family *Chalcididæ* alone, collected for the most part in Dalmeny Park.

Lepidoptera.—The only rare butterfly he has observed is *Polyommatus Artaxerxes*. Among the *Sphingidæ* and moths may be enumerated,

<i>Deilephila porcellus</i>	<i>Orthosia lunosa</i>	<i>Hadesia Cucubali</i>
<i>Phragmatobia fuliginosa</i>	—— libura	<i>Acronyctia Rumicis</i>
<i>Agrotis cursoria</i>	—— macilenta	<i>Halia vaccaria, &c.</i>
<i>Graphiphora erythrocephala</i>	<i>Xylophasia lithoxylea</i>	

Homoptera.—Of this order he possesses about 50 species, collected in the neighbourhood of Queensferry; and of

Hemiptera, nearly as many.

Diptera are very numerous, but chiefly the smaller kinds.

Botany.—There is nothing remarkable in the vegetation. The best plants are the following :

Galanthus nivalis	Rosa rubiginosa	Carex vulpina
Lonicera Caprifolium	Astragalus glycyphyllos	Scirpus maritimus
Spergula subulata	Atriplex rosea	Ophioglossum vulgatum*
Rumex sanguineus	——— littoralis	

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.†

Land-owners.—The sole proprietors are the Earl of Rosebery; James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas; James Joseph Hope Vere, Esq. of Craigiehall and Blackwood; and the Earl of Hopetoun. The three former are resident in the parish, and the latter in the adjoining parish of Abercorn. Near the south-eastern extremity of the parish is Craigiehall, the seat of J. J. Hope Vere, Esq., beautifully imbedded in the vale of the Almond by the rising grounds, which are richly wooded on the south and north. The Almond or *Amon*, which in Gaelic signifies a meadow, enters the policy a little to the west of the house, and winding past its southern front, forms a cascade of six or seven feet perpendicular, whence it descends over a rocky bed, worn out into numberless fantastic cavities, beneath a rustic bridge, from which the effect is extremely picturesque and pleasing. This bridge, which was built by the grandfather of the present proprietor in 1757, consists of one arch, with a cord of 48 feet, so concealed by the ivy and wood that profusely cover it, as to give it the appearance of a perforated rock. Immediately above it, and overhanging the cataract, is a grotto, containing a saloon above and a bath below, which may be filled and emptied at pleasure by sluices from the river. There were formerly several statues on pedestals on a walk along the side of the river, from one of which, a Venus di Medici, a small island, formed by the division of the stream into two parts a little above Cramond bridge, obtained the name of Venus's Island. The original name of this place was *Creagach*, a Celtic word signifying a craggy ridge, and afterwards softened into Craigie. John de Craigie was one of the witnesses to the original charter of Dundas of that Ilk in the time of King David I. One of them defended the Castle of Kildrummy for David II. against the followers of Edward Baliol. Margaret de Craigie, only daughter of another

* The above lists have been kindly furnished by Dr Greville, whose eminence as a naturalist is universally known, and are the result of his own observation during a residence of several summers within the parish.

† For the Civil History of the parish, I have been indebted greatly to a manuscript collection by the late J. P. Wood, Esq., author of the History of Cramond, now in possession of his son, from which considerable portions of it are copied, nearly verbatim.

John de Craigie, who made a conspicuous figure about 1360, inherited the baronies of Craigie and Blackwood in Lanarkshire, and married, in 1387, John Stewart, a younger son of Sir Robert Stewart of Durrisdeer. Their posterity continued at Craigiehall for about 250 years, and ultimately sold it in 1643 to John Fairholm, treasurer of the city of Edinburgh. It appears from Calderwood's History (fo. 515,) that Henry Stewart of Craigiehall was chancellor of the jury summoned at Linlithgow in 1606, to try those Presbyterian ministers who had been indicted on a charge of high-treason for having denied the King's authority in matters ecclesiastical. Tradition says that, having been one of the majority who found them guilty, agreeably to some prophetic intimation, his family never afterwards prospered; whilst that of Mr Hope, who defended them, and who was created a baronet by James VI., and held the office of King's Advocate, both under that monarch and Charles I., notwithstanding his known partiality to the Presbyterian cause, rose progressively to the affluence and importance since enjoyed by them. The descendants of the family of Stewart, who were also proprietors of Leuchold and Newhalls, have continued in the parish ever since, highly respected, but are now reduced to a single female representative, resident in Queensferry, with whom it is likely to become extinct. The present proprietor is the third in lineal descent from Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun, who acquired the estate in right of his lady, Henrietta, only surviving child of William, Marquis of Annandale, who had previously come into possession, also by marriage with the grand-daughter of the above-mentioned John Fairholm. The family assumed the name of Weir or Vere, on the marriage of the Honourable Charles Hope, second son of the foresaid Earl of Hopetoun, with the heiress of Blackwood in Lanarkshire, whose ancestors held that property by uninterrupted succession from the time of David I., by grant from the Abbey of Kelso.

The extensive barony of Barnbogle and Dalmeny, belonging to the Earl of Rosebery, adjoins the lands of Craigiehall to the north. The spacious park of Dalmeny, in which stands the ruins of Barnbogle Castle, and the mansion, now the residence of the family, built by the present noble proprietor, comprehends the whole area bounded by the road from Cramond Bridge to Newhalls on the south, and between the river Almond on the east, and the Frith of Forth on the north. The grounds which rise from the shore to a considerable elevation, in a constant succession of un-

dulations, are tastefully ornamented with large masses of thriving plantation, so arranged as to afford a rich variety of landscape, and command numberless views of the Frith and surrounding country, which cannot be surpassed for extent or beauty. Barnbogle, the ancient name of the castle and barony, was probably the scene of an hostile engagement, "Bar na-buai-gall," in the Celtic signifying "the point of the victory of strangers," though no tradition now remains of any event of that nature to which it can be traced. The ancient family of Moubray were its first proprietors. They came originally from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and are supposed to be a branch of the noble house of Moubray, Dukes of Norfolk. Philip de Moubray was Lord of Barnbogle, Dalmeny, and Inverkeithing, in the reign of Alexander II., and died in 1221. From him descended Sir John Moubray, who, having no male issue, made a settlement in 1511 of the lands of Cockairney, part of the lordship of Inverkeithing, on his father's brother, William Moubray, whose direct posterity still enjoy that patrimony. The remainder of his property he bequeathed to his only daughter, who, by marrying Robert Barton of Over-Barnton, transmitted it under the family name to their great-grandson, Sir Robert Moubray, the last of that long line who inherited these extensive possessions. Several persons of the name of Moubray, in the humbler walks of life in the parish, are said to be descendants of this ancient family.* The baronies of Barnbogle and Dalmeny were sold by Sir Robert in 1615, to the celebrated Sir Thomas Hamilton, his Majesty's Advocate, afterwards created Earl of Haddington, whose grandson again disposed of them in 1662, to Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Carrington, then Lord-Register, and afterwards Justice-General of Scotland. Sir Archibald entailed his estates on his second son Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, who, in 1700, was created Viscount, and in 1703, Earl of Rosebery and Lord

* There is in Chambers's Journal, No. 4, February 1832, a curious and interesting legend of a feud between Robert Moubray of Barnbogle, and Bruntfield, laird of Craighouse, which arose in 1572, out of the civil war between the friends of Mary and the adherents of the Regent. It began by the murder of Bruntfield by Moubray, who had espoused the Protestant interest, and had taken forcible possession of the patrimonial estate to the exclusion of his infant niece; and ended in its being avenged by the son of the former in a combat, in which he was slain by young Bruntfield, on Cramond Island, witnessed by his mother, who had previously sacrificed her two elder sons in similar attempts, unsuccessfully made, to satiate her revenge. The victor in this desperate encounter is said to have married the heiress of Barnbogle, who was of course restored to her rightful patrimony; but, as neither the names nor the story appear to accord with the memoranda of the family from which the above account is taken, we cannot give it as authentic.

Dalmeny, whose descendant, the fourth Earl, is the present proprietor.

Family of Rosebery.—Of the early history of the family whom this distinguished nobleman now represents, there are some interesting notices in Crawford's and Douglas's Peerage. They were originally seated at Primrose, near Inverkeithing, and acquired lands in Perthshire and Culross. One of them was principal surgeon to King James, who died in 1615, and was buried in the Greyfriars church-yard, "Plenus annorum et plenus honorum," as his monument bears. He was father of Gilbert Primrose, D.D., who was one of the ministers of the Protestant church of Bordeaux, and afterwards of the French church in London—chaplain in ordinary to James VI. and Charles I.; and finally canon of Windsor in 1682. He left several publications that testified alike to his learning and piety. His son David Primrose had also the reputation of being one of the most learned divines and active promoters of the reformed religion in France. The most distinguished, however, of this excellent family, direct ancestor of the Earls of Rosebery and the founder of their fortunes, was Archibald, the third in descent by a younger son of the first of the lineage above-mentioned. He was first appointed in 1641 clerk of the Privy-Council, and until discharged by the Parliament, was in constant confidential correspondence with the King and Court. Adhering faithfully to the royal cause, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh 1646, tried by the Parliament of St Andrews, and found guilty of high treason. Though his life was spared at the intercession of the Marquis of Argyll and others of his friends, he continued a close prisoner till a capitulation was entered into between Montrose and the Committee of Estates, when, on repairing to Charles at Newark, he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him in consideration of his great services and sufferings. King Charles II., on coming to Scotland in 1651, created him a baronet, "as a special mark of our Royal favour, to gratify the deservings of so faithful a servant." During the Usurpation, Sir Archibald lived in retirement, but on the king's restoration, he was in August 1660, appointed Lord-Register of Scotland, and in June 1661, constituted one of the Senators of the College of Justice by the title of Lord Carrington, and afterwards Lord Justice-General. According to Bishop Burnett, "he possessed a great measure of sagacity and prudence, with expedients always ready for every difficulty." Throughout the changes of that troublous period, he maintained

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so high a character for integrity and wisdom, as to have exercised immense influence over the destinies of his country, whose welfare he had deeply at heart; and having acquired an ample fortune, with which he purchased the extensive properties of Barnbogle, Dalmeny, Ochiltree, Carrington, &c., he died on the 27th September 1679, and was interred in a leaden coffin in the cemetery built by him, to the north front of the church of Dalmeny. The plate on the mouth of the catacomb in which his remains are deposited, bears this inscription: "Hac in capsula in spe resurrectionis consignatur corpus Domini Archibaldi Primrose de Carrington militis baronetti sub augustissimo monarchâ Carlo 1^{mo} Secrete Concilii clerici, a resturato Carlo 2^{do} Regni ab Archivis, deinceps Justitiani Generalis facto functi viij kalend Decembris ætatis 63 anno domini 1679."

The present Earl, to whose hereditary possessions have been added the estates of Livingstone and Rosebery, in West and Mid Lothian, was born at Barnbogle, 14th October 1783, and has two sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Lord Dalmeny, is M. P. for the Stirling burghs. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow.

Family of Dundas of Dundas.—The family of Dundas, who hold the portion of the remainder of the parish proper, a large and valuable demesne surrounding the elegant mansion, built by the present proprietor in conjunction with the old baronial castle, is by far the most ancient now extant of any in the parish. Huttred, the first of this remote ancestry, is said, on the authority of a charter from King David I. to the Abbey of Melrose, to have been a son of Gospatrick, grandfather of Gospatrick, first Earl of Dunbar and March. This supposition is confirmed by the circumstance of Helias, the son of Huttred, obtaining a charter of the lands of Dundas from his uncle, Waldevus, son of the first Gospatrick. This charter, which is still in possession of the family, is one of the oldest original private writs in Scotland, and is in the following words: "Waldivus filius Gospatricii omnibus probis hominibus tam futuris quam presentibus, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Helio filio Huttredi Dundas pro servitio dimidii militis, illum et hæredes suos tenendum, de me et hæredibus meis, in feudo et hæreditate in moris, in aquis, in stagnis, in molendinis, in pratis, in pasturis, cum omnibus rectis et divisis et pertinentiis, concedo itaque quia volo et precipio ut iste predictus Helias istam terram habeat et teneat tam

quiete tam libere et tam honorifice ut nullus miles de barone tenet liberius et quietius et honorificentius in tota terra Regis Scotie. His testibus, Joanne filio Orm. Waldevo filio Baldwin Roberto de Sancto Michaeli, Helio de Hadestanden a Willielmo de Copland, Willielmo de Hellebes. Alano Dapifero, Gerardo Milite Joanne de Gragin." This charter, which has no date, must have been granted previous to 1122, in which year, Robertus de Sancto Michaeli, one of the witnesses, was made Bishop of St Andrews. The lands of Dundas continued in the direct male line for twelve generations, when James de Dundas died, without male issue, in 1450, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Archibald, whose son and successor was several times sent on an embassy to England, and enjoyed the confidence of King James III. to such a degree, that he created him Earl of Forth in 1488; but the patent, though signed, not having passed the King's seal, previous to the death of that unfortunate monarch, was held to be invalid. From this period, the property has again descended in the male line direct through other twelve generations, some of them figuring conspicuously both in the civil and ecclesiastical history of the country, and giving rise to the collateral branches of the families of that name, of Melville, Arniston, Duddingstone, and Carron-hall. The estate had nearly again diverged from this line of succession, on the death of the father of the present proprietor, who perished in command of the Winterton East India-man, on the coast of Madagascar, in August 1792. His son, James Dundas, Esq. the present proprietor, who was born in January following, having, by his wife Lady Mary Duncan, daughter of the Hero of Camperdown, a family of six sons and five daughters; bids fair to transmit this venerable name and inheritance to a late posterity.

Eminent Men.—The only person eminent as an author known to have belonged to this parish, was William Wilkie, born at Echline in 1721. He was first minister of Ratho, and then Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, where he died in 1772. His principal work, the *Epigoniad*, has been much and justly admired, especially the Episode of Hercules.

Auldēathy, the portion of the parish lying to the west, as formerly described, appears to have been formerly part of the crown lands, but was along with the lands of Kinneil and Larbert, bestowed by King Robert Bruce in 1324, upon Sir Walter Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, and continued a long time in that noble family. After passing through the hands

of various proprietors, it was sold by the first Earl of Haddington in 1721, to the Earl of Hopetoun, in whose family it now remains.

Antiquities.—Among the antiquities of this parish, the ancient Castle of Dundas is entitled to a prominent place. It stands in conjunction with the modern mansion on the brow of a craggy hill of that name, which signifies, “the hill of fallow deer,” and from which numerous bones of deer, and others of large dimensions have been dug up. Its precise age cannot now be ascertained, though it is supposed to have stood since the beginning of the eleventh century. Several additions were made to it about 1416, when it was turned into a fortalice by warrant from Robert, Duke of Albany, and by a subsequent one, from James I. in 1424. Its walls, which are very massive, were at that time raised to the height of 75 feet. Its apartments are all arched, and a circular stair leads to the top, which is flat, and surrounded by a battlement, from which the view is magnificent. Immediately under the north front of the present castle, there still stands a stone fountain of most curious workmanship, which originally occupied the centre of a parterre enclosed with walls of hewn stone 12 feet, and of vast thickness, with flights of stairs in the middle, and a banqueting house at each corner. This fountain, which was supplied by water brought in pipes from a distance, is ornamented with numerous figures cut in the stone, and bears on its sides a long inscription in rather doggrel Latin, divided into stanzas, setting forth that the purpose for which it was erected by Sir Walter Dundas, in the year of man’s redemption 1623, and 61st of his age, was to perpetuate his own memory to be an ornament to his country and family,—a gratification to his friends, and a terror to spoilers and depredators, and that the parched garden might be moistened with the water of the fountain. Tradition relates that the cause of this most expensive work was his disappointment at the loss of the barony of Barnbogle, for the purchase of which he had collected a large sum of money, when it fell into the hands of the Earl of Haddington. The expense of it was so enormous, as to involve him in difficulties from which he never recovered. Whilst it was in the course of erection, it is said that he delighted so much in the noise of hewing the stones, that in a fit of sickness, which confined him to his bed, he ordered the masons to perform that operation in his antichamber. At the west end of Queensferry is the ancient monastery of the Carmelite friars, built about

1332 by Sir George Dundas of Dundas. It consists of a square tower with two wings, the one of which is entire, and is now the burial-place of the family. The tower, which was the dwelling-place of the monks, bears the marks of fire. One of the brethren of this monastery was Symon de Cramond, son of the family of Cramond of that ilk, who, going abroad, rose to the dignity of patriarch of Antioch. Father Hay, in his "Scotia Sacra," mentions that there was a monastery of the order of the Holy Trinity at Dalmeny in 1297, and another of the same order at Queensferry.

The small island of Inchgarvey, which signifies rough or rocky island, in the middle of the Frith, between the south and north ferries, is another of the ancient possessions of the family of Dundas. It was granted to John Dundas in 1491 by King James IV. in lieu of his extensive property of Bothkenner, which had been forfeited by his adherence to James III., with power to build a fort upon it, of which he and his heirs were to be perpetual governors, and with the right of levying certain duties on vessels passing up the Frith. In the regency of Albany, during the minority of James V., Inchgarvey* seems to have been employed as a state prison, to which the celebrated Secretary Panter was committed by that weak and tyrannical ruler. When Albany went to France in 1517, he left Inchgarvey, together with Dunbar and Dumbarton, garrisoned with French soldiers, at the charge, and to the great oppression, of the nation. It surrendered to Cromwell in 1651. The fortifications seem from that period to have been much neglected, till Paul Jones appeared in the Frith in 1779, when they were repaired and mounted with four twenty-pounders.

During the late war, when an invasion was threatened from France, it was again repaired, and strengthened with some additional pieces of ordnance, which, together with the batteries on shore sweeping the whole range of the Frith, was judged sufficient to protect the upper part of it from any hostile aggression. Among the antiquities of this parish, not the least remarkable is the parish church, though its early history is unhappily lost in antiquity.

From the style of its architecture, which is Anglo-Norman, and from its striking resemblance to the church of Narcoide, near Carlisle, which was built before the time of William the Conquer-

* The charter conveying this island is an autograph of His Majesty. There is also in the possession of the family a letter of James VI. inviting the then representative to the baptism of his son, Charles I., and another from the same monarch, requesting the loan of a pair of silk stockings.

ror, but which is greatly its inferior in point of embellishment, we cannot err in referring it at the latest to the tenth or eleventh centuries. It is a very elegant small fabric, all of cut stone, 84 feet long and 25 broad, except at the east end, where it contracts into a semicircle. The pediments of the principal doors and windows are richly carved, resting on single columns with Gothic capitals, and round the upper part of the building there is an embossment of carved faces, all dissimilar and of grotesque appearance. But the chief beauty of the church is in the interior, which has a striking effect on entering from the west, especially from the upper part of the gallery. The body of the church is divided into three parts by two semicircular arches, that over the chancel being so much smaller than the other as to render the perspective peculiarly pleasing. They are both richly ornamented with successive tiers of mouldings of a zigzag or starry shape. This structure was repaired and refitted in 1816, in a manner corresponding to its architectural beauty, though it is to be regretted that so fine and perfect a specimen of that peculiar style of building should be deformed externally by the addition of a modern cemetery for the family of Rosebery, and more recently of a private room belonging to that of Dundas. It seems originally to have formed part of the diocese of St Andrews, and to have been granted during the thirteenth century to the Abbey of Jedburgh, in the reign of William or Alexander II., to which it pertained till the annexation of the church lands to the Crown by James VI. in 1596. From the crown-charter conveying the rights of the lands and barony of Dalmeny, and the fortalice of Barnbogle, with the patronage or "*capellanix et altaris Sancti Adamani infra ecclesiam parochialem de Dummany,*" it would appear to have been dedicated to St Adaman, as the adjoining parish of Cramond was to St Columba and the Virgin Mary, the right of presenting to all these altars, which were frequently separate endowments, being vested in the family of Moubray. At the door of the church there is a stone-coffin of large dimensions, cut from a single block, and covered both on the lid and sides with hieroglyphics which cannot now be deciphered. It was found near to its present position, in digging a grave belonging to the Stewarts of Craigie, but nothing can be traced of its origin. Coffins of similar material, but of much simpler and ruder construction, have been found in other parts of the parish, one of which is still to be seen with its end projecting from the bank formed by a cut through Craigiehill on the road leading to Kirkliston. It scarcely seems to admit of

doubt, that the great Roman military way, which proceeded from Northumberland by Eildon and Soutra to the Pentland hills, and thence by Ravelston to Cramond, which was evidently a maritime station on the Bodotria, and where numerous vestigia have been discovered, was continued by Barnbogle and Dalmeny through Abercorn to Carriden to the eastern extremity of the wall of Antoninus. About a mile, accordingly, to the west of Queensferry there were, about a century ago, remains to be seen of what was supposed to be "a Roman Speculatorium, consisting of a large carved window, a square pillar, and a considerable quantity of hewn stones, which, it is said, were carried to Dunkirk. There were found here also several silver medals of Marcus Antoninus, with a victory on the reverse; also, the carved handle of a copper vessel, and the bottom of an earthen urn, with the word *adjecti*, the rest obliterated."* At Springfield, a little to the westward of this spot, there was discovered recently, in digging near the house, a skeleton of large size, and a trench of considerable breadth and depth, filled with human bones. A brass pot, and in it a pagan idol, were exhumed near Queensferry, on the lands of Dundas, in 1738, which the workmen, through a mistaken zeal, instantly demolished. Not far from Dundas Castle, there was found also, at a considerable depth between the parallel walls discovered underground; a Roman coin with the letters *IAN* distinctly inscribed, the rest illegible, and the handle of a vessel supposed to have been a symposium used by the Romans in their sacrifices. About a mile to the west of Barnbogle Castle, on the top of a high sea-bank, is an ancient cairn, called Earl Cairney, of a circular shape, originally 500 feet in circumference, and 24 feet in height, though now considerably dilapidated, which was probably a sepulchral monument.

Parochial Registers.—The earliest date of the parochial registers is 1628. They are considerably dilapidated, and sometimes irregular, till within the last century; from which time, they have been kept with considerable accuracy.

The patronage of the parish, which was derived in 1540 from the abbot and convent of Jedburgh, has belonged since that period to the barony of Barnbogle, and was vested in Sir Archibald Primrose and his heirs, by the charter conveying to him that property. Since the restoration of the right of patronage by the act of Queen Anne in 1712, it has been uniformly exercised, accord-

* Old Statistical Account.

ingly, by the Earls of Rosebery, under protest from the Earl of Hopetoun, who claimed the right *alternis vicibus*, in virtue of his possession of the parsonage of Auldscathie, which had been united to the parish of Dalmeny in 1618, Lord Binning being then the patron of both. By a judgment of the Court of Session in 1835, the latter nobleman was found to be entitled to the alternate presentation.

Ministers of the Parish.—The earliest incumbent in this parish of whom there is any authentic record, was John Gibbison, minister of Dalmeny, and parson and vicar of Auldscathie from 1610, where he is said to have succeeded George Lawder of Bass, who united the advantages of patron and parson. Mr Gibbison seems to have died about 1648, and was succeeded by John Durie, who had been appointed by the presbytery colleague and successor to him in the then united parish. At his death in 1656, Alexander Hamilton was ordained and admitted minister of Dalmeny by a call from the heritors and elders, the act of 1649 abolishing patronage being then in force. He was deprived for nonconformity in 1662, reponed in 1669, and transported to Edinburgh at the Revolution, where he died in 1696, and was buried in Cramond. Charles Gordon, minister of a Presbyterian congregation in Campvere, in Holland, was appointed his successor in September 1691, in virtue also of a call from the heritors and elders, in terms of the act 1690. He was removed to Ashkirk in the same year, and died in 1710. From the date of his translation to 1700, the parish seems to have remained vacant, the rents of the ministers glebe being gifted by the Earl of Rosebery as patron, for the benefit of the poor, and two silver communion cups, bearing the family arms, presented by him for the use of the parish, and now its property, furth of a part of the vacant stipends yet undisposed of." Between 1700 and 1711, John Steedman held the cure. The last appointment previous to the Act 1712, was that of James Nasmyth, who was inducted in 1711, and died at Dalmeny in 1774, in the ninety-first year of his age. Dr Robertson, who was a person of some learning, and furnished the previous Statistical Account of the parish, was settled in 1775, and died at Edinburgh, 15th November 1799. In the following year, James Greig, the late minister, was appointed, and continued till his death in 1829, when the present incumbent was translated from Torphichen.

III.—POPULATION.

The population of the united parishes was in 1831, 1291, be-

ing a decrease of 204 from that of 1821. It is almost entirely agricultural, with the exception of about fifty families in the town of Queensferry, (part of which belongs to Dalmeny,) and at New-halls,—who are engaged in fishing and various domestic trades. Amount of population in 1841, 1893.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Most of the farm-houses, and several of the office-houses, are slated; the former generally substantial and commodious, and in some instances elegant. The farms comprise from 80 to upwards of 300 acres; some of them cultivated with a degree of skill and enterprise highly creditable.

The four rotation system is that commonly in use; but, of late years, the grazing of cattle and the better breeds of sheep have thrown a much larger portion into pasture than formerly,—a practice which is found not only to yield a better immediate return than a constant succession of white and green crops, but greatly to improve the land, and render it more productive. The parish is now almost universally drained according to the improved mode of placing the drains in every alternate furrow, at the distance of thirty-six feet apart, the tenant paying, besides the carriages, a per centage during his lease, on the outlay of the landlord. The soil of the higher grounds, which is chiefly clay on a cold bottom, bordering in some places on till, passes in its descent to the lower grounds into the richest loam. One field, in particular, known by the name of the Kirk Park, is so exceedingly fertile, as to have acquired the distinction of “perpetual soil.” The minister’s garden, which is of the same quality, and immediately adjoins it, is said to have produced abundant crops of potatoes and other vegetables, for six or seven years successively, without manure.

The number of acres in the parish is about 5850 imperial, of which about 1000 belong to the estate of Craigiehall, 2600 to that of Dalmeny, 1600 to that of Dundas, and 650 to that of Hopetoun. This last portion is chiefly in the disjoined part, called Auldcaithy, of which the Earl of Hopetoun is the sole proprietor. The portion of it actually under the plough, which may be stated at 4000 acres imperial, is let on leases of nineteen years, at a rent of from L.1, 5s. to L.3, averaging L.2, 3s. 6d., payable for the most part in money and grain. The pastures, which may amount to 1000 acres, about 700 of which are within the grounds of Dalmeny Park, is let annually at from L. 2 to L.2, 10s. per imperial acre. There are under wood about 850

acres, including that on the extensive policies of the respective proprietors, and the double hedge-rows of trees that line most of the parish roads, and subdivide several of the farms, adding much to the richness and beauty of the landscape, though perhaps not to its productiveness. The wood consists principally of oak, ash, elm, plane, and beech and fir, of about eighty years' growth; though some of it, which is of large dimensions and of the finest quality, may have stood upwards of two centuries.

The gross rental of the portions of the parish under cultivation may be estimated at L.8700, and in pasture at L.2250. The valued rent is L.9598, 10s. 10d. Scots, thus allocated:—

The Earl of Rosebery,	L.4004	2	7	
Mr Dundas of Dundas,	2190	8	6	
Mr Hope Vere of Craigiehall,	1905	12	7	
The Earl of Hopetoun,	1066	13	4	} Both now Hopetoun.
Earl of Rosebery,	390	18	0	
Queensferry Acres, &c.	40	12	6	

The produce may average three quarters wheat, five quarters barley, and six quarters oats; a large proportion of the land on each farm being regularly under turnip crop, which is partly eat off by sheep, and partly used for feeding cattle.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—There are no villages of any extent within the parish, the greater part of the population, not purely agricultural, or attached to the establishments of the large proprietors being resident in the two ends of the town of Queensferry amounting to nearly 400.

The small village of Dalmeny, which is delightfully situated nearly in the centre of the parish, on the road leading westward to Dundas, and commanding a view of the Frith of Forth, consists only of about a dozen of cottages, besides the church, manse, and school-house, with a green in the middle.

Roads, &c.—The parish roads are generally excellent; the Great North Road from Edinburgh, unequalled perhaps in Britain for its width and condition, entering it at Cramond Bridge, an elegant structure erected at great expense over the Almond, in the year 1821. It terminates at Newhalls, where there is a good and commodious inn. From this place the steam-passage-boats sail to North Queensferry every hour between sunrise and sunset, returning from the opposite side at each intermediate half-hour. The fares, which are generally considered high, are, for each passenger, 6d.; for a horse, 1s.; a two-wheeled carriage, 2s. 6d.; a four-wheeled do. 7s. 6d.; and for cattle, 6d. a-head; and for

sheep, 2s. per score. They are let by public roup at present for three years, at a rent of L.1900,—a sum which has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the general establishment of steam conveyance to Dundee and Aberdeen, but which will probably suffer a diminution, should the plan now projecting, of building a deep water pier at Burntisland, in conjunction with that lately erected at Granton, and communicating with a railway northwards, be carried into effect. At present, the North Mail, the Defiance to Aberdeen, the Coburg to Perth, and the Antiquary to Dunfermline and Crieff, from Edinburgh, cross and recross daily.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is conveniently situated for the parish proper, and is seated for about 350 persons. There is also a Dissenting meeting-house in the west end of the town of Queensferry, in connection with the United Associate Synod, which draws its supplies to the amount of about 500, from five adjacent parishes. Of these there are between twenty and thirty families belonging to the parish of Dalmeny. The rest are, or profess to be, in communion with the Church. The number of actual communicants is in summer about 250, and in winter somewhat less. The attendance may be termed good, though the church is considerably too small for the amount of the population.

The stipend, which was allocated in 1823, consists of 17 chalders victual, half barley and half oatmeal, at the Linlithgow fiars prices, with L.8, 6s. 8d. Sterling for communion elements. Originally, the teinds of the parish, as given up at a judicial court of the abbey of Jedburgh in 1626 were 20 chalders victual, whereof were to be paid to the minister two chalders and 400 merks.

Education.—There is a Sabbath school taught in the church during the summer months by the clergyman, while a number of the people attend as hearers; and another at Cramond Bridge throughout the whole year, supported by the Christian liberality of a lady not immediately connected with the parish,—and taught by one or other of the agents of the Edinburgh Gratis Sabbath School Society.

The parochial school, which is the only one in the parish, is well attended. It has long been celebrated as a healthful and desirable place for boarders, of whom the present schoolmaster still receives a limited number. The salary is the maximum of L.34, 4s. 8½d., with L.300 Sterling mortified by Lady Grizell Semple in 1723. This sum is vested at the instance of the Earl of Rosebery and the minister for the time being, as trustees for behoof of

the school, and the annual interest paid to the schoolmaster on condition of his teaching gratuitously as many poor children as the trustees or kirk-session may choose to send. Lord Rosebery is also in terms of this grant entitled to present to the office when it becomes vacant. The fees are 2s. 6d. for reading, 5s. for other branches, and 7s. 6d. for Latin, Greek, French, and mathematics. The school-house and dwelling-house are commodious and comfortable. The manse and offices are in good repair; the latter neatly built for the present incumbent; the former nearly a century old, of plain construction and moderate dimensions.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The two ends of Queensferry, as may be supposed, contain almost all the pauperism of the parish, which, from the causes above-mentioned, is in large proportion to the amount of the population. The average number of paupers on the parish roll receiving supply regularly or occasionally is 35. In the summer months, several of them are cut off, and the annual expenditure for this department is L.90 Sterling. The funds are derived from collections at the church door, amounting to from L.20 to L.30 yearly; rent of land held in perpetual lease by the Earl of Rosebery to a similar amount, according to the fiars' price of oatmeal; a sum of L.135, lent on bond; and a voluntary assessment by the heritors for what may be short of the sum required for the poor and other parochial expenses. Besides this regular provision for the poor, those of them who live in the suburbs of the parish of Queensferry are entitled to a share of the annual produce of a large bequest of L.5000 by a Mr Meek, a native of that place, who left it for the common behoof of both parishes, under the management of the kirk-session of the latter. There is also the interest of a sum of L.200 Sterling, bequeathed by James Davidson, Esq. son of a former schoolmaster of Dalmeny, not intermixed in any way with the parochial funds, but distributed at the instance of trustees named in his deed of settlement. To these benefactions, the Earl of Rosebery adds yearly the liberal sum of L.20, to be laid out in the purchase chiefly of coals and meal during the winter, with an unlimited discretion to the minister of expending, at his Lordship's charge, whatever more may be needful, to provide for unforeseen contingencies,—an example which reflects the highest credit on the benevolence of that distinguished nobleman, and which, if generally followed throughout the country, would greatly enhance the comforts, and elevate the character of the deserving poor.

April 1843.