

Our day out to the Drummond Estate Archive was a very interesting visit. Joost the Archivist was extremely helpful, providing access to many of the estate records. From rent books to valuation rolls and of course the estate survey maps by James Knox dated 1810.

The Commissioners of the annexed estates, (ran the estate between 1750 and 1785) It was then purchased back by Captain James Drummond, 11th Earl & 1st Baron Perth. Who began making improvements and after his death on 2nd July 1800 the estate was inherited by his daughter Sarah Clementine Drummond, who carried on his work.

In 1807 she married Peter Robert Burrell, who by royal warrant changed his name to Drummond-Burrell: (*In 1820 he succeeded his father, as 2nd Baron Gwydyr, and in 1828 he succeeded his mother as 22nd Baron Willoughby de Eresby.*)

By way of discovering the extent of the properties they had inherited he undertook a survey of the entire estate, initially, no doubt to discover their holdings, then to improve their source of income. This survey and mappings was undertaken by James Knox in 1810

The first rent book we looked at was dated 1817 and only showed the rents for Lochearn side, including Glentarken, Ardrostan, Mickleport & Littleport. We should have paid more attention to that record, as I forgot to check if the Inn was mentioned.

The next rent book was dated 1837 and provided a more detailed account for St Fillans including one bad debt, where the tenant Peter Drummond had been put off his holding. His rent £2 11s Scots. - Arrears - £28. 7s 10p - amount due, £30 18s 10p - written off as a bad debt. –

Two other tenants Duncan Ferguson's rent £2. 7s 6p - arrears - £3 17s 9p - amount due £6 5s 3p, and Malcolm McGregor's rent £2 16s - arrears £5 12s - amount due - £8 8s paid - £2 16s debt C/F £5 12s, were both allowed time to pay.

The total rents due from St Fillans amounted to £109 16s 3p arrears were £43 1s 1/2p amount due £152 17s 31/2p – cash paid £104 17s 9p – bad debt £30 18s 10p – arrears £17 0s 8 1/2 p

It appears from then that the estate factor was fairly lenient allowing debts to be carried forward from one season to the next.

By 1837 there was no mention of Morrell in the rent books.

Some early statistics:-

<u>1663-77 -</u>	<u>Dundurn Parish Residents</u>	<u>Dunblane Commissary Records</u>
	Ardvorlich	James Stewart
	Ardveich	Alexander McLaren & Mary McNab
	Derry	Patrick McLaren Donald McLaren Margaret McLaren John McKerrish
	Dundurn	Donald McNeill & Janet Buchanan Donald Drummond & Catherine McKessock

John McGregor
Patrick McKessock
Dougal McCaus

Easter Dundurn Patrick Ferguson

Glentarken Donald McNab
Michael Mcinmichael
Nicol McLaren

Morrell Alexander Comrie & Janet Drummond
William Comrie

Port John Dochardich
Donald Dochardich
John McFarlane
Findlay Gow
John Stocker & Margaret Miellvichell
Patrick McWhannell

1683 - Glentarken – Derry and Ardveich –

Perthshire Retours Show the lands as part of the Barony of Edinample

“patris, in.. mercatis terrarium de Ardbeichlorne,(Ardveich) et... mercatis terrarium de Darrie (Derry) £4 Terris de Glentarkine (Glentarken) in dominio de Stratherne:- £10”

1702 - Old Kirk Session Records 17th May

The collection taken during a Sermon at Dundurn amounted to 16s

Old Kirk Session Records 26th July

The Session appointed Donald M, in Port, adulterer with Christian M, in Tullybanocher to be summoned to attend the Presbytery of Auchterarder the 28th instant.

1704 - Old Kirk Session Records 25th June

Alexander Ferguson in Port, Patrick McLaren in Easter Glentarken, John Carmichael in Wester Glentarken, having been nominated and elected were ordained Elders in the Parish of Comrie.

1706 - Old Kirk Session Records 12th March

Donald Carmichael in Glentarken & Elizabeth McAinsh gave up their names

1706 - Old Kirk Session Records 24th March

Donald Carmichael & Elizabeth McAinsh, proclamation stopped by her parents.

1729 - Extracts from the reports of the Annexed Estates - 11th November

East End of Loch Earn Charity School - 42 Boys - 23 Girls

Morrell – Rent – £6 6s 6p :- 8 Families – 4 horses – 16 black cattle – 100 sheep – 24 goats – 1 acre flax seed – 4 acre potatoes -

Littleport – Rent - £7 14s 2p :- 2 Families – 4 horses – 20 black cattle – 80 sheep – 18 goats – 3.5 acre flax seed – 14 acre potatoes

Mickleport – Rent - £20 2s 2p :- 11 Families – 16 horses – 56 black cattle – 256 sheep – 6 acre flax seed – 37 acre potatoes

Easter Glentarken – Rent - £30 15s 6p :- 12 Families – 80 horses – 240 black cattle – 6 goats – 8 acre flax seed – 9.5 acre potatoes

Wester Glentarken – Rent - £20 7p :- 16 Families – 36 horses – 84 black cattle – 180 sheep – 12.5 acre flax seed – 14.5 acre potatoes

Easter Dundurn – Rent - £18 5s 6p :- 11 Families – 20 horses – 40 black cattle – 100 sheep – 24 goats – 9 acre flax seed – 8 acre potatoes

Wester Dundurn – Rent – £20 13s 4p :- 12 Families – 17 horses – 52 black cattle – 108 sheep – 64 goats – 8.5 acre flax seed – 51 acre potatoes

1740 – Ardrostan James Drummond has a lease thereof and a small farm called Kenmore, adjoining to it, for 19 years from Whitsunday 1742, and resides thereon.

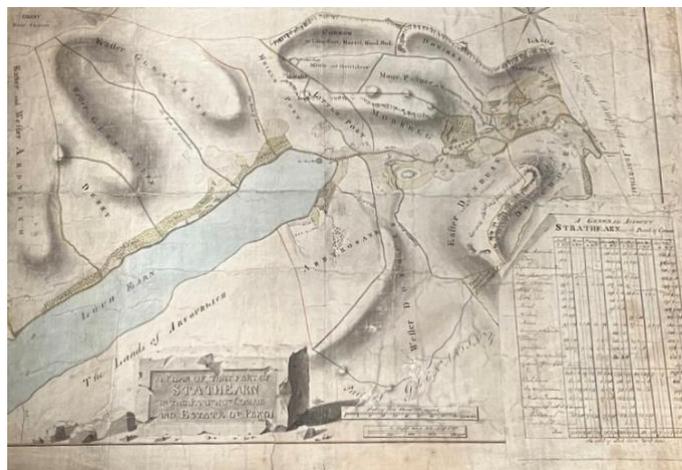
The Annexed Estate of Perth

Campbell of Barcaldine, the factor on the estate of Perth, wrote to the commissioners early in 1760, that several Perthshire men who had served in America with the Highland regiment had lately returned home wounded and unfit for further service. They had applied to him for small holdings for themselves and their families and he thought they were quite able to manage a small farm. A further advantage in his eyes was that their pensions would enable them to pay their rents punctually. The board approved and he was ordered to take several soldiers and divide the farm of Morrell. Barcaldine had been ‘pretty positive’ that the soldiers would set an example of industry to their neighbours, but this notion was never proved. In January, 1763, he had to report that though he tried to divide a farm (Drumlaken not Morrell, in the event for a variety of reasons) among the Chelsea Pensioners, when they forgathered for this purpose and found one without an arm, the other without a leg, and no doubt some with other handicaps, they ‘took some aversion to being brought together’ and he had to give up the scheme.

The commissioners misread the situation, however, and the factors ideas took a firm hold of the board. In their report to the King, they proposed spending £3000 in providing houses, each costing £5 and ‘necessities’ estimated at £3 for three hundred married men and a cash bounty of £3 for two hundred unmarried. Each of the soldiers was to be allotted three acres of ground for spade cultivation, the ground surrounding the houses was to be enclosed and laid down in grass for pasture for cows, allowing two acres for a cow. Houses were to be rent-free for life, the farms for three years and thereafter only 5/- an acre was to be asked, while unmarried men were to be paid £1 per annum for three years. It was also proposed that £5 should be lent to indigenes and deserving soldiers to maintain them for the first year and assist with stocking their holdings.

By this scheme it was expected that the population would be increased and that there would be introduced upon the annexed estates a number of good workmen for the various types of improvements envisaged. The commissioners were in for a rude awakening James Small the factor on Struan, who had been an ensign in the army before becoming factor, reported in 1763 that he had no land for them in the current year, and was well pleased that he could say that. He forecast with uncanny accuracy that five-sixth of the soldiers would be the greatest blackguards in no way amenable to civil discipline, 'only the rod having kept them under control'. Further, he anticipated that they would sell their whole possessions and squander their money on drink. His prophesy was largely borne out in the next few years, and he was able to tell the commissioners that already, on the strength of the 'great things to come' returning warriors were borrowing money in every public house for twelve to fourteen miles around Struan.

Another mistake on the original concept was discovered when the cheapest estimate for houses on the Perth estate appeared to be £16 each, and not the original £5 the secretary had to report that the Crieff surgeon had to be called on for the sick on the Perth Estate, and that some soldiers had proved disorderly and two dishonest.



1755/56

Easter Dundurn – Rent - £18 5s 6p (taken from the annexed estates report)

11 Families - (Hugh Campbell lease from 1740 and ten sub-tenants and cottars)
 20 horses – 40 black cattle – 100 sheep – 24 goats – growing 9 acre flax seed 8 acre potatoes

Lieutenant Robert McNab – appears from 1772



1810 - Easter Dundurn: - Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

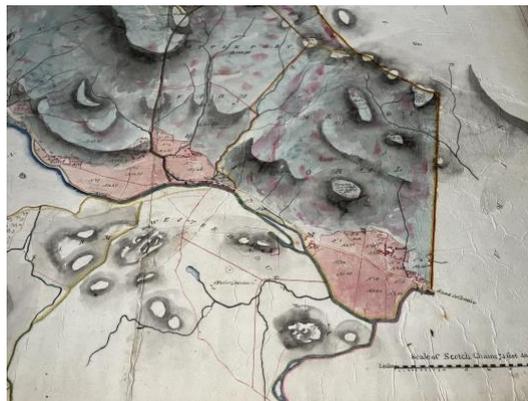
Notes - Knox listed under arable the 'houses Yards and Area: 10 buildings in total

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
56.8				1117.56	35.3	1209.56

Under arable 49.69 acres were enclosed (*measurements are acres/roods*)

Morrell – Rent – £6 6s 6p

8 Families - (*James Drummond's heirs, John Drummond had a lease from 1721 and seven cottars*)
 4 horses – 16 black cattle – 100 sheep – 24 goats – growing 1 acre flax seed – 4 acre potatoes
 Robert Stewart appears from 1798



1810 - Morrell: - Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

Notes - Knox listed under arable the 'houses Yards and Area: 10 buildings in total

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
41.3		9.49		306.6		357.29

Under arable 33.76 acres were enclosed (*measurements are acres/roods*)

Cachladow (*John Drummond had a lease from 1718*).

1810 - Cachladow: - Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

Notes - Knox listed under arable the 'houses Yards and Area.

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
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Perthshire Advertiser 29th September 1814

Part of the **Morrel & Cachladow**, situated on the east end of Lochearn, is to be feued for building and garden ground, and the remainder thereof appropriated to the use of the villagers. Another village is to be feued at Blair-in-Roar and arable ground allotted to the use of the inhabitants.

23 Nov 1815

Similar advert to the one dated September 1814, however it now appears to have changed to include that part of the lands of Little & Meikle Port, exclusive of the arable land to be given to the villagers as marked out.

Morrell was taken into the Littleport Feu in 1854 as was **Cachladow** in 1887: The Farm buildings were then allowed to fall into disrepair and later removed to make way for cattle and sheep. A recent ground survey showed faint outlines of a road and the remains of buildings at Morrell.

Wester Dundurn – Rent – £20 13s 4p (taken from the annexed estates report)

12 Families - (*Alexander Campbell, Ludovick Drummond, Malcolm Drummond, Alexander McDougal, Patrick Drummond, Donald McNeil, John Drummond, Donald Drummond, and four cottars.*)

17 horses – 52 black cattle – 108 sheep – 64 goats – growing 8.5 acre flax seed 51 acre potatoes

1810 - Wester Dundurn: - *Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox*

Notes - Knox listed under arable the ‘houses Yards and Area.

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
69.1.29	10.3	17.1.16		1104.2.34		1202.0.

Ardrostan

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
30.3	7.2	27.2		828.1	24.3	917.1

Littleport – Rent - £7 14s 2p (taken from the annexed estates report)

2 Families - (*James Stewart, now at west end of Loch Earn, (Ardvorlich) has a lease of the town and lands of Little Port, commencing 1745, and is on for 16 years, which he has wholly sublet to John Mclichonnell (McWhannell) who lives thereon*)

4 horses – 20 black cattle – 80 sheep – 18 goats – growing 3.5 acre flax seed – 14 acre potatoes



1810 - Littleport: - Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

Notes - Knox listed under arable the 'houses Yards and Area: 8 buildings in total. The Toll bar and side gate were also included within the survey.

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
18.6		58.20		145.95		222.83

Under arable 9.46 acres were enclosed (*measurements are acres/roods*)

Mickleport – Rent - £20 2s 2p (taken from the annexed estates report)

11 Families - (*Peter McWhannell has a lease for a forth of Meikleport from 1742 for 19 years*)
Parlan McFarlane, Alexander Dochardich, Alexander Cameron, James Drummond, Duncan Ferguson, and fife cotters

16 horses – 56 black cattle – 256 sheep – growing 6 acre flax seed – 37 acre potatoes



1810 - Mickleport: - Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

Notes - Knox listed under arable the 'houses Yards and Area: 17 buildings in total.

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
39.15		91.34		710.32	41.81	882.72

Under arable 14.38 acres were enclosed. (*Measurements are acres/roods*)

Littleport & Mickleport also shared commony on the hillside at Loch Boultachan amounting to about 576.69 acres

Easter Glentarken – Rent - £30 15s 6p

(taken from the annexed estate records)

(Donald McNab-1730, Donald King, John Ferguson, Patrick McLaren, John Carmichael, Patrick Drummond-1758, and four cottars John Stewart –appears from 1762, Peter Ferguson from 1788, Donald Robertson appears from 1818)

12 Families – 80 horses – 240 black cattle – 6 goats – 8 acre flax seed – 9.5 acre potatoes

(6 tenants – 6 – Cottars 18 – males – 31 females – and there are 20 people who spin)

1810 - Glentarken: -



Notes - Knox listed under arable the ‘houses Yards and Area.

Easter Glentarken

Survey & mapping conducted by James Knox

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
52.70		119.29	7.64	1610.91	45.46	1836.
Cluster A.	6 Buildings, 1 Mill & 3 Yards				0.46	
Cluster B.	4 Buildings & 2 Yards				0.40	
Cluster C.	5 Buildings & 2 Yards				0.32	1837.18

Wester Glentarken – Rent - £20 7p

(Patrick Carmichael, Patrick McIntyre, Donald Ferguson, Dougal Carmichael, Donald McIldarchardich, John McIldarchardich, Duncan Drummond, Patrick Drummond, John Carmichael, Donald Carmichael, Duncan Carmichael, Donald Carmichael, and four cottars Patrick Dochardich appears from 1782, John Dochardich from 1790, Patrick Dochart from 1974)

16 Families – 36 horses – 84 black cattle – 180 sheep – 12.5 acre flax seed – 14.5 acre potatoes

(12 tenants – 4 cottars – 32 males – 32 females – and there are 18 people who spin)

Wester Glentarken

<u>Arable</u>	<u>Meadow</u>	<u>Pasture</u>	<u>Bog</u>	<u>Muir</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Total</u>
70.75		111.43		1216.63	22.14	1420.95

Cluster A.	25 Buildings & 6 Yards	1.16	
Cluster B.	10 Buildings, & Yard	0.83	1422.94

In 1854 the Farms of Littleport, including Mickleport, along with Morrell and Easter Glentarken were offered for let, either together or separately, the outgoing tenant was Mr Duncan McWhannell – Littleport Mickleport and Morrell comprised of approx 1210 acres of which 29 were arable. (Exclusive, of the privilege of pasturage over about 560 acres of commonty, more or less.) Glentarken extends to about 1723 acres besides 53 acres arable. Mr William McIntyre took over the tenancy of Littleport and Easter Glentarken at Whitsunday 1854 and the arable land at the separation of the crops at Martinmas the same year. This appears to be the last record for Morrell; it seems to then have morphed into the Pentacle of Tynreoch.

In 1873 the Pentacle of Cachladow was added to Mr Andrew Davie of the hotels Feu. He gave it up in 1887 when it was added to the Littleport Feu.

In 1880 Alexander & John Carmichael took over the Feu of Derry along with their Feu at Wester Glentarken, retaining a shepherd at Glentarken.

In March 1883 the estate offered Littleport and Easter Glentarken for let along with a joint right with the tenant of Dunira to graze the commonty called Glen Boultachan. The present tenant Duncan McIntyre son of William McIntyre was not to be offered.

In 1884 William McIntyre gave up the tenancy and the farms reverted back to the estate, it was held by them and managed on their behalf by Donald Fletcher, for three years until at Martinmas 1887 Mr Duncan Morrison took over as Tenant of Littleport and Mr C McFarlane Glennie; for Mr Carmichael Wester Glentarken at Easter Glentarken.

In 1905 John Buchanan took over the tenancy of Littleport, he gave up the tenancy in 1915 and it was taken over at Martinmas by Peter McIntyre son of a previous tenant: (*Including, the tenancy of the pentacles of Tynreoch & Cachladow.*)

The shepherd's cottages in Wester & Easter Glentarken were still in use in the 1920s

Today Glentarken is part of the Littleport Feu along with Wester Dundurn, Tynreoch, Cachladow and several other hirsels.

Having now recently studied the estate papers, there is nothing in them to suggest that there was an old village in Glentarken named Morel, it appears nowhere on the estate maps, rent books or valuation rolls, Morrell As indicated on the Knox, Roy, and Stobie's Maps is clearly shown as being on the hillside on the north side of the old toll road between Tynreoch and Clach-na-Ba. The Major got it wrong - As did Porteous, although to be fair to Porteous he only referred to it as an old Clachan on the hillside, without giving it a name.

Notes: - *Duncan McWhannell was the last of a long line McWhannell's tenanting Littleport, he then took over as tenant farmer at Tullybanocher, his family also built Victoria Cottage which later became the Achray.*

From the Annexed Estate records it can be seen that by the 1760s sheep were already making their presence felt, although they were described as being of poor quality. The Black Cattle were also referred to as poor and the commissioners suggested importing Bulls from the Western Isles to improve the stock. On average cattle fetched 40/- to 45/- at market. The sheep are of the blackface south country and the average price for white unwashed wool is 7s and 3d per stone and of the tarry wool 5s and 3d per stone.

Run-rig system: - A common practice at this time was for many farms to have several tenants; these tenants laboured the farm and carried on their work together. First they ploughed the whole land, then they divided every field or spot into equal parts, and draw lots to see what each was to occupy for that crop. After this each sows his own Share, and reaps it again in harvest, and so they go on year after year. By this method there was no encouragement for one man to improve or manure his share better than his neighbours, as what he occupied that year might not fall to his lot the next.

Sub Tenants: - Crofters – Pendiclors - Cotters

Crofters: - Or 'acre-men' so called because they held only a few acres of infield or 'croft' no outfield and no moor. They could also hold some grass, meadow and wood, and had a few cattle herded with those of the joint tenant. Their land was not re-allocated in the same way as the tenant and remained fixed.

Pendiclors: - They had pendicles or pieces of land attached to the farm township. They, like the crofters, had only a few acres of infield and some grass, and no outfield.

Cotters: - Occupied the cottages, cot-houses or coteries on the joint tenant's farms. They held an acre or two from the joint tenants, which unlike the crofters or Pendiclors holdings, were not fixed, and could be moved at the will of the tenants. Their land was ploughed and harrowed by the tenants, who also carried home their peats. In return for this they performed services for the joint-tenants; many were in fact farm servants or labourers.

'Soumed':- Where there are several small tenants on one farm, the farm is what was called 'soumed'; which means, that the number of cattle it can properly maintain or pasture, is ascertained, that none of the tenants may exceed his just proportion, nor overstock the farm. The rule in souming was 4 sheep equal to one cow, and 8 sheep equal to 1 horse. The meadow and arable land lets from 5s to 15s per acre.