

FIFTH MEETING—22nd February, 1927.

THE MAYNES OF POWIS AND LOGIE:
SOME FRAGMENTS OF THE STORY OF A
CLACKMANNANSHIRE FAMILY AND
THEIR FRIENDS.

(By ALEXANDER MORRISON, Town Clerk of
Bridge of Allan and Clerk to the Heritors of
Logie).

Under the provisions of The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925, the Heritors' Records of Scotland will, within the next two or three years, all pass into the keeping of the Secretary of State for Scotland. The loss of these precious Records, containing, as they do, so much of the History of Scotland, is perhaps the most serious result incidental to the passing of the Church of Scotland Act of two years ago. For lost, for all essential purposes, these Records will be. Their natural destination is the Record Office in His Majesty's General Register House, Edinburgh. A paternal British Government with an undeveloped sense of humour spends £60,000 a year on the English Public Records, a sum which everyone with any knowledge of the subject recognises as not being more than sufficient for the purpose. The same Government for many years has spent a relatively trifling sum annually on the Scottish Public Records. The result is that the English Record Office is a place which is a source of pride to every cultured Englishman. The Scottish Record Office is equally a cause of distress and shame to thinking Scotsmen. There must be anything from 5,000 to 10,000 volumes of Heritors' Records in Scotland. Into Edinburgh these Records will go, to lie, in the deepest inaccessibility, along with other priceless treasures on which, to quote the words of a recent writer in the Scottish Historical Review, the reliability and usefulness of Scottish History depends.

Before the Records of the Parish of Logie, which have been in my care as Clerk to the Heritors for nearly a quarter of a century, go to their doom, I desire to tell from the pages of the Heritors' Sederunt Books something of a typical County family—the Maynes of Powis—and something of their friends both in public and in private life. We shall first see who the Maynes were and learn something of the family. Thereafter we shall get to know a little about those matters which interested the leading men of a Parish during the 18th century.

What I am about to tell you I have taken largely from the Records of the Heritors of the Parish of Logie, but my information has been supplemented from the Rev. Dr. Menzies Fergusson's History of the Parish. Mr. Morris has given me some most interesting information regarding Edward and James Mayne, father and son, and regarding the admission of Robert Mayne as an Honorary Burgess of the Royal Burgh of Stirling in the year 1744. A former assistant of my own, Mr. Charles Thorpe M'Innes, now on the staff of the Record Office, Edinburgh, has furnished me with a number of useful links in the form of an unpublished pedigree of the Mayne family, as also with some valuable notes supplied by Mr. Paton, another member of the Record Office staff and a recognised authority on genealogy; the Rev. James Bain, M.A., who writes so interestingly, week by week, over the *nom de plume* of "Hurlie Hawkie" (that abbreviated name of the once popular game of our Scottish Kings while they had their home in Stirling Castle) has provided me with details of the Masonic life of Edward and James Mayne; while Mr. Edmond Taylor Mayne of Southsea, Hampshire, a great-grandson of Robert Mayne, has given me a considerable amount of information about the more recent members of the family. The information which I have been enabled to get from Mr. Edmond Mayne has been procured through the good offices of my friend, Mr. John Porteous, a London business man with a personal connection with the Parish in whose affairs the Maynes were playing a leading part a century and a half ago.

The Maynes seem to have sprung from a long-lived race. Old John Mayne in Cambus died on

3rd December, 1702, aged 98. But William Mayne, an uncle of John, had died six years earlier, aged 110.

The Maynes are of the ancient family of Mayne of Lochwood, Lanarkshire. One of that family settled at Cambus, near Tullibody, in the early part of the sixteenth century. It was the grandson of this first of the Maynes to settle in our district who died at the age of 110. The centenarian's son (or grandson I am not clear which) John married Margaret, the sister of Captain Robert Anderson of Glasgow, nephew by his mother of Captain Norville, both of whom, uncle and nephew, were prominent merchants of St. Lucar in Spain. This marriage played an important part in the fortunes of the Maynes of Cambus and later of Powis. John left two sons and one daughter. The sons were William, who succeeded his grandfather in Cambus, and Edward who, in early life, became assistant to his maternal uncle, Captain George Anderson, merchant in Lisbon, to whose business he eventually succeeded. The daughter, Catherine, married James Burn, Merchant and Bailie in Stirling. It will be seen, as the story proceeds, that the Maynes had much to do with Stirling.

The mission in life of the Edward Mayne to whom I have referred seems to have been to become the heir of his uncle, Captain George Anderson of Lisbon, to become himself a rich merchant there, to become the proprietor of the estate of Powis in 1731, to place his brother William in Powis as life-renter, and to make his nephew Edward proprietor of Powis in fee. Having done all this, Edward died at Lisbon, unmarried, in 1743. Truly bachelors are, for some families, the salt of the earth!

I should mention that, in addition to buying the Estate of Powis in 1731, Edward Mayne, in the same year, acquired the neighbouring lands of Logie from Bupham Linton, widow of James Forrester. James Forrester was the last of six Forresters to own the lands of Logie, the first member of the family to hold the estate being John Forrester who became laird as far back as 1542. The Maynes of Powis were therefore, properly, the Maynes of Powis and Logie. Logie now forms a portion of Airthrey

Estate, and by this time it has quite lost its separate identity. If, therefore, I speak of the Maynes as the Maynes of Powis it is because that was the name by which they were most generally known, the family home being at Powis and not at Logie.

The Forresters of Logie were a family of great social standing, but perhaps the most interesting figure that ever left the old-time village of Logie was a youth who set out on foot about the middle of the second half of the 18th century to seek his fortune. To quote the words of the Rev. Charles L. Warr of St. Giles' Cathedral, "If Benjamin Franklin's epigram be true—that to be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune—the circumstances of the youth were all that could be desired. For he possessed no more than the clothes on his back and the fear of God in his heart." The youth who set out from his father's humble and overcrowded home in the village of Logie was named John Caird. Arriving at Greenock, he obtained work at his trade as a blacksmith, to lay the foundations in that town of a world-famed shipbuilding yard, and to become the grandfather of John Caird, Principal of Glasgow University, and of Edward Caird, the great Master of Bailliol. To be able to claim such a family as the Cairds as its own product is to give the vanished village of Logie a distinction far beyond that which would have been conferred upon it by the rearing and sending forth to the world of innumerable scions of the ruling families of the little township, and that although one of the scions of the House of Forrester, in the person of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, became Prime Minister of Great Britain.

In 1765, Edward Mayne sold one half of the lands of Logie to Robert Haldane I. of Airthrey; and in 1800, James Mayne sold the other half of the lands of Logie to Sir Robert Abercromby who had bought the estate of Airthrey, including the part of Logie sold to Robert Haldane I. from Robert Haldane II. in 1738. As illustrating the extent of the lands owned by the Maynes, I might mention that the total of the Old Valued Rent of the Parish of Logie in 1779 was £7060 13s Scots. The Old Valued Rent of Powis was £471 6s 3d Scots, while the

Old Valued Rent of the lands of Logie was £107 Scots. Together, the Old Valued Rent of Powis and Logie came to £878 6s 3d Scots, or, approximately, one-twelfth of the Old Valued Rent of the whole of the Parish. The boundaries of the civil parish of Logie and of the ecclesiastical parish were coterminous until 1891, and the boundaries of the ecclesiastical parish remain to-day as they were three hundred years ago, and as they probably were long before that. Until 1891 the civil parish extended, roughly speaking, from Allan Water on the west to Balquharn Bridge, a mile beyond Menstrie, on the east; and from the upper reaches of the Allt Wharry on the north to the River Forth on the south, except for two fragments of the Parish of Stirling which are situated to the north of the Forth, one of these fragments being at Stirling Bridge, and the other at a point further down the river. To this latter portion more specific reference will be made later.

The lands of Powis and Logie, therefore, although probably not quite one-twelfth of the superficial area of the Parish in extent, were sufficiently extensive to give the Maynes the social standing in the Parish and the County to which they were entitled by their mental qualities and their personal worth.

The lands of Powis are to-day held as to seven-eighths of their former area by Mr. F. C. Buchanan of Powis, and as to one-eighth by Mrs. Graham of Airthrey. Airthrey, although, as we know it, a beautiful compact estate, is not one estate proper, but, rather, a portion of the original estate of Airthrey and five or six separate properties, acquired from time to time as the fortunes of the families owning Airthrey waxed for the time being. The property of Westerton, Bridge of Allan, was until 1682 part of the estate of Airthrey, being, indeed, the wester town of Airthrey. In 1682, Westerton was bought by James Henderson from John Hope of Hopetoun, the then proprietor of Airthrey, and was held by the Hendersons until it passed in 1822 to Major John Alexander (Henderson), son of Edward Alexander of Powis.

The Edward Mayne who died in Lisbon in 1745 was succeeded there by his nephews John

Mayne and Edward Burn, eldest sons of his brother and sister respectively. His fortune he left to his friends at home.

But let us return to William Mayne, the life-renter of Powis, for it is with him and his descendants we are most nearly concerned.

The pedigree lent to me by Mr. M'Innes, which, I should explain, is his personal property and not a Record Office document, shows William Mayne to have been born in 1681. In this pedigree, which, so far as it can be tested, is wonderfully correct, the date of William Mayne's death is given as October, 1743, and this date has been verified by reference to the Dunblane Testaments. Be that as it may, William Mayne was the husband of three wives, and the father of twenty-one children. One of his sons, William, born in 1725, to whom I shall have occasion to refer later, became Lord Newhaven of Carrick Mayne, County Dublin. Another son who is of special interest to Stirling is Robert, born in 1728. Still another son, James, had a daughter Euphemia, named after her grandmother, Eupham Christie of Lecropt, the first of William Mayne's three wives. Euphemia Mayne married (first) James Henderson of Westerton. The elder surviving son of the marriage was Dr. John Henderson of Westerton, who died unmarried.

It is of more than passing interest to note that James Mayne, Euphemia's father, who had his home in St. Ninians, was a writer, doubtless in practice in Stirling. James Mayne's wife was Margaret Gedd, and their child, Euphemia (or Eupham), was born on 16th January, 1726, two years and a half before her Uncle Robert, and Robert, as will appear later, had either eight or nine younger brothers and sisters. The marriage of Euphemia to James Henderson took place on 25th December, 1744, the officiating clergyman being the famous Ebenezer Erskine.

Euphemia's second husband was James Alexander, Provost of Stirling. Their son Edward married Catherine Glas, daughter of another Provost of Stirling. Of this marriage there were five children, Sir James Edward Alexander, Major John Alexander, and three

daughters. Major John Alexander became Major John Alexander Henderson on succeeding his kinsman, Dr. John Henderson, as Laird of Westerton in 1823, and he, in turn, was succeeded by his brother, General Sir James Edward Alexander. Edward Alexander, the son of James Alexander and Euphemia Mayne and the father of Sir James Alexander and Major Henderson, in 1808 became Laird of Powis, having bought the estate from James Mayne's Trustee for £26,500. But Edward Alexander was a partner in the Stirling Banking Company and, on the failure of the Bank just a hundred years ago, he was compelled to part with Powis, which thereafter passed into the hands of the Buchanan family by whom it is still owned. It would be noted that Major John Alexander, the second son of Edward Alexander, succeeded his kinsman, Dr. John Henderson, as Laird of Westerton. The reason for this was that the elder son, James (afterwards Sir James) Alexander, was heir to Powis. Through his father's misfortune Sir James missed Powis, to get Westerton in 1858 on the death of his younger brother John. As illustrating how the name Edward has persisted in the Mayne connection, I might mention that Sir James Edward Alexander's eldest son was Colonel Edward Mayne Alexander, while Colonel Alexander's son, the present head of the family, is Captain Edward Murray Mayne Alexander.

I mentioned a short time ago that Robert Mayne, son of William Mayne, and his second wife, Helen Galbraith, had a special interest for the people of Stirling. Robert Mayne, the twelfth or thirteenth child of William Mayne and the sixth or seventh of Helen Galbraith, was baptised at Alloa on 7th July, 1728. The fact that Robert and sixteen or seventeen of his twenty brothers and sisters would all appear to have been baptised at Alloa reminds us that their father, William Mayne, and his forebears for several generations had lived at Cambus, whence William removed to Powis on the purchase of the estate by his brother Edward in 1731.

After William's removal to Powis the four children of his third wife, Helen, daughter of

the Rev. Mr. Starke of Lecroft, were born. The first of these four children, Thomas, was taken to Alloa to be baptised on 18th February, 1734; but Elizabeth was baptised at Logie on 14th March, 1736, James at Logie on 28th May, 1738, and Jean at Logie on 9th March, 1740.

William Mayne died at the age of 62, three years after his twenty-first child was born. But is William's death, at this early age for a Mayne, to be wondered at? The cradle rocked steadily in his house for nearly forty years!

But we must get back to Robert Mayne. Robert was born in 1728, and Mr. Morris tells me that he was admitted an Honorary Burgess of the Royal Burgh of Stirling on 27th October, 1744, at the age of 16. At the same time Ralph Dundas, Yr. of Manor, was admitted an Honorary Burgess of Stirling. When I first heard of Robert Mayne's admission as a burgess at the age of 16, I thought that surely Robert must have been, in truth, Stirling's youngest burgess; but Mr. Morris tells me that, while an ordinary burgess would not be admitted until he was twenty-one, Honorary Burgesses were admitted wholesale at any age during the whole of the eighteenth century. All the officers of a regiment which came to the Castle would be admitted at one time, including the ensigns who were mere boys. It was an act of courtesy and, Mr. Morris fears, also an excuse for a good time.

But Robert Mayne, sixteen though he was, would be an ideal man to admit as an Honorary Burgess in 1744. Just a year previously his uncle, Edward, had died in Lisbon, leaving a large fortune which came to the Powis family. In 1744, Robert Mayne must have had money to burn! And, doubtless, he would give the Magistrates of Stirling the night of their lives in acknowledgment of the honour done to him by them. But Robert Mayne, although he might enjoy a night out with the Magistrates of Stirling a hundred and eighty-three years ago, was a man of character. Robert became a banker in London. He became proprietor of Gatton Park, Surrey, and for a number of years was Member of Parliament for Gatton.

Robert Mayne married (first) Ann, daughter of John Knight of Gloucester, and (second) Sarah, born 1756, daughter of Francis Otway

of Spilsbury Hall, Lincolnshire. This second marriage took place in June, 1775, and what I have said about Robert Mayne is of additional interest as leading up to a reference to a son of Robert Mayne and Sarah Otway—William Mayne, Captain in the 1st Life Guards and Colonel in the Loyal Lusitanian Legion.

The mention of Colonel William Mayne and the Loyal Lusitanian Legion takes us forward at a step to the time of the Peninsular War. The Loyal Lusitanian Legion was intended to be the core of a subsidiary Portuguese Division in British pay, distinct from the national army of Portugal. The Division was to be officered principally by British officers, while the men were to be raised in Portugal. In all, three thousand men were got together. Sir Robert Wilson, a brilliant soldier of his time, was placed at the head of the Legion with Colonel William Mayne as second in command. Stirling people remember with pride that Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, was the son of a Stirling man and the grandson of the Rev. Charles Moore, minister of the Second Charge of Stirling from 1718 till 1736. When Sir John Moore was making his famous retreat on Corunna the man who was rushed to his assistance at the head of reinforcements was Colonel William Mayne, the son of the Stirling burgess, Robert Mayne. Colonel Mayne had a long way to go over rough country, but, although he covered the ground in the time allotted to him, when he reached the point where he had hoped to join forces with Sir John Moore, he found that Sir John had gained two days on his scheduled time, and, owing to the rapidity of his retreat, was past the meeting place. There was accordingly nothing left for Colonel Mayne to do but to retrace his steps, and drag his guns back over a rugged route never traversed with artillery by anyone before he did so. The weakness of Sir John Moore's position in facing the enemy was that he had no artillery, all his guns having been embarked for England before the battle, and part of Colonel Mayne's force consisted of a battery of six guns. What a difference these six guns would have made to Sir John Moore!

A small thing often turns the scale in a big war, and it was recognised that the services

given by Sir Robert Wilson and Colonel Mayne and their Legion were largely responsible for the salvation of Portugal in the greatest crisis of the War. Colonel Mayne was much honoured by his Commanding Officers and by the Portuguese Authorities for his services, but, in Colonel Mayne's eyes, the crowning distinction came when the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Arthur Wellesley, declared that no troops could have behaved better than did the Battalion of the Loyal Lusitanian Legion commanded by Colonel Mayne, at the Battle of Alcantara.

But, fiercely though men like Colonel Mayne fought the French armies, he and his friends sang no Hymn of Hate. There was much to be admired in the relationship of the individuals of the opposing armies during the Peninsular War, and during the Napoleonic Wars generally. For example, Colonel Michell of the Royal Artillery, while fighting in the Peninsular War, met a French lady whom he brought to England as his bride, to become the mother of the future Lady Alexander of Westerton.

I must again step aside for a moment from my principal theme to say that Sir James and Lady Alexander took up their residence at Westerton House in 1860. There, for twenty years, her Ladyship held something of the nature of a Court, so much did Westerton House become the centre of fashionable life in the County of Stirling. General Sir James Alexander, a younger cousin of Colonel Mayne, fought almost everywhere the British Armies fought for a full generation. Sir James gave great service to his country as a soldier, as an explorer, and as an antiquary. He was, first and foremost, a soldier, but he is best known to the world for bringing Cleopatra's Needle to this country and placing it on the Thames Embankment. A few years ago I was in London on official business along with a well-known West of Scotland Provost. One day this Provost and I were down in the region of the Embankment on the way to a meeting, when he remarked on the Needle and asked me, in serious tones, if I knew about it. "Oh, yes," I replied, "it was put there by the Laird of Bridge of Allan, Sir James Alexander of Westerton." A Stirling man might, as truth-

fully, have replied, "Oh, yes, it was put there by a man who was the grandson of two Provosts of Stirling."

I have spoken of the remarkable coincidence that in the best-remembered incident of the Peninsular War the son of a Stirling burgess should be so closely associated with the son of a Stirling man. Let me tell you of another coincidence in the life of Colonel William Mayne which illustrates the feelings of chivalry, and the high standard of conduct, which in those days animated soldiers of opposing armies in their personal relations with each other.

A little earlier in his career than the time of which I have been speaking, Colonel William Mayne was returning from Quebec to England in the "Adelphi" merchantman, when the vessel was captured by Captain Danet of the privateer "L'Epervier." The "L'Epervier," in turn, became the prize of the "Cerberus" frigate. Captain Danet had sent the "Adelphi" to Bordeaux, but had retained Captain Mayne, as he was then, and Captain Mayne's travelling companion, Captain Mitchell, on board his own ship the "L'Epervier," intending to put them on board some neutral vessel he might meet with on his cruise, in order that they might be conveyed to England. Instead, Captain Danet was taken into Cork Harbour on the "Cerberus." At Cork, Captain Mitchell and Captain Mayne had the opportunity of rewarding Captain Danet for his generous treatment of them. Captain Mitchell had many connections in that part of Ireland and Captain Danet was received by them on the most friendly footing, while Captain Mayne, through the Earl of Camden, who was then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, got permission for Captain Danet to remain on his parole. Later, through the influence of his uncle, Lord Newhaven, with the Marquis of Buckingham, Captain Mayne was able to obtain Captain Danet's immediate exchange and liberation.

The next time Captain Mayne and Captain Danet came into contact was in the Peninsular War. By this time they had become respectively Colonel Mayne and General Danet, Captain Danet having left the Navy and become

an officer in the Army instead. By April, 1809, when the incident which I am about to relate took place, Captain Danet had become Intendant-General of the French Army at Madrid. During that month of April, 1809, a large French convoy fell into the hands of Colonel Mayne. In the mail captured with the convoy, besides many valuable articles, were the Seals for the new Government of Spain, some French butter from Napoleon for the table of his brother, King Joseph, and a handsome gold watch for General Danet. *Res perit domino* is a sound maxim in law, and I have no doubt the "little bit of butter for the Royal slice of bread" perished to its new owner, Colonel Mayne; but nothing ever gave Colonel Mayne greater pleasure than to hand over to his friend, General Danet, at the first convenient opportunity, the gold watch which had so fortunately for the General fallen into the hands of his friend.

Mr. Edmond Mayne of Southsea, to whom I referred in the earlier part of this paper, is, naturally, proud of the part played in the Peninsular War by his grandfather, Colonel William Mayne. I could say much more of the services of Colonel Mayne in the Peninsula, but we must take our way back to the better known, if more prosaic, life of the Parish of Logie.

I wish now to deal with two members of the Mayne family whose home was at Powis—Edward Mayne, son of William Mayne by his first wife, Eupham Christie, and Major James Mayne, son of the Edward Mayne I have just mentioned. Edward Mayne was Laird of Powis from the time he succeeded his uncle, Edward of Lisbon, in 1743 until the year 1777. Major James Mayne was Laird from 1777 till 1806.

Some interesting light is thrown on the character of Edward Mayne by extracts from "Scotland and Scotsmen of the Eighteenth Century," which have been inserted as footnotes in Dr. Menzies Fergusson's history of the Parish of Logie. In 1746 or 1747, Edward built a modern house at Powis in place of the old one. Edward, according to Ramsay of Ochertyre, was an honourable, well-intentioned man, of unbounded philanthropy. That Mr. Mayne was also a man with a true grasp of principles is shown from a story told of him in "Scotland and Scotsmen" just referred to.

After Culloden, General Blakeney sent for him and the other militia Captains, and said it was the Duke's desire that they should continue in arms and apprehend the straggling rebels. "General," said Mr. Mayne, "whilst the rebels threatened our constitution in Church and State, I opposed them at the hazard of my life and fortune, but now they are dispersed I will retire to my farm. Let the gentlemen of the Army, that are paid for it, apprehend the unhappy rebels. I might fall in with some of my neighbours, and I would not hurt a neighbour for the world."

Was Edward Mayne justified in fearing that he might fall in with a neighbour among the rebels? I think he was. In a letter which Mr. Morris wrote me recently in reply to a question I put to him about the youthful burgess, Robert Mayne, he says, "Perhaps you noticed in my letter to you on the R.L.S. question that James Stewart visited Manor in furtherance of the Jacobite plot a few years after 1745. Would the conspirator be the Ralph Dundas who was admitted a burgess along with Robert Mayne? My reply to this question would be that if there was a Jacobite in the Dundas household I rather favour the idea that the conspirator whom Edward Mayne did not want to apprehend was his near neighbour, John Dundas of Manor, the father of Ralph Dundas, Younger of Manor, and not the son Ralph. One cannot say for certain, but Ralph Dundas cannot have been much older than his fellow-burgess, Robert Mayne, for he died General Ralph Dundas in the year 1815, after having been Laird of Manor for 35 years. Ralph's father, John Dundas, was buried in the Old Churchyard of Logie on 11th September, 1760, after having been Laird of Manor for 61 years, so that the father and son between them held Manor for 86 years. In all, the Maynes' neighbours, the Dundases, owned Manor for 249 years.

(Since the immediately preceding paragraph was written, the mystery as to whether it was John Dundas, the father, or Ralph Dundas, the son, who was the conspirator has been cleared up. In the Transactions of the Society for the Session 1920-21, there is to be found the report of a paper read by Mr. J. W. Campbell on 15th February, 1921. The title of Mr. Camp-

bell's paper is "Some Local Jacobite Families and a Plea for Clementina Walkinshaw." Appended to Mr. Campbell's paper there is a genealogical chart showing the relationship of the Jacobite families referred to in the paper. From this chart it appears that John Haldane, son of Patrick Haldane of Lanrick and Catherine Dundas, daughter of Dundas of Newliston, married Margaret Murray, daughter of John Murray of Polmaise by Lillias Stirling of Keir. John Haldane's daughter, Agnes, married John Dundas of Manor and John Dundas, Mr. Campbell mentions, was "visited by James Stewart of the Glens, April, 1752." Thus, as I have said, is the mystery cleared up.)

Among the characters who flit across the pages of the Heritors' Minutes, Edward Mayne has always attracted me. Sir Robert Abercromby, too, gives the impression of a capable and gracious personality, and there are records of the services of many other faithful men.

Until the year 1761 the records of the doings of the Heritors of Logie and of the Kirk Session of Logie were kept together in the Session Minute Books, and the independent records of the Heritors only begin 166 years ago. The first meeting of the Heritors recorded in their own books took place on 2nd July, 1761. The Chairman was Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, and the others present were Francis Masterton of Parkmylne, James Wright of Loss, Edward Mayne of Powis, Baillie Alexander, mandatory for George Abercromby of Tullibody, and John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands.

A reference to the Edward Mayne with whom we are now dealing is to be found in connection with a call to the Rev. James Wright as minister of the Parish of Logie. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane held on 25th November, 1760, James Wright of Loss, a relative of the newly-called minister, submitted the call, and, along with it, laid before the Presbytery letters of concurrence from, among others, Mr. Mayne of Powis. Among the heritors who "were called, but compared not" was "the Town of Stirling for the Lands of Craigtown," a dereliction of duty which kept the Town of Stirling from being a party to what proved to be a pretty quarrel.

Mr. Patrick Duchal, for thirty-six years the esteemed minister of the Parish of Logie, died on 5th May, 1758, and it was not until 12th May, 1761, after a dispute on the question of patronage which rent the parish, and resulted in the formation of the Relief Congregation of Blairlogie, that his successor, the Rev. James Wright, was ordained minister of the Parish. Such a struggle could not but leave a scar on the Parish. The ten non-concurring elders had left the Church and set up a temporary place of worship at Blairlogie. They had taken with them every thing except the Church building, down to the very spokes for lowering coffins into the grave; for a time they took the collections at Logie Church in name of the Kirk Session of Logie, although they never entered the Church during a service; they gave lines and, generally, exercised all the functions of the Kirk Session of the Parish, and that, too, with the unveiled sympathy of the Presbytery. But this pose could not be maintained for ever, and on 15th July, 1761, all the Church property, including the Communion plate, was handed over by John Kidston, the former Session Clerk, to Mr. Edward Mayne of Powis and Mr. James Wright of Loss as representing the Heritors of the Parish. Thereafter, the Blairlogie congregation of the Relief Church was formed, and Mr. Wright, who proved himself to be a most conscientious and most successful minister and who doubtless numbered among his young people the young blacksmith, John Caird, proceeded to build up his broken congregation with the assistance of his one remaining elder, John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands.

As an illustration of the working of the law of heredity, it is interesting to note that the signature of Edward Mayne, appended to the Minute of the Meeting of Heritors held on 15th July, 1761, to which I have referred, bears a striking resemblance to the signature of his kinsman, Mr. Edmond Mayne of Southsea.

I might go on indefinitely dealing with matters which came before the Heritors with Edward Mayne either as Preses of the Meeting or taking his part as an ordinary member of the body. One other event only in which he took part shall I allude to.

On 20th August, 1765, the Heritors had before them the Act of Parliament of King William entitled Act for settling of Schools, and, the Act having been read, the Heritors, finding that the Schoolmaster of Logie had been hitherto only provided in one hundred merks yearly of stipend and being of opinion that that salary was not sufficient for the Schoolmaster's maintenance, agreed to stent and lay on another hundred merks Scots of yearly salary to the Schoolmaster. A merk Scots was worth thirteen shillings and four pence Scots, so that Mr. Fogo's doubled salary of two hundred merks Scots would bring in the Schoolmaster only a little over £133 Scots, or less than £1 sterling per month. Even with school fees and his emoluments as Heritors' Clerk added, the Schoolmaster must have had a modest salary indeed.

The remuneration of professional men is still much below the real value of the services rendered by them, but, when anyone of us is tempted to grumble, let him think of Mr. William Fogo, the Schoolmaster of Logie.

The fate of Mr. Fogo might have been harder had Edward Mayne and his friends who gave him the 100 per cent. increase on his salary not been men of broad sympathies. Let us see who Mr. Mayne's colleagues on that 20th day of August, 1765, were. The first of those mentioned in the sederunt is Lord Barjarg. Others present were Captain Robert Haldane of Gleneagles and Airthrey, and Mr. George Abercromby of Tullibody. Lord Barjarg was a Senator of the College of Justice, in other words a Judge of the Court of Session. He was James Erskine, the son of Lord Justice Clerk Tinwald. Lord Barjarg was the proprietor of Alva estate, and his only interest in the Parish of Logie was as owner of certain superiorities. On that account it was minuted that Lord Barjarg was not to be called upon to pay any proportion of the accounts passed by the Heritors that day. I wonder whether Lord Barjarg, astute lawyer as he doubtless was, drove along from Alva House to see that his financial responsibility was carefully defined?

Captain Robert Haldane of Gleneagles and of Airthrey, who presided, was the third son of

John Haldane of Gleneagles. Robert Haldane bought the estate of Airthrey from John Dundas of Manor in 1758, and held it till his death on 5th January, 1768. Robert Haldane, it should be mentioned, was Member of Parliament for Stirling Burghs from 1758 to 1761.

Mr. George Abercromby of Tullibody has perhaps even a greater interest for us, although everyone is aware of the great part played in the religious life of Scotland by the Haldanes of Airthrey.

George Abercromby of Tullibody was the son of Alexander Abercromby, second son of Sir Alexander Abercromby, first Baronet of Birkenboig. George Abercromby lived for some time at the House of Menstrie in the Parish of Logie, where his first son, Ralph, afterwards the famous Sir Ralph, Sir John Moore's great master in the science of war, was born in 1734. George Abercromby's wife was Mary, daughter of General Ralph Dundas of Manor, and this fact must not be forgotten when we think of George Abercromby's distinguished sons and grandson.

Sir Robert Abercromby, G.C.B., the third son of George Abercromby of Tullibody, purchased Airthrey from the Haldanes and for thirty years he was the beneficent head of the Parish. Sir George is still remembered in the Parish every Christmas by the beneficiaries of the Abercromby Bequest.

James Abercromby, Lord Dunfermline, was the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby and grandson of that faithful heritor, George Abercromby of Tullibody. James Abercromby, who was born in 1776 and died in 1858, rose to the high position of Speaker of the House of Commons.

Such, then, were some of the friends and fellow-counsellors of Edward Mayne of Powis. Edward died in June, 1777, to be succeeded by his son, Major James Mayne of the 37th Regiment of Foot.

One incident linking up Major James Mayne with the administration of the affairs of the Parish of Logie, and I am done with this branch of my subject.

At the annual general meeting of the Heritors held on 4th August, 1788, Major James Mayne, Preses, the former assessment of 8/4d sterling on each £100 Scots of Valued Rent was continued. The resolution, however, was coupled with a new condition that the assessment should be laid on the whole lands of the Parish, including the lands belonging to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth which were declared to be situate within the Parish but had previously been overlooked in the assessment of the Pools Rates of the Parish. The reply to this decision to assess the lands of Cambuskenneth took the form of an Action in the Court of Session. At the meeting of Heritors held on 8th November, 1795, Major James Mayne again presiding, Mr. Galloway, the Schoolmaster and Clerk to the Heritors, "reported that Eliza Smith, Abbay, had not received her moiety from October last, it being at present dubious whether the Abbay lands pay any more Pools Rates to this Parish."

Later, the minute of the same meeting proceeds:—

"The meeting being informed that there is a decision of the Court of Session finding the Abbay lands in Stirling Parish, they appoint their Treasurer to desist from making any further payments to the poor of that district till further instructions from their general meeting of Heritors in August next."

At the meeting "in August next" the subject was not referred to, and it never has been since.

Is it putting it too strongly to say that since the 8th of November, 1796, when the Heritors of Logie decided to have nothing more to do with the Abbey, Cambuskenneth has been a veritable "No Man's Land?" It must be remembered that the people of Cambuskenneth Abbey attended Logie Parish Church and buried their dead in Logie Churchyard. The Heritors paid for the education of poor children in the Abbey district, and the minister and Kirk Session of Logie, from as far back as 1627 at least, exercised a moral and spiritual influence over the inhabitants of the Abbey lands. The Commissioners appointed in 1627 to give a Statistical Account of the Parish of Logie were

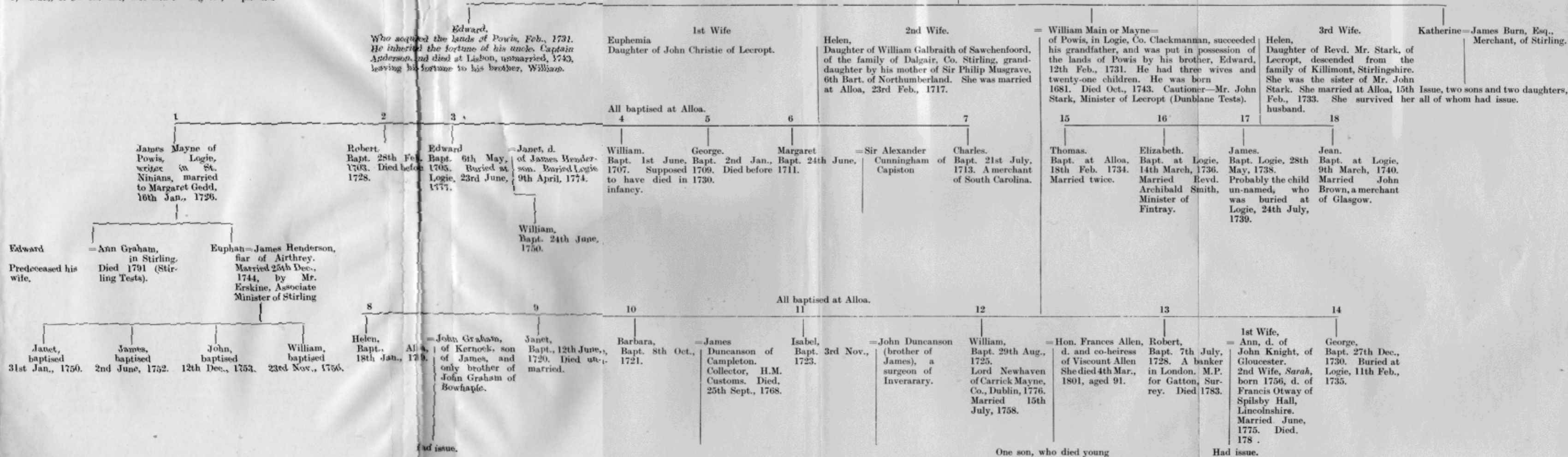
PEDIGREE OF THE MAYNE FAMILY

(List by Mr. CHARLES THORPE McINNES, Historical Department, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh).

Note.—The following names in the Mayne pedigree, children of William by his first wife, do not appear in the Bapt. at Alloa:—

- (1) John Mayne, of Lisbon.
- (2) Catherine, who married James Burn of Gateside.
- (3) James, of St. Ninians, who had a daughter, Euphemia.

John Maine or Mayne—Margaret,
(Son of John Main, of Tullibody, 1586-1696). Married at Alloa 14th June, 1670. Sister to Captain Robert Anderson, of Glasgow, who was a nephew by his mother of Captain Norville, of the family of Boghall, both merchants of St. Lucar, Spain. (See Douglas' *Scottish Baronatage*.)



also ordered to report on "the estait of that pairt of the Abbay kirk of Cambuskenneth quhilk in respect of the vicinitie thairto to the kirk of Logie ar thairto annexit."

The Commissioners, Thomas Hendersone, Robert Dawson, and John Ewing, reported on 22nd May, 1627:—

"1. The number of the communicantis within the paroch of Logie in this instant zeir of God extends to sex hundredth and threttie personis.

"2. The number of the peopill within that pairt of the Abbay kirk of Cambuskenneth now demolished that cumis to the kirk of Logie and gettis benefit of the word sacramentis, burial and marriages ar ane hundreth and threttie."

We shall surely agree that, under the circumstances, Major James Mayne was justified, morally, if not legally, in extending the Heritors' Assessment on that 4th day of August, 1788, to the Abbey Lands of Cambuskenneth, and equally justified on 8th November, 1796, in stopping all relief to the poor persons in the Abbey lands.

Not until the long-talked-of bridge at Cambuskenneth is constructed will the people of Stirling be justified in their role of moral and spiritual overlords "of the peopill within that pairt of the Abbay kirk of Cambuskenneth quhilk in respect of the vicinitie thairto to the kirk of Logie" was, in olden times, "thairto annexit."

Speaking of the Masonic activities of Edward Mayne of Powis and his son, Major James Mayne, the Rev. James Bain says:—

"There is no record of Edward Mayne's entry into the Lodge of Stirling, so that we may presume that he was a member of the old operative Lodge at the time of its affiliation to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, *circa*, 1737-8. The operative Lodge numbered many non-operative masons in its ranks. Similar ambiguity as to the entry of Hugh Seton of Touch exists. Seton became Grand Master Mason in 1748, and his name first appears when he was elected Right Worshipful Master of the Lodge in December, 1746.

Mayne had become a Fellow-Craft sometime between 1738 and 1741, as his fees for this degree are acknowledged in accounts for that period. The minutes of the Lodge for that time are lost, so that an exact date cannot be fixed.

He became a Master Mason in 1745.

From the earliest, he seems to have taken a deep interest in Lodge affairs. He acted as treasurer of the Lodge in 1742 and 1743 and was elected secretary for the year 1747 to 1748.

The election of Hugh Seton to the Grand Master's position while he was R.W.M., had necessitated the making of a new office, viz., Depute Master of the Lodge, and to this office Mayne was elected in December, 1743. In December, 1749, he succeeded Seton as R.W.M., holding the office for two years. In his first year as Master, something had prevented his attending meetings, as all the minutes were signed by William M'Killop, Depute Master. In his second year he was several times present, but not regularly. He was succeeded in the chair by Captain James Campbell, younger of Ard-kinglass, M.P. for Stirlingshire.

Mayne's name also appears in 1745 on an important committee specially appointed to draw up bye-laws for the Lodge. These bye-laws, a copy of which exists, have been considered by historians of historical value.

In 1759 he was again called to the chair of the Lodge, being R.W.M. until December, 1761, when he was succeeded by Hugh Seton, to whom he was instructed by the Lodge to take its compliments and ask his acceptance once more of the position of Master. Thereafter, Mayne had apparently not taken the same interest in the Lodge which was in deep waters, subsequent to the erecting of Lodge Royal Arch No. 76. However, he had given over 20 years' loyal service to the old Lodge and was one of its most honoured members in its early years under Grand Lodge.

James Mayne does not appear to have joined the older Lodge or, at any rate, I cannot trace his entry. He certainly was never an office-bearer. However, he had been Provincial Grand

Master of Stirlingshire, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow in 1802, so that he was high up in the Craft. His name appears in a minute of October, 1802, in a copy of a letter to the Lodge, notifying a meeting of Provincial Grand Lodge in the Guild Hall, Stirling, and inviting the brethren to attend, along with the Master and Wardens. The letter was signed "Robt. Sconce, P.G. Secy."

James Mayne may quite possibly have been a member of Lodge No. 76, Stirling, or of the Lodge of Alloa No. 69."

My final references to the Maynes link up Major James Mayne with Stirling in a most interesting way.

On 9th July, 1791, Major James Mayne, who is described as "James Mayne, eldest lawful son of the deceased Edward Mayne, Esqr. of Powis, Logie," was admitted as an ordinary burghess of the Royal Burgh of Stirling.

In the Stirling Guildry Records is to be found this entry of date 7th May, 1799:—

"The Guildry thank the Stirling Royal Volunteers for their conduct in suppressing a very alarming riot that happened in the town last Friday evening, and recommend to the Dean of Guild to transmit the vote of thanks to Major Mayne to be by him communicated to the corps."

Ever on the side of law and order, the Maynes were fittingly represented on that rough Saturday night in May, 1799, by James Mayne, Major of the 37th Regiment of Foot and Commandant of the Stirling Royal Volunteers.