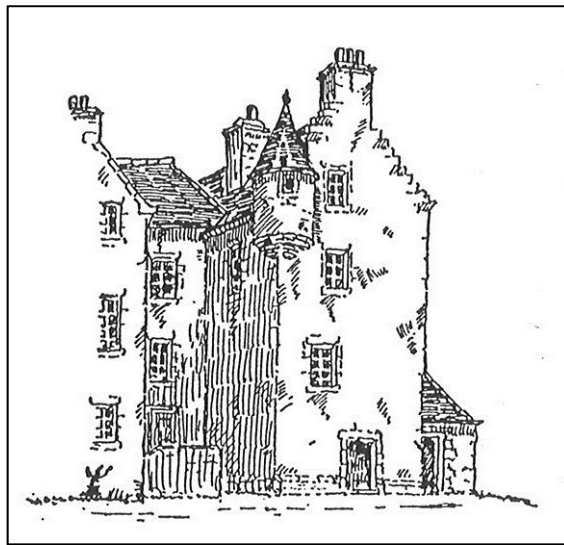


# The Landmark Trust

## GARGUNNOCK HOUSE



## History Album

**Written by Charlotte Haslam, 1995**

**Re-presented in 2014**

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## **BASIC DETAILS**

<b>Dated:</b>	<b>16<sup>th</sup> century</b>
<b>Remodelled:</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> century</b>
<b>Restoration carried out by:</b> <b>help from the Landmark Trust</b>	<b>Gargunnock Trust, with</b>
<b>Architect during restoration:</b>	<b>Andrew Thomas</b>
<b>Work started:</b>	<b>August 1994</b>
<b>First letting arranged by</b> <b>the Landmark Trust</b>	<b>March 1995</b>
<b>Owner:</b>	<b>Gargunnock Trust</b>

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## Summary

The lands of Gargunnoch have existed as a distinct property since the Middle Ages. William Wallace, leader of the Scottish resistance to Edward I's conquering armies, is said to have taken up position on a hill close to where Gargunnoch House now stands, before attacking an English garrison occupying the original Peel or fortified tower of Gargunnoch. This stood to the north-east of the present house, defending a ford over the river Forth. Today's Gargunnoch, like many Scottish houses, started life as a tower house in the 16th century. Sir Alexander Seton, a distinguished lawyer and a Lord of Session, is the most likely candidate for its builder, choosing a site on higher ground away from the river. By 1675, Gargunnoch was in Campbell ownership and remained so for over a century, passing from one branch of the family to another.

Through the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, wings were added and the rooms inside were remodelled in line with evolving tastes and patterns of life. In a final and impressive architectural conjuring trick, the last wing to be built, by Sir James Campbell in 1794, was merged with its 17th century companion behind a tidy Georgian front. Outside, Sir James was conforming to the prevailing fashion for houses set in a landscaped park, running smoothly to the front door and planted with scattered trees (mostly oaks and Spanish chestnuts). All traces of earlier enclosures and formal gardens were swept away. The walled kitchen garden to the northwest may have been built instead, although it is not shown on a map of 1790. The stable court and fine octagonal dovecot (which still has its potence or moveable gantry for collecting the eggs) could also date from this period.

The next owner, Colonel Eidingtoun, made the final transformation from tower house to seemingly symmetrical Classical mansion. He bought the Gargunnoch estate in 1793 and had added the new front by 1794. He presumably added the South East wing, containing the drawing room, at the same time. Soon, however, came evidence that the Eidingtouns had overstretched themselves and were borrowing money. In December 1825, Gargunnoch was advertised for sale as a flourishing estate: 400 acres of good queries ground (water-meadow), 500 of dryfield (well-drained fields in the foothills) and nearly 600 of hill pasture, all let, with farm steadings that were 'mostly new and substantial'. Despite this, it took the Eidingtouns ten years to find a buyer. This was a man who had been advancing them money since 1817, and who finally bought Gargunnoch in 1835.

This was Charles Stirling, fifth son of an old and distinguished family and a prosperous merchant from Glasgow. Charles Stirling had ambitions as a collector of art and he seems also to have bought a lot of new furniture for Gargunnoch, especially for the dining room and drawing room, possibly from Trotter of Edinburgh, a leading furniture maker. Charles Stirling died before he had done much more than set his new house in order, in 1839. His widow, Mary lived on at Gargunnoch, bringing up their young children, Caroline and John.

The children did not lack for uncles and aunts and cousins: Charles came from a very large and lively family. Two members of it in particular were to leave some mark at Gargunnoch. Captain James Stirling commanded H.M.S. *Ferret* during the Napoleonic wars. His ship later formed part of the squadron which escorted Napoleon I into exile on St. Helena in 1815. On his death, his paintings of naval battles, a bust of himself and a portrait of his wife, together with his books and wines and two brass signal cannon from the *Ferret*, came to Gargunnoch, where some of them can still be seen.

The youngest of the family, Jane Stirling, was both gifted and beautiful. She is said to have turned down numerous offers of marriage. Instead she lived with a much older widowed sister, Mrs Erskine. Together they often visited Paris, where in the 1830s Jane met the composer and pianist Frederic Chopin and later became his pupil. It is clear that she also fell in love with him, an adoration which was shared to a great extent by her sister, but sadly was not returned by Chopin. It could have been with the hope of nudging him towards marriage that she persuaded him to visit England and then Scotland in 1848, when Paris was becoming uncomfortably revolutionary.

There is also a strongly held tradition that Chopin came to Gargunnoch. By coincidence, the piano in the drawing room, made by Broadwood, is dated 1848. Did a mild panic seize the household after the visit was proposed, as the realisation struck them: 'We don't have a piano!', followed by a quick order to Broadwood's? Jane Stirling herself may have commanded its purchase. At Calder, another family house, a Broadwood was placed in Chopin's bedroom and a Pleyel in the drawing room, under her instructions. Whether he ever played on that at Gargunnoch is also best left to the imagination.

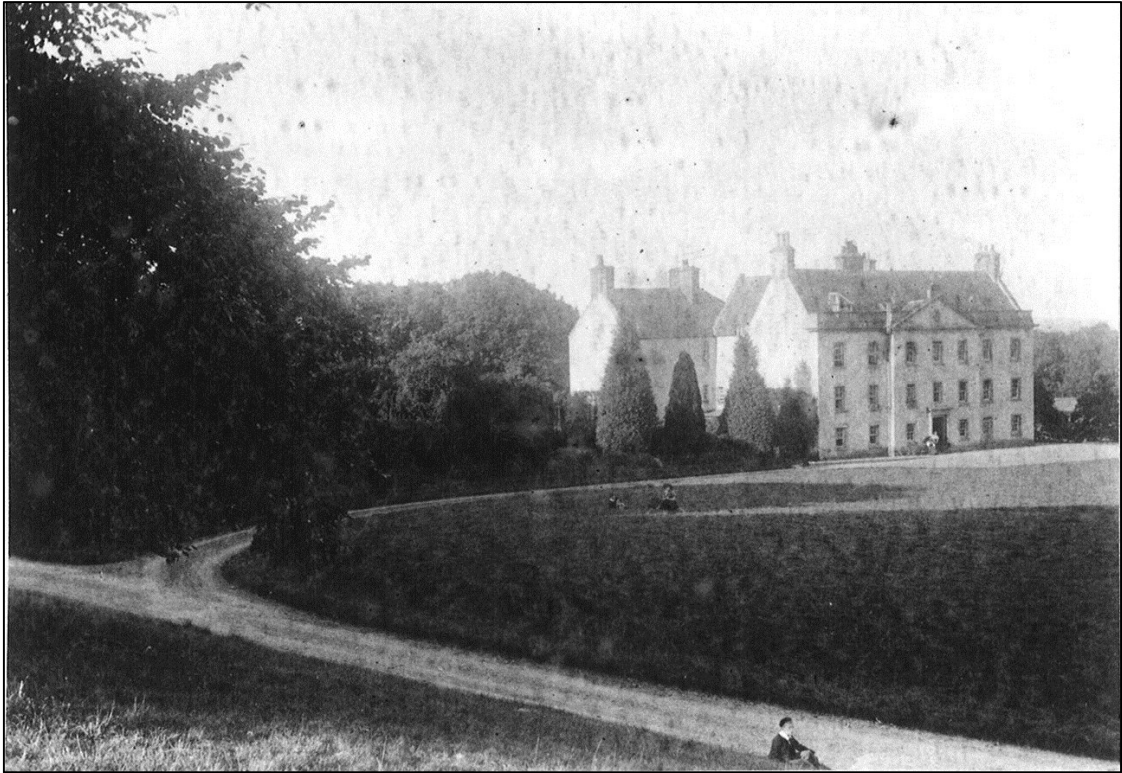
In 1848, John Stirling, inherited Gargunnoch aged just 16. He later joined the Royal Artillery, rising to the rank of Colonel. Presumably he then returned to Gargunnoch, and settled down as a country landowner, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Stirlingshire. His two great interests were botany and forestry, and he was responsible for planting many rare trees and shrubs in the grounds at Gargunnoch, including an avenue of Sequoia along the drive. This enthusiasm was one that he passed on to his son, Charles, so that Gargunnoch came to have some of the best woods in Stirlingshire.

Charles and his wife Evelyn had just one child, a daughter, Viola, born in 1907. She was brought up to take full advantage of all the opportunities offered by a Scottish estate, learning to shoot and fish and ride. Conscious that she would be her father's heir, she also studied estate management at Roselle, in Ayrshire. It must have been a great disappointment to her when her father put the estate up for sale in 1933 - a move which she countermanded on his death a year later. When War broke out in 1939, Miss Stirling joined up to serve in the Auxiliary Transport Service., staying on after the war in the Scottish Command until 1948, reaching the senior rank of Controller. She later became a Colonel of the WRAC Territorials.

All this had kept her away from Gargunnock for long periods. During the War, the house was occupied by a Finishing School for Young Ladies. At its end, the house was partly divided into flats. Tenants came and went. Rooms on the upper floors became kitchens and several extra bathrooms were fitted in here and there. When Miss Stirling came back to run the estate in 1948, she made a flat for herself in the stables behind the house. She initiated repairs to the house: it was re-harled and other necessary works carried out. West of the house, helped by her companion, Miss Fairlie, she formed a new flower garden. In the early 1970s, she moved back into the house, where she occupied the main rooms at the front.

With no direct heir to succeed her, Miss Stirling left Gargunnock to trustees at her death in 1989, with the expressed hope that it could be 'preserved and administered so as to exemplify and perpetuate the tradition of Scottish country life'. In particular she suggested the house might be used as a base for 'quiet perambulation and contemplation', its grounds and garden being 'attractive at all times of the year to those in search of peace and quiet'.

In the autumn 1993, Landmark's trustees made a detour from their itinerary on their annual tour to look at Gargunnock House. Landmark could not afford to take the building on itself but suggested instead that Landmark helped the Gargunnock trustees by overseeing such work as was needed, and then let it on their behalf. To do the work as economically as possible, Landmark employed a team of men who lived and worked on site, supervised by an architect/ clerk of works, Andrew Thomas. The work began in August 1994 and was completed in March 1995.



**Gargunnoch House in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, from a series of old photographs belonging to the Gargunnoch estate trustees.**



## Introduction

Gargunock, like many Scottish houses, started life as a tower house in the 16th Century. Over the next two hundred years wings were added and the rooms inside were remodelled in line with evolving tastes and patterns of life. In a final and impressive architectural conjuring trick, the last wing to be built, in 1794, was merged with its 17th century companion behind a tidy Georgian front. Visitors glimpsing it across the park from the south would be lulled into thinking it an apparently modern house. Only when they came closer did tall turrets and crowstepped gables give the game away.

Charles Stirling bought the remodelled Gargunock in 1835, fifth son of an old and distinguished family, who had prospered as a merchant in Glasgow. His great-granddaughter, Miss Viola Stirling, was the last of the family to own and run the estate. On her death in 1989, she left Gargunock to trustees, with the hope that it could be 'preserved and administered so as to exemplify and perpetuate the tradition of Scottish country life'. In particular she suggested the house might be used as a base for 'quiet perambulation and contemplation', its grounds and garden being 'attractive at all times of the year to those in search of peace and quiet'.

Finding a user to satisfy these wishes was no easy matter, especially if the family furniture and paintings were to remain. The trustees sought advice from a variety of sources, but no solution offered itself. Then in the autumn of 1993, the trustees of the Landmark Trust visited Scotland. At the suggestion of the architect James Simpson, they made a detour from their planned itinerary to look at Gargunock House. Was there a possibility of Landmark finding a use for it?

Such large buildings are not normally within Landmark's range, however worthwhile and in need of help they might be. Yet, with its unspoiled surroundings and its atmosphere of a much-used and loved country house from which the owners have briefly departed, it was a place which would give people

a great deal of pleasure if they could stay in it. Landmark could not afford to take the building on itself but suggested instead that it might help the Gargunnock trustees carry out such work as was needed, and then let it on their behalf. If the system worked, everybody gained; if it did not, then the house would be in better shape for a new tenant.

To do the work as economically as possible, Landmark employed a team of men who lived and worked on site, supervised by an architect/clerk of works, Andrew Thomas. The work began in August 1994 and was completed in March 1995.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF GARGUNNOCK

The lands of Gargunnoch have existed as a distinct property since the Middle Ages. Just before 1300, William Wallace, leader of the Scottish resistance to Edward I's conquering armies, is said to have taken up position on a hill close to where Gargunnoch House now stands, before attacking an English garrison occupying the original Peel or fortified tower of Gargunnoch. This stood to the north-east of the present house, defending a ford over the river Forth.

There is some confusion over the earliest owners of both tower and lands of Gargunnoch. The problem is to distinguish both between different ownerships within a single 'Barony' or estate, which might or might not include a house; and between different levels of ownership, from overlord to various kinds of tenant. The first name to occur is that of Alexander Hepburn, in 1470. Then, in 1513, two separate owners are recorded as taking possession: Alexander Elphinstone and Ninian Seton, both of whose fathers had been killed at Flodden Field, where the 'flowers of the forest' fell in one of the last battles between Scots and English.

The Elphinstones owned various estates in Stirlingshire (notably at Dunmore, where the old Elphinstone tower became in the 19th century the mausoleum of the Earls of Dunmore). They might indeed have held land at Gargunnoch, but not necessarily the house. The Setons on the other hand owned the neighbouring estate of Touch, to the east. In his history of the family, written in 1902, George Seton links various of its members with Gargunnoch, and quotes two charters of 1545 and 1547 in which Queen Mary granted the Barony of Gargunnoch to Sir Walter Seton of Touch. At the end of 16th century, Sir Walter's younger grandson is described in pedigrees and other documents as Sir Alexander Seton of Gargunnoch, his elder brother having inherited Touch.



From the west, c. 1890





Sir Alexander was a distinguished lawyer and became a Lord of Session.

Perhaps it was he, therefore, who built the new Gargunnock tower, choosing a site on higher ground away from the river.

The next piece of evidence could bear out the claim of either family. According to the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, in 1624 Gargunnock was granted to the Earl of Mar, Lord Treasurer of Scotland. At about the same time, some lands in Aberdeenshire which had been confiscated from a disgraced Earl of Mar by King James IV and given to an earlier Lord Elphinstone, were now restored to this present Earl. Conceivably Gargunnock was included in this transfer. On the other hand, the Setons were closely related to the Earls of Mar by marriage, and the grant might be a form of family settlement.

## A century of Campbells

Things become clearer towards the end of the 17th century. In 1675, James Campbell, Writer to the Signet (another lawyer) was described as 'of Gargunock', perhaps having acquired it some years earlier. It was to remain in Campbell ownership for over a century, passing by marriage from one branch of the family to another. Around 1690, Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglass in Ayrshire married Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Adam Campbell of Gargunock and possibly grand-daughter of James Campbell, W.S. She was to have Gargunock as her share of her father's property, and the date 1731 on the sundial now in the west garden (formerly in the walled garden) could mark the date of inheritance. From 1734-41, Sir James was MP for Stirlingshire, having previously represented Argyllshire (which he did from 1707 and the Act of Union, making him one of the first group of Scottish MPs to sit in the British Parliament). This change of constituency might point to his having come to live at Gargunock.

Nigel Tranter in *The Fortified House in Scotland* credits Sir James with being anti-Jacobite. It may have been for this reason that, when Bonnie Prince Charlie's army crossed the Forth in September 1745 by the Ford of Frew, near Gargunock, in order to avoid a clash with the garrison at Stirling, the Prince dined that evening at Leckie House and not at Gargunock, while his army camped at Touch. At the same time, the Prince, or his commanders, are supposed to have taken the precaution of leaving some troops to garrison the house.

Sir James died in 1752 at the age of 86. His only son had been drowned when little more than a boy. His estates seem to have gone instead to his second daughter Helen. She was married to Sir James Livingston of Glentirran. Their son, also James, inherited his father's baronetcy in 1771, but changed his name to Campbell, in recognition of the estates he inherited from his mother, and so

became another Sir James Campbell. It is likely that he had in fact been living at Gargunnock since his grandfather's death in 1752, the same year that he himself was married (to another Campbell, Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Walter Campbell).

The description of Gargunnock in *A Statistical Account of Scotland* (published in 1796 but written in 1795), speaks warmly of Sir James 'whose memory will long be dear to this parish'. This invaluable book, 'drawn up by Sir John Sinclair Bart from accounts of different Ministers', gives, in 21 volumes, a detailed picture of life at a local level throughout Scotland, touching on everything from farming to education. Sir James had died in 1788 and his son sold Gargunnock five years later to Colonel James Eidingtoun, but, the description continues:-

'having resided chiefly here, [Sir James] was at great expense, in making improvements both on the house and the adjoining fields. The removal of the wall and gate [in front of the house], marked the manners of the times. The garden and orchard, which were immediately under the windows, were also removed; high grounds were levelled; an addition was made to the house, in a modern style: a sloping bank was made on the east and south, where the garden formerly was, and where sheep now feed; and from the high road, to which he gave a new direction, an approach was made to the house far superior to any in this part of the country.'

The addition referred to was almost certainly the Northwest wing. Outside, Sir James was conforming to the prevailing fashion for houses set in a landscaped park, running smoothly to the front door and planted with scattered trees (mostly oaks and Spanish chestnuts). All traces of earlier enclosures and formal gardens were swept away. The walled kitchen garden to the north west may have been built instead, although it is not shown on a map of 1790. The stable court and fine octagonal dovecot (which still has its potence or moveable gantry for collecting the eggs) could also date from this period.

Rev. James Robertson, who wrote the Gargunock entry, states that the 'high road' was originally a military road (perhaps one of those laid down by General Wade between 1725-40), which was about to become a turnpike route. As first built, it came close to the house, on the line of the present drive, but Sir James was able to re-route it to run in a loop further away. His position as Governor of Stirling Castle in 1763 may have helped him achieve this.

Sir James doubtless had other schemes too. On September 25, 1783, the architect Robert Mylne noted in his diary that, on his return from Inverary where he was working for the Duke of Argyll, he stayed 'at Gargunoch; Sir J. Campbells'. Whether this was just a social visit or whether it was a professional one we don't know. Apparently nothing came of it, as there is no mention of plans drawn, which Mylne meticulously noted in other such cases.

### A fine front

It was the next owner, Colonel Eidingtoun, who made the final transformation from traditional tower house to seemingly symmetrical Classical mansion. He bought the Gargunnoch estate in 1793 and the *Statistical Account* states firmly that 'the house of Gargunnoch has acquired an additional grandeur from the fine front built by Colonel Eidingtoun in summer last', i.e. in 1794. He presumably added the South East wing, containing the drawing room, at the same time. The completed house is described thus:

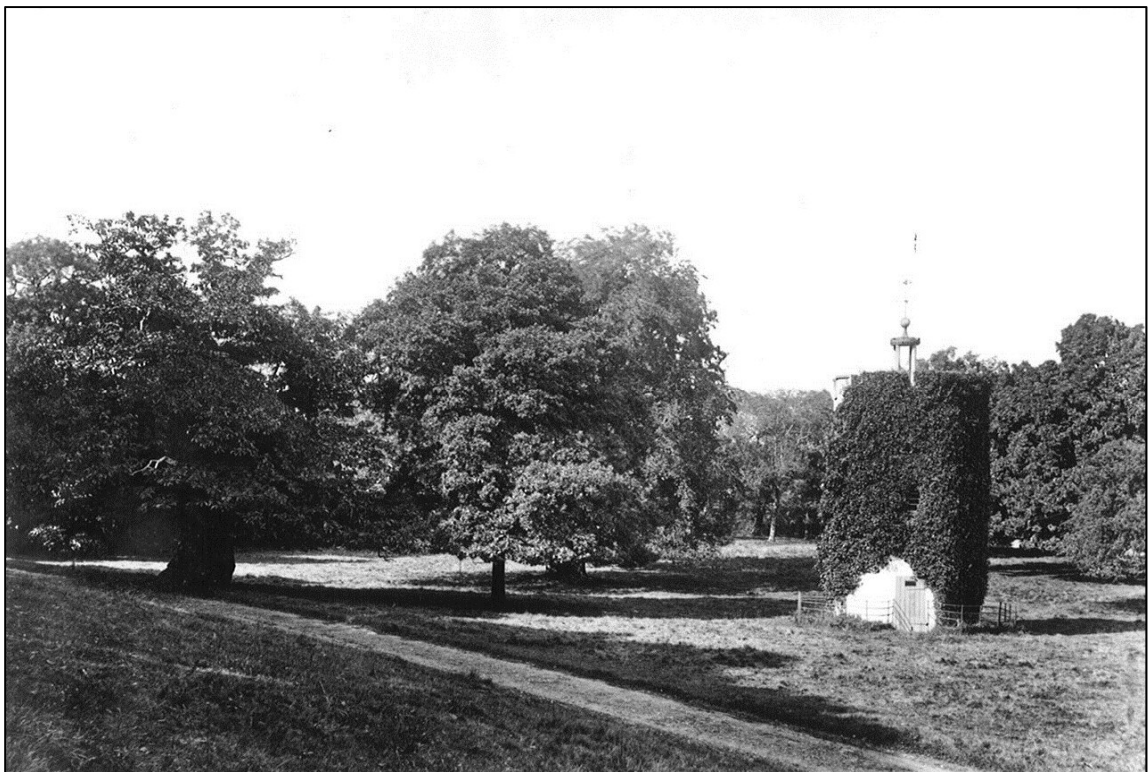
Gargunnoch House stands on an elevated situation and commands an extensive prospect. Though of an irregular figure it contains good accommodation for a genteel family. Some parts of it are evidently of an ancient date. On the east wing there is a sort of tower, which gives it a dignified aspect on that quarter.

The *Statistical Account* describes Colonel Eidingtoun as an agricultural improver too, in line with many of his neighbours, notably General John Fletcher-Campbell of Boquhan. According to the Rev. James Robinson he had that year taken the hill pasture on his estate in hand 'and having read Sir John Sinclair's pamphlet on the subject had stocked with Cheviot sheep', with a Cheviot shepherd as well, both regarded with deep suspicion by local farmers.

They may have been proved right. In the early years of the next century, there is evidence that the Eidingtouns had overstretched themselves and were borrowing money. Finally, in December 1825, Gargunnoch was advertised for sale in the *Edinburgh Advertiser*. The description was of a flourishing estate: 400 acres of good queries ground (water-meadow), 500 of dryfield (well-drained fields in the foothills) and nearly 600 of hill pasture, all let, with farm steadings that were 'mostly new and substantial'.



**The steading and doocot (below)**



The house was 'large and commodious' with a 'complete court of offices', as well as another court of farm offices and a large garden, 'well stocked with fruit bearing trees and bushes', surrounded by a high wall. 'Whether considered as affording a delightful residence in one of the finest counties in Scotland, or as an investment for capital, it is believed that very few such properties have been offered to the public for many years'. Despite this it did not sell. It was not for another ten years that the Eidingtouns were able to find a buyer for Gargunnoch, a man whom records show to have been advancing them money since 1817.



**From the South-East c.1900**



**From the North-East**



## The Stirlings of Gargunnock

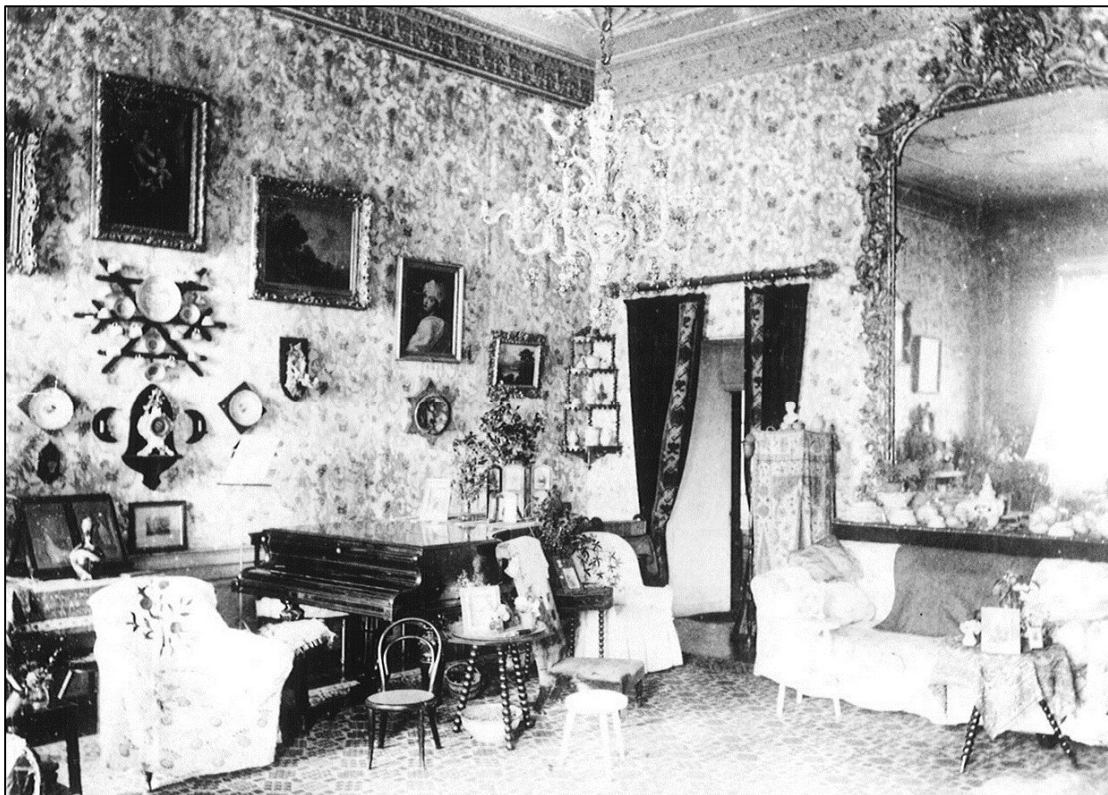
The new purchaser in 1835 was Charles Stirling. His family was an old one, originally from Keir, near Dunblane in Perthshire, but his father came from a branch which had settled at Kippendavie, also near Dunblane, and had prospered on the proceeds of sugar plantations in Jamaica. Charles was the fifth son, and as such had to choose a career for himself. This he did by joining forces with a Mr Gordon, to become Stirling, Gordon and Co, import merchants of Glasgow.

Having bought this fine house and estate, it is not surprising to learn that Charles Stirling had ambitions as a collector of art. Miss Stirling told Audrey Bone, the writer of a life of his sister Jane Stirling, that he was encouraged in this by his cousin Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, who gave him some items from his own notable collection of Spanish paintings. He seems also to have bought a lot of new furniture for Gargunnock, especially for the dining room and drawing room. Ian Gow of the Furniture History Society has suggested that this came from Trotter of Edinburgh, a leading furniture maker. Before Charles Stirling had done much more than set his new house in order, however, he died, in 1839. His widow, Mary (a Graham of Airth), lived on at Gargunnock, bringing up their young children, Caroline and John, who was seven years old at the time of his father's death.

The children did not lack for uncles and aunts and cousins: Charles came from a very large and lively family. Two members of it in particular were to leave some mark at Gargunnock. Captain James Stirling commanded H.M.S. *Ferret* during the Napoleonic wars. His ship later formed part of the squadron which escorted Napoleon I into exile on St. Helena in 1815. On his death, his paintings of naval battles, a bust of himself and a portrait of his wife, together with his books and wines and two brass signal cannon from the *Ferret*, came to Gargunnock, where some of them can still be seen.



The hall



The drawing room, before the unblocking of the South windows

The youngest of the family, Jane Stirling, was both gifted and beautiful. She is said to have turned down numerous offers of marriage. Instead she lived with a much older widowed sister, Mrs Erskine. Together they often visited Paris, where in the 1830s Jane met the composer and pianist Frederic Chopin and later became his pupil. It is clear that she also fell in love with him, an adoration which was shared to a great extent by her sister, but sadly was not returned by Chopin. It could have been with the hope of nudging him towards marriage that she persuaded him to visit England and then Scotland in 1848, when Paris was becoming uncomfortably revolutionary. In Scotland they stayed with a series of her relations - at Calder and Johnston Castles, where two of her sisters lived, and at Keir.

There is also a strongly held tradition (born out by Tellefson, a Norwegian pupil of Chopin) that Chopin came to Gargunock. By coincidence, the piano in the drawing room, made by Broadwood, is dated 1848. Did a mild panic seize the household after the visit was proposed, as the realisation struck them: 'We don't have a piano!', followed by a quick order to Broadwood's? Jane Stirling herself may have commanded its purchase. At Calder a Broadwood was placed in Chopin's bedroom and a Pleyel in the drawing room, under her instructions. Whether he ever played on that at Gargunock is also best left to the imagination.

In 1848, the young owner of Gargunock, John Stirling, was 16. He later joined the Royal Artillery, rising to the rank of Colonel. Presumably he then returned to Gargunock, and settled down as a country landowner, J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Stirlingshire. His two great interests were botany and forestry, and he was responsible for planting many rare trees and shrubs in the grounds at Gargunock, including an avenue of Sequoia along the drive. This enthusiasm was one that he passed on to his son, Charles, so that Gargunock came to have some of the best woods in Stirlingshire.

Colonel John and his wife, Henrietta Buchanan, had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Of the three younger sons, one was in the navy (rising to become Vice Admiral), one was in the Indian army (Scinde Rifles) and the third made his career in the State Railway Service in the Indian state of Jodphur. Two of the sisters married army husbands, while the third married Harold Saffery, whose sister Evelyn in turn married Charles, the eldest Stirling son. Charles seems to have been set for a career in the navy, having being educated at the Royal Naval School, but his father died when he was only 27, so he came home to Gargunock instead.

### Miss Viola Stirling

Charles and Evelyn Stirling had just one child, a daughter, Viola, born in 1907. She was brought up to take full advantage of all the opportunities offered by a Scottish estate, learning to shoot and fish and ride. From school, she went to Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford to study for a degree - at a time when this was still an unusual choice for a woman. Conscious that she would be her father's heir, she also studied estate management at Roselle, in Ayrshire. It must have been a great disappointment to her when her father put the estate up for sale in 1933 - a move which she countermanded on his death a year later.

When War broke out in 1939, Miss Stirling joined up to serve in the Auxiliary Transport Service. At the end of the war, she stayed on in the Scottish Command until 1948, reaching the senior rank of Controller, and being awarded the CBE. She later became a Colonel of the WRAC Territorials.





The walled garden



All this had kept her away from Gargunnoch for long periods. During the War, the house was occupied by a Finishing School for Young Ladies. At its end, the house was partly divided into flats. Miss Stirling's mother, Mrs Charles Stirling, lived in one of these until her death in 1955. A cousin occupied another. Tenants came and went. Rooms on the upper floors became kitchens and several extra bathrooms were fitted in here and there.

When Miss Stirling came back to run the estate in 1948, she made a flat for herself in the stables behind the house. From here she carried on the tradition established by her father and grandfather, taking a strong personal interest in the running of the farm, and in forestry. It was a great sadness to her that many fine trees were blown down in a fearsome gale in 1968.

She also initiated repairs to the house, aided by grants from the Historic Buildings Council for Scotland. The house was re-harled or rendered, and other necessary works carried out. West of the house, helped by her companion, Miss Fairlie, she formed a new flower garden. Her interest and knowledge of gardening resulted in her being made a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.

She had a connoisseur's appreciation of the fine wines she inherited in the Gargunnoch cellars, having many ancient vintages rebottled. Documents and old photographs were also carefully preserved, and as befitted a Fellow of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland, she encouraged the study of local history. In public life, she served as a Country Councillor and on local hospital and other charitable committees, and as Deputy Lieutenant for the county in 1965.

In the early 1970s, she decided to move back into the house, where she occupied the main rooms at the front. The panelled room in the south-east corner of the first floor was her bedroom, with a bathroom in the lobby next to it. As she grew older, she had a lift installed in the corner of the front hall, so she could still reach her bedroom and the dining and drawing rooms if need be.

She now lived mainly in the hall and received most visitors there. The drawing room was only used for especially formal occasions. On sunny days, she would sit out in her garden.

With no direct heir to succeed her, she decided to leave the estate in the care of trustees, for the benefit of the local community. The estate continues to be run as she wished it to be, under the chairmanship of her distant cousin, James Stirling. Meanwhile the house, redecorated and modernised, is about to start a new kind of life, by which others can share in the many pleasures it has to offer.










## SOME ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

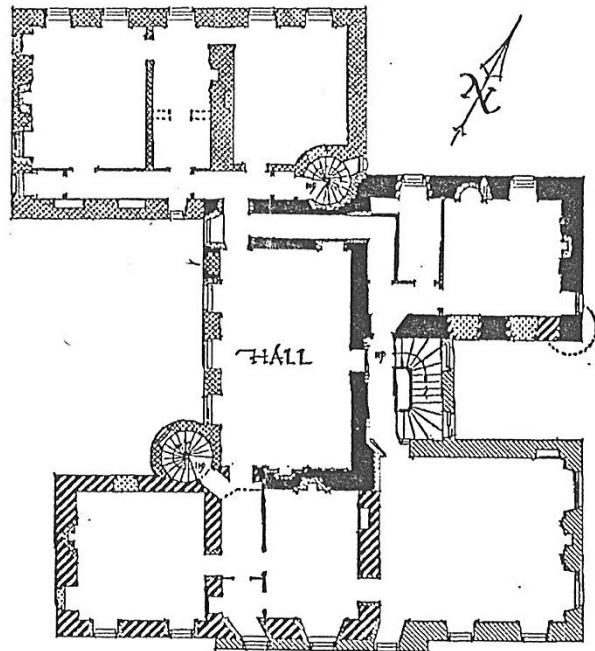
Gargunock can be a confusing house to start with, with its series of additions and alterations and its many staircases. It starts to become clearer if you picture it as a body: the central block containing the dining room on the first floor, with legs and arms attached somewhat irregularly. Conveniently, this central block runs roughly from North to South. The wings in chronological order are North East (16th century) and South West (17th century) North West (mid-18th century) and South East (1794).

The central block and the North East wing or arm, together make up the earliest part of the house, which dates from the late 1500s. This original tower was therefore L-shaped, and had a circular stair turret in its inside angle. The elaborate silhouette formed by the crowstepped gables, dormer windows and the little 'study' or turret on the corner of the wing are typical of the tower houses of this period.

There may have been another stair running from ground to first floor in the thickness of the north wall of the wing, next to the original main door which was also in this north wall. The ground floor of the wing was probably a store-room of some kind. That of the main block contained the kitchen, with another storeroom or pantry to its south. The great kitchen chimney was in the north wall of the tower, and was later converted into a passage on this and the floor above.

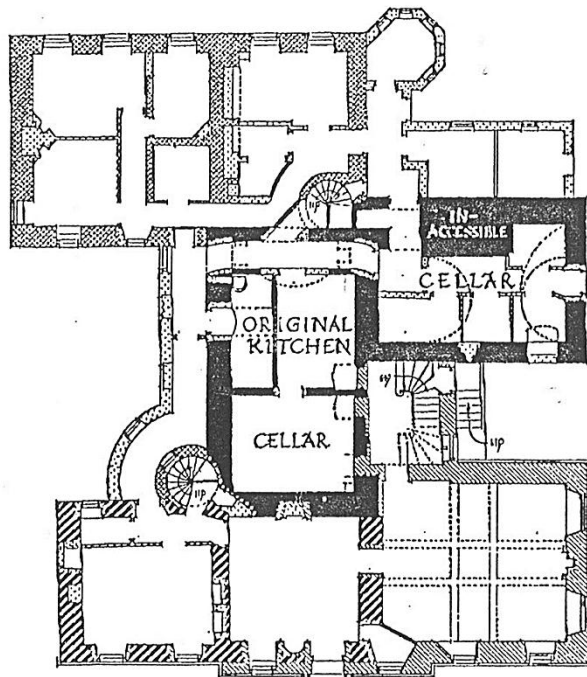
On the first floor of the main block was the hall, in which the family would gather to dine, the food being carried from the kitchen below up the former turnpike stair to its east. In the mid-eighteenth century, the floor above was removed to form the present tall dining room, and new windows inserted in the west wall. The first floor of the wing probably began life as an anteroom. Guests entering the main door would have come up the straight north stair and

-  LATE 16<sup>TH</sup>.CENT.
-  17<sup>TH</sup>.CENT.
-  MID. 18<sup>TH</sup>.CENT.
-  1794
-  LATER & INFILLING

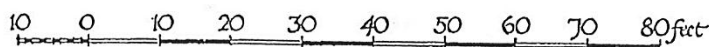


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

*Plans prepared for the Inventory of Stirlingshire by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, in 1963. Some minor changes have been made since, such as the removal of service rooms on the north east corner.*



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



through this room, before arriving in the hall. In the late 17th century, it was fitted with panelling, but two windows in the south wall were only blocked much later, and the panelling on that wall is relatively modern. By that date the main entrance had probably moved to the south end of the house, so this room now became a private family parlour. The second floor above it is much as it was, although here too an original window in the south wall has been blocked and turned into a recess. The second floor of the main block was of course removed when the dining room was made. The top floor of both the central block and wing have been divided, either in the 18th century or later. The northern room of the central block contains a recess for a box bed.

During the 17th century, a wing was added onto the south west corner, overlapping the south end to form the present front hall and library above it. Its west gable was originally crowstepped on both sides, but those on the front slope were removed in 1794. A second stair turret was built in the angle between this new wing and the central block. At the very end of the 17th century, the rooms on the upper floors of the South West wing were panelled, probably at the same time as first floor room in the North East wing. One of these on the second floor was decorated with a wildly abstract and unusual form of marbling.

The next addition came in the mid-eighteenth century, probably the 1750s or 1760s and the work of the second Sir James Campbell. This consisted of a large North West wing, which like that on the South West overlapped the north end of the central block. While clearly Georgian in its rows of large windows, and in such details as the fireplaces of the rooms inside, it also looked back to earlier traditions in its steep roof pitch, crowstepped gables and turnpike stair. Sir James also enlarged the dining room. To reach it, he may have replaced the old turnpike stair to its east with the existing grander one. Alternatively, this may have been part of the last round of additions.

The only space for another addition by then was the south east corner. While it had a fine dining room and plenty of panelled parlours and chambers, the house lacked the large drawing room which new patterns of entertaining demanded. The wing added by Colonel Eidingtoun in 1794 contained just such a drawing room, with two rooms below and attics above. The front hall was smartened up with a new fireplace at the same time.

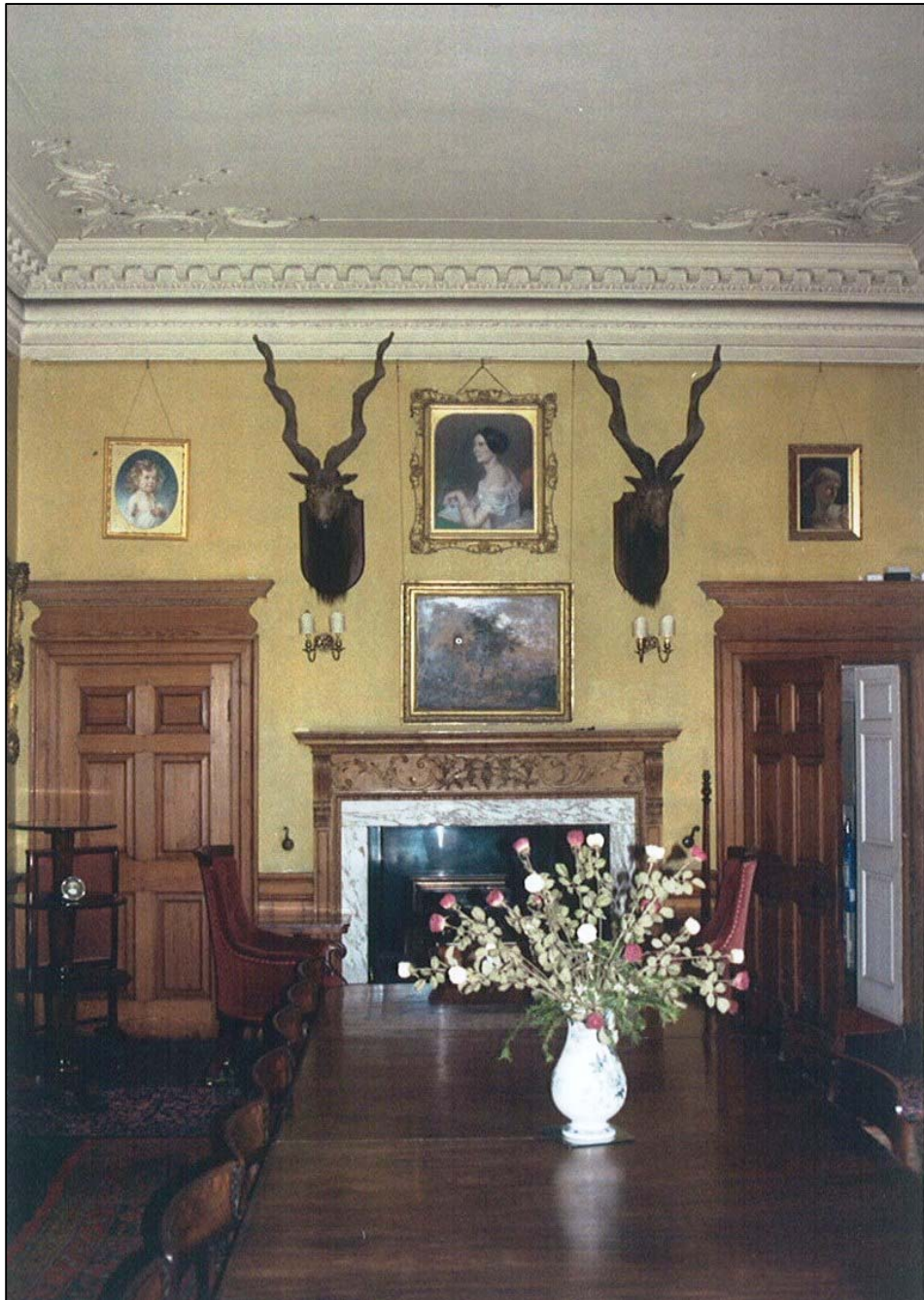
The Colonel was also concerned to have his house look modern and symmetrical. This was achieved partly by a new front door and pediment, and an all-concealing coat of harling, but there was also the question of windows. Those of the South West wing reflected the fact that it had three main floors of equal height. If the windows of the South East wing reflected the floors of *unequel* height inside it, they would give the front a decidedly unbalanced appearance. Instead, he made them match those of the South West wing, but left the upper ones as dummies. The drawing room was only lit from the east, where the gable end reflected the true state of affairs.

The earlier Stirlings appear to have done little to the house apart from decorating and furnishing. The room north of the dining room, which is now the kitchen, was fitted out as a butler's pantry with cupboards to hold the dinner services and a safe for the silver. Single storey additions were tacked on to the service quarters on the north east corner, and a passage was added on the west side of the central block, linking the South West to the North West wing.

In 1914 Charles Stirling greatly improved the drawing room by unblocking the former dummy south windows, and removed partitions to make one big room beneath, with a specially strengthened ceiling. Use as a school during the Second World War and division into flats afterwards led to some rooms being split up. By the time Miss Stirling had attended to the repair of the outside of the house, however, she was too old to unscramble this web, and may have considered that this was something that could as well be undertaken by her successors - as indeed it has been.



**The drawing room before redecoration**



The dining room was repainted to match the existing colour as closely as possible



## GARGUNNOCK HOUSE REVIVED

The purpose of the work undertaken in 1994-5 by the Gargunnoch trustees, with Landmark's help, was to put the house back as one, with just a caretaker's flat on the ground floor of the North West wing. At the same time, the services, both wiring and plumbing, would be renewed and the house would be redecorated.

The most noticeable change has been in the position of the bathrooms. Rooms that had been divided unsympathetically in the 1940s or '50s to fit these in would be restored to their original form. New bathrooms would be provided, but in a way that did not spoil 17th or 18th century interiors. Two have been put on the top floor of the South West wing, therefore, where partitions have been rearranged to make a wider passage between them and the pretty South East bedroom. Three more have gone into former closets in the North West wing. This has allowed bathrooms to be taken out of the rooms on the first and second floors of the North East wing, from the passage between the library and Miss Stirling's bedroom in the South West wing, and out of the marbled bedroom on the floor above. Lavatories were also taken away from the western end of the passages in the North West wing.

When built, and for most of its existence since, the rooms for family use have been mainly on the first and second floors, with the ground floor entirely given over to servants' quarters. The only exceptions to this are the hall and the room next to it. In its new use, the same pattern has been followed, with a new kitchen provided in the old butler's pantry north of the dining room, making use of its huge range of china cupboards. This had in fact already been turned into a kitchen for one of the former flats.

Going clockwise round the house on the first floor, the sitting room known as the Sword Room in the North East wing had its panelling made good where the bathroom was taken out, and new panelled doors made. The mouldings for these and other new panelling were run in the workshops of Treasures of Ludlow, in Shropshire, and made up by the joiners on site. The painting over the fireplace was commissioned from Tom Errington, of Nottinghamshire. It shows H.M.S. Ferret sailing away from St. Helena, and the exiled Napoleon.

The stair well has been painted in one of Farrow and Ball's National Trust colours, called Calke green. The wallpaper in the drawing room was chosen to match the colours of the ceiling, which is typical of the Adam period. A new 'false' door was made to mask over the doorway between this room and the library. In the library itself, the lift put in by Miss Stirling was taken out. Fortunately the missing bookshelves were found stored in the attic and were reassembled.

Miss Stirling's bedroom was simply repainted, and a door leading from it into the former bathroom in the lobby outside was blocked up. The painting in the overmantel is also by Tom Errington, and shows Miss Stirling at different stages of her life - as a girl being taught to shoot by the gamekeeper, leaving home to join the ATS and sitting outside in old age. Miss Stirling's portrait has also been hung in this room. The wallpaper called Viola could not be used in this panelled room, however, and has been hung instead in the North West bedroom, beyond the kitchen.

The dining room has been redecorated exactly as it was, and the walls rehung with the same combination of stags' heads and family portraits. Ian Gow said of the furniture here:



'I can confidently state, in my opinion, that this dining room furniture is *first rate* and the chairs conform to a pattern by Trotter of Edinburgh, the city's leading furniture maker. The sideboard is in their 'Roman style' with magnificent legs. The finest thing, however, is the dinner table itself, with its platform supports, which must be Trotter's first quality and matches the dumb-waiter. The two arm chairs may also be part of the same set as are the pelmet boxes.'

The two bedrooms on the second floor of the South West wing have changed completely, and contributed a most exciting discovery. The marbled panels - it is hard to describe them as anything else - were discovered behind later wallpaper. The original panels were cleaned and conserved by a German architecture student who was helping with the building work, and who also painted new panels to match. The mouldings were all missing and so were renewed. It is likely that the panels were once only part of an overall decorative scheme, but as nothing exactly like it has been seen elsewhere, no attempt at a full restoration was made. It is thought to date from the late 17th century.

The room next door was similarly wallpapered, but its door is 17th century, and traces of raised panels were seen in the walls. A bold decision was taken therefore to panel it again, taking copies of the door mouldings for the framing of the new panels. None of the remaining bedrooms contained any excitements of this kind, and have just been decorated as ordinary country house bedrooms.

Much invisible work was also carried out. Some 80 windows were eased, re-corded, painted out and in and broken panes renewed. Surface wiring was chased into the walls, new heating systems and boilers were installed, and new drainage (when cutting ducts for the soil stacks, the stone proved so hard that it wore out the diamond cutter). Fireplaces were unblocked, a fire detection system fitted, floors were cleaned and stained.

This work was carried out by a resident team of 3 carpenters, 2 mason/bricklayers and one painter. Local electricians and decorators were also used, but the heating engineer came from Dorset. Six German students helped in the earlier stages. The original plans were drawn up by the Gargunnock trustees' architects, Simpson and Brown of Edinburgh, but the job was supervised by the resident architect, Andrew Thomas, who did the detailed drawings that were needed as work progressed.

While the work was going on, the furniture had been stored in containers on the lawn. Some pieces were judged too fragile for use by large parties, but others were taken to Landmark's furniture workshops to be repaired and strengthened. A certain amount of new furniture was also needed, such as the drawing room sofas. The results work came together in early April 1995. All that is needed now are dogs and people, even children, to bring the house back to life.

The following are reconstructions from maps of the landscape around Gargunock House as it evolved from 1750 until today, prepared by Fiona Robertson Landscape Design in 1993, as part of a proposal for a management policy.

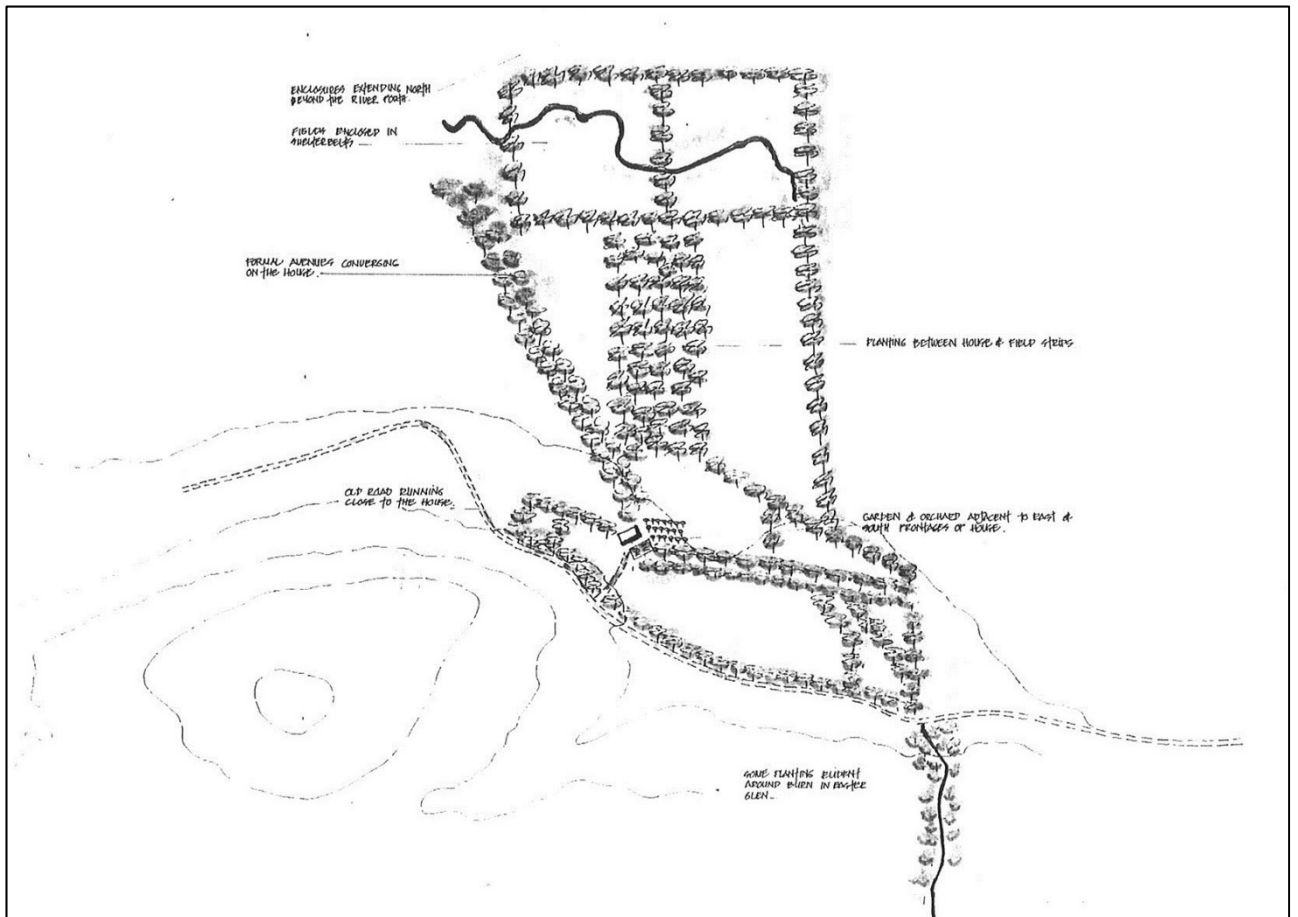
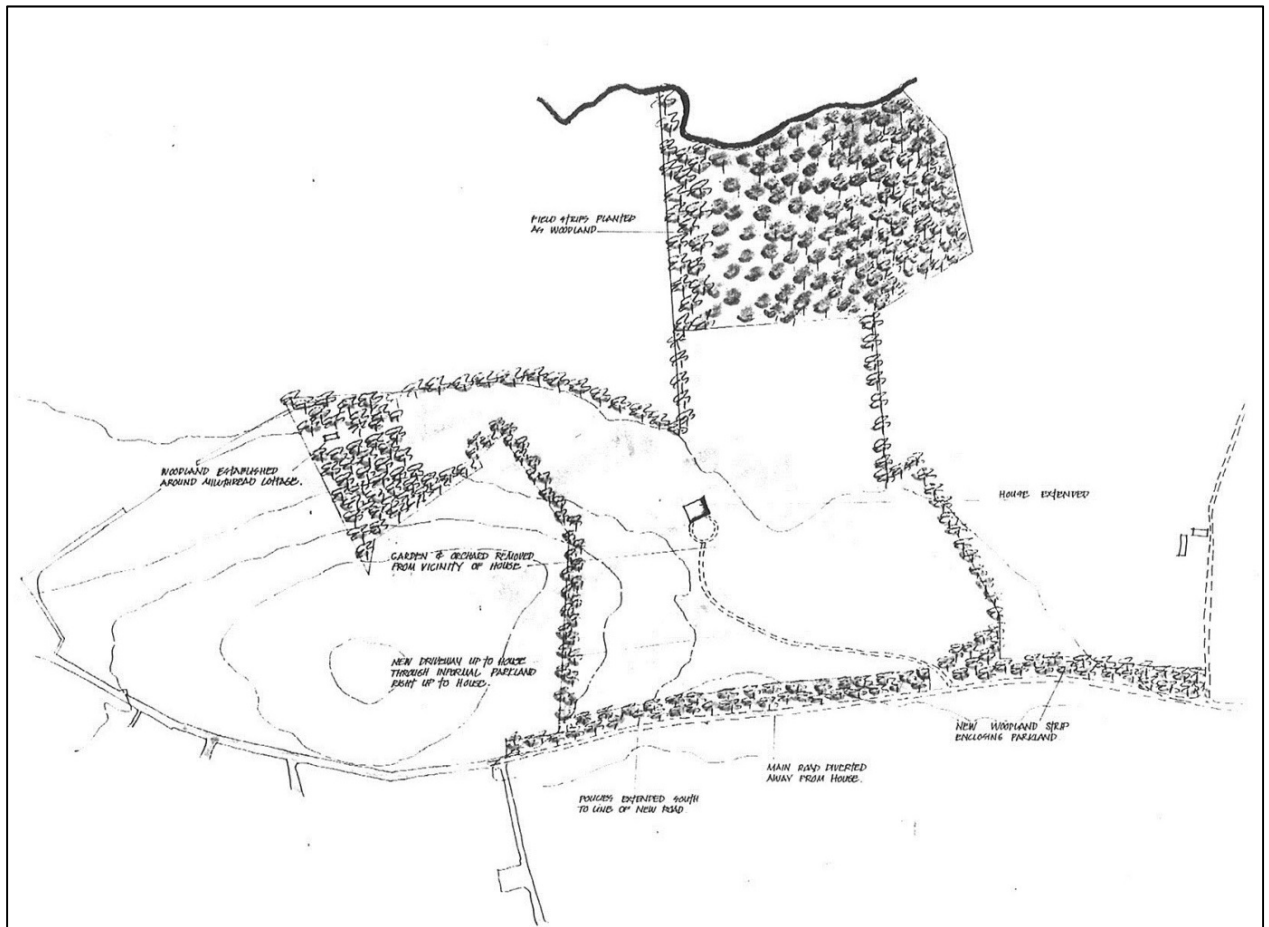


Fig 2, Designed Landscape, c. 1750. From Roy's map



**Fig 3, Designed Landscape, c. 1790.. From Bell's map. (It seems doubtful that the new drive was ever made – by 1860 it had returned to follow the line of the old road in any case.**

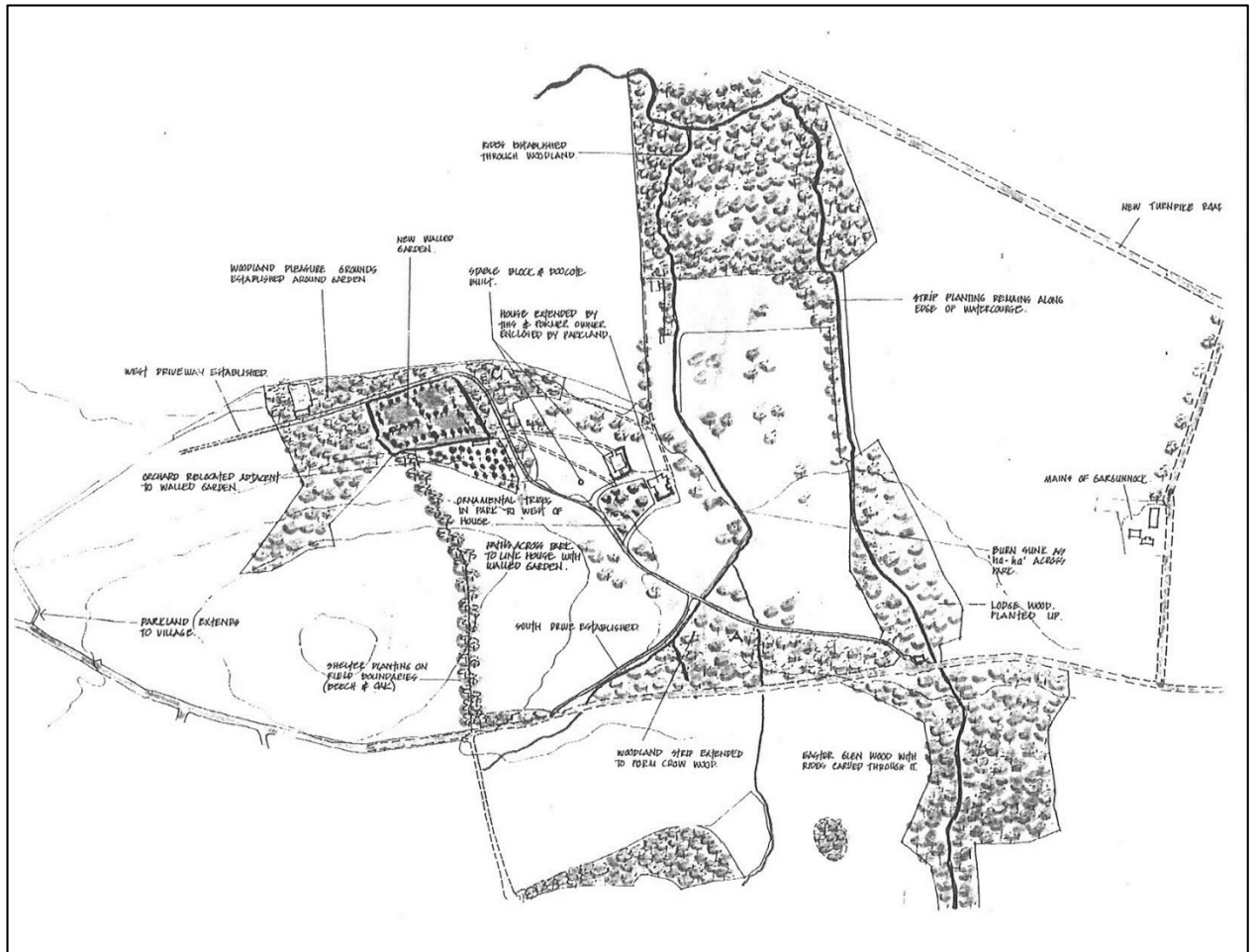


Fig 4, Designed Landscape, c. 1860. From 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey

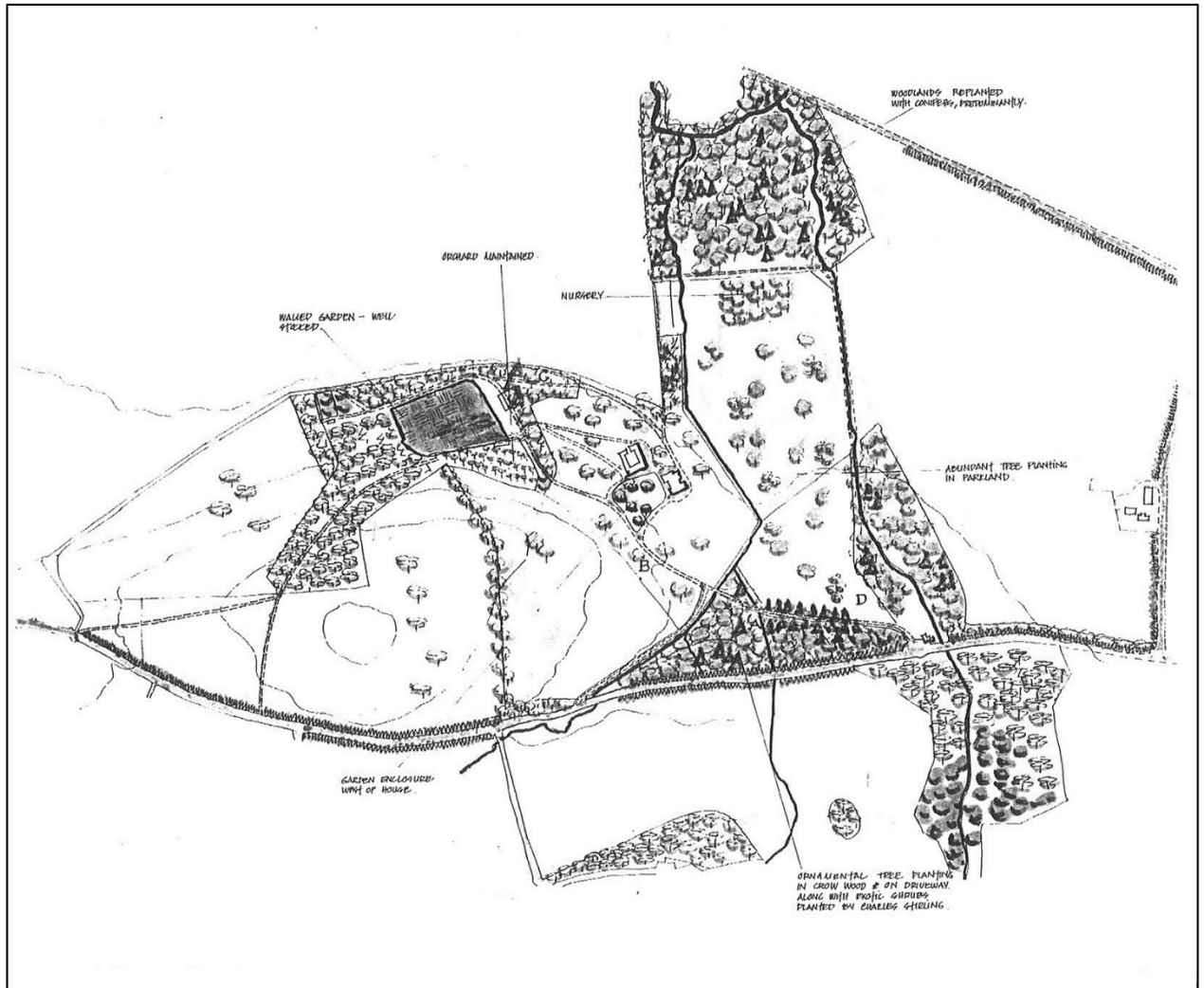


Fig 5, Designed Landscape, c.1900. From 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey

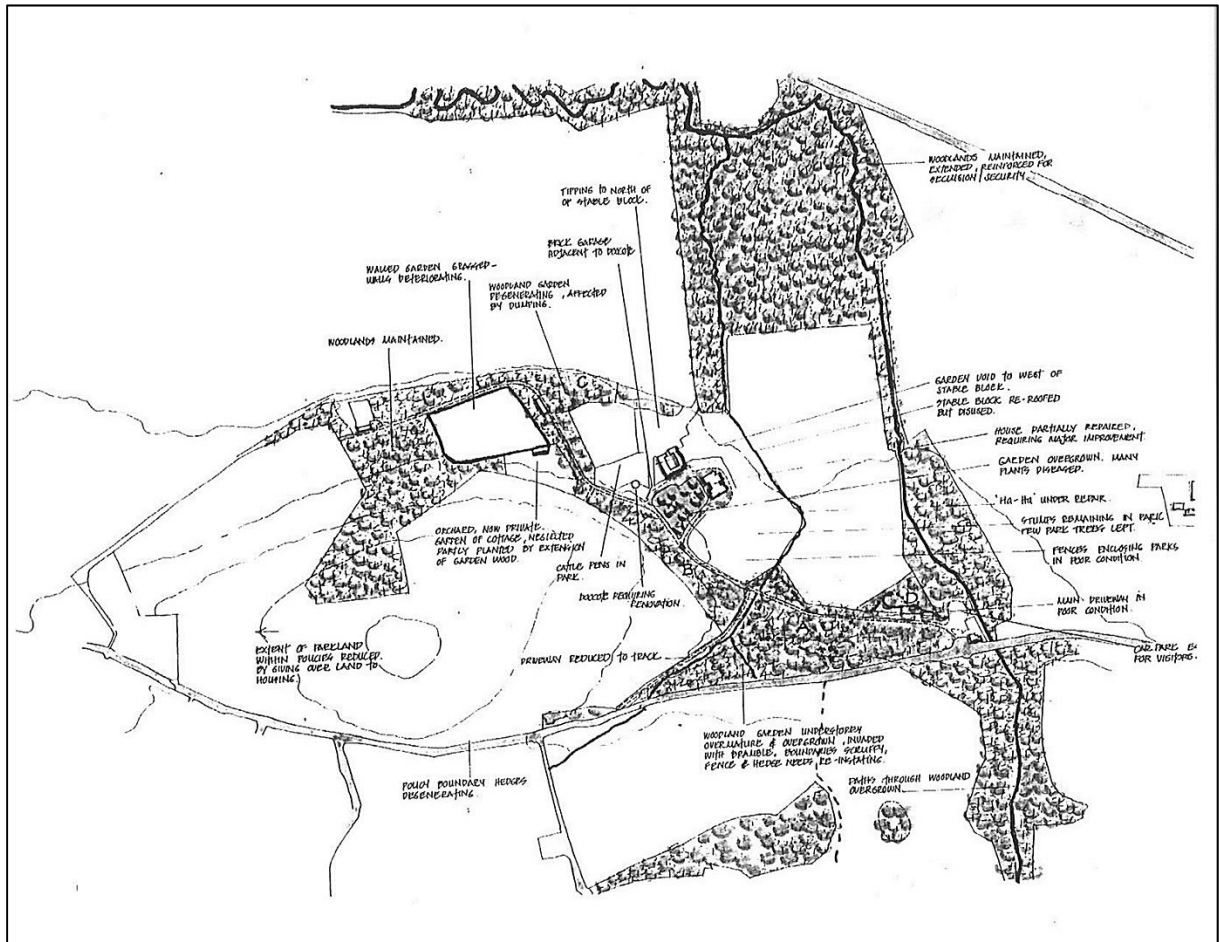


Fig 6, Designed Landscape, 1993

Miss Stirling's notes for visitors to the garden:

GARDEN AND POLICIES

SOIL

Mostly red till overlying old red sandstone, at varying depths from 12". Normally acid. Suitable for heaths, rhododendrons, azaleas, kalmias.

Climate

Prevailing wind SW but east wind can be destructive. Rainfall average 60"-70". Temperature range 80 ° - 0 °F – snow normally only to 9" maximum and not usually low lying.

Treatment

Dung, leafmould, sand and Acta Bacta – forking and hoeing where possible rather than digging. Weeds hoed and hand pulled for choice, Weed killers: Brays emulsion for moss and couch grass. Herbon used in spring to prevent weed seed germination. Paraquet preparations for path and gravel. Lawns have been abandoned to moss and speedwell: Shortage of labour precludes renovation.

Shrubs

Azaleas and kalmias date from 19<sup>th</sup> Century with copper beech and larger rhododendrons (arboreum hybrids) and wellingtonias, hollies (including ferox). Remainder planted in mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Designed to give maximum early flowering and scent and good autumn colouring; notably in spring, winter Honey-suckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) rhododendron *praecos*, *nuttalia cerasiformias*, *osmonthus delavayi*, *azara microphylla*, *azalea pontica*, *hamamelis mollis*; in autumn *Prunus Kursar*, *P. Sargentii*, various acers (especially *A.P. filliformis*) *rhus purpurea*, *fothergilla monticola*, *cornus kousa*, *C.florida rubra*, *euonymus alatus*, *m*, *aronia arbutifolia erecta*, *sorbus Joseph Rock* *enkianthus campanulatus*.

In summer notable are: *viburnums furcata*, *cassinoides*, *carlesii*, *tomentosus mariesii*, *Stewartis pseudo-camellia*, *eucryphia glutinosa* *genista virgata*. Honey suckles in variety cover long season.



Flowers:

Bedding out kept to minimum: Self-seeding or spreaders reduce labour (e.g. evening primrose, viola labradorica and periwinkles). Herbaceous and bulbous plants in one bed only, largely selected for interest (antholysa, agapanthus). Cyclamen neopolitanum and coum increasing under beech and lilies seem to do well. Various daffodils (including miniatures), crocus, gentians, muscari, chionodoxa also do well. Heaths out of hand but provide colour all year. Shallow soil reduces life of H.T. roses apart from bush roses and Rs. Rubrifolium, Moyessi, Grootendorst and old fashioned shrub varieties.

Little trouble with pests and diseases apart from (imported) black spot. Pulsatillas do well; :Polyanthus for some reason difficult. Notable are micromeria and polygala, said to be difficult.

Vegetable garden

Keeps 2 small households self-sufficient around the year in all but onions and shallots which do not do. Early potatoes are grown, with main crop elsewhere. Vegetable varieties very carefully selected after experiment for small size and good flavour. Winter greens continue through winter months, with parsnips and early carrots. Main crop carrots grown elsewhere.

Regular liming and dung applies.

No fruit grown for lack of space and labour.

Policies

Rhododendrons mainly hardy hybrids with a few of the hardier species. Most large leafed R. species do well. Various other shrubs introduced experimentally for variety.

Various sorbus grown for autumn colour and berries, as also A.Koreanum, - Amelanchiers do well in spring. Snowdrops and hyacinths increasing; foxgloves do far too well. Wild daffodils do well: about 90 varieties of cultivated narcissus, now tending to revert. Cotoneasters (various) do well and are grown for berries in autumn.

Sale particulars from 1933

*By direction of Mr Charles Stirling of Gargunock*

GARGUNNOCK  
ESTATE  
STIRLINGSHIRE

SOLE AGENTS  
KNIGHT, FRANK, & RUTLEY  
LONDON, ASHFORD, AND EDINBURGH



*For Sale by Private Treaty*

PARTICULARS  
OF THE  
RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE  
OF  
**GARGUNNOCK**  
IN THE COUNTY OF STIRLING

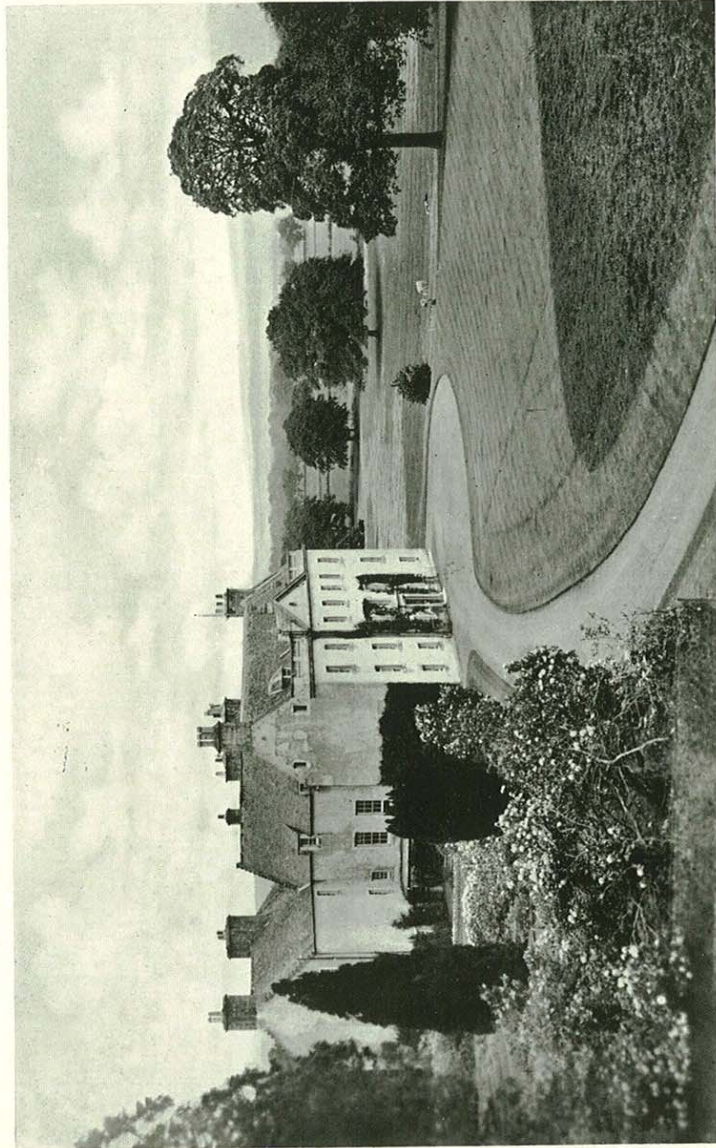
Extending to a total area of nearly  
2,000 Acres

---

*Or to be sold in smaller divisions to suit a Purchaser*

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*Sole Agents*  
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GARGUNNOCK HOUSE



## In the County of Stirling

### THE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF

# GARGUNNOCK

may be said to lie at the gate of the Highlands, 5 miles west of Stirling, equally accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within easy reach of some of the finest scenery in Scotland.

It extends to an area of nearly 2,000 acres (including land feued), of which about 970 are moorland.

Offers for portions of the Estate will be considered.

### GARGUNNOCK HOUSE

is a comfortable Scottish country house standing in old-fashioned policies surrounded by magnificent old trees, including the largest Sweet Chestnut in Scotland, and is an excellent example of the Domestic Architecture current in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

This interesting old residence with crow-stepped gables, spiral staircases, and one turret of the seventeenth century, has a Georgian front surmounted by a central pediment and balustrade.

The principal aspect is to the South, looking towards the Gargunock Hills, while to the North may be seen the mountains of Central Perthshire.

Gargunock Station (L.N.E.R.) is within ten minutes' walk of the House, and the Village of Gargunock, with Post and Telegraph Office, is on the property.

[ 3 ]



The House is approached by a carriage drive with picturesque Entrance Lodge, and contains the following accommodation :—

Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, small Library, 11 Bed and Dressing Rooms, 4 Servants' Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, and ample Domestic Offices,

disposed as follows :—

#### ON THE GROUND FLOOR

From the stone-flagged ENTRANCE HALL, with carved Adam period mantelpiece, opens a large SITTING ROOM, 28 × 27 feet, facing South and East, with polished floor and Adam mantelpiece.

The DRAWING ROOM and DINING ROOM are on the First Floor, which is reached by the main staircase with interesting old hand-rail and by two spiral staircases.

#### ON THE FIRST FLOOR

DRAWING ROOM, South and East, about 28 × 27 feet, with Adam ceiling, mantelpiece, and architraves. From this Room opens a small LIBRARY (South), fitted with bookshelves.

The DINING ROOM, West, 31 × 18 feet, is a handsome room with panelled dado and finely carved mantel and woodwork. Nearby is the Butler's Pantry with sink.

SMOKING ROOM, North and West, panelled BEDROOM, South, with Bathroom off with W.C. and Heated Towel Rail, BED or DRESSING ROOM, W.C., panelled BEDROOM, North and East, Bathroom with Lavatory Basin.

#### ON THE SECOND FLOOR

are 4 BEDROOMS and DRESSING ROOM, SERVANTS' BEDROOM (3 beds), Bathroom with W.C., and Housemaid's Pantry.

#### ON THE THIRD FLOOR

are 3 BEDROOMS, 2 SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, large Attic and Cupboards.

#### ON THE GROUND FLOOR

are GUNROOM, FLOWER ROOM with sink, SERVANTS' HALL, STORE ROOM, W.C., COOK'S BEDROOM, KITCHEN with

[ 4 ]



hatch to foot of stairs leading to Dining Room, Scullery, Larders, Wine Cellars, and Coal Cellar.

Electric Light is supplied by a crude oil engine with Battery House, 100 volts, 54 cells.

Central Heating to principal Rooms and Passages from Boiler in Kitchen.

Ample Spring Water supply by gravitation. Drainage recently tested. Post Office Telephone.

#### GARAGE AND STABLING

At a short distance from the House are the Stable buildings of stone, harled and slated, partly covered by roses and creepers, and with gateway into a courtyard. There are 3 Garages, Stabling for 4 and Loose Box, Harness Room, Laundry, Game Larder, and Kennels.

COACHMAN'S HOUSE of 3 rooms and Groom's rooms. Byre for 4 cows, wood shed, etc.

#### THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

sheltered by many splendid old trees and planted with an excellent collection of younger conifers, include Lawns around the house with Putting Course, also rose beds and clumps of azaleas, rhododendrons, and a variety of flowering shrubs. An attractive feature is an octagonal Dovecote of the eighteenth century with cupola and weather vane, and there is a Lawn Tennis Court beside the grass walk leading to the Walled Garden.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden is well stocked and in excellent condition, and is surrounded by a high stone and brick-lined wall. Adjoining is a Vegetable Garden and Orchard, the GARDENER'S HOUSE of 3 Rooms and Pantry, and Glasshouses consisting of Vinery, Green House, and Tomato House, Frames, and Potting Shed.

Other buildings in the Policies include Garden Bothy and Cottage (let to a Tenant), also Sawmill with Engine and Benches, Tool Shed, and there are Nurseries for young trees.

#### SHOOTING.

Gargunock is an excellent mixed shoot with a few Grouse, capital Pheasant Shooting, and a good variety of game of all kinds.

[ 5 ]



The woods and plantations are well placed for the rearing and showing of high Pheasants, and it has been the custom to rear from 400 to 600 birds. About 50 brace of Grouse are shot, and are usually walked in line. The game bag for the last five years is as follows :—

	Pheasants.	Partridges.	Grouse.	Woodcock.	Hares.	Rabbits.	Various.
1928	320	24	84	21	40	860	18
1929	365	not shot	28	13	26	1100	26
1930	506	32	108	17	41	1010	15
1931	270	not shot	60	20	34	855	9
1932	401	36	not shot	18	40	1015	29

#### FISHING.

There is Salmon and Trout Fishing in the River Forth for a distance of over a mile. In addition, there are Perch and coarse fish in the River.

Plenty of Salmon pass up the Forth, but the number of fish killed is not large.

It would be easy to make a trout loch of over 20 acres by building a dam on the hill at the south end of the Estate.

#### TIMBER AND WOODLANDS.

For many years the woods on the Estate have been carefully managed, and show an excellent rotation of plantations of various ages with a good proportion of matured timber.

The total area of woods and plantation is about 188 acres, and the timber has been valued at about £6000.

The Estate is unusually well supplied with facilities for building, and it is only a quarter-hour distant from Stirling by motor bus. Stone for building, and sand and clay for brick-making have been worked upon the property and lie ready for development.

#### AGRICULTURAL.

The Estate is divided into five capital Farms, Mains, Dasherhead, and Fleuchans being arable farms in the Carse, Mill Farm with some dry field, and Hillhead and Courthill a sheep farm, entirely dry field and including the grazing of the hill ground. In addition there are a number of grass parks let for the season and several cottages.

[ 6 ]



**RENTAL**  
(EXCLUDING RENTAL OF HOUSE, SHOOTINGS, AND WOODLANDS).

Holding.	Area.	Description.	Tenant.	Tenancy Expires.	Rent.	Notes.
BYREBURN AND MAINS FARM.	147	Stone and slated House contains 4 Bed-rooms, Maid's Room, 2 Sitting Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, outside Wash-house, Lavatory and Bathroom. Water is laid on to the house by gravitation from a source on the adjoining estate. The Steading includes Barn and Sheaf Loft, Straw Shed, Granary, Byre for 10, Turnip Shed, Stable for 6, and a capital double covered Court. There are 2 Cottages.	Samuel Bain.	Yearly.	£201	—
HILLHEAD AND COURT-HILL.	1096	A capital Sheep Farm with hill ground and with the arable land now laid down to grass, carrying about 500 sheep—stock bound to the ground. The house is occupied by a shepherd, and part of the Steading only is in use. The House contains 2 Sitting Rooms, 5 Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Wash-house, outside Milk-house and Barn. Water is pumped from a spring to a point close to the house. The Steading includes Byre for 28, Hayshed, Cart Shed, Barn, Granary, Stables, Sheep Tank, etc.	Robert Chalmers.	Marts. 1934	£259	—
			Carried forward . . .		£460	

[ 7 ]

Holding.	Area.	Description.	Tenant.	Tenancy Expires.	Rent.	Notes.
<p>[ 8 ]</p> <p>DASHERHEAD.</p>	161	<p>A first-rate Arable Farm with superior Farm House containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, Parlour, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom with W.C. and lavatory basin, Boxroom, Kitchen, Scullery, Boiler House, Dairy. Water from the village supply.</p> <p>The Steading includes Byres for 15 and for 16. Hay Shed, Turnip Shed, Loose Box, Chaff Shed, 7-stalled Stable and Loose Box with Loft over, Covered Cattle Court, Barn, Sheaf Loft, Straw Barn and Granary, Cart Shed, Implement Shed, Fowl House, etc.</p>	Brought forward R. & J. Mitchell.	forward Marts. 1945.	£460 0 0 212 0 0	(subject to a deduction of £4 per annum).
FLEUCHANS.	100	<p>Stone, harled and slated House, containing 2 Sitting Rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom with W.C., Kitchen, Wash-house, and Milk House. Water is obtained from the village supply.</p> <p>The Steading includes 6-stalled Stable, Loose Box, Barn and Sheaf Loft, Straw Shed, Granary, Engine Shed, Covered Cattle Courts, 4 Loose Boxes, Cart Sheds, Byre for 8 cows, Bothy.</p>	R. A. & G. M'Farlane.	Marts. 1951.	139 1 0	
MILL FARM AND FIELD.	123	<p>Good harled and slated House containing Sitting Room, 4 Bedrooms, Maid's Room, Kitchen, Scullery. Water is piped into the house and steading from a burn coming from the hill.</p> <p>The Steading includes Dairy, Byre for 16 cows and calves, small Byre, Hay Shed, 4 Loose Boxes, Cart Shed, 4-stalled Stable, Tool Shed, and Pigsties.</p> <p>Part of the old mill building is used as a Barn.</p>	John Philp.	Yearly.	125 10 0	



GRASS PARKS. LAND, COTTAGES, ETC.—	77	Grass Parks near Gargunock House.	Various.	Let for Season.	61 0 0
Ground at Gargunock.	—	Ground.	D. M'Farlane.	—	0 15 0
Ground at Gargunock and Loffbrae Park.	12	Grass Park and Ground.	John Philp.	—	11 10 0
Smithy, House, and Land near Dasherhead.	3½	Smithy, House, and Land.	James Orr.	—	17 0 0
Ground at Gargunock.	5½	Ground.	Reps. of J. M'Laren.	—	8 0 0
Mill Brae and West Parks.	24	Grass Parks.	C. Philp.	—	23 10 0
Loan Park.	¾	Grass Parks.	Robert Lang.	—	1 12 6
Millthread Cottage, part of Garden Bothy.	—	Cottage and Garden.	A. Anderson.	—	9 0 0
Shrub Cottage.	½	Cottage and Garden.	D. M'Neill (Estate Overseer).	—	6 10 0
Quarry and Land adjoining (Dinning Quarry).	—	Quarry and Land.	Quarries, Ltd.	—	64 5 4
51 FEU-DUTIES.	—	51 Feu-Duties.	Various.	—	164 10 4
TOTAL (exclusive of Gargunock House, Shootings, and Woodland)					£1304 4 2

<b>BURDENS, 1932-33.</b>	
Consolidated County Rates (the full Assessment in the Valuation Roll being £1500, 16s. 10d.)	£36 18 0
Refund to Tenants under the Derating Act	62 1 6
Minister's Stipends	38 13 4
	£187 12 10

For the purpose of Sale the Estate may be divided, and particulars of the various divisions can be obtained on application to  
**MESSRS KNIGHT, FRANK, & RUTLEY, 90 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.**