

Strone History; name derived of Gaelic word 'Sron' Stone Headland- hence Stonycaladay-Headland of Cally.(see further down for Caladay meaning)

Strone has passed ownership from for diocese; Dunkeld, Coupar Abbey, the Parish of Bendochy, and in the nineteenth century passed to Kirkmichael, after a shake-up of Parish boundaries by the Order of the Boundary Commisioners Scotland.

AD84; Tacitus describes the famous battle of 'Mons Grampius' between the Roman Army under the leadership of his father in law, Julius Agricola and the Kaledonioi(Pictii) under Galdus/Galgacus. Reid claims the location of this battle as being 'universally agreed that it took place between Blairgowrie and Bridge of Cally' (As far as I can see there is very little evidence for this, and it is certainly not universally agreed.in Fact, as far as I can tell, every second town from Wales to Inverness claims Mons Grapius happened within miles of there town.) Reid also explains that Blairgowrie gets it's name; 'Blair' meaning battlefield, and 'Gowrie' meaning hollow between the hills. The romans were supposed to be based at Meikleour, and the highlanders at Mause... where Roman weapons have in fact been found in the past. Although *this could be to do with the Roamn legion fort near Dunkeld. The romans are supposed to of driven the scots back into the woods of Strathardle, but took such losses that they never ventured North of Blairgowrie much ever again. However! Keep looking for Roman artifacts with the metal detector!*

806AD Constantine McFergus founded Dunkeld as the seat of primacy of the Scottish church. Among the lands which he endowed Dunkeld,were the Barony of Cally the lands of Persie and Dalmore.... -Most information on the 'Barony of Cally' were lost when Dunkeld cathedral was sacked. ✱

In **1033**, there were terrible storms, which supposedly caused the lochs at the bottom of the Strathardle Glen to burst their banks, and so the River Ardle was formed. (Reid p9)

1164; Coupar Angus Abbey founded by Cistercian Monks.

1178; The lands of Cally and Persie given to the newly founded Coupar Angus Abbey

1292; Sir Eustace Rattray gave the Drimmies to Coupar Abbey.

1178-1606- The entire area around Bridge of Cally is run by the Cistercian Monks at Coupar Abbey.

It is theorized that Bridge of Calady got its name from the word Calady- an old Gaelic word meaning Witch- making Bridge of Caladay the Bridge of the Witches! This is supposed to be because of the heavy traffic up and down the glen between Cally myll (reportedly up at Lagandhu) by Cistercian monks from the abbey, who were always clad in their black habits which were the mark of their order. At night time they would have looked quite spooky passing up and down the Glen and over the bridge- and to the locals- at a distance- like witches- it is either a name given to the place in jest or in actual belief of real. Another theory is that in the 10th century the name Bridge of Cally came from 'Calliach, a nun, (although another translations is 'Place of the Hazel Trees') and a nunnery and a monastery were set up there. Just to the South, Rochallie means 'Nuns Shieling', just to the North, 'Lagan Dubh'- the site of the corn myll- is the Hollow of the Black Nuns, and Black Craig- the 'rock of the Black Nuns'. (From Strathardle, A History and It's People, Reid p 8).

1st recorded mention of Strone 1336;

"In 1336, the English King, Edward, penetrated Perthshire in an endeavor to bring the Regent, Sir Andrews Moray to battle. There was an encounter between the two near the wood of 'Stronkoltere' which is simply the old word of 'StronCally' of Bridge of Cally. The Scots escaped up a narrow defile which was evidently the entrance of Glenshee up the Blackwater.

1446; Thomas de Camera holds lease of Caladay with Ten Shieves, and has the fishings if Drwmy(Drimmie) and Caladay for a yearly rent of fourscore salmon. (Coupar Abbey records)

1476; Johne Drummond rents Calle for one quarter. Donald Reyd mentioned. (abbey records)

1473; The records of Coupar Abbey reference StroynCalady for the first time.

1508; The records of Coupar Abbey list tenants of Cally.

1514-1524- Myll of Cally run by John Reyd

1595; Strone appears on the Timothy Pont Map

1618; After the ban on possession of firearms by the Scottish parliament, lairds would hide their weapons near Bridge of Cally on their way South, picking them up on their return North.

what is
the
reference

1783: Strone appears on the James Stobie Map.

1791; A statistical account of the area reveals only 2 mansions, at Woodhill and Ashintully.

1816; Balnakilly, acquired by Donald McDonald in 1809, was left in his will to his son William McDonald (See 1831)

1815-1825; Several other big houses built around this time; a few by Donald McDonald; Strone? AK Bell Library.

James Nicoll Constable buys house 1820

1830; A bridge built at Bridge of Cally, and the other bridge in the village repaired.

1831... Legal battle over right of sasine? (The precept of clare constat would be used if sasine was to be given to an heir of a deceased vassal) Major William McDoanld has Instrument of Sasine at Strone of Cally (22nd August 1931) – granted as lawful heir to Alexander McDonald by George Patton (Advocate), Esquire of Cardnies.

1845; James Nicoll Constable Snr and wife Agnes Maria Constable move to Balmyle, leaving Cally and Strone to James Jnr and George Nicoll Constable

1846...James Niccol Constable granted Sasine from William McDonald

1852- James Nicoll Constable granted all the lands of Callies with the Corn Miln thereof.

1853- James living at Cally, George Nicoll Constable granted Sasine for all Strone of Cally lands.

1860- Rooms added at Strone by James and George Constable. Romadie is also part of Strone of Cally at this time- needs confirmation. (Flora Noonan).

8th may 1863, James Nicoll Constable divides estate up : Cally goes to his son George Nicoll Constable and "All and whole those parts and portions of the lands and Estate of Cally or Strone of Cally which are situated or lie to the Eastward of the other portion the lands and Estate of Cally and lutters(?) Cally , of this date dishoned(disowned) to us to James Charles Constable Nicoll. George moves to Balmyle after James Snrs death.

1865; Strone is described in the Object Name Book of the Ordnance Survey as ' A fine mansion with offices, ornamental ground and vegetable garden attached. Property of George Constable of Strone'. (Name Book 1865)

In 1894 George Constable sells all Strone lands but not the house and drive for £7,500 to Walter Cowan.

1895; George Constable sells Strone Mansion House to Walter Cowan (Came from Bridge of Earn)- A captain in The Sixtieth Regiment of Foot, (Kings Royal Rifle Corps) who dies a year later- His wife Mrs Alletta Mary Mounsey Mason Cowan given the right 'in any sale of the Mansion House, Offices, and policies of Strone in the Parish of Kirmichael and County of Perth'

1897; Walter Cowan dies, Alleta (Walter's wife) and Major Henry Cowan trustees of Strone.

1900; George Fleming of Cloquhat has shooting at Strone for £20.

1901; Strone farmlands let to John Mackenzie.

1902, Charles Walter Colville in residence but not owner. * Incidentally, Flora Noonan believes that the Constables still owned or leased part of Strone until this year.

1903; James Dewar and someone called Grieve rent the shooting.

1911; House bought by William Molloy in 1911 from Henry Vivian Cowan and Alleta Mason Cowan.

1912; In 1912, William Molloy gives away (apparently without payment) the following 2 parts of Strone

22nd November 1912; 'All and the Whole of the Burial Ground at Strone' is disposed (legally handed over) by Disposition by William Molloy in favour of the right Reverend Charles Edward Plumb, Doctor of Divinity Bishop of the United Diocese at Saint Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane.

5th December 1912 'The farm steading of Strone of Cally and a strip of ground immediately the same not exceeding ten yards wide' Disposed to locals as well.

In **1921**, William Molloy disposes a plot of ground of Strone Estate and offers it as a gift to the District of Bridge of Cally under Lieutenant Colonel James Davison of Cally for the building of a 'District Public Hall' as he is a 'great admirer of that movement' (the locals lobbying for a Village Hall). The 'plot of ground' is the very same where Bridge of Cally Village Hall now stands.

William Molloy sells house to Robert Charles Brown on the 3rd of October 1921 for £6300

1925- Robert Charles Brown and George Mitchell Forman of Cloquhat alter boundary rights and water privileges between Strone and Cloquhat. (26th August and 9th September in Register of Sasines). George Mitchell Forman erects dam to supply water to Strone.

-Forman rents lands for farming.

Robert Brown married 3 times, His 2nd wife had 4 children; Robert, Charlie, Hilda and Beatrice. Robert was lost in Malaysia.

1952- Robert Brown- then 92, Makes his son James Charles Brown his trustee...

1953- James Charles Brown resigns as trustee... James Butchart Gerrard solicitor for heirs of Strone - August to December

Captain Lamond and sons given disposition of Strone by Robert C. Browns trustees.- They are previously farmers of Ashmore Farm- and pay Robert Browns widow- Marjorie Straker (Habron) Brown £2750 as settlement.

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18th July 1959, John and James Seaton Lamond, the trustees of Strone estate cede 'All and whole that triangular plot of ground extending to four hundred and fifty-nine yard square yards or thereby lying on the northeast and southeast side of the highway at Strone of Cally' to the Joint County Council of Perth and Kinross.

House is then owned by Lady Crawford, who allegedly shoots her first husband, Captain Crawford to keep him from going to the war!

1962; David McBeath Sangster granted water supply from Strone to Ardlevie, Bridge of Cally, on 4th July.

In 1967 Iain and Judith Mary MacArthur move from the Old Manse, Kirkmichael to Strone, buying the house for £25000 from Charles Claude Gervais Crawford and Lady Irene Helen Crawford.

Iain MacArthur (17 May 1925 – 30 November 2007) was a Conservative politician. MacArthur was educated at Cheltenham College and Queen's College Oxford. He worked as an associate director of a marketing and advertising company.

MacArthur contested Greenock twice in 1955, in the the general election and a by-election. He was MP. for Perth an East Perthshire from 1959 until his defeat at the October 1974 General election, when he lost by 793 votes to Douglas Crawford of the SNP..

In the House of Commons he was a whip from 1963-65, and Lord Commisioner of the Treasury 1963-64. He then became an opposition Scottish affairs spokesman.

He married Judith MacArthur and had 7 children; Niall MacArthur, Alex MacArthur, Duncan MacArthur, Ruaidhri MacArthur, Lucy MacArthur, Janie MacArthur, and Gavin MacArthur.

Austrian Nanny at Strone for years! Kept ponies. Judith McCarthur took a fall from a horse while riding in the woods near Cally House around 1970, was reportedly lost and concussed- Iain McCarthur sends to BoC Hotel when she does not return and search party is mustered- Hugh McLauchlan from the Hotel leads one search party and finds her wandering in the woods concussed.

1973; The right honourable Lady Cecily Josephine Forres buys Strone (72.46 acres) for £165,000

Lady Forres married 3 Earls- Forres, Woolton, Lloyd George. Was supposed to be a celebrated kleptomaniac!- At a party in Angus hosted by James Kayser, he purportedly removed all valuables from his house, except leaving two ornaments on the mantelpiece, he watched her carefully at the meal, and watched when she went to the bathroom. On returning from the bathroom, Kayser checked the mantelpiece in the Hall, and sure enough, one of the ornaments was missing!

1975; Apparently, a dinner party at Strone gets out of hand, and ends at 10am! G. Brown

17th May 1978, House and Estate sold by Cecily Josephine Lady Forres for £150,000 to VALIEROS S.A buying on behalf of the Farmans. Lady Forres moves to No 31 Tite Street London.

Valerios S.A are a limited company registered at Rue de la Rotisserie 1204 Geneva. Control Sale of the estate over next 2-3 owners.

The Farmans- of Henri (d. 1958) and Maurice Farman fame. (French aviation, Peugeot, Maurice Farman biplane) are rarely in residence at Strone, and use it as a summer home. Apparently, Farman does not want to socialize in the glen much, and when rumour of this gets out, he is the object of fun at a shoot, where he is also mocked for being French and the French rolling over in the 2nd World War. The next glen shoot he turns up to- he wears a Gestapo uniform and goose-steps to his peg on the 1st drive- and laughs about it- he makes the host take pictures and asks for copies- so he can send them to colleagues who were forcefully worked under the Germans at Peugeot in the 2nd World War, and who will apparently. H. Church.

1998. Ian Nimmo (originally of Paisley, Glasgow) buys Strone from the Farmans. Lives with 2nd wife Sarah, and son from first marriage Ian Jnr, and son and daughter with Sarah; Charlie and Louise. Also buy Hotel around 2000, which they run until they lease it to Mark and Clare Stevens in 2006- October 2010. Ian's brother Jeff runs the hotel 2000-2004, and October 2010-present. Ian Nimmo Snr, Sarah, and Charlie and Louise move to Switzerland in 2005/6.

2006; Alan and Sue (Adderley) Warner buy Strone, April 2006, and share their time, along with their children Nick and Harriet between their home in London, and Strone. Add extension 2007?