

No 54. portion than it was actually entitled to ; seeing at any rate the estate could afford no more qualifications than accords to the extent of its gross valued rent. See APPENDIX.

*Fol. Dic. v. 3. p. 408.*

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1787. February 16. BOYES against FREEHOLDERS of RENFREWSAIRE.

No 55.

THE Marquis of Clydesdale's lands of Corseflat and Corseford in Kilbrachan parish, stood in a valuation roll at L. 400, and his lands of Corseflat and Corseford in Lochwinnoch parish stood valued at L. 352 : 3 : 4, in all L. 752 : 3 : 4. In a division of this valuation, the Commissioners, instead of dividing each separate article into its component parts, threw both together, and divided the whole according to the real rents at the time, by which means the valuation of the lands in Kilbrachan parish was reduced from L. 400 to L. 108 : 10s. and the valuation of those in Lochwinnoch parish was increased from L. 352 : 3 : 4, to L. 566 : 13 : 4. Boyes claimed to be enrolled *inter alia* on the lands of Corseford in Lochwinnoch, which, on the authority of this decree of division, stood valued at L. 90. The freeholders, in respect of the improper junction of the two separate *cumulos*, refused to admit him to the roll, and the COURT affirmed their judgment. See APPENDIX.

*Fol. Dic. v. 3. p. 408.*

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1790. December 14.

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Baronet, against PETER SPIERS.

No 56.

Objection, that two parcels of lands, separately valued, had been thrown together by the Commissioners, repelled, there having been acquiescence for many years.

IN the original books of valuation in the county of Stirling, the lands of Gargunnoch were rated, *in cumulo*, at L. 863 : 18 : 8.

In 1740, the Commissioners of Supply disjoined the valuation of the lands of Fleuchames and Redmains, parts of the estate of Gargunnoch, from that of the remainder, declaring it to be L. 108.

In 1753, the proprietor of this estate again applied to the Commissioners of Supply, for a division of the valued rent of the whole lands of Gargunnoch. At this time, no notice being taken of the previous division made 13 years before, the lands were thrown together, and divided according to the real rents : And in this division all parties acquiesced, Sir James Campbell the proprietor, and several other persons, having been, in virtue of it, admitted to the roll of freeholders.

In 1787, Sir James Campbell executed a trust-settlement of his estates, the purpose of which was, ' to make provision for the payment of his debts, and