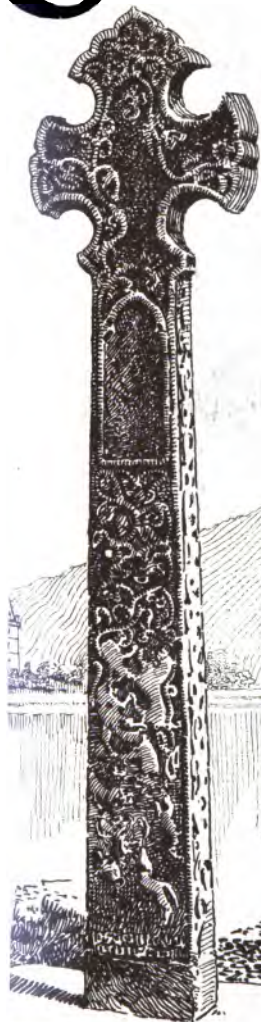


ODD

INCIDENTS  
9465.14.3  
OF OLDEN  
TIMES

OR

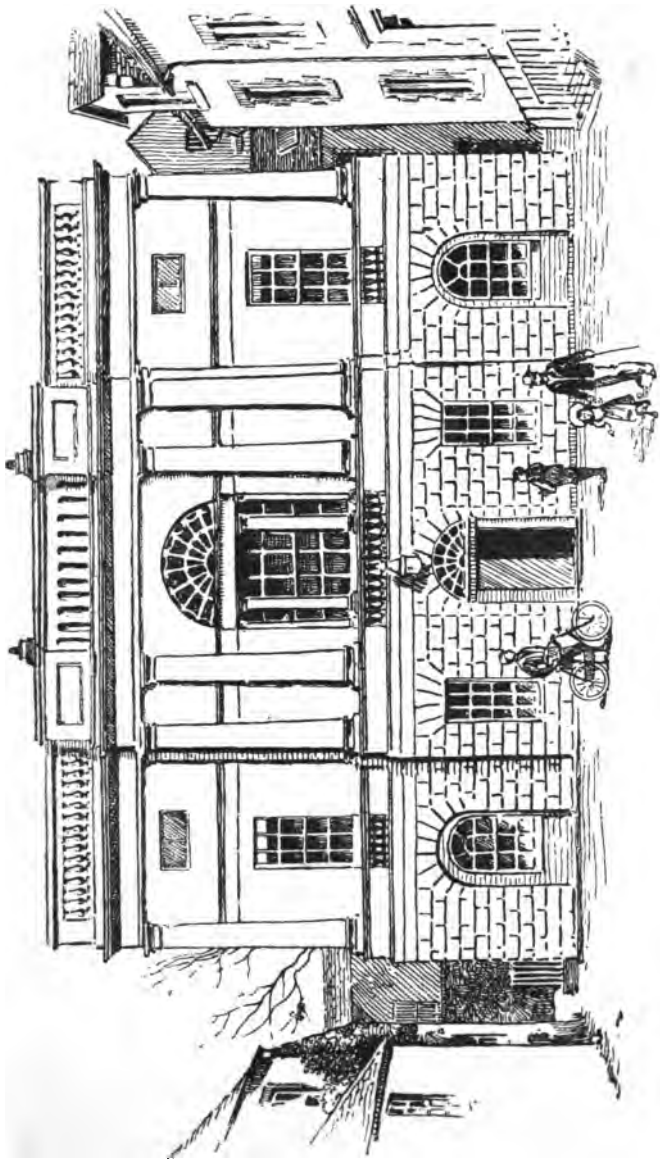
ANCIENT RECORDS  
OF INVERARAY



ILLUSTRATED.

PETER MACINTYRE,  
INVERARAY :: 1904

ODD INCIDENTS OF OLDEN TIMES.



INVERARAY COURT HOUSE.

D

# Odd Incidents of Olden Times

OR

Ancient Records of Inveraray

With Illustrations

PETER MACINTYRE, Inveraray

GLASGOW

AIRD & COGHILL, PRINTERS, 24 DOUGLAS STREET

1904

**Dedicated to**

**JAMES PATTEN MACDOUGALL, Esq.,**

**ADVOCATE, OF GALLANACH,**

**VICE-CONVENER OF ARGYLLSHIRE,**

**AND TO**

**HENRY JOHNSTON, Esq., K.C.,**

**SHERIFF OF FORFAR :**

**THESE GENTLEMEN BEING THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OLD  
CAMPBELL FAMILIES OF KEILLS, SILVERCRAIGS, AND DUNCHOLGINE,**

**THE HEADS OF WHICH FAMILIES WERE FOR NEARLY TWO CENTURIES**

**SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE OF ARGYLL**

**AND**

**PROVOSTS OF INVERARAY.**

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

|  | Cover<br>PAGE |
|--|---------------|
| INVERARAY CROSS, . . . . .   | Cover         |
| COURT-HOUSE (PRESENT), WHERE ALL THE OLD COUNTY<br>AND BURGH RECORDS ARE KEPT, . . . . . | 2             |
| THE OLD COURT-HOUSE AND TOWN HALL, INVERARAY, .  | 19            |
| THE MALTHLAND RIDING SCHOOL AND OLD BARRACKS,<br>INVERARAY, . . . . .                    | 27            |
| LIEUT.-COL. COLIN CAMPBELL, C.B. (The Hero of Grant's<br>"Romance of War"), . . . . .    | 42            |
| LAST PROCESSION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY AT<br>INVERARAY, 1887, . . . . .         | 60            |
| GALLOWES KNOLL AND DOOM TREES, . . . . .   | 62            |
| THE CRAGS, INVERARAY, . . . . .  | 68            |
| INTERIOR OF COURT-HOUSE, INVERARAY, WITH BUST OF<br>LORD COLONSAY, . . . . .             | 71            |
| COURT-HOUSE AND GAOL, INVERARAY, FACING THE SOUTH,                                       | 88            |

# CONTENTS.

---

| BURGH RECORDS—  | PAGE |
|---|------|
| Peat Selling, . . . . .   | 9    |
| Infected Brandy, . . . . .  | 10   |
| “ A Dominic's Disaster,” . . . . .                                | 12   |
| Public Change Houses, . . . . .                                   | 12   |
| Sanitary Law, . . . . .   | 14   |
| Peat Creels, . . . . .  | 14   |
| Proclamation by Tuck of Drum, . . . . .                           | 15   |
| Curfew and Reveille, . . . . .                                    | 15   |
| A Distinguished Burgess, . . . . .                                | 15   |
| Appointing a Post Runner, . . . . .                               | 15   |
| Law as to Beggars, . . . . .                                      | 16   |
| Approach to the Magistrats' Loft, . . . . .                       | 16   |
| The Miln of Carlonnan, . . . . .                                  | 17   |
| Athol, Lord of Mann, . . . . .                                    | 17   |
| Monthly Stent for Relief of Poor Beggars, . . . . .               | 17   |
| Banished out of the Burgh, . . . . .                              | 18   |
| Burgesses, . . . . .  | 18   |
| Circuit Court, . . . . .  | 20   |
| A Famine Threatened, . . . . .                                    | 20   |
| Selling of Victuals, . . . . .                                    | 21   |
| A Burgh Official, . . . . .                                       | 22   |
| Storage of Burgh Arms, . . . . .                                  | 22   |
| The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, . . . . .                  | 23   |
| The Tenants of the Glens Warned, . . . . .                        | 23   |
| Licensing Tippling Houses, . . . . .                              | 24   |
| The Commander of the Forces in North Britain, . . . . .           | 25   |
| A Steel Mill for the Inhabitants, . . . . .                       | 25   |
| Circuit Court Trials, . . . . .                                   | 26   |
| A Bill of Suspension, . . . . .                                   | 26   |
| Recruiting for the Argyllshire Regiment of Highlanders, . . . . . | 28   |
| Contract with Burgh Executioner, . . . . .                        | 28   |
| Recruiting for the Royal Navy, . . . . .                          | 30   |
| New Burgesses, . . . . .  | 31   |
| Recruiting for the Argyllshire Fencibles, . . . . .               | 31   |
| Frugality in every Species of Grain, . . . . .                    | 31   |
| Report of Committee for Procuring Grain, . . . . .                | 32   |
| Watching and Warding, . . . . .                                   | 33   |
| Reward for Capture of Prison Breaker, . . . . .                   | 34   |

|   | PAGE |
|---|------|
| <b>CHARTER OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF INVERARAY,</b>                                       | 35   |
| <b>MILITARY—</b>  |      |
| War Office Records,   | 43   |
| General Charles Turner, C.B.,   | 43   |
| General Dougald Campbell,   | 44   |
| Lieut.-Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B.,  | 45   |
| Waterloo Campaign,  | 48   |
| Other Inveraray Officers who served during the Campaigns<br>of the French Revolution, | 52   |
| Lines Written by Mr. John Campbell, Sheriff-Clerk<br>Depute of Argyllshire,           | 51   |
| <b>MEETING A FRENCH INVASION—</b>   |      |
| Argyllshire Fencibles,  | 53   |
| Extracts from Minute Book of St. John's Lodge,  | 53   |
| Rackets at Inveraray,   | 54   |
| Off to Ireland,   | 55   |
| Threatened French Invasion of Cantyre,  | 56   |
| Inveraray in Alarm,   | 57   |
| March of the Fencibles,   | 57   |
| Naval Fight off Cantyre,  | 58   |
| <b>REMINISCENCES OF THE ARGYLLSHIRE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY<br/>COURTS,</b>                | 61   |
| A Highland Robber,  | 63   |
| A Campbell Jury,  | 64   |
| A Gruesome Ride,  | 67   |
| Act for erecting new Gaol and Court-House,  | 69   |
| <b>A SKETCH OF OLD COURT PROCEDURE,</b>   | 72   |
| Rob Roy,  | 74   |
| Sympathy for Prisoners,   | 77   |
| <b>MASONIC—</b>   |      |
| Poem, "The Mother Lodge," by Mr. Neil Munro,  | 80   |
| <b>NOTES FROM "ORIGINES PAROCHIALES SCOTIÆ,"</b>                                      | 83   |
| Extracts from the Statistical Account of Scotland, 1793,                              | 84   |
| Climate,  | 84   |
| Rivers and Prospects,   | 85   |
| Coast, Lake, and Fish,  | 86   |
| <b>TOWN OF INVERARAY—</b>   |      |
| Castle,   | 89   |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS—</b>  |      |
| Character,  | 94   |



## BURGH RECORDS.

---

**T**HE minute books of the Burgh of Inveraray date as far back as 1660. The older records chiefly refer to laws relating to burgesses, local dues, etc. Unfortunately a great many interesting papers connected with the burgh were destroyed by a fire, which took place in the Town Clerk's Office shortly after the present County Buildings were erected. We have no minutes to inform us as to what action the Town Council took at the time of the risings of 1715 and 1745, and no mention is made of the invasion of the district by the Athole men or by the followers of Montrose. Tradition tells how Montrose advanced with his men, one wing coming suddenly down Glen Shira, while another wing moved swiftly down Glenaray. The people fled in all directions, taking as much of their property with them as they could hurriedly remove. The monument in Union Bank Garden is a reminder of the visit of the Athole men to Inveraray. The following extracts, however, may be of more than local interest :—

### PEAT SELLING.

“ At Inveraray, 9th day of January, 1721.—The Magistrats and Council being convened within the Tolbooth, and having considered the several complaints before them by several of the inhabitants of the burgh anent others of the said inhabitants living at the ends of the town, their buying of peat before they come into

the town, to their great detriment and disadvantage: Therefore the Magistrats, with consent of the Council, enact that any peats that are to be brought to the town during the season are not to be bought up by any of the inhabitants until they be brought to the Cross, and that not above one load be bought at once by any of the inhabitants till others be equally served that calls for the same. But such as buy peat within the sellers' dwelling houses in the country, or before the peat be brought from their houses, are exempted from the Act; and the contraveners hereof are to be americiat in forty pounds, Scots money; and orders the Clerk of Court to give an extract of the Act to the Town Officer to be proclaimed through the burgh, and the proclamation to be affixed to the Cross."

#### INFECTED BRANDY.

"At Inveraray, the 28th day of January, 1721.—Which day the Magistrats and Town Council being convened within the Tolbooth, and having taken to their serious consideration that the plague wee are threatened with from other countreys, if not prevented by the providence of God, as they're informed, is more and more raging in neighbouring kingdom and nearer approaching to this nation, and designing after the laudable example of neighbouring burrows to use all manner of precautions to prevent our being infected with the same; and, whereas, they have received information that there is brandy and other French liquor being brought from these countreys to this nation, and at present some imported to this burgh, doe, therefore, enact that henceforth noe persons or person, of whatever degree or quality, shall take upon them to

import into this burgh any French brandy, or any other commodities of that countrey, without quarentine, or that they have certificates from the Officer of the Customs, or any Magistrat, or Justice of the Peace, setting forth that they have performed quarentine in any other harbour or port within the kingdom; and they must satisfy the Magistrats of this burgh that they have performed quarentine in such harbour or port; and, likewise, that none of the inhabitants of this burgh shall retails any of the said liquors, without consent foresaid, and for that effect ordains any of the said inhabitants before 12 o'clock, Monday next, to give in to the Lord's Magistrats a particular account of what quantity of brandy they have in their custody, certifyinge them if they or any of them shall contravene this Act; that, after clear evidence, whatever brandy, or any other liquors found in their custody, shall be spilled, and the casks stav'd and burned, and the importers and retailers thereof to be amerciate in one hundred pounds Scots, *Toties quoties*, and severly punished in their persons at the discretion of the Magistrats, and the informers are to have for their encouragement the half of the fyne, and it's further enacted that it shall be in the power of the Magistrats to convene before them persons suspected for importing and retailing the said liquors or commodities; and it's enacted that any concealers are to be equally punished and amerciated with the importers and retailers, and ordains our Clerk of Court to give two full extracts of this Act in order to be publicly read by the Ministers of this burgh from their pulpits, the 29th day of January instant, after Divine Service, and before dismissing of the respective congregations."

## " A DOMINIE'S DISASTER."

" At Inveraray, the 13th day of February, 1721.—The Magistrats and Town Council having considered ane petition given to them by Mr. John Montgomerie, schoolmaster at Inveraray, craving that they should draw precept upon their treasurer for twenty pounds ten shillings, Scots money, of expenses laid out by him in repairing of his house, which had lately fallen down by the storm, they grant the above desire, and the Council recommends the Magistrats to draw precept for the said sume upon John M'Lea, their treasurer, payable to the said Mr. John, and the Magistrats and Town Council impowers the said Mr. John to ware upon the said house what will keep the same in ane habitable condition, and to acquaint them, and give in ane account of the same, for payment whereof the Magistrats are to grant precept upon the treasurer payable to the said Mr. John Montgomerie."

## PUBLIC CHANGE HOUSES.

" 1st May, 1721.—The Magistrats and Town Council considering that the collector of His Majesty's Excise have frequently represented to them the great loss His Majesty's Revenue of Excise in this burgh have sustained by allowing several poor people, inhabitants in this burgh, to brew, vend, and retail ale, aquavity and other exciseable liquors, who are altogether insolvent and unable to pay His Majesty's Excise or entertain strangers, to the great prejudice of such persons as are willing to keep publick change houses and pay the duties of Excise, and craving that such insufficient brewers and retailers might be discharged in time coming, and finding it would tend to the advantage of

the revenue that the said insolvent brewers and retailers might be accordingly discharged, and that the sole liberty and privilege of brewing, selling and retailing of ale, aquavity, and other excyseable liquors, and of keeping publick change houses were given to the persons afternamed, and such others as shall hereafter be licensed by the Magistrats for that effect. Therefore the Magistrats and Council did, and doe hereby give and grant to Henry Oswald, Alex. Lambie, Donald Campbell, merchant, Archibald Roy M'Vicar, Malcolm M'Laurine, Widow Clark, Widow Murray, Niven M'Inturner, Charles Stewart, Angus M'Nokair, John M'Dougall, Gilbert Munroe, Alice M'Kay, Margaret Strachan, John Munroe Smith, John Bane M'Kellar, Baillie Donald Campbell, Alex. Roy Campbell, Donald M'Nicol, Dugald Logan, and John Campbell, maltman, with such persons as hereafter shall be licensed by the Magistrats, the sole liberty and privilege of keeping publick change houses and victualing houses, and of brewing, vending and retailing ale, aquavity, beer, and other excyseable liquors within this burgh hereafter. Who, and every one of them, are hereby ordained and appointed to keep and entertain strangers and passengers, and furnish them with meat, drink, and lodgings at reasonable prices. With certification to them, that such as shall failye therein will be fyned in twenty pounds Scots money, *Toties quoties*, and shall if need be discharged of the said privilege hereby granted; and the Magistrats and Council doe hereby prohibite and discharge all other persons within the said burgh to brew, vend, or retail in greater or lesser quantities any ale, beer, aquavity, or other excyseable liquors in time coming for sale, excepting the persons above-named, and such others as hereafter shall be licensed

under the penalty of being banished furth of the burgh in all time to come, and the present prohibition to commence on the fifteenth day of May instant."

#### SANITARY LAW.

"3rd day of May, 1723.—The Council recommend to the Magistrats to agree with fit persons for removing and carrying away the great middine betwix the Cross and Tolbooth, and for making the same clean and redd, and for laying the same with sand or gravel, and they allow the Magistrats to imploy as much of the fynes already received or that shall be imposed as will defray the charges of the said work, which they appoint to be carried on without delay, and the Magistrats and Council do hereby charge all persons whatsoever from putting any dung, redd, or filth on this dunghill or middine, or making any addition thereto from this date, under the penalty of three pounds Scots, and the officer to make intimation hereof to the adjacent inhabitants that they may not pretend ignorance."

#### PEET CREELS.

"13th day of September, 1723.—The Magistrats and Council appoint a new peet creel to be made as a measure for buying and selling peets within this burgh, according to the dementions of the standard formerly appointed by the Magistrats and Council, and Alex. Lambie and John Reid to see to the making thereof, and deliver the same to the officer; and renew all former Acts made anent the said peet standard, and appoints the same to be put in execution and punctually observed in time coming, and also prohibits and discharges the making of any middines or dunghills upon the High Street, or in view thereof, except within the sea mark."

## PROCLAMATION BY TUCK OF DRUM.

“The Magistrats and Council met on 18th August, 1725, and doe forbid and discharge the whole inhabitants of this burgh in all time coming to take or give in change for any kind of merchandise, meat or drink, the little money pieces called *doites* and the halfpennys called Wood’s halfpennys, under pain of forefauling them wherever or in whose custody they are found, and otherwise punished at the Magistrats pleasure: in respect the said halfpennys and doits are by reason of the badness of the metal, and for other reasons, certified and declared by the Magistrats not current and discharged; and appoint intimation hereof to be made thro the town by Tuck of Drum.”

## CURFEW AND REVEILLE.

“Inveraray, 28th January, 1729.—The Provost reports that he and Asknish agreed with Duncan Clerk, officer, for ringing the bell at six of the clock in the morning and ten at night, dayly, from Michelmass last to Michelmass next, and promised to pay him twenty shillings sterling, which the Council approve of.”

## A DISTINGUISHED BURGESS.

“Inveraray, 16th November, 1730.—The Magistrats and Council of the burgh received an created the Right Honable John Earl of Crawford a burges of this burgh.”

## APPOINTING A POSTRUNNER.

“At Inveraray, 11th July, 1734.—The Magistrats have admitted and received and authorised John M’Neur, in the Parkhead of Inveraray, to be their post

or runner for carrying the packet between Inveraray and Dumbarton from this date to the first of July next, he always behaving himself faithfully and honestly in the said office ; likewise, Finlay M'Neur, in Balintyre, and Alex. M'Neur, in Inveraray, his brothers german, enact and bind and oblidge themselves as cautioners for the said John M'Neur, that he shall behave himself faithfully and honestly in the said office during said space, and repair all parties damnified by his misdemeanure or malversation therein, and that under the penalty of ten pounds sterling money ; by and allowed reparation of the damages to be sustained by any of the leiges thro his default, neglect, or misdemeanure in the said office."

#### LAW AS TO BEGGARS.

" Inveraray, 2nd Aprile, 1736.—The Magistrats and Council appoint that no stranger, beggars, sturdy beggars, or vogabonds be harboured or allowed to stay in any house in the town above two nights under the penalty of five pounds Scots, to be paid by the harbourers, *toties quoties*. One half of the fyne to be paid to the informers and the other half to the Town Treasurer for behoof of the burgh."

#### APPROACH TO THE MAGISTRATS' LOFT.

" Inveraray, 2nd Aprile, 1737.—The Magistrats and Town Council, taking to their consideration how inconvenient it is that the stair or entry to the Magistrats' loft in the Lowland Church is within the body of the church, do therefore appoint the present Magistrats to contract with Wm. Douglas, mason, in Inveraray, for building a stair and entry to the said *loft in the east gavel of the church*."



“Inveraray, 11th July, 1738.—The Right Hon’be, John, Earl of Bute, was admitted a burghess of this burgh.”

#### THE MILN OF CARLONNAN.

“Inveraray, 15th June, 1742, which day the Magistrats and Town Council of the Burgh of Inveraray appoint the following memorandum and order to be entered in their Council books, whereof the tenor follows : 1679—Memorandum anent the Miln of Carlonnan—That the tenants pay either conform to use and wont, or them to pay for each boll of dry corn, five lippies and ane lippie meal from the miln eye, in satisfaction to the miller and his servants, of all duties that can be enacted from them, and likewise that there be twelve shillings Scots enacted for each mash of malt.”

#### ATHOL LORD OF MANN.

“Inveraray, 13th August, 1744.—His Grace James, Duke of Athol, Lord of Mann and the Isles, &c., was admitted a burghess of this burgh.”

#### MONTHLY STENT FOR RELIEF OF POOR BEGGARS.

“Inveraray, 28th June, 1746.—The Magistrats and Town Council, considering that for a considerable time past the inhabitants of the place have paid a monthly stent towards supporting the poor beggars that formerly went from door to door, and judging it highly proper to continue the same for some time longer, and that the arrears thereof be paid and applyd as usual, they therefor appoint the persons at present in arrears forthwith to pay up the same, otherwise they grant warrant to the town officers to poind and arrest, and recommend to the ministers to intimate this to their congregations next Lord’s Day.”

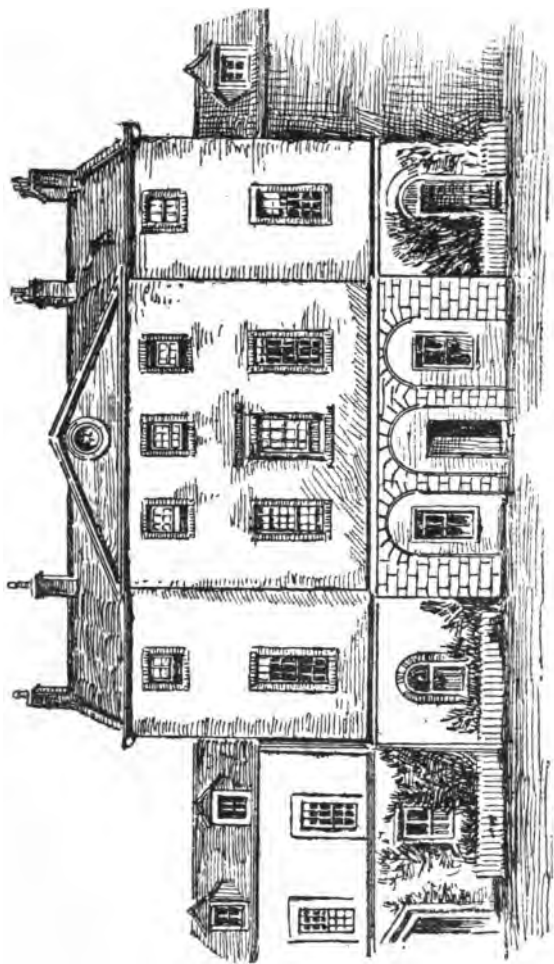
## BANISHED OUT OF THE BURGH.

“Inveraray, 4th November, 1747.—The Magistrats considering that Mary Semple, spouse to William Smith, soldier, did lately, when called before them to answer for immoral practices, shew the utmost contempt of their authority by giving very abusive language and resisting their officers and having also learnt from several of the inhabitants of this place that the said Mary Semple is a contentious and offensive neighbour, and harbours bad company in her house, and is in several respects an unworthy member of society, they do therefor appoint her to be banished out of this burgh and limits thereof not to return under the pain of imprisonment and such other punishments as the Magistrats shall think fit, and they appoint the town officers to-morrow at twelve of the clock to put this sentence into execution.”

## BURGESSES.

“Inveraray, 11th May, 1748.—The which day the Hon. Patrick Grant of Elchies, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Will Nobel, John Eddie, John Leslie, James Sherwood, *Andrew Carnegie*, his servants; Mr. Arch. Murdoch, macer of the Court of Justiciary; Mr. James Marine, one of His Majesty's household trumpets; and Mr. George Innis, one of His Majesty's household trumpets, were all admitted burgeses of this city.”

“Inveraray, 16th Septemper, 1748.—Which day the Honourable Lord Gilbert Elliot of Minto, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, Mr. Gilbert Elliot, younger, of Minto, and Lieut. James Campbell of The Royals, were admitted burgeses.”



**OLD COURT-HOUSE AND TOWN HALL, INVERARAY.**

## CIRCUIT COURT.

“Inveraray, 27th October, 1748.—Upon the complaint of James Fisher, present Provost of the burgh, and one of the citizens, setting forth that it was a hardship upon him to be obliged to attend the court as an asizer as he was by his office obliged to attend the Lords in another capacity, which, having been considered by the Lord Justice General and Lord Minto, they did and hereby do enact and ordain that for the future the Provost and Magistrats of the Burgh of Inveraray are hereby exempt from attending the Circuit Courts as asizers.”

## A FAMINE THREATENED.

“At Inveraray, 14th day of May, 1745.—The Magistrats, Town Council, and other inhabitants, considering that victuals are so scarce at present, and the prospect of being supplyd so distant and precarious, that if some way is not fallen upon for a speedy relief the people must be reduced to the utmost distress, they have therefor to prevent this misfortune, as far as it lys in their power, now collect and paid in at the Tolbooth the sum subscribed, extending whail to the sum of eighty-eight pounds sterling money, which they have just paid into the hands of the said Duncan Ochiltree, and instructed him furthwith to repair to Glasgow and purchase any quantity of meal that can be had, and, failing meal of any kind, flower or bisket, to be transported to this place in such manner as he may judge best, without loss of time, and he to be accountable to the persons who subscribed for his management of this account.”

## SELLING OF VICTUALS.

“Inveraray, 21st February, 1749.—The Magistrates and Town Council considering the inconvenience that attends the present practice of buying and selling provisions which come from the country to the town, without any regard to the weekly mercat days appointed by their charter of erection, do therefor hereby give publick notice that, from and after first day of March next, all beef, mutton, goat, veal, lamb, kid, eggs, meall, potatoes, and other provisions, not water corn, shall be brought to the town only upon Tuesday or Fryday, weekly, and then not sold or bargained for but in the mercat place. Further, they appoint the measures or contents of all creels, in which peets or turf are carryd into the town, to be regulated and adjusted from and after the first day of May next to come according to the dimensions prescribed by an Act of Council in the year 1723—a standard or model whereof is now made and left in the custody of Archibald M’Kellar, water baillie; and they appoint that no peets or turf be imported to this burgh and sold but in creels of the said dimensions, nor bought, sold, or bargained for but on the High Street, betwixt the Cross and the Sheriff Clerk’s house, with certification that the contraveniers in any article of the premisses shall forfeit the commodity imported, sold, or bargained for contrary to this Act, and that such of the inhabitants as buy or bargain for such comoditys shall be fyned in two shillings sterling for each offence. Lastly, these presents are appointed to be published at both the kirk doors, Sunday next, immediately after Devine service, that none may pretend ignorance.”

## A BURGH OFFICIAL.

“ Inveraray, 5th September, 1754.—The Magistrats having nominated and appointed Peter Campbell, sheriff officer, to be their gaoler and town officer in room of Duncan Clerk, deceased, and have agreed to give him five pounds sterling of sallary from June last, when he began to officiate until Whitsunday next, besides paying his house rent to the said term with the whole perquisates and emoluments formerly in use to be paid to his office ; and on the other side, Peter Campbell and Archibald Campbell, of Ormsary, as cautioner and surety for him, bind and oblidge themselves, their heirs and successors, that the said Peter Campbell shall not only faithfully and truely serve and obey the orders and commands of the said Magistrats, their successors in the said office, but also that he shall at six o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock at night ring the town's bell ; that he shall duely and orderly light the lamps when requisite, and generally that he shall do every other thing in relation to his office, or which the said Magistrats shall from time to time prescribe.”

## STORAGE OF BURGH ARMS.

“ Inveraray, 1st November, 1754.—The following letter to the Provost was read from the Duke of Argyll's chamberlain : ‘ The Duke of Argyll desires you'l acquaint the Magistrats of Inveraray in His Grace's name that, in their and their predecessors in office request, he had hitherto accomodated them with a room in the old tower for holding the arms allowed by law to the Royal Burgh of Inveraray. But, as that edifice is to be taken down, His Grace desires they might in due time provide some proper and secure place

for holding and preserving their arms.' The Magistrats of Inveraray appoint Baillie James Campbell immediately to waite on His Grace the Duke of Argyll and return him their thanks for having hitherto given them a proper place for preserving the arms, and considering the expense they are and must be at in making their harbour sufficient, they are not at present in a condition to build a proper and secure place for preserving the arms."

#### THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF JUSTICIARY.

"Inveraray, 15th September, 1755.—Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, baronett, and the Honourable Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, two of the senators of the College of Justice, and two of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Court of Justiciary in Scotland, Mr. John Craigie of Kilgriston, advocate, were admitted burgesses of this burgh."

#### THE TENANTS OF THE GLENS WARNED.

"At Inveraray, the 3rd Aprile, 1756.—Which day the Magistrates and Town Council of Inveraray met within the Tolbooth thereof, and considering the bad use made of their lenity towards the people of Glenshiray and Glenearay with respect to the peet creals, they renew their Act of the 9th November, 1680, whereby the standard was then approved to be of the dimensions following: viz., the height of the stoops nearest the horse side to be twenty-seven inches, and the bottom and top rungs to be within one inch of each end of the stoop, and that part of the creal nearest the horse side to the utmost end of the creal twenty-one inches, and the breadth of the creal from side to side to be seventeen inches. Which Act was renewed in the year 1723,

and again in the year 1749 ; and they warn the tenants of both glens to have their peet creals made conform to the above standard, betwixt and the first day of May next, certifying them if they have not their creals conform to the said dimensions ; that their peets and creals are to be seized upon by the town officer and both confiscated, and their horses shall be detained till the owners pay fourty shillings Scots for their contravention ; and the said Magistrates and Council appoint that the price of each load of peets shall be threepence sterling from the first day of May to the first day of November, and fourpence from the first day of November till the first day of May in time coming ; and that no peets be sold but on the High Street, betwixt the Braehead and the clerk's house, and to the effect the tenants of both glens may not pretend ignorance they ordain their officers to make intimation hereof at the church door upon Sunday, the 11th instant, at dismissing of the congregation."

#### LICENSING TIPLING HOUSES.

" Inveraray, 25th October, 1756.—Alexander Duncanson of Keills, Esq., Provost ; John Duncanson and John Marshall, Baillies. The Magistrates within the burgh convened here this day in obedience to an Act of the last session of Parliament entitled an Act for granting to His Majesty a duty upon licences for retailing beer, ale, and other exciseable liquors, and having considered the several applications made to them for licences, have authorized and allowed licences to seventeen persons named, and hereby authorize and allow these persons to keep ale houses, victualling houses, and tippling houses within the said burgh, and that for the space of one



whole year, commencing upon the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six years."

#### THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN NORTH BRITAIN.

"Inveraray, 5th June, 1758.—Which day the Hon. Lord George Beauclerk, commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Forces in North Britain, Robert Farmer, Esq., major of brigade for North Britain, and other officers were admitted burgesses."

#### A STEEL MILL FOR THE INHABITANTS.

"The Provost informed the Council that His Grace the Duke of Argyll acquainted him of his intention to remove the mill at Carlonnan to another situation at a greater distance from the town, and which must bring an inconvenience on the inhabitants who have occasion to grind their malt there, if no remedy be provided against it. That in consequence of this notification he had been at pains to inform himself of the quantity of malt which, *communibus annis*, was in use to be ground at Carlonnan, and had thereafter entered into a minute with His Grace's chamberlain by which he became bound, in name of the community, to pay yearly three hundred merks of the rent formerly payable to His Grace by the miller; and had, with the concurrence of the Council and principal inhabitants, commissioned a steel mill from Edinburgh for grinding malt which he soon expected here. Which, being considered by the Magistrats and Council, they approved of the Provost's conduct in the whole of the matter, and recommend to him to provide a proper place for putting up the steel mill when it comes to hand, and thereafter to sell the

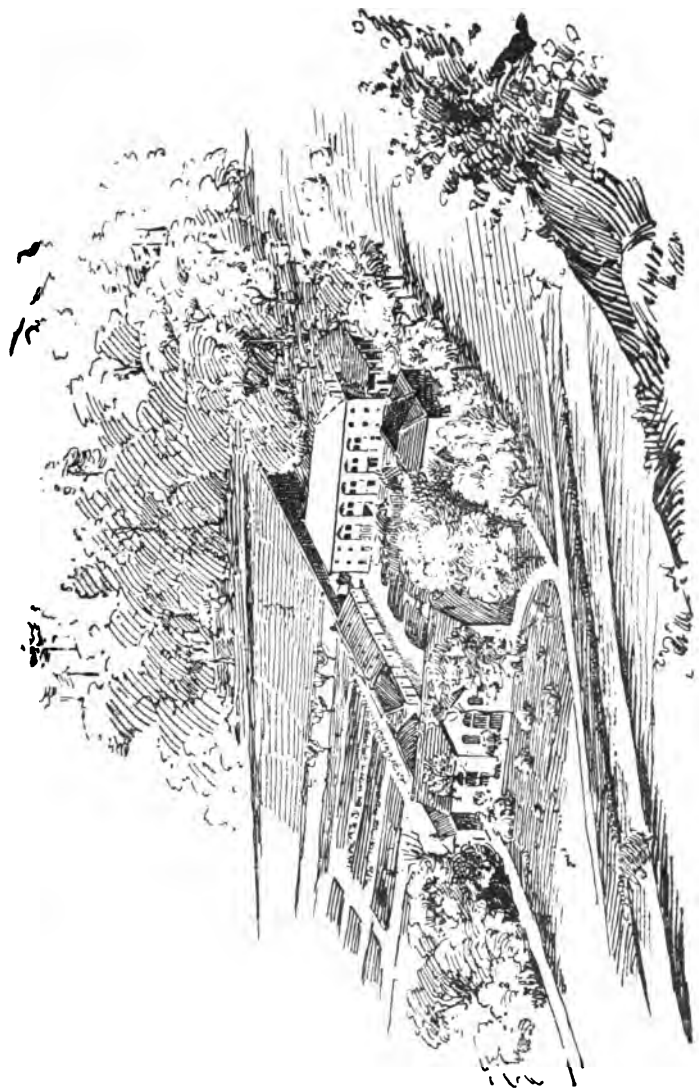
same by publick roup to a sufficient person for serving the inhabitants in grinding their malt at one shilling of multure per boll for payment of such rent as can be got therefore, not under the saim sum of three hundred merks ; and if none such can be found, that he employ a person to be paid by the town who shall serve the inhabitants at the accustomed multure of one shilling sterling per boll, and render a true account to the town of the whole proceeds."

#### CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS.

" Inveraray, 22nd February, 1760.—This being the day appointed by Act of Parliament for making presentments to the Court of Justiciary for tryalls before the ensuing circuit, it is recommended to Baily Lachlan Campbell to send presentation with proper information and other materials to the Lord Justice Clerk or his deputes at Edinburgh concerning Duncan M'Farlan, now prisoner in the Tolbooth of this burgh, for the alleged murder of John Campbell, Chelsea pensioner, and concerning Jean M'Kay, also prisoner within the Tolbooth, for the alleged stealing of watch and gold ring from John M'Dougall, barber, here, and from Amelia Campbell, his spouse."

#### A BILL OF SUSPENSION.

" At Inveraray, the thirteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five years.—The Magistrates and Town Council of this burgh having upon the twenty-ninth day of September, 1760, unanimously resolved that the expense of a process for alleged wrongous imprisonment commenced by John Bell, taylor in Inveraray, against James Campbell of Silver-



**THE MALLAND—INVERARAY ; RIDING SCHOOL AND OLD BARRACKS.**

craigs, then one of the baillies of this burgh, should be repaid him out of the town's revenues, and considering that the said John Bell obtained decree for the sum of thirty pounds sterling, and that the said James Campbell expended in defending the said process the sum of twenty-one pounds fifteen shillings and elevenpence, making up together the sum of seventy-one pounds fifteen shillings and elevenpence, and that it is just and reasonable he should be reimbursed of the said sum ; therefor the said Magistrates and Council, in consequence of their former resolution, hereby ordain the accounts of the said process to be laid before them by the said James Campbell and, if approved of by them, they authorize and impower their treasurer to pay to him the sum of twenty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and elevenpence, being the balance remaining unpaid of the said sum, and that out of the first and readiest of the revenues of this burgh."

#### RECRUITING FOR THE ARGYLLSHIRE REGIMENT OF HIGHLANDERS.

"At Inveraray, the 22nd January, 1778.—The Magistrates and Town Council of Inveraray, being desirous to strengthen the hands of Government in suppressing the rebellion now subsisting in America, do hereby offer a bounty of two guineas to every able-bodied man residing within the said burgh who shall enlist with any recruiting party belonging to the Argyllshire Regiment of Highlanders, betwixt and the first day of March next, to be paid by the Town Treasurer upon their being regularly attested."

#### CONTRACT WITH BURGH EXECUTIONER.

"It is contracted, agreed, and ended, betwixt Lach. Campbell, Esq., Provost, and Robert Ochiltree, surgeon,

younger baillie of the Burgh of Inveraray, with the consent and aprobaton of the other Magistrates and Town Council of the said burgh on the one part and William Stewart, executioner, or lockman, of the said Burgh of Inveraray, on the other part, in manner following—that is to say, the said William Stewart, for the causes and considerations aftermentioned, hereby binds and oblidges himself that he shall do, perform, and execute the office of dempster, lockman, and executioner, within the said Burgh of Inveraray, during the space of ten full and complete years from and after the date hereof, or pleasure of the Magistrates of the said burgh, and shall for that purpose give constant and punctual attendance within the said burgh, and obey the orders and commands of the Magistrates thereof, and all other Sovereign Lords' Judges, when required for the which causes. And on the other part the said Lach. Campbell, Esq., and Robert Ochiltree, with the consent and aprobaton aforesaid, hereby bind and oblidge them and their successors in office and community of the said burgh to make payment to the said William Stewart of the sum of thirteen pounds sterling of a yearly salary, and that at twelve times in the year, by equal portions, beginning the first term's payment at the first day of March next for the month immediately following, and so forth yearly and monthly thereafter during the space foresaid; and, lastly, the said Lach. Campbell and Robert Ochiltree for themselves and their successors and community aforesaid, and the said William Stewart, his heirs, executors, and successors bind and oblidge them to perform their respective parts of the premises to each other under the penalty of five pounds sterling, attour performance, and they consent to the registration

hereof in the books of Council and Session, or others competent that letters of Horng on six days' charge, and all other execution needful, may pass and be directed hereon in form as effeirs, and thereto constitute their pros. In witness whereof these presents written on stamped paper by Edward Hall, writer in Inveraray, are subscribed by us at Inveraray, the twenty-fourth day of February, MDCCXCII., before these witnesses—Alexander Campbell, merchant in Inveraray; Arch. M'Gibbon, tidesman there; John M'Lachlan, apprentice to Duncan Campbell, jun., writer in Inveraray; and James Campbell, keeper of the Tolbooth, Inveraray. Sgd., Lachlan Campbell, Robert Ochiltree; Sgd., Edward Hall, N.P.; Duncan Campbell, jun., N.P.; Alexander Campbell; Arch. M'Gibbon, witness; John M'Lachlan, witness; James Campbell, witness."

#### RECRUITING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

"Inveraray, 26th March, 1793.—The Magistrates and Town Council, having convened in Council, and considering that His Majesty's service requires a speedy supply of seamen to man the fleet, a reward is hereby offered of two guineas, over and above His Majesty's bounty, to any able seaman belonging to the port of Inveraray or parish of Inveraray who shall betwixt and the first day of June next appear in the Council Chamber of Inveraray, and voluntarily enter himself to serve in the Royal Navy, to be immediately paid by the Town Treasurer on such seaman respectively being approved of by the regulating officer at Greenock as fit for service, and they appoint intimation hereof to be made by advertisement in the *Edinburgh Courant*, *Caledonian Mercury*, and in the *Glasgow Courier and Advertiser*.

## NEW BURGESSES.

“Inveraray, 15th May, 1794.—Which day Colonel Duncan Campbell of Lochnell and Captain John MacDougall, of the Argyllshire Regiment, were admitted burghesses of this burgh.”

## RECRUITING FOR THE ARGYLLSHIRE FENCIBLES.

“Inveraray, 7th February, 1795.—The Magistrates and Town Council of this burgh, being convened in Council, from their desire of promoting His Majesty's service and from their particular attachment to Colonel Henry Mordaunt Clavering, commanding the Second Battalion of the Argyllshire Regiment of Fencibles, they hereby offer a bounty of two guineas, over and above all other bountys, to each of the first twenty men, natives of Argyllshire, who shall enlist with them, from this date to the tenth day of April next, for the said Second Battalion of the Argyllshire Fencibles. To be paid upon their joining and being approved of at the headquarters of the regiment, and they appoint intimation hereof to be made by advertisement.”

## FRUGALITY IN EVERY SPECIES OF GRAIN.

“Inveraray, 15th December, 1800.—Which day the Magistrates and Town Council of the burgh being convened with the Council Chambers of this burgh. There was laid before them by Provost MacKenzie the Duke of Portland's circular letter, dated the fourth day of December, and His Majesty's proclamation, dated the third day of December current, transmitted to him with the said letter inculcating the necessity of frugality in every species of grain. On due consideration of the said letter and proclamation the Magistrates and Town

Council resolved to pay strict attention to the recommendations contained therein within their own families, and to exhort the inhabitants of the burgh to do the same. They lament that the very narrow funds of the burgh do not admit of their joining their endeavours with any degree of efficacy with the liberal and charitable exertions of His Grace the Duke of Argyll in procuring supplies of grain for the use of the poor, but that nothing depending upon them should be wanting, they appoint a subscription paper to be lodged with the Town Clerk for the good of the poor of the burgh, and they appoint the Magistrates a Committee to correspond and enquire as to the prices at which grain can be imported into the burgh."

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE FOR PROCURING GRAIN.

"Tho' the Committee were only authorized to inquire at what price grain could be purchased for the inhabitants of this burgh in the present dearth of provisions, and to report the same to the Council before making any purchase, yet the Committee were induced from the urgency of the case to go further lengths and conclude a conditional bargain about grain, which the Council may sanction or not as they shall think proper. John MacNeil, Esquire of Gigha, came here on his way to the low country, and mentioned his having offers from Glasgow, Liverpool, and Greenock for three hundred bolls of bear, Gigha groth, for which he demanded two pounds six shillings per boll. The Committee offered this price, and the bargain was concluded on the following terms: The bear to be delivered and put on board a vessel at Gigha on 15th February next, or as soon thereafter as a vessel came to receive it, security to be granted by the Committee for the price



payable 15th June next, including three months' interest, Mr. MacNeil to pay one-third part of the freight of the vessel on condition that the vessel brought him to Gigha a load of timber he had purchased at Inveraray. The Council agree to what the Committee had done."

#### WATCHING AND WARDING.

"Inveraray, 20th March, 1805.—The Magistrates and Council of Inveraray, taking into their consideration the insufficient state of the Tolbooth of Inveraray, and that from some recent attempts made to rescue therefrom Archibald Gray, prisoner accused of housebreaking and theft, there is reason to apprehend a renewal of similar attempts, do therefor, in terms of the laws imposing the services of watching and warding within burghs, and particularly the statute of King James VI., 1592, appoint and ordain the persons, inhabitants within the royalty of said burgh contained in a list of this date, put into the hands of the town officer, any two of them at a time, to act by themselves, or by proper substitutes, to be employed by them, as a night watch and guard on the said Tolbooth of Inveraray, and that from the hour of ten in each night until the hour of six in the following morning, successively, between the date hereof and the seventh day of May next, being the day named for the sitting of the next Circuit Court of Justiciary within the said Burgh of Inveraray, and they direct the town officers to give timeous intimation to the persons whose turn it may be to act successively upon guard, and on the said 7th day of May to lodge the said list, specifying such as have been upon guard with the Town Clerk in order that in future apportioning of the service of watching and warding within the said burgh respect may be had

thereto. Having also taken into their consideration that the insufficiency of the prison of Inveraray necessarily imposes a degree of vigilance on the part of the burgh in guarding the same on particular emergencies, which might be obviated in a great measure if the prison is made secure and sufficient, they do therefor appoint the present Magistrates as a Committee of their number to prepare a memorial to the next general meeting of the Commissioners of Supply of the County representing the insufficient state of the prison, and praying the meeting to take the same into consideration."

#### REWARD FOR CAPTURING A PRISON BREAKER.

"At Inveraray, the 14th February, 1806.—It being represented to the Magistrates that Donald Ross, residing at Lochgilphead, and an adjutant to the Argyllshire Volunteers, is claiming a reward of ten pounds advertised for apprehending Archibald Gray, who escaped from the Tolbooth of Inveraray in April, 1805, and bringing him to the prison of Greenock, from whence he afterwards escaped, the Magistrates authorize the Treasurer of the Burgh to make payment of the said sum to the said Donald Ross, and to take credit therefrom."

CHARTER OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF  
INVERARAY.

A.D. 1648.

**Charles**, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland; Defender of the Faith:

To all good men of his whole realm, Clerks and Laymen; Greeting: **Wit ye**:

**We**, considering that there is at present no royal burgh within our county of Argyll, although the said county is one of the largest counties within our kingdom of Scotland: **And** that the Burgh of Inveraray, which is the capital burgh of our said county, is only a burgh of barony, [but] is most fit to be erected into a Royal Burgh, for the increase of polity, commerce, and traffic in that part of our said kingdom; seeing that the said burgh is distant from the burgh nearest to itself, namely, Dumbarton, by the space of twenty-four miles or thereby: **And** that it is well pleasing to our trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, **Archibald**, Marquis of Argyll (to whom the said burgh of Inveraray belongs as his own proper inheritance, and in which he and his predecessors are infefted), that the said burgh be erected into a **Royal Burgh**, as it now lies and is bounded within the marches and limits under-noted as follows in the vulgar tongue, viz:—"The burne called the Cromalt at the south; the grein and yard dykes of the said Markeis his hous of Inveraray, the landis of Kilmalew, and the burne of Achareochye, respectively, on the north; the loch of Lochfyne on the east; and the said Markeis his park dyke and

the common mure, respectively, on the west partis :” **Therefore**, and for certain good reasons and considerations moving us, **We**, with the advice and consent of our Treasurers, Principal and Depute, of our said kingdom of Scotland, and the remanent Lords of Exchequer, of our same kingdom, our Commissioners, **have created, made, erected, and incorporated, and by the tenor of our present Charter, create, make, erect, and incorporate** the said Burgh of Inveraray and the whole houses built and to be built within the said bounds, along with the same bounds, whole acres, roods, pasturages, mosses, moors, and commonties belonging thereto, into **one whole and free Royal Burgh**, to be called our **Burgh of Inveraray in all time coming, with all the privileges, liberties, and immunities** belonging thereto : **Reserving**, however, to our said trusty and well-beloved cousin and counsellor, Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, his heirs and successors, his feu-farms, duty-farms, and other duties and rights, in use to have been paid to the said Marquis, and competent or that may be competent to himself and his foresaids, and (contained) in the rights and infeftments of feu-farms and other securities, by the said Marquis and his foresaids to the inhabitants of the said burgh made and granted, or to be made and granted, retained or to be retained : **And further, We**, with the consent aforesaid, give and grant full liberty and power to the inhabitants of our said Burgh of Inveraray of choosing a Provost, four Bailies, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and twelve persons as Councillors : **And** of choosing the said Magistrates yearly from a number or *leet* of three for the Provost, and twelve for the Bailies, to be given in yearly by the said Marquis of Argyll, his heirs and successors : **And**, if the said

Marquis and his foresaids shall fail to give in the said number or *leet* yearly, then it shall be right and lawful for the said burgh to elect its Magistrates for that year: ~~With power~~ also to the said Provost, Bailies, and Councillors of electing Commissioners for our said burgh to all our Parliaments and other general conventions, with all other officers for the good governance of our said burgh: **And** with power to the said Provost, Bailies, and Councillors, and their successors, of making regulations, *Acts*, and *statutes*, for the just governance of our said burgh, according to the laws and practice of our said kingdom, and of making and creating burgesses and Guild brothers, with such liberties and privileges as belong to these, or as are wont to be enjoyed within any other royal burgh of our said kingdom: **And** of having within our said burgh all merchants and craftsmen whatsoever pertaining to a free royal burgh: ~~With power and liberty~~ of enjoying "traffic and trade," as well within our said kingdom as in others beyond the same, and of exporting and importing all lawful merchandise and commodities whatsoever: **And**, to this effect, of possessing "schipis, barkis, and boates," with sailors and other mariners, and of issuing and directing "cocquetts," and of buying and selling wine, wax, woollen and linen cloth, broad and narrow, and all other merchandise whatsoever pertaining to a free royal burgh: **And with power** to the said Provost and Bailies and their successors of holding burgh courts within the said burgh, and of appointing their own court days, clerks, officers, and other necessary members of court, as freely as any other royal burgh within our said kingdom has done or will hereafter do: **And we make and constitute** the said Provost and Bailies of our said Burgh of

Inveraray and their successors, *Justices of the Peace*, within the bounds of our said burgh, with power to them of appointing constables and all other officers and necessary members of court: *And We give and comend* to the said Magistrates and their successors the whole forfeits, fines, and amercements of the said courts, respectively, to be applied for the common good of our said burgh and its inhabitants: *And likewise. We*, with consent aforesaid, *give and grant* full liberty, licence, and power to the Provost, Bailies, and Councillors of our said burgh of having and erecting a new Market Cross and a new *Court House*, within the same, and in like manner, *ports* or "*harbores*" in the mouth of the river Aray, or in any other part or parts within the bounds above-mentioned, where they may judge most convenient: *Also, We give and grant* to them a weekly market on Friday, with *three free fairs* yearly, and each of these to last for the space of eight days, to be held yearly at the undernoted times, viz., the first thereof on the seventeenth day of the month of May, called "St. Brandane's day," yearly; the second thereof on the fifteenth day of the month of July, yearly; and the third thereof on the sixteenth day of the month of September, yearly: *provided* that the said days be not Lordsdays, and if the same be Lordsdays, the said markets to be held on the next day immediately following, respectively: *With power* to the said Provost and Bailies of the said Burgh of Inveraray of holding the said fairs and markets either within the bounds of our said burgh or upon any other convenient premises adjacent to the same, where they may succeed in obtaining liberty to hold the same from the owners and possessors thereof: *And we give and grant* to the said Provost, Bailies,

Councillors, and community, and to their successors, the whole *petty customs* of the said fairs and markets, with the anchorage dues and tolls of vessels, "roades and harbories," of our said burgh, for their own use, to be applied for the good and benefit of our said burgh : **Wherefore, We**, with consent aforesaid, **will and grant** that the said burgh shall enjoy and have the privilege of a free royal burgh of **free fairs and markets** thereof within the whole bounds of the said county of Argyll, as well by sea as by land : **Excepting only** those bounds between the water of Bardiravine and the Mull of Kintyre, and which bounds are reserved as within the liberty of the town of *Loch-head* in Kintyre, where, by the . . . Act of Parliament of our late most illustrious father, King James the Sixth, a free royal burgh is ordained to be erected : **And we will and grant** that no other royal burgh or burgh of barony shall be erected within the bounds of our said county of Argyll at any future time to the prejudice of the liberties of our said Burgh of Inveraray, and that no weekly market nor free fair shall be held beyond our said Burgh of Inveraray within the bounds of our said county, except in the burgh ordained to be erected in Kintyre : **Inhibiting and forbidding** all and sundry our subjects and others whom it concerns from all exercise of the liberties of a royal burgh or burgh of barony, and from all holding or observing of weekly markets or free fairs beyond our said Burgh of Inveraray, within the bounds above specified (except in as far as is above excepted) : **To be held and had whole and entire**, our said **Burgh, of Inveraray**, with all and sundry the liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, and other foresaids, by the said Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community of our said burgh, and their successors, **from us and our successors**, as

a **Free Royal Burgh in perpetuity**, within the whole bounds and liberties thereof, with the courts . . . . amercements . . . . of court, forfeits, and the other immunities belonging to any other free royal burgh within our said kingdom: **And** with all other and sundry their privileges, conveniences . . . . easements and rights belonging to them whatsoever, as well those not named as those named, as well under the ground as above the ground, far and near, belonging to the said burgh, or which may justly be held to belong, whatsoever, for the future, freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace, without any hindrance, revocation, contradiction, or obstacle whatever: **The said Probst, Bailies, Councillors and Community** of our said Burgh of Inveraray, and their successors, **to pay to us and our successors** the sum of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, coin of our said kingdom of Scotland, at the festival of the purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in name of burgh "mail," with service use and wont only: **In testimony of which,** **We** have directed our great seal to be affixed to this our present **Charter: Witnesses,** our well-beloved cousins and counsellors,—John, Earl of Loudoun, Lord Terrinzeane and Mauchlin, our Chancellor; James, Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran (and Cambridge), Lord Aven and Innerdail; William, Earl Marischal, Lord Keith and Altyre, Marischal of our Kingdom; Robert, Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker of Cefurd and Caverton, keeper of our Privy Seal; William, Earl of Lanark, Lord Machanshyre and Polmont, our Secretary; our loved Privy Councillors, Lord Alexander Gibson of Durie, Clerk-Register of our Rolls and of Council; John Hamilton of Orbieston, our Justiciary Clerk; and John Scott of Scottistarbett, Director of our Chancellarie—(*militibus*):



At our Castle of Carisbrook, on the twenty-eighth day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight, and the twenty-third year of our reign.

Sealed on the 22nd September, 1648.

(Signed) GEO. HALDEN.

Written to the great seal, the last day of August, 1648.

(Signed) SCOTTISTARBETT.

At Edinburgh, the 30th March, 1656 : produced by John Zuille, Bailie ; and, conform to the Act and Proclamation, is minuted and recorded in the Books of Exchequer by me.

(Signed) W. SHERIFFS, *Cl.*

At Inveraray, the 4th April, 1863 : Translated from the original Latin at the request of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Inveraray, by Henry Dunn Smith, M.A., Headmaster of the Burgh Parochial School of Inveraray.



Lieut.-Colonel COLIN CAMPBELL, C.B.  
Commanded Royal Scots at Waterloo, Salamanca, and Vittoria.  
The Hero of Grant's *Romance of War*.

## MILITARY.

---

**A**S regards the patriotic spirit shown by old Inveraray during the great European and other wars at the beginning of last century, it may safely be affirmed that no place of the same size gave so many distinguished officers and brave men for the service of their country.

From 1700 until 1815 Inveraray might be called a very important military centre. Over 60 officers and men took part in the battle of Waterloo, and seven of their number were slain in this kingmaking victory. The most famous soldiers from Inveraray were (1) Sir James Campbell, son of Commissary Campbell, who is buried in Westminster Abbey, (2) Major General Charles Turner, C.B., (3) Major-General Dougal Campbell, and (4) his brother Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B., of the Royal Scots.

### WAR OFFICE RECORDS.

#### General CHARLES TURNER, C.B.—

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Ensign, 2nd Foot, .. ..                             | 21st October, 1795. |
| Ensign, 70th Foot, .. ..                            | 20th October, 1796. |
| Lieutenant, 2nd Foot, ..                            | 18th October, 1797. |
| Captain, R. African Corps,                          | 8th June, 1803.     |
| Major, R. W. India Rangers,                         | 18th April, 1804.   |
| Lieut.-Col., 30th Foot, ..                          | 18th April, 1807.   |
| Colonel-Brevet, .. ..                               | 4th June, 1814.     |
| Major-General, .. ..                                | 19th July, 1821.    |
| Capt.-General and Governor-<br>in-Chief, Africa, .. | 24th June, 1824.    |

Served in Ireland in 1798, and took part in the suppression of the rebellion, and was present at the surrender of a French force under Roche. Was present at four actions in the Low Countries between 1798 and 1800; was present at all actions and sieges of the campaign in Egypt, 1800. In 1808 was present at capture of islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix Peninsula. Took part in actions of 8th and 10th May, 1811, near Badajoz, and in the latter he lost his left arm; was mentioned in despatches; was present at action at Albuhera on 16th May, 1811. This officer received a handsome presentation sword with the following inscription upon it: "From the Patriotic Fund at Lloyds to Colonel Charles Turner, of the 30th Regiment, in commemoration of his gallant conduct in Spain, as recorded in the *London Gazette Extraordinary* of the 3rd June, 1811." He died at Sierra Leone, 1826.

General DOUGALD CAMPBELL—

|  |    |                   |
|--|----|-------------------|
| Ensign, 57th Foot, ..                  | .. | 30th April, 1783. |
| Lieutenant, 57th Foot, ..              | .. | 20th March, 1788. |
| Captain, 57th Foot, ..                 | .. | 24th Jany., 1791. |
| Major-Brevet, 46th Foot, ..            | .. | 1st Jany., 1798.  |
| Major, 46th Foot, ..                   | .. | 27th April, 1800. |
| Lieut.-Colonel-Brevet, ..              | .. | 25th Sept., 1803. |
| Lieut.-Colonel, 3rd W. I. Regiment, .. | .. | 13th Aug., 1812.  |
| Colonel-Brevet, ..                     | .. | 1st Jany., 1812.  |
| Major-General, ..                      | .. | 4th June, 1814.   |

In 1794 this officer went to the West Indies, and was there actively employed against the French and Charibs in St. Vincent from March to December, 1795, without quitting the field. He was at Waterloo in command of Light Cavalry, and was severely wounded in the head

by a splinter from a shell early in the action. He died at Inveraray in 1824.

Lieut.-Colonel COLIN CAMPBELL, C.B.—

|                               |    |                    |
|-------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| Ensign, 46th Foot, ..         | .. | 11th Jany., 1797.  |
| Lieutenant, 46th Foot, ..     | .. | 24th August, 1797. |
| Captain, 46th Foot. ..        | .. | 24th Nov., 1799.   |
| Major, 1st Foot, ..           | .. | 27th Sept., 1810.  |
| Lieut.-Colonel-Brevet, ..     | .. | 17th Aug., 1812.   |
| Lieut.-Colonel, 34th Foot, .. | .. | 28th June, 1827.   |

This officer commanded the Royal Scots at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Quatre Bras, and at Waterloo, at the last of which he was severely wounded. He sold out in 1828, in consequence of the very delicate state of his health brought on by his service in the West Indies, and by a very severe wound in the head received at the Battle of Vittoria. For these services he was appointed a Companion of the Bath and a Knight of the Order of St. Catherine of Russia. He was awarded gold medals for Salamanca and Vittoria, and the Waterloo medal. He also received a handsome presentation sword from the officers of the Royal Scots who fought under his command. Some years ago a monument was erected in Kilmalieu churchyard over the grave of Colonel Colin Campbell by the officers of the Royal Scots, Sheriff Henry Johnston, K.C., Sheriff of Forfar, and Mr. J. Patten MacDougall, of Gallanach, relatives of Colonel Colin, and who are the representatives of this branch of the Campbell family, who were for nearly two centuries Sheriffs Substitute of Argyll and Provosts of Inveraray. The front of the monument bears the inscription: "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Peninsula," "Niagara," "Waterloo." "Erected by the officers of the Royal Scots and friends in memory of Lieutenant-

Colonel Colin Campbell, C.B., who commanded the Royal Scots at the battles of 'Salamanca,' 'Vittoria,' and 'Waterloo.' Died at Inveraray, 5th February, 1833."

"The poor brave sodger ne'er despise,  
Nor count him as a stranger,  
Remember he's his country's stay  
In day and hour of danger."

The first occasion that Colonel Colin Campbell's name is mentioned in the records of the 1st Foot is in 1812, at the battle of Salamanca, when Lieut.-Colonel Barns was severely wounded while leading the battalion to the charge and obliged to withdraw, and the command of the Royal Scots devolved upon Major Colin Campbell. A decisive victory was ultimately gained, and the valour of the Royal Scots was rewarded with the Royal permission to bear the word "Salamanca" on their colours. Wilson in his life of Wellington says: "The results of the victory were vast. It confirmed all the good effects of Lord Wellington's advance into Spain, and opened the way to others of far wider sweep and vastly higher moment. It greatly weakened the French power in the Peninsula and threw it all on the defensive. It made an utter end of the terror of the French name." The victory also gave a strong stimulus to the flagging spirit of Britain, and shot like an agony into the heart of Napoleon. Major Campbell signaled himself at the head of the battalion after the fall of Lieut.-Colonel Barns, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army. The loss of the battalion at the battle of Salamanca was 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file killed; 7 officers, 7 sergeants, 2 drummers and 120 rank and file wounded. Colonel Campbell is next mentioned in the regimental record as being in

command of the battalion during the retreat from Burgos. In "British Battles on Land and Sea" we read: "The horror and sufferings endured by our troops on their memorable retreat from Burgos formed a prominent feature in the history of the war, and were long a gloomy tradition in the service. Yet it was shorter than that which ended at Corunna, though it elicited the spirit of impatience with which British troops endure a retrograde movement, however necessary. Much of the disorganisation which Moore saw among the snowy mountains of Galicia was exhibited by our men, together with the same gallantry, whenever they faced about to confront the enemy." . . . In 1813, 21st June, the army advanced in three columns to attack the enemy, the Royal Scots commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Campbell being on the left, which was under Lieut.-General Sir J. Graham (afterwards Lord Lyndoch), and advanced against the enemy's right flank. This portion of the army carried the heights commanding the village of Abechuco and then advanced against the village of Gamarra Mayor, which was carried in gallant style, the enemy being dislodged at the point of the bayonet with great slaughter and the loss of three guns. Lieut.-Colonel Campbell was severely wounded, and the command of the battalion devolved upon Major Peter Fraser. The gallant conduct of the Royal Scots in this memorable action was rewarded with the Royal permission to wear the word "Vittoria" upon their colours. Colonel Campbell was next engaged in the American War, and was present with the Royal Scots at the fierce fight of Niagara.

## WATERLOO CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of 16th June, 1815, the Royal Scots were formed up in the fifth division under the gallant Sir Thomas Picton, the far-famed leader of the no less renowned "fighting division of the British army." They were brigaded along with the 92nd Highlanders, 42nd Highlanders, and the 44th. On the early morning of the 16th, when the Duke of Wellington gave orders for the troops to advance, Brussels presented one of the most animated scenes ever witnessed in its history. Suddenly the drums beat to arms, bugles and trumpets were heard from every part of the city. The citizens, aroused by the noise of approaching war, rushed about in terror fearing that the invader would ere long march through their streets. The whole place was in an unusual bustle, and soldiers were seen assembling in the Place Royal from all parts. Instantly regiment after regiment formed and prepared to march out of Brussels. About four o'clock in the morning the three regiments of Pack's brigade marched through the Place Royal and the Park. A writer on the scene says: "One could not but admire their fine appearance, their stately military demeanour with their pipers playing before them, and the beams of the rising sun shining upon their glittering arms. On many a Highland hill and in many a Lowland valley will the deeds of those brave men be remembered. It was impossible to witness such a sight unmoved." "It was four o'clock on a bright mid-summer morning," says another writer, "when Pack's brigade marched through the Namur Gate. The brave old Royal Scots were led by Colin Campbell; while, mounted on a black Spanish horse, Fassifern (Cameron) was at the head of the 92nd. Gallant Macara led the Royal Highlanders, as our troops



poured out of Brussels on that eventful morning, followed by the prayers and hopes of the Belgians, and on through Soignes." Who does not remember the verses of Byron :—

“ And Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,  
 Dewy with nature's teardrops, as they pass,  
 Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,  
 O'er the unreturning brave—alas !  
 Ere evening to be trodden like the grass,  
 Which now beneath them, but above shall grow  
 In its next verdure, when this fiery mass  
 Of living valour, rolling on the foe  
 And burning with high hope, shall moulder cold and low.”

At Quatre Bras the Royal Scots were led to the charge by Sir Thomas Picton and Colonel Campbell. They advanced through a corn field, the grain upon which was so high that it reached the shoulders of the tallest men. During this time the enemy continued to pour the most destructive volleys of shot upon them. They, notwithstanding, surmounted all difficulties, charged and routed the columns of the enemy. They then formed in a square to resist the cavalry, being now removed from the centre of the 5th Division, and though repeated attacks were made, not the slightest impression was produced. Whenever the lancers or cuirassiers presented themselves they formed a stern and undismayed front, which the enemy vainly endeavoured to penetrate.

On the memorable 18th of June, the Battle of Waterloo, the Royal Scots formed part of the reserves under Sir Thomas Picton. At the commencement of the battle, when the enemy sent forward a cloud of skirmishers and developed his massy columns of attack, the Royal Scots, commanded by Colonel Colin Campbell, were instantly engaged with the legions of Napoleon.

"I have great pleasure," observes an officer who was an eye-witness, "in detailing the conduct of the 3rd Battalion of the Royal Scots, and though I have been present with the battalion at the Battle of Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, both the stormings of St. Sebastian, the passage of the Bidassoa, etc., in all which they bore a most conspicuous part and suffered severely, I can assure you they never evinced more steadiness or more determined bravery than at the late battle. I have often seen the battalion engaged, but I must confess that on this trying day it far excelled anything I had ever witnessed; and, indeed, so pleased was the late General Picton with its gallantry and good conduct that he several times expressed it himself to the battalion in the most flattering terms." The record goes on to say, "The Royal Scots were soon amidst the storm of battle, confronting the torrent of superior numbers, and fighting with a constancy and valour which the enemy could not overcome." It was about one o'clock that the attack on the left became serious. Three columns consisting of 12,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon advanced against the line on the left where the Belgians were posted. The combat was severe and the slaughter dreadful. For about an hour the Belgian infantry, assisted by the fire of the artillery, arrested their progress, but they were at length obliged to give way. The Royal Scots and the 44th Regiment were then sent to occupy the ground which the Belgians had abandoned. They took up their position behind a hedgerow and met the overwhelming mass of Frenchmen—confident of victory—in the most gallant manner. The dead soon lay piled up nearly the height of the hedge. During all this fierce struggle on the left, "The scene," said a person who was present, "was indescribably grand and terrific.

After half-an-hour's desperate fighting these two regiments were forced to retire. General Picton mustering the 5th Division advanced with the bayonet to receive them. This gallant body of men with their leader at their head charged first the infantry and then the cavalry of their adversaries."

Lines written by Mr. John Campbell, Sheriff Clerk Depute of Argyllshire, on the placing of a wreath of laurels and sprays of flowers on the grave of Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, on Waterloo Day, 1894 :—

- "On the hero's tomb be laid  
 Bay and laurel's lordly wreath ;  
 Never will the glory fade  
 Of the gallant heart beneath.
- "Though nigh fourscore years have gone  
 Into Time's abyssmal deep,  
 Since his final fight was won,  
 Still his memory green we keep.
- "Yea, while courses life-blood hot  
 Through the veins of freemen bold,  
 Ne'er his deeds will be forgot,  
 Aye the tale will be re-told—
- "How he nobly fought and bled  
 In Vittoria's deadly fray ;  
 How his dauntless 'Scots' he led  
 'Mid red Waterloo's array.
- "Gallantly his part he bore,  
 Foremost he among the brave,  
 Where Niagara's waters roar  
 In that land beyond the wave.
- "Burgos saw him stem the tide  
 Of the Frenchman's serried might ;  
 Salamanca owned with pride  
 How his 'Royals' turned the fight.

“Now by Aray's rolling flood,  
Underneath Dunchuach's shade,  
Far from scenes of strife and blood  
Is the war-worn hero laid.

“We on this auspicious day  
Place this garland o'er his head;  
Homage to the name we pay  
Of the valiant, honoured dead.”

#### OTHER INVERARAY OFFICERS WHO SERVED DURING THE CAMPAIGNS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Lieut.-Colonel Fleming, Lieut.-Colonel Munro, Lieut.-Colonel Hall, Lieut.-Colonel James Campbell, Major James Stewart, Major John Turner, Major James Campbell (of the Royal Scots), killed at Corunna; Major Dougald M'Nicol (Royal Scots), Capt. Brooks (of the 26th), Capt. Archibald Campbell, Capt. Dougald M'Gibbon (of the 57th Foot), killed at the Battle of Albuhera; Captain Robert M'Gibbon, Capt. John Campbell (of the 46th Foot); Capt. James M'Arthur, and his brother, Capt. Peter M'Arthur (both of the 61st American Rifles)—the latter was killed at Waterloo; Lieut. Elder (of the 90th Foot), Lieut. Archibald M'Gibbon (of the 57th Foot), Lieut. Archd. Macintyre (Royal Artillery), and his brother, Lieut. Duncan Macintyre (of the Galloping Artillery), both killed in action in the Low Country Campaign, 1798.

## MEETING A FRENCH INVASION.

## ARGYLLSHIRE FENCIBLES.

In 1793 the Marquis of Lorne obtained permission to raise an Argyllshire regiment of Fencibles or Volunteers. This regiment was over 2,000 strong, and was reduced in 1799. In 1794 another regiment of Volunteers was raised in Argyllshire. This regiment was also about 2,000 strong, but it did not contain as many Highlanders as Lord Lorne's regiment. It was recruited, however, for more general service than the other, the service being extended to Ireland, and the command was given to Colonel Henry Mordaunt Clavering. We find that immediately after this regiment was embodied at Inveraray, it was marched to Dumbarton Castle for instruction and drill. The following minute relating to this is from the minute book of Inveraray St. John's Lodge :—

INVERARAY, 16th December, 1794.—A meeting of Master Mason was to have been held at this date, but was postponed owing to a great number of the brethren belonging to the Volunteer Company of this place, who were called upon in the way of their duty to attend the late expedition of Dumbarton Castle.

In a previous minute of the same Masonic lodge, dated 20th November, 1794, we read :—

“ It was moved by a member that Nicol Macnicol, Sergeant in the Argyllshire Fencibles, who was at that time employed in drilling the Inveraray Volunteers, is desirous of being admitted a brother of this Lodge ; and it being within the knowledge of the greatest number of the brethren that Nicol Macnicol behaved himself in a decent and becoming manner since he had been employed in this capacity—they therefore, and in consideration that a number of the brethren of the

Lodge belonged to the Volunteer Corps, and to the instruction of whom the said Nicol Macnicol in the way of his duty has been attentive, agree to admit him a brother of the Lodge gratis."

This was done at next meeting. These extracts prove to us that the people of Inveraray were closely connected with this regiment of Volunteers, and that very many of the young men of the place were serving in the ranks at the time.

#### RACKETS AT INVERARAY.

Both these regiments were quartered at the Maltland, Inveraray, and from there they came in batches to the town. Owing to the large number of Volunteers here assembled, the many public houses that were at that time carrying on business in the burgh came to do a brisk trade. The town was frequently in a state of uproar, especially on pay days. The Volunteers, composed of men of all classes, were in no way averse to a fight amongst themselves; and when, on these occasions, a row started, the men from the different places of the country very often expoused their friends' quarrels, and matters became somewhat lively. In the second close from the church, in the Relief Land, an old lady called Betty Belfour or Balfour conducted a young lady's seminary, where the daughters of the better class were instructed in the rudiments of arithmetic, reading, spelling, sewing, and writing. But Betty's noted accomplishment was dancing, a superior knowledge of which she was reputed as being able to impart to the pupils. Sometimes a knotty bit of reading came before the class which puzzled the good old mistress, but she, with a toss of her head, got over the difficulty by saying "O, skip over." In the same close as the young lady's school was a noted public house, much frequented by

the Volunteers. On one of their carousals in this house a tremendous racket arose. In the melee the combatants struggled for the street, but in the close the battle became general, and they burst into Miss Balfour's class-room where they hammered and struggled with each other until a picket appeared and ended the fray. The screams of the young ladies and their teacher were heard all over the town, and Miss Balfour lodged a complaint in writing with the Provost of the burgh declaring that, owing to the effects of the row on the nerves of her pupils, the educational work had been almost suspended for a week !

#### OFF TO IRELAND.

In the spring of 1798 the regiment, under Col. Henry, was ordered for active service in Ireland to take part in suppressing the rebellion which had broken out in that island. They landed there and took part in several conflicts in the vicinity of Limerick, and displayed great gallantry in several stiff encounters, and on more than one occasion they had crossed bayonets, and routed parties of the French who were in conjunction with the rebels. Each man of the Volunteers was presented with a silver medal in recognition of the gallantry exhibited by the regiment in the campaign. The regiment returned for a time to Inveraray in August, 1798, and encamped close to the Maltland Barracks, where Lord Lorne's Volunteers were still quartered. The men who had served in the Irish campaign looked with contempt on the men of the other regiment, and several times the burgh magistrates brought complaints under the notice of the respective commanding officers.

## THREATENED FRENCH INVASION OF CANTYRE.

On the 8th day of October the men of both regiments were dismissed after undergoing a day's drill. The Highlanders of both corps were outside of their tents and barracks, the greater number of them squatted in groups along the banks of the river Aray, others standing or sitting on the grass in front of their quarters, others were on their way to the town for a "ceilidh" either over a dram or in the houses of friends or acquaintances. The all-engrossing topic of conversation with every body at the time was the war. All through the year 1798 the people of this country lived in a state of wild excitement, nearly every day bringing tidings of threatened invasions or of the misfortunes of the campaign in the Low Country, under the Duke of York, of the construction of the French Flotilla at Brest to be employed for landing troops on our shores, and of the financial difficulties with which the Government were beset. All this created alarm, and the presence of an enemy was feared from the most unexpected quarter. The feelings of excitement were intensified by the slow rate of transmitting news, and by the exaggerated stories circulated by travelling gossips. Shortly after six o'clock of this evening, the 8th of October, a horseman, who had ridden his beast hard and fast, judging from the wornout appearance of the horse presented, trotted past the church. He enquired for the Provost's house, which was shewn to him. He then instantly sprung from his horse, and walked a few steps to the door of the house then occupied by Provost Lachlan Campbell. Here he met the stately old gentleman, wearing his long-tailed dress coat, ornamented with silver buttons, knee breeches, black silk stockings, and brogues with heavy silver buckles. The messenger



had ridden post haste from Campbeltown, and informed the Provost that he was dispatched to summon the military—that a French fleet was cruising off the coast of Cantyre—that several crews had already landed, and begun hostilities by plundering one or two farm houses—that the people were panic-stricken, and many had fled in the direction of Tarbert. The prevailing opinion was that the vessels observed, and their plundering crews, were awaiting reinforcements before landing in force and attempting the invasion of the kingdom.

#### INVERARAY IN ALARM—MARCH OF THE FENCIBLES.

The Provost and the messenger proceeded with all speed to the Maltland, where Colonel Clavering was made acquainted with the startling news. The Colonel and his officers decided to take immediate action. The men were collected and fell in, the only piper the regiment possessed marching up and down the lines, the pipes in full blast, screeching forth the Campbell slogan, the regimental drummers beating their drums with might and main. A supply of oatmeal and a little salt, and 60 rounds of ball with gunpowder to correspond, were served out to each man. The people in the town were thrown into a state bordering on madness, and the town's piper strutted up and down the Main Street blowing his loudest, to let the burghers know something unusual was in course of being done. As darkness was setting in, the Volunteers marched through the town, with Colonel Clavering, Captain Macdougall (Gallanach), and Captain Stevenson (the Adjutant) at their head. They were preceded by Thomas Greenfield, the drum major, and Captain Forbes' drum-and-life band. Proudly the Volunteers marched along.

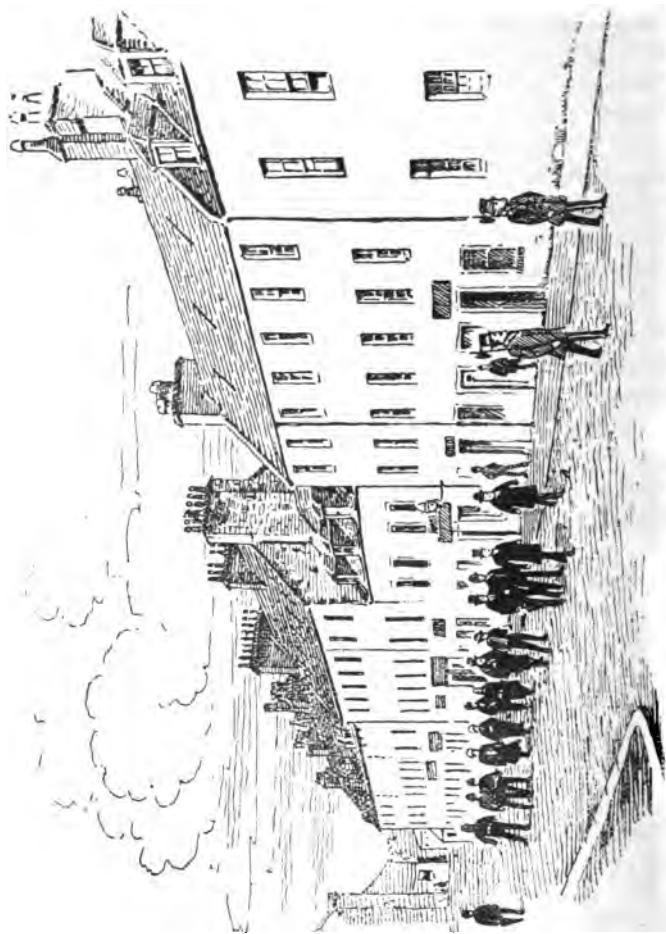
They carried their muskets at the slope, on which were fixed their bayonets. These glittered in the glow of many cruizies and candlelights that streamed upon them from the open doors and windows of the houses. The people were all out, cheers and hurrahs almost drowning the music of the drums and fifes. On marched the Volunteers, followed by nearly the whole town. The shining bayonets, the swaying tartans, and the nodding bonnet plumes, and the determined-looking Highlanders, gave assurance to the people that before long the French would meet with a warm reception. All through that night the march was kept up. By morning 38 miles had been covered, and West Loch Tarbert reached, where a halt was called. Here the people were in a state of intense excitement, and the officers learned from them that the French were still hovering about. The regiment then proceeded to Kilkenzie, where a detachment was left under Captain Macdougall. Another company was left at Carradale, and the main body proceeded to Dun Ban. One of the French ships came very close to the shore, where the detachment at Carradale was posted. The men took cover and began a fusilade. The Frenchmen sent a few shots in their direction, but made no attempt to land.

#### NAVAL FIGHT OFF CANTYRE.

Before daybreak on the morning of 12th October the Volunteers were startled to hear heavy firing coming from the sea, and they saw flashes of fire as guns were discharged, and at intervals the sounds of cheering fell on their ears. The men were posted along the shore, and fired volleys; and as the cheering came from

the sea, they also set up hurrahs of defiance, knowing that a naval battle was in progress. When daylight came they saw the French and British ships engaged in deadly combat, and before noon they were spectators to a British naval victory. It afterwards became known that the French vessels formed part of a fleet of nine French ships, with troops, stores, and ammunition, which were attempting a landing in Ireland. They were attacked in the early morning of 12th October by a British squadron, under Sir John Warren, off the north coast of Ireland, and, after several hours' determined fighting, were totally defeated, and seven of the nine ships captured. The Volunteers returned to Inveraray, and the stories of the supposed French invasion of Cantyre were cracked over for weeks and months; and the story of the march and defence of the Cantyre coast is known to many at the present day.

The regiment again did duty in Ireland, and was reduced at Inveraray in 1802.



LAST PROCESSION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY AT INVERARAY—APRIL, 1887.

## REMINISCENCES OF THE ARGYLLSHIRE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

By an order of the Secretary for Scotland, published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* of 27th October, 1903, the Argyllshire County Courts were removed from Inveraray to Dunoon. This is the end of an old agitation, which was begun in 1862, to remove the county business to a more convenient centre than the picturesque little burgh at the head of Loch Fyne. The late Duke of Argyll was a strenuous opponent of the change, but later circumstances have been too strong for those who wished to keep things as they have been for the several centuries.

In early times the High Court of Justiciary for the shires of Argyll and Bute was held at Inveraray, Kilmartin, Rothesay, and Campbeltown, so as to meet the convenience of the cases set down for trial. At one of the Rothesay Courts in these early days a woman was convicted of practising the evil arts of witchcraft, and was sentenced to be burned, this sentence being carried out at Rothesay. The record of this trial is still at Inveraray. There is a knoll at Tullich, Glenaray, about six miles from Inveraray, where, about the end of the fifteenth century, Courts were held for the surrounding districts—the Captain of Glenaray being the presiding Judge. A rounded eminence in the Stable Park, close to Inveraray Castle, is known as the “Gallows Knoll,” and here in the olden times many criminals were hanged. The trees on the summit of the knoll were used as gibbets. Here in the seventeenth century a criminal from Campbeltown was burned, after being

tried and found guilty of committing a revolting crime. In 1554 Queen Mary, "for policie to be hade within this realme, and increasing of vertue within the samyn, created the burgh of the Innerrara a free royal burgh



ARGYLLSHIRE GALLOWS KNOLL AND DOOM TREES  
(Where criminals used to be executed).

forever—appointed Archibald, Earl of Ergile, customer of the burgh for life, and gave power to the Provost, Baillies, Councillors, community and inhabitants to build a pretorium for the administration of justice."

Then the first Court-house was built at Inveraray—and it is almost certain that was also the first Court-house in Argyllshire. It occupied a site on the banks of the Aray, to the north-west of the present Castle. This building was in use until about 1754, when another Court-house and prison were built, which now does service as the office of the Chamberlain of Argyll. It was in the old Court-house or Tolbooth of Inveraray that MacIan, chief of the Macdonalds of Glencoe, met Sir Alexander Campbell of Ardkinlas, and offered to take the oath of allegiance in January, 1692. It was to this prison the same Sir Alexander Campbell committed the chief of the MacNaughtons, of Dunderave Castle, who had been fooled into marrying Sir Alexander's elder daughter. He was in love with the younger sister, who rescued MacNaughton from the Tolbooth, and fled with him to Antrim, in Ireland. In one of the windows of the Court-house, built in 1754, there is still a pane of glass with the following written upon it:—"Inveraray Townhouse, 25 May, 1765. Peter Campbell—Charming Miss Tibby, Dunstafnage."

#### A HIGHLAND ROBBER.

Here is the record of a desperado up for sentence:—"At Inveraray, 3d July, 1741, before Sir Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, Lord Justice-General-Depute Duncan Cameron alias MacPhee, son to the deceased Ewen MacPhee in Glenorchy, now prisoner within the Tolbooth of Inveraray, accused of robbery or stouthrief, In so far as, he being for some time a vagrant person, did with Alexander Cameron in Lochaber, his accomplice, upon 12th December, 1740, under cloud of night (being armed with guns, swords, and dirks), violently and forcibly enter the dwelling-house of Robert M'Gregor

at Spouts—parish of Dumbarton, and did search said house, and finding in the byre part of a cheese and a by girdle, wherein there was £12 sterling of gold and silver, did open said by girdle, and took said gold and silver out thereof, and did put it into his pocket, and did masterfully carry it away, and being thereafter apprehended, and brought prisoner to the prison of Inveraray, did upon 21st April last, in the night time, undermine the wall of said Tolbooth, by making a hole under the foundations thereof, and thereby forcibly break the said ward, and make his escape furth of the same, and fled to Glenurchy, where he was next day apprehended and brought back to said Tolbooth. The jury found the libel proven, in terms of panel's judicial confession, and panel was sentenced to be hanged at Inveraray on 12th August next." This sentence was carried out on the Gallows Knoll, and the body was buried on its slope. This was the last execution that was carried out at this place. The next prisoner sentenced to be hanged was executed at the point below the Free Church manse. His crime was that of theft from a shop in Inveraray in 1750.

#### A CAMPBELL JURY.

A trial took place at Inveraray in 1753 which very much excited the people of the Highlands, and made them distrustful of the law, and of the Government. This was the trial of James Stewart of Aucharn, who was arraigned before the High Court for the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure. The Circuit Court of Justiciary met at Inveraray on Thursday, 21st September, 1753, and the Duke of Argyll, Lord Justice-General, and Lords Elchies and Kilkerran, Commissioners of Justiciary, sat with him on the bench. In the dock



was James Stewart of Aucharn, charged with being accessory in the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure, factor for His Majesty on the forfeited estates of Ardshiel. The indictment stated that James Stewart and Allan Breck Stewart conceived a most groundless and unjust resentment towards the deceased, and that they entered into a wicked conspiracy to bereave him of his life. Allan Breck Stewart, it was said, was the man who did the deed by firing a shot at him, whilst Campbell was riding through the wood at Lettermore, Ballachulish, on the 14th of May. The indictment further asserted that Allan Breck Stewart laid aside his own clothes, which he had as a soldier brought with him from France, and dressed himself in the clothes of James Stewart, and then went and lay in ambush awaiting his victim. Allan Breck Stewart, after committing the murder, fled, and could not be found; but James Stewart, the prisoner, was charged with being art and part in the murder. Out of the fifteen men who composed the jury there were eleven Campbells. The story is told that the prisoner, with clouded face, said to his counsel—“Why try to defend me, when I have not the ghost of a chance.” No objection was taken to the list of jurors, the prisoner’s counsel expressing his confidence that the Duke of Argyll, who presided, would see that justice was done. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses the jury returned this verdict—“We unanimously find the panel, James Stewart, guilty, art and part, of the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure.”

When the prisoner heard the words his face became the colour of death. His eyes swept round the table in front, and there they caught the anxious face of his counsel. Then was read the sentence of the Court—“The Lord Justice-General and Lords Commissioners

of Justiciary, having considered the verdict of assize, of the date 24th current, returned this day against James Stewart, panel, whereby he is found guilty, art and part, of the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure, they discern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison of Inveraray, and therein to remain till the 5th day of October next, and then to be delivered over by the Magistrates of Inveraray and keeper of said prison to the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire, and to be then transported to Inverness, and to be then transported to Fort William, and therein to remain till the seventh day of November next, and to be then transported over the ferry of Ballachulish, and delivered over to the Sheriff-Depute of Argyllshire or his substitutes, to be carried to a gibbet erected near the said ferry, discern and adjudge the said James Stewart upon Wednesday, 8th day of November next, betwixt the hours of twelve noon and two afternoon, to be hanged by the neck upon the said gibbet by the hands of an executioner until he be dead, and thereafter to be hung in chains upon the said gibbet; and ordain all his moveable goods and gear to be escheat and imbrought to His Majesty's use, which is pronounced for doom." James Stewart addressed the judges, the jury, and the people, declaring he had no previous knowledge that Colin Campbell of Glenure was to be murdered. After his address he sank down into his seat, and it is said his sobs could be heard without the prison walls.

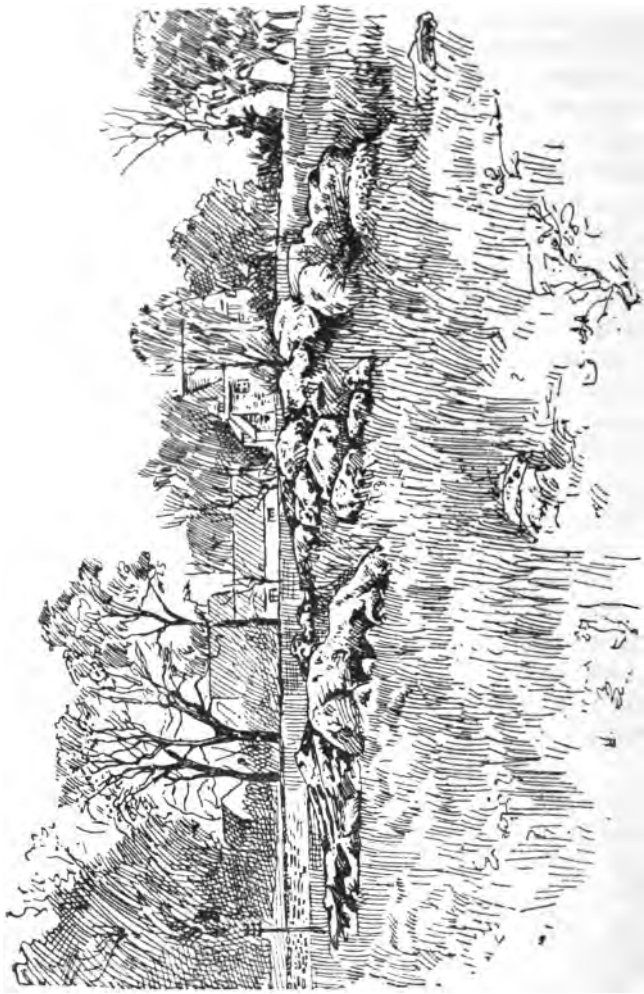
As the day of 8th November, 1753, dawned, an immense crowd of people assembled at the Ferry at Ballachulish. They waited patiently with anxious faces. A rumour had gone abroad that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner—and it was known at the time that a great number of the men who

composed the crowd had arms with them. At last the doomed man was seen approaching the ferry. He was escorted by a strong troop of cavalry who were coming on at a canter. When they neared the ferry the officer in command gave the order to close round the prisoner and draw swords. The ferry was crossed, and murmurs of indignation rose long and loud from the assembled multitude. On reaching the gibbet the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say. James Stewart lifted his face, smote his chest, and looking towards the seething crowd, raised his voice so that all could hear, and said, "They hanged an innocent man." Ere the echo of these words had died away on the surrounding hills James Stewart was launched into eternity.

During James Stewart's incarceration in Inveraray Prison, the authorities feared an attempt would be made to rescue him by force, and all strangers coming into the town from the Appin and Lochaber districts were strictly enquired about as to the business which brought them to Inveraray. All over the Highlands there were strong feelings of hostility aroused over this trial and sentence. The prisoner was closely guarded by a strong guard by night and by day, until he was removed to Inverness.

#### A GRUESOME RIDE.

The last execution which took place in Argyllshire was in May, 1805, when a tinker of the name of Ma Lagan was found guilty before the High Court of murdering his wife by throwing her from the parapet of the bridge close by King House Inn, at the head of Glen Etive. The execution was carried out at a place called The Crag, about a mile from Inveraray. The



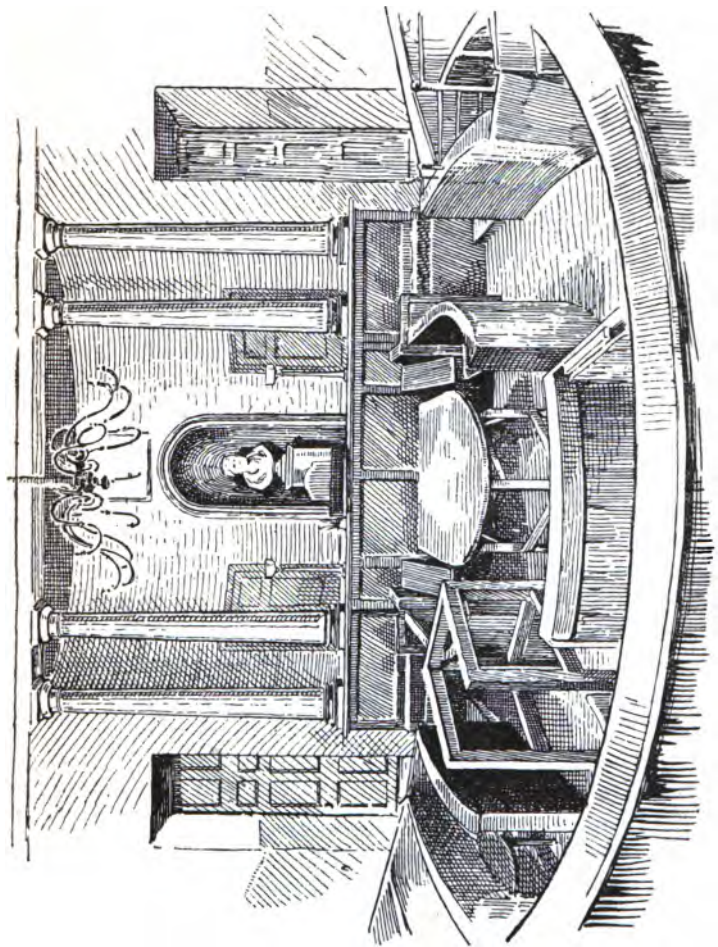
**THE CRAGS, INVERARAY.**  
(Where the last execution in Argylshire took place in 1805.)

condemned man was taken along the streets of Inveraray in a cart and sitting upon the top of his coffin, and his body was buried close by where the gibbet was erected. Since then many cases of murder have been tried before the High Court, but no one was found guilty of the capital charge. In 1882 the last murder trial took place at Inveraray, when a travelling chimney sweep was brought before Lord Young charged with murdering his wife. The accused tendered a plea of culpable homicide, which was accepted, and sentence of penal servitude for life was passed. In the records there are many trials for murder, sheep stealing, forgery, and other offences, and many of these are very interesting.

In the courts of the county in the years gone by, all the prisoners, with very few exceptions, could only speak and understand the Gaelic language. The witnesses also gave evidence in the same tongue, and as the interpreter only translated Gaelic into English, when sentence was pronounced in English the prisoners were almost at all times indebted to the jailor to know how they had fared.

The building of the present Court-House and prison was completed about 1840. In 1813 an injunction was issued by the High Court of Justiciary to the Sheriff of Argyllshire, stating that the jail was found to be utterly inadequate. This prison, which consisted only of three cells and an apartment for debtors, was under the management and keeping of the Magistrates of the burgh. An Act of Parliament was obtained in 1814, entitled "An Act for erecting a new Gaol and Court-House." This new gaol was to be of sufficient dimensions "to receive all criminals committed for trial before the Circuit Courts of Inveraray, and all debtors and vagrants and other delinquents in the shire and burgh,

and a Court-House was to be built contiguous to such new gaol, containing the necessary rooms for the Circuit Court, the Sheriff and Burgh Court, the public meetings of the said shire, and of the Magistrates and Town Council of Inveraray, and for the other purposes to which County Court-Rooms are usually appropriated, with a proper place therein for preserving the records of the shire." The present buildings were erected in accordance with this Act.



INTERIOR OF COURT-ROOM, INVERARAY, WITH BUST OF LORD COLONSAY.

## A SKETCH OF OLD COURT PROCEDURE.

NEIL MUNRO, in his "John Splendid," gives a sketch of proceedings in the Old Court of Inveraray:—"It was the court day, and his lordship was sitting in judgment on two Strathlachlan fellows who had been brawling at the Cross the week before, and came to knives, more in a frolic than in hot blood, with some of the town lads. With two or three old friends I went into the Tolbooth to see the play—for play it was, I must confess, in town Inneraora, when justice was due to a man whose name by ill-luck was not Campbell, or whose bonnet-badge was not the myrtle stem.

"The Tolbooth hall was, and is to this day, a spacious high-ceiled room, well lighted from the bay side. It was crowded soon after we got in with Cowalside fishermen and townpeople, all the one way or the other for or against the poor lads in bilboes who sat, simple looking enough, between the town officers, a pair of old bodachs in long scarlet coats, and carrying tuaghs, Lochaber axes, or halberds that never smelt blood since they came from the smith. It was the first time ever I saw Gillesbeg Gruamach sitting on the bench, and I was startled at the look of the man. I've seen some sour dogs in my day—few worse than Ruthven's rittmasters whom we met in Swabia—but I never saw a man who, at the first vizzy, had the dour sour countenance of Archibald, Marquis of Argile and Lord of Lochow. He might have been a plain cottar on Glen Aora side, rather than king of the Highlands, for all the airs he assumed.



“The two MacLachlans denied in the Gaelic the charge the Sheriff Clerk read to them in a long farrago of English, with more foreign words to it than ever I learned the sense of in college. His lordship paid small heed to the witnesses who came forward to swear to the unruliness of the Strathlachlan men, and the jury talked heedlessly with one another in a fashion scandalous to see. The man who had been stabbed—it was but a jag at the shoulder where the dirk had gone through from front to back with only some loss of blood—was averse from being hard on the panels. He was a jocular fellow with a right heart for a duello, and in his nipped burgh Gaelic he made light of the disturbance and his injury.

“‘Nothing but a bit play, my jurymen—MacCailein (my lordship)—a bit play. If the poor lad didn’t happen to have his dirk out, and I to run on it, nobody was a bodle the worse.’

“‘But the law,’ started the clerk to say.

“‘No case for law at all,’ said the man. ‘It’s an honest brawl among friends, and I could settle the account with them at the next market day, when my shoulder’s mended.’

“‘You have heard the proof,’ his lordship said to the jury when it came to his turn to charge them. ‘Are they guilty or not? If the question was put to me I should say the Laird of MacLachlan, arrant Papist! should keep his men at home to mass on the other side of the loch instead of loosing them on honest, or middling honest, Campbells, for the strict virtue of these Coilliebhruid miners is what I am not going to guarantee.’ Of course, the fellows were found guilty—one of stabbing, the other of art and part—for MacLachlan was no friend of MacCailein Mor, and as

little friend to the merchant burghers of Inneraora, for he had the poor taste to buy his shop provand from the Lamont towns of Low Cowal.

“ ‘ A more unfriendly man to the Laird of MacLachlan might be for hanging you on the gibbet at the town head,’ said his lordship to the prisoners, spraying ink sand idly on the clean page of a statute book as he spoke ; ‘ but our three trees upbye are leased just now to other tenants—Badenoch hawks, a trifle worse than yourselves, and more deserving.’ The men looked stupidly about them, knowing not one word of his lordship’s English, and he was always a man who disdained to converse much in Erse. He looked a little cruelly at them and went on—‘ Perhaps clipping your lugs would be the bonniest way of showing you what we think of such on-goings in honest Inneraora ; or getting the doomster to bastinado you up and down the street. But we’ll try what a fortnight in the Tolbooth may do to amend your visiting manners. Take them away, officers.’

“ ‘ Abair moram taing’ (say many thanks to his lordship), whispered one of the redcoat halberdiers in the ear of the bigger of the two prisoners. ‘ Taing, Taing,’ said one spokesman of the two MacLachlans in his hurried Cowal Gaelic, and his neighbour echoing him word for word in the comic fashion they have in these parts, ‘ Taing, Taing.’ ”

### ROB ROY.

Amongst the documents in the Inveraray Record-Rooms are many interesting and curious proclamations. Here is a copy of one :—

“ For the discovering, apprehending Robert Campbell,

alias MacGregor, commonly called Rob Roy, for the several crimes therein mentioned.

“George R.—Whereas we have received information, that upon the Eight and Twentieth day of January last, a Party, consisting of an Officer and Twenty men, marched in order to join another party of the Tenants of the Duke of Montrose, that were following a parcel of cattle, that had been stolen from one Drunkie, a Tenant to the said Duke of Montrose; but, it growing very dark, the said Party were obliged to take Quarters at Glenfallow, in that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain called Scotland, where they were informed that Robert Campbell, alias MacGregor, commonly called Rob Roy, was that moment gone from thence with a strong Party, consisting of nearly fifty men, well armed. That the said officer placed three Sentinels upon the House as soon as he came there, not being able to go further that night, and that they had not been there above half an hour before they heard several shots; Upon which they went out and found one of the sentinels killed; That the said Rob Roy’s party fired several times into the house; but finding that to no purpose, they followed the party that belonged to the Duke of Montrose, and disarmed them all; And that the said Rob Roy shot one of the men as he lay in his bed; We out of our Royal Inclination to Justice, and to intent that the said Robert Campbell, alias MacGregor, commonly called Rob Roy, may be apprehended and punished for his said offences, In contempt of Our Royal Authority, and to the destruction of the Lives of our Subjects, whereby all other may be deterr’d from committing the like Crimes, have thought fit by the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation; And we are hereby graciously pleased to promise,

That if any person shall discover the said Robert Campbell, alias MacGregor, commonly called Rob Roy, so as he be apprehended and brought to Justice for his said Offences, such Discoverer shall have and receive as a Reward for such Discovery, the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling: Whereof our Commissioner for executing the Office of Treasurer of Our Exchequer, are hereby required to mak payment accordingly: And if any person who is a Rebel or an accomplice with the said Rob Roy, shall make such Discovery, as aforesaid, such Discoverer shall have and receive the said reward of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, and also Our Gracious Pardon for his said Offences, And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our Justices of the Peace, and all other our Officers, and all other our loving Subjects, that they do use their utmost diligence in their several Places and Capacities, to find out, discover and apprehend the said Offender in order to his being brought to Justice, And we do hereby Command that this Our Proclamation be published in the usual form, that none may pretend Ignorance; And we ordain these presents, to be printed, and Solicitor to despatch Copies in the usual manner.

“ Given at our Court at St. James’s the 10th day of March, 1719, in the fifth year of our Reign.

“ God Save the King.”

This proclamation was posted at the Mercat Cross of Inveraray, and Rob Roy himself read it along with the other residents in the burgh. He was at this time residing in his little house at the head of Glenshira (the four walls of which are still standing), and was a daily visitor to the change houses of the old burgh, and paid an odd visit to the Courts. It is needless to say that the people of Inveraray made no attempt either

to capture Rob or otherwise molest him. When dealing with this noted personage it may interest many to read a copy of the certificate of his baptism, which was copied from the register now in Edinburgh:—"Parish of Buchanan, Inchcailloch. On the 7th Day of March 1671 Donald M'Gregor in Glengill, Par. of Calendar upon testificat from the minister thereof, Margaret Campbell, son baptised Robert, Wit. Wm. Andersone, minister, and John M'Gregor."

The last case in connection with the Argyllshire Court, which caused widespread interest, was the famous Ardlamont case, when Alfred John Monson was arrested and conveyed to Inveraray in September, 1893, on a charge of murdering Lieutenant Hamburgh, at Ardlamont. He was tried at the High Court at Edinburgh, and acquitted.

#### SYMPATHY FOR PRISONERS.

Occasionally prisoners broke out of the prison of Inveraray, and the people of the burgh and surrounding district at all times sympathised with the fugitives. About 1846 a man, Duncan Campbell, was jailer, and his captives frequently gave him the slip. One time a man got away, and Duncan started in hot pursuit with a horse and trap. When he came to Lochgair Inn, a number of tradesmen from Inveraray were executing repairs on the house. He shouted to them, "Did any of you see a prisoner passing this way?" "Did a prisoner escape?" asked one of the tradesmen. "Yes," replied the jailer, "and an awful rascal he is." One of the workmen took off his cap, looked up to heaven, and in earnest tones said—"God speed the prisoner." This illustrates the strong sympathy which prevailed throughout the Highlands in regard to prisoners. The

imprisonment and banishment of those who were out in the '45 was the cause of this feeling among the Highlanders.

About fifty years ago a man from Lorn broke out of the prison, and in making his escape, leapt from the top of the boundary wall which surrounds the jail. On his coming to the ground he injured one of his legs, but got as far on his way as Carlonan Mill. Here he took to hiding. No one about Glenaray cared to inform on him. At length a young tailor's apprentice got on the man's track, found out his hiding place, and directed the jailers to the spot. This young fellow, however, came in for a lot of abuse and gibery, and things were made very hot for him afterwards.

## MASONIC.

THE charter of Inveraray's St. John's Lodge, No. 50, dates back to 1747, but a Masonic Lodge existed in the burgh of Inveraray long before this charter was granted. There are no records to bear out the truth of this statement, and we have to depend entirely upon tradition for the information that a Lodge was in operation previous to the granting of this charter. It is supposed that Masonry was introduced to this place at the time of building the first castle in the fifteenth century. The oldest minute-book in possession of the Lodge dates 1787. Very many members of the county families were initiated into the mysteries of the craft through this Lodge. On 2nd November, 1787, John Rainham, stocking manufacturer, Inveraray, joined the Lodge. This stocking manufactory was in connection with the linen manufacture which was carried on in that land of houses where the Ferryhouse now is, and which still bears the name—the Factory Land.

On 7th February, 1788, John M'Neil, of Oronsay; John Ferguson, younger, of Glenshellich; Lieut. Robert Campbell, of Kintarbert, and Ensign Dougald Campbell, Inveraray (of the 46th Foot), were initiated. This officer died a major-general.

In December, 1790, a petition was presented to the Lodge from several Freemasons resident in Oban, requesting the Lodge to make a recommendation in their favour to the Grand Lodge at Edinburgh for the purpose of obtaining a charter to constitute a Lodge at Oban. "The Lodge being well acquainted with the

respectable character of the petitioners, their good behaviour and worth, and being satisfied with the propriety of establishing a Lodge in the village of Oban, on account of its convenient situation and increasing number of inhabitants, from which there is every reason to expect that a numerous and respectable Lodge may soon be formed in the place, they do therefore recommend the petitioners as proper persons to obtain a charter from the Grand Lodge of Scotland for constituting a Lodge in that village under such name as the Grand Lodge shall judge proper." On 7th February, 1794, Archibald M'Nab, manufacturer, Clonary, was initiated, and we also find that surgeons' trained apprentices in Inveraray, as Duncan MacFeuden, surgeon's apprentice in Inveraray, were initiated. On 20th December, 1800, The Most Noble George William Campbell, Marquis of Lorn, etc., etc., was initiated. Unfortunately several of the Lodge minute-books have been lost, and much interesting Masonic history has thus been denied to the craft and others interested. A number of poems have been dedicated to the Lodge on the occasion of the brethren celebrating the annual festival of St. John. The following poem is from the pen of Mr. Neil Munro, and was presented to the Lodge some years ago and read in connection with the toast, "Absent Brethren" :—

#### THE MOTHER LODGE.

There's many a sorry day will come  
To part good company,  
To send them wandering on endless roads  
That lie by land and sea.  
They are free to forget the days that were,  
They may never cease to roam ;  
But a curse on their souls if they ever forget  
The Mother they left at home.



The Mother she sits in her upper room,  
 With her portals starkly tyled ;  
 And she reads in her antique register  
 The name of each darling child.  
 " Never a cowan among them all  
 Since the day they saw the light,"  
 May the boast be hers till the end of time,  
 On her patron saint his night.

Oh ! the wandering brothers are scattered wide,  
 In many a stranger land ;  
 And when they have word or sign to give,  
 There are plenty to understand.  
 But dear though the Master's grip may be,  
 And the welcome and all the rest,  
 It's the Mother who sits so fond at home,  
 They remember and love the best.

She has sons to-night in Australian bush  
 Where the dingo bays the moon,  
 Or questing in lone Pacific seas,  
 Round the cay and the hushed lagoon.  
 They cherish her secrets on Indian sands,  
 On the Veldt and the rich Karoo,  
 They mention her name at the touch of hands  
 In the Old World and the New.

Japan and America, South and North,  
 Have lured them over the tide,  
 And Canada claims them for her own,  
 And many a land beside.  
 But whether they sit around her knees,  
 Or follow the sea in ships,  
 Or kiss the women of foreign ports,  
 With the alien's wanton lips,  
 Or court Dame Fortune nearer home,  
 In the city's fret and noise,  
 They are all one blood and all one Craft,  
 They are all their Mother's boys.

## ODD INCIDENTS OF OLDEN TIMES.

Some of us drowned in the roaring seas,  
Some of us fell in the wars,  
Some of us won to wealth and ease  
By the grace of our natal stars ;  
But whether we failed or whether we won,  
Or we died on field or foam,  
The cable-tow bound us hard and fast  
To the Mother we left at home.

So, Mother, to-night as you sup serene  
With our brothers gathered round,  
We wandering Craftsmen scattered far  
To earth's remotest bound,  
Would pray you remember your exiled sons  
Wherever their fortunes roam,  
Who pledge in the filial loving cup—  
Old Mother Lodge at Home !

NOTES FROM "ORIGINES PAROCHIALES  
SCOTIÆ"—VOL. II.

“ IN the year 1304 a grant by Ewen of Argyle, Lord of Lorn, to Andrew, Bishop of Argyle, is witnessed by Gilbert, rector of Kilmalduff. In 1529 Master Niel Fischear, rector of Kilmalew, is witness to a deed of Archibald, Earl of Ergile. Sir Niel Fischer was rector in the year 1541. In 1570 Archibald, Earl of Argyle, presented Donald Makvicar to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmalew. The Kirk of Kilmalew appears in record in connection with the burgh of Inveraray in 1595. In 1651 a Parliamentary commission divided the old parish of Kilmalew into the parishes of Kilmalew or Glenaray and Inveraray.”

“ In 1474 King James III. for his singular favour towards Colin, Earl of Ergile, Lord Campbell and Lorne, master of his household, and for the Earl's gratuitous and faithful services to the King's late father and to himself, erected the town of Innowreya into a free burgh of barony with the usual liberties, a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs, one on the Feast of Michael the Archangel (29th September), the other on the Feast of Saint Brandan (16th May) and during the octaves of these feasts. In 1513 a charter of James V. to another Earl Colin is dated at the burgh of Inverara. In 1541 the burgh of Innerara, included in the barony of Lochow, was resigned by Earl Archibald, who received from King James V. a new grant of that barony. In 1542 the same barony, including the burgh of Innerara, was resigned by the Earl and granted by King James V. to Archibald Campbell, his son and heir. In 1546 William M'Vicar of Brenchyllie resigned

the land of Coule in the burgh of Inveraray, of the old extent of 40 pence, to Archibald, Master of Argyle, who then granted the land in life rent to John M'Vicar of Stronmagach."

"In the year 1432 the castle or manor of Innerayra, built or rebuilt by Sir Colin Campbell, first laird of Glenurquhay, then tutor to his nephew, the Earl, and who died in 1480, appears to have been a residence of the Lords of Lochaw and one of their two principal messuages. In 1470 Colin, Earl of Argyle, dates charters at his manor of Inveraray. In 1529 Colin Campbell, third Earl of Argyle, died at Innueria. In 1532 King James V. visited and perhaps resided a short time at the castle. Charters are dated at Inneraray in 1542 by Malcolm Makcorquidill, fear of Phantelane, and Ewen Makcorquidill, his father; in 1543 by Lauchlane Maklauchlane of that ilk, and Katherine Tayt, his wife; and in 1547 by Archibald, Master of Argyle, and Earl Archibald, his father, the chief messuage in the last case being the manor of Inneraray. In 1595 Duncan M'Iver resigned to Earl Archibald the offices of chamberlain and mair of Inveraray and the keeping of the place and fortalice of the same. In a new grant of the earldom to Earl Archibald by King Charles II. in 1667 the Castle of Inveraray was appointed the chief messuage."

EXTRACTS FROM THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND,  
PUBLISHED IN 1793, PARISH OF INVERARAY, BY  
REV. PAUL FRASER.

#### CLIMATE.

"This parish is in general considered to be healthy, though it is in a rainy climate, which may be partly owing to the high hills and woods with which it is

surrounded. It has been remarked that after good fishing seasons the lower sort of people have been liable to epidemical fevers and fluxes, probably in consequence of their excess in eating too much of a rich and nourishing food so different from the spare diet they are accustomed to during the greater part of the year."

#### RIVERS AND PROSPECTS.

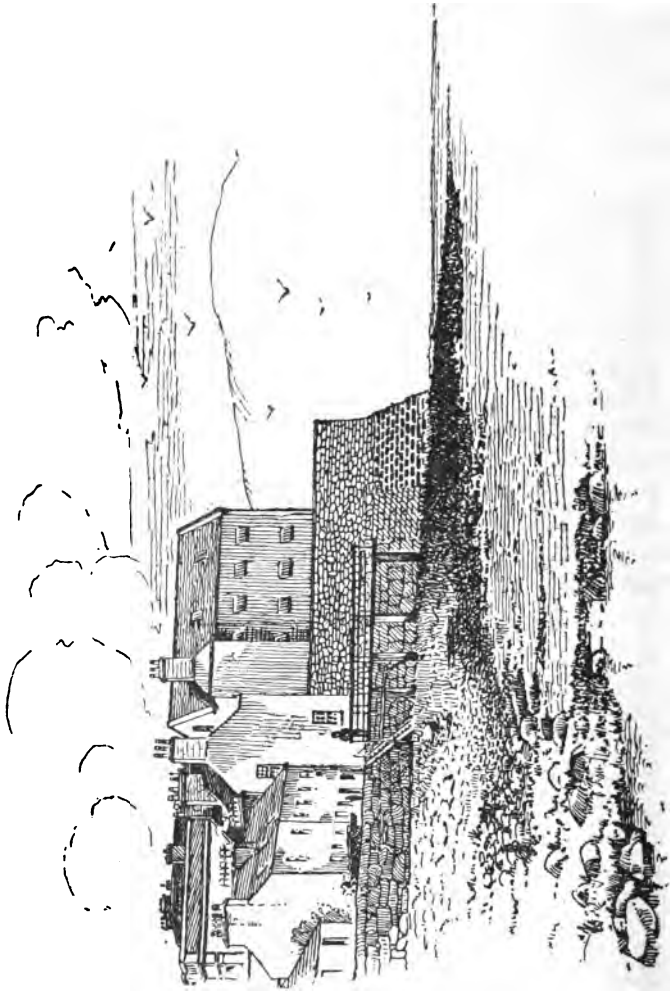
"The run of the water of Ao-reidh before it loses itself in Lochfyne is about eight English miles. It takes its course partly through rugged and uneven ground covered with wood, and forms several natural cascades that, in wet weather particularly, cannot fail to strike the ear as well as the eye of the traveller. At some distance from the castle the valley opens to a considerable extent, and the traveller is presented with rich meadows interspersed with stately trees of various kinds. Here the river as well as the grounds assume a new and pleasing appearance, formed both by the hand of art and taste. In this part of the river there are many beautiful cascades which, together with Lochfyne, Dunicoich (which is covered with wood to the height of 700 feet perpendicular), the banks towards Essachosan, and the distant hills and mountains, form together such an assemblage of grand and beautiful objects as are rarely to be seen. Indeed, in regard to extent of pleasure ground and of fine plantations hardly any place can vie with Inveraray. At two seasons in particular the prospect is highly variegated and truly delightful; and such is the resort of travellers to it that in 1790 a hundred have viewed it in the space of one week, and in 1792 that number has been doubled in the same space of time. This perhaps may not be considered as, strictly

speaking, analogous to the statistical account of the parish; at the same time it would have been unpardonable to have passed over in silence a place which is so deservedly an object of curiosity to travellers of all ranks, and the description would have been much more extended had not the masterly pens of a Kaames and a Pennant rendered such an attempt unnecessary. The only other considerable river in this parish is the water of Shira which glides smoothly through the rich deep glen of that name. Its banks are in a state of high cultivation, and yield luxuriant crops of hay, corn, and barley. It discharges itself into the only fresh water lake in this parish, which is worthy of notice; it is called the Dubh Loch from the darkness of its bottom or the depth of its water. This lake has a communication with the sea by a small river about a quarter of a mile in length, and which with high tides is navigable for fishing boats. Owing to this circumstance it is not uncommon that herring and other salt-water fish, such as cod, whittings, mackerel and flounders are caught in the same draught net with salmon and trout, the native fish of the lake."

#### COAST, LAKE, AND FISH.

"The sea coast of the parish is 12 miles in extent, and is in general flat, except about two miles at the south end, where it is high and rocky. The sea ware on the coast is of the ordinary sort, and is only used for manure. That part of Lochfyne, by which this parish is bounded on the east and south-east, has been from time immemorial noted for its herrings, which are superior in quality to any found in the Western seas. The harbour of Inveraray was anciently called Slobk Ichopper, which means the Gullet where vessels bought or bartered for

fish ; and there is still represented in the shield of the town of Inveraray's arms a net with a herring with this motto, "Semper tibi pendeat halec." It appears that anciently the French merchants used to come and barter their wines for herrings, as there is a point of land about three miles south of Inveraray still called the Frenchman's point, and the tradition of the country is that it was to that particular spot the herrings were in use to be brought in order to be cured and sold. The herring fishing commonly begins in the month of July, and has been known to continue till the first of January. In some years, when herrings came in a considerable body, there have been at least 500 boats employed in catching them, each boat having four men at an average. From the best information it is believed there have been caught and cured in some seasons 20,000 barrels, valued then at 15s. per barrel. Lochfyne is also famous for haddocks, whittings, cod, etc., and is well adapted for fishing, having a clean bottom and no banks or hidden rocks. Its depth may be from 50 to 105 fathoms."



INVERARAY COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, FACING THE SOUTH.



## TOWN OF INVERARAY.\*

“THE town, except one house or tenement, also belongs to the Duke, who gives leases there for 19 years of ground to build upon to the inhabitants at a small rent; but as many of the inhabitants could not afford to be at that expense His Grace has built a considerable part of the town himself, from which he draws in all a rent of £372 2s. 6d. per annum. About 15 years ago the old town, which was situated on the north end of the bay, was removed, and a new town was built on the south end of it, and if the streets were completed no town in the kingdom of its dimensions would make a better appearance. The houses are commodious and well built, and there is not one thatched house in the whole of it. It is probable that the town of Inveraray was little more than a place for fishermen

\* Though few places are better adapted to gratify the eye of a traveller of taste, yet there is little to engage the researches of the antiquarian or to throw much light upon history. There are no remains of any ancient buildings or obelisks except the vestiges of one of the old forts so common in the Highlands, which may be traced at Dunicoich, and one large stone at some distance from the front of the Duke of Argyll's castle, with regard to which there is no tradition. Among the more recent events in the parish may be mentioned the sufferings and execution of many of the name of Campbell (some of them people of family and fortune) at Inveraray in 1685 for their firm adherence to the Presbyterian interest. As a tribute due to their memory, a monument is erected at Inveraray near the centre of the town. Such was the barbarity which marked those times that the plantations and nurseries at Inveraray were then almost totally destroyed. It ought also to be remarked, that by the wise and vigorous exertions of Lord Islay the burgh of Inveraray was secured when General Gordon with an army of 3,000 men came to surprise it in 1715.

who lived by their occupation prior to the beginning of the fourteenth century, about which time the family of Argyle fixed upon it as the place of their residence. At what period it was considered as the county town is uncertain. Its becoming so must have been a consequence of the hereditary jurisdictions of Justiciary and Sheriffship with which the family of Argyle were for some centuries invested, as their courts would fall in general to be held at Inveraray. It was erected into a Royal burgh by charter from King Charles I., dated at Carisbrook Castle, in the Isle of Wight, 28th January, 1648. The only revenues belonging to it as a burgh arise from the petty customs (among which is included a small toll on cattle passing through the burgh to the lowland or English markets, the number of which may amount at an average to about 4,000), and the rent of a common which, from the first erection of the burgh, has been bestowed upon it by the family of Argyle. Both these articles may amount to about £30 sterling annually. About 42 years ago Archibald, Duke of Argyle, seeing how inadequate this revenue was for the occasions of the burgh, added to it a perpetual annuity of £20 per annum, for which he granted security upon his estate."

#### CASTLE.

"Although the family of Argyle, upon their coming to Inveraray, conformed to the customs of the times by building a very large and strong castle, within a small distance of the present one, towards the river (which has only been pulled down within these 24 years), yet it does not appear that for many ages they did anything considerable towards the improvement or embellishment of the place till about the middle of the last century,

when the Marquis of Argyle began to plant a few trees, some of which are still extant. It is probable that he was early diverted from this purpose by the confusion of the times, and that nothing was afterwards done till the re-establishment of the Earl, his son, some time between 1663 and 1670. During the short period of his possession it appears that he had particularly bent his thoughts towards beautifying the family seat, and almost the whole of the old trees about Inveraray are of his planting, and still remain a singular instance of his good taste and discernment respecting that which was best adapted to the nature of the soil and climate. Some of the most admired avenues, rows of trees, and plantations are of his designing, and plainly show, had he lived longer, that much would have been done upon a very large scale even at that early period. Since the beginning of the present century the several successors to the estate and honours of Argyle have been particularly attentive to extend their plantations and to embellish the place. About the year 1745 the present castle was begun by Archibald, Duke of Argyle; and, after a short interruption during the rebellion, it was resumed and finished. Since that time a great sum was annually expended by him, by his successor, the late Duke, and by the present, in making extensive inclosures, in building, planting, improving, making roads (which in this parish are highly finished and kept in excellent repair), and in other works of utility and decoration. It is said that the sums laid out at Inveraray since 1745 do now amount to the enormous sum of £250,000, and that the present Duke since his accession to the estate has expended at the rate of at least £3,000 per annum. Happily for his family and his country, Newmarket had not engrossed his attention, and hence a

considerable part of his great revenue was fortunately employed for more useful purposes in promoting the general improvement of his estates, in giving employment to the poor, and in extending industry and manufactures. Thus also he was enabled to give his lands to his tenants on reasonable terms ; and hence, if they are sober and industrious, none in their station of life need live more comfortably. Accordingly the numerous tenantry on His Grace's estates are so much satisfied with their situation, and so much attached to their great proprietor, who even in these peaceable times refuses to listen to any proposals of an augmentation of rent from shepherds or storemasters which might have a tendency (unless when concluded on proper principles) to dispossess the natives and to dispeople the country, that were it necessary there is perhaps no subject in Great Britain who could bring so great a number of persons into the field in defence of his sovereign and of his country."

## MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

“The names of all the places seem to be derived from the Gaelic, as Killian, Stronshira, Benbuie, Kenmore, Lachna Bhan, Kenichregan, etc. Before 1745 there was but one weekly runner from Dumbarton to Inveraray, and though the postmasters were allowed the whole postages they all became insolvent. At present there are six weekly arrivals and departures from the South, yet the receipts at this office defray the necessary expense, and for the last twelve months have returned to the revenue the sum of £319 17s. 5d. sterling. There are besides ten post offices in the county, a strong proof of the increase of trade and correspondence. At Inveraray there is one principal inn and several public-houses of inferior accommodation.”

“To every liberal and humane mind it must afford the highest satisfaction to observe the rapid progress which manufactures and improvements of every kind have made in this kingdom, particularly since 1762, and yet were the clergy of Scotland actuated with the selfish and interested views with which they are sometimes unjustly and ungenerously branded, to them this would be no source of pleasure; for, whilst the day labourer and artificer have more than doubled their wages, and some other classes of men their fees, whilst proprietors of land have in many places more than tripled their rents, many of the established clergy of this kingdom have for more than the period alluded

to been precluded from getting augmentations. It is believed that such as have obtained them have at an average scarcely received £20 sterling, whereby they are in danger of losing their rank, usefulness, and influence in the scale of society. In this parish the munificence of the noble patron has left no ground for this remark. As an instance of longevity in this parish it may be mentioned that Provost Brown, late of Inveraray, when 100 years old headed one of the contending parties at a shinty match (a game peculiar to North Britain, something similar to the golf), and carried the town's colours in procession among the victors. He died in the 116th year of his age. It is believed that the farmers of a country, when not oppressed by too heavy rents, are among the most happy and upon the whole the most virtuous class of the community."

#### CHARACTER.

"The Scotch Highlanders, in general, as well as the natives of this county and parish in particular, are a high-spirited, generous, and brave race of people. From the nature of their country and climate, as well as their early habits, they are inured to bear wet and cold, fatigue, and hunger, and consequently are well qualified to sustain the hardships of the field, and have ever been distinguished for their activity and valour in every quarter of the globe. They seem not averse to a military life, and have proved an excellent nursery to the British army. During the last war it may be proper to mention that a battalion of the 71st, almost the whole of the 74th, and the West Fencibles were chiefly levied in the county of Argyll, towards which

the parish of Inveraray largely contributed its proportion. With regard to their religious opinions, all the people of this parish are of the Established Church. They are in general humane and peaceable, orderly and decent in their behaviour, and there are still persons living who remember them distinguished for their good attendance on divine worship and for their decent observance of the Sabbath. At present, though they merit no peculiar commendation on that head, yet it is not meant to convey any particular censure on them as being less attentive in this respect than the people of other parishes. It is certain at the same time that the daily resort and frequent intercourse which they have with their more Southern neighbours, though attended with many beneficial consequences, yet has unfortunately been productive of one evil, namely, that a less strict regard to the institutions of religion seems to be gradually gaining ground through the secret but powerful influence of bad example in the conduct of the greater number of those (for there are exceptions) who from all parts of Britain, as well as from other countries, come to view a place so highly deserving the attention of every traveller of curiosity, taste, or observation. Whatever respect these strangers may show to the religion of their country when at their respective homes, they seem to consider it here as a matter of indifference whether as travellers they may not employ Sunday as a day of amusement or of travelling. But if at any period the lower ranks of men come to disregard the institutions of religion as much as these fashionable travellers do, it can hardly be doubted that very fatal consequences will ensue to society. A regard to the rules of temperance may be justly said to prevail, particularly among people of

condition. Too lavish a use of spirits has been often complained of amongst the inferior ranks. Dram drinking, however, though too much practiced, particularly by females of the lowest class, is happily less prevalent than at former periods, and it were to be wished that so hurtful a practice could be completely abolished. No instance of suicide has been heard of in this district, and though Inveraray be one of the seats for the Courts of Justiciary when going their circuit, as well as of the Sheriff Court, few criminal trials occur, and it is very remarkable that since the year 1754 there has been no public execution."