

Sketches of Early Scotch History

Part 14

APPENDIX.

I.—P. 29.

RECORDS FROM THE SCOTS COLLEGE.

IT would appear that the attention of the University of Glasgow was attracted to the importance of the records preserved in the Scots College, by the notice of the proceedings at St. Germain's contained in Mabillon ; and, in 1738, the University addressed a letter, requesting, among other things, a notarial copy of the Chartulary. This request, although met with the greatest courtesy, was at the time only partially successful. It seems that about the year 1726, a complete copy had been obtained by Mr. Maule of Panmure ; but it was not till thirty years after the date of the request that the full transcript was procured which is still preserved in the archives of the University of Glasgow.

In the meantime, the magistrates of the city of Glasgow had their attention turned to the same source ; and, by entries in the books of the Town-Council we find they were engaged in procuring authentic copies of writs connected with the burgh, early in 1739. The result of that application was the presentation to the magistrates of a carefully collated and certified transcript of a portion of the contents of the chartulary which was judged most to concern the city.

When the French revolution threatened destruction to all records, and especially those of monarchy and the priesthood, the poor brethren of the Scots College were not found well fitted to resist the storm.¹ Alexander Gordon, who was then

¹ On the 2d September 1792, Alexander Gordon, then principal, writes to his friend, Andrew Lumisden,—“Will you believe that, since 13 August, the Scots College has been twice filled with an armed banditti ; and that the first

time, I was conducted, surrounded by four national guards, to the Section, in order to take their new oath, which I absolutely refused to take. I consented to take oath that I would do nothing against their *liberté égalité et propriété*s,

principal, escaped from France and took refuge in Scotland. The other members of the College were scattered in different directions. Alexander Innes, the great-grandnephew of Thomas Innes, alone remained in the Scots College, and upon him fell the storm which the others had foreseen and escaped. He was imprisoned in the same prison with the English nuns, and he, as well as his companions, was ordered for execution, and only escaped by the catastrophe of Robespierre happening on the very day appointed for their death. When the Abbé Paul M'Pherson, afterwards the venerable Rector of the Scots College at Rome, passed through Paris in 1798, he was informed by Alexander Innes, that before the inmates of the College fled, they packed up in barrels whatever seemed most valuable, including many of their MSS., and despatched them to a confidential agent at St. Omers for safe custody. A quantity of books and papers, however, were left in the College, among which were many of those carried from Scotland by Bethune; and from these, Abbé M'Pherson, at the desire of Innes, selected such as he thought most important, to carry to Scotland. The MSS. selected were, the two volumes of the original Chartulary of Glasgow, a transcript by Lewis Innes of James II.'s Memoirs, a few of Bethune's papers, and some regarding the later Romish Church in Britain; all of which the Abbé carried to London. He there showed them to the late Mr. George Chalmers, and lent some of them to him. The rest¹ he carried to Scotland, and deposited in the hands of Bishop Cameron of Edinburgh. Principal Gordon, then resident at Traquair, claimed these MSS. in right of the Scots College; but Bishop Cameron refused to give them up, and eventually transferred the custody of them to Bishop Kyle, in Aberdeenshire.

and that was all I would promise. I leave Paris for a time, because *non tam timenda proscriptio quam universorum interitus*; such is the rage of the parties that divide this devoted-to-ruin country. Your letter to Mr. D'Aubenton was sent. May all that is good attend you, my dear friend, and believe me unalterably yours." — *Letter among the Lumisden Papers in the possession of Mr. Dennistoun.*

¹ Among these were several volumes of the later records of the church of Glasgow; it is believed collections of feu-charters and rentals, which have unfortunately been lost since coming into the custody of Bishop Cameron.

Since this note was written, I have seen a volume of Rental of the Archbishopric in the library of St. Mary's, Edinburgh.

The Abbé M'Pherson, before leaving France in 1798, applied to the agent at St. Omers, to whom the mass of the College MSS. had been consigned, to learn their fate. He was assured by that person, that on the appearance of a proclamation enjoining all holders of British property to surrender it on pain of death, his wife, dreading a discovery, burnt the papers in his absence. Alexander Innes denied the truth of this statement; but they have never been recovered; and the fate of that deposit is still involved in obscurity.¹

¹ This account is from the narrative of the Abbé M'Pherson himself, communicated by him at Rome in 1838 to Mr. Dennistoun. The Abbé was then about eighty-two years old, but vigorous in body and mind. Mr. Dennistoun made a note of his communication at the time.

Above thirty years after M'Pherson's inquiry at St. Omers, one Robert Watson came to Rome, and talking on this subject to the Abbé, assured him that there was no truth in the alleged destruction of these documents; indeed, he asserted that he knew where many of them then were, and that he could recover them if £50 were paid him. This information the Abbé wrote to Lord Stuart de Rothsay, then in Paris, who saw Watson, paid him the money, and did obtain some papers.

This Watson had fled from Scotland, having been compromised in the seditious associations of 1794, and remained abroad till after the peace. Having become acquainted at Rome with an attorney, who had been confidential agent of the Cardinal York, he purchased from him, for 100 scudi (£22, 10s.), a large mass of papers, chiefly regarding the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, which had remained in his hands after the Cardinal's death. Several carts were employed to transport them to a room which Watson had fitted up to receive them: but having made great boasting of his prize, the matter reached Cardinal Gonsalvi, the minister of Pius VII., who directed the whole to be seized. Watson was offered

repayment of the price and all the expenses; but he refused to accept of this, and left Rome protesting his right to the papers. The whole collection was subsequently sent to George IV. as a present from Pius VII., and is generally known as the Stuart Papers. A commission was appointed by his Majesty for examining these, with Sir Walter Scott at the head of it; and extracts have been published from them by Lord Mahon, in his *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht*, and by Dr. Brown, in his *History of the Highlands*.

The subsequent fate of Watson will appear from the following notice in the *Times*, November 22 and 23, 1838:—

“On Tuesday, 20th November 1838, an inquest was held at the Blue Anchor Tavern, St. Mary-at-Hill, Thames Street, London, on Mr. Robert Watson, aged 88, who had strangled himself the preceding morning when in bed, by twisting his neckcloth with a poker. He had arrived in that tavern in March from Boulogne, and after staying five weeks went to Bath, on his return from which he had an apoplectic fit. He generally lay in bed till two o'clock. The night before his death, he told the landlord that he was secretary to Lord George Gordon in 1780; that he had been the intimate friend of Horne Tooke up to his death; that he had been tried at the Old Bailey for conspiracy, and acquitted; that, at another time, £400 had been offered by Government for his apprehension, but he escaped by living in disguise in a lord's house in London, and

Having mentioned the circumstances under which the Jacobite papers of Cardinal York found their way to England, it may be allowable to add some details given by Abbé M'Pherson, of those belonging to Prince Charles Edward. The Prince left all his papers to his natural daughter, the Duchess of Albany, who gave them in charge to her chaplain, Waters, in whose custody they remained after her death, with the sanction of the Cardinal. Sir John Hipposley having left England to avoid Warren Hastings' trial, was in Rome about 1794-95, and, having seen these documents in Waters's possession, he wrote to Burke, who mentioned them to the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness, feeling a warm interest in the recovery of the papers, authorized Sir John to treat for their purchase. After some correspondence, Waters, in 1798, agreed to give them up, on condition of receiving a pension of £50 a year, which, however, he did not live to draw, having died in 1799. The manuscripts were consigned to the British Vice-Consul at Civita Vecchia, to wait the arrival of the frigate in which they were to be shipped; but that port having fallen into the hands of the French, they could not be moved. The Prince being very anxious for their safety, Signor Bonelli, an Italian gentleman then resident in London, who was after the peace British Vice-Consul at Rome, was sent out by the British Government to

got away by the interest of Lady M'D. in a Swedish ship, in which he was nearly taken, on suspicion of being Thomas Hardy. He went afterwards to Paris, and was employed by Napoleon to teach him English, who made him President of the Scotch College there, with 5000 francs a year, which he held six years. That he had been to every court in Europe, and had travelled to every part of the globe, and had been intimate with Washington; and was an avowed Deist. He went from France to Rome, where he discovered a mass of papers relative to the Stuart family, and of the greatest importance to England. That he entered upon a negotiation about them with Lord Castlereagh, who gave him a free pardon, and promised him

£3000 for the discovery. That he frequently visited the Pope on the subject, and at last obtained them for a large sum; and, after further difficulties on the part of the Pope, he shipped them in a frigate sent on purpose from England, *Lord Brougham being sent out by the Government to receive them.* When he went to Bath, he had with him a box, which he declared contained important papers, and which he left there.

“He said he had an aunt in Edinburgh 104 years old, and 84 years a widow, and was supposed to be uncle to Dr. Watson, a surgeon in Leith. He was a person of very reserved habits; and nineteen wounds were said to have been found on his body after death. Verdict—*Temporary insanity.*”

attempt their recovery, On arriving at Rome, he applied for assistance to Abbé M'Pherson, and with much difficulty procured a passport for Civita Vecchia, British subjects being then jealously prevented by the French from approaching the coast. Having ascertained from the Vice-Consul where the papers lay, he requested leave from the French commandant of the place to search among them for some documents required in a Scotch lawsuit. The officer desired to see them ; and, happening to take up a copy of James II.'s Memoirs, pronounced, that as the papers seemed of no consequence, having been already published, the Abbé might dispose of them as he thought fit. With this permission they were shipped for Leghorn, and thence transmitted by Algiers to England.

I have thought it proper to give this account exactly as narrated by M'Pherson. In all essentials it agrees with Waters's statement prefixed to Dr. Clarke's edition of James II.'s Memoirs.

II.—P. 63.

OATH OF A SUFFRAGAN TO HIS ARCHBISHOP.

THE instrument bears that at Edinburgh, in the private chapel of the Archbishop, situate within the house of his usual residence in the said burgh, at two hours afternoon, on the 7th February 1530, in presence of a reverend and the venerable fathers in Christ and lords,—Robert Montgomery, bishop-elect, confirmed of Lismore ; Alexander and Robert, by divine permission, abbots of Cambuskynnel and Kynloss ; and Master John Colquhon, canon of Glasgow :

Henry, bishop of Whithern and the chapel-royal of Stirling, being absolved and restored against certain sentences of the Archbishop—and his protest concerning preserving the rights of his chapel admitted—on bended knees, and with his joined hands actually placed between the hands of the most reverend father the Archbishop, made and offered his due obedience and manual reverence to the said most reverend father, his Metropolitan, there present ; receiving and admitting him, in respect

of his bishopric of Whithern, really and in fact under this form :—

“ I, Henry of Whithern and the Chapel-Royal of Stirling, Bishop, now and henceforward swear and promise obedience and reverence for myself, as bishop of the church of Whithern, and for that my church of Whithern, and for the whole people and clergy of my see and diocese of Whithern, to you, Gavin, Archbishop of Glasgow, my immediate Metropolitan, and to your successors canonically entering ; save, however, and remaining always uninjured, the privileges and exemptions and indulgences foresaid, granted to me as bishop of the chapel-royal of Stirling and to that chapel. So help me God, and these holy gospels of God.”

III.—P. 109.

EARLY SCOTCH.

THE public writ in Scotch, *Anno* 1389, has been printed in *Scotland in the Middle Ages*, p. 260.

IV.—Pp. 125, 193.

SERFS—COLLIERS AND SALTERS.

THE charter of William the Lion enjoins to all in whose land or possession the Abbot of Scone shall find *cum larves et cum herbes* pertaining to the lands of the Abbey, to restore them without delay (*Regist. de Scon*, No. 36). The term, more carefully written in the ancient Register of Dumfermlin—*Cum-erlache, Cumberlache*—in connexion with a similar precept of David I., is there translated on the margin, by the scribe of the Register—for the benefit of such of the convent as knew no Gaelic—*fugitivi* (*Regist. de Dunfermlyn*, pp. 6, 17), and the royal writs seem merely to be for enforcing the common law for recovery of runaway serfs.

Something has been said of *nativi* and serfs in *Scotland in the Middle Ages* (p. 141), and of their value and the progress of their manumission. Lawyers know that it was decided by the

Scotch Court earlier than the English, that a negro slave brought from the plantations where the law enforced slavery, became free by coming to this country (*Case of Knight*, Jan. 15th, 1778.)

I see no reason to believe that the bondage of colliers and salters was a vestige, or at all derived from the mediæval serfdom. Stair, who cared little about native customary law, jumps from the Roman and Jewish law of servitude to modern times, and, taking notice of the English villains, says that "in Scotland there is no such thing." Erskine has a chapter on the law of colliers and salters, whom he calls "necessary servants," but pushes it no higher than the Act of Parliament, 1606, c. 11, which, indeed, from its phraseology, appears plainly to be the introduction of a new condition, and not the declaration of an old common law custom.

The strange fact of our own age and country having witnessed servitude as degrading as negro slavery, attracted the attention of two writers, whom I must be permitted to quote. Hugh Miller describes a village of colliers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh:—

"One of these villages, whose foundations can no longer be traced, occurred in the immediate vicinity of Niddry Mill. It was a wretched assemblage of dingy, low-roofed, tile-covered hovels, each of which perfectly resembled all the others, and was inhabited by a rude and ignorant race of men, that still bore about them the soil and stain of recent slavery. Curious as the fact may seem, all the older men of that village, though situated little more than four miles from Edinburgh, had been born slaves. Nay, eighteen years later (in 1842), when Parliament issued a Commission to inquire into the nature and results of female labour in the coal-pits of Scotland, there was a collier still living that had never been twenty miles from the Scottish capital, who could state to the Commissioners that both his father and grandfather had been slaves, that he himself had been born a slave, and that he had wrought for years in a pit in the neighbourhood of Musselburgh ere the colliers got their freedom. Father and grandfather had been parishioners of the late Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk. They were contemporary with Chatham

and Cowper and Burke and Fox ; and at a time when Granville Sharpe could have stepped forward, and effectually protected, in virtue of his own statute, the runaway negro who had taken refuge from the tyranny of his master in a British port, no man could have protected *them* from the Inveresk laird, their proprietor, had they dared to exercise the right, common to all Britons besides, of removing to some other locality, or of making choice of some other employment. Strange enough, surely, that so entire a fragment of the barbarous past should have been thus dovetailed into the age not yet wholly passed away ! I regard it as one of the more singular circumstances of my life, that I should have conversed with Scotchmen who had been born slaves. The collier-women of this village—poor overtoiled creatures, who carried up all the coal from under ground on their backs, by a long turnpike stair inserted in one of the shafts—bore more of the marks of serfdom still about them than even the men. How these poor women did labour, and how thoroughly, even at this time, were they characterized by the slave nature ! It has been estimated by a man who well knew them—Mr. Robert Bald—that one of their ordinary day's work was equal to the carrying of a hundredweight from the level of the sea to the top of Ben Lomond. They were marked by a peculiar type of mouth, from which I learned to distinguish them from all the other females of the country. It was wide, open, thick-lipped, projecting equally above and below, and exactly resembled that which we find in the prints given of savages in their lowest and most degraded state, in such narratives of our modern voyagers, as, for instance, the *Narrative of Captain Fitzroy's Second Voyage of the 'Beagle.'* During, however, the lapse of the last twenty years, this type of mouth seems to have disappeared in Scotland. It was accompanied with traits of almost infantile weakness. I have seen these collier-women crying like children when toiling under their load along the upper rounds of the wooden stair that traversed the shaft, and then returning, scarce a minute after, with the empty creel, singing with glee. The collier houses were chiefly remarkable for being all alike, outside and in : all were equally dingy, dirty, naked, and uncomfortable. I first learnt to suspect, in this rude village, that the democratic

watchword, 'Liberty and Equality,' is somewhat faulty in its philosophy. Slavery and Equality would be nearer the mark. Wherever there is liberty, the original differences between man and man begin to manifest themselves in their external circumstances, and the equality straightway ceases. It is through slavery that equality, among at least the masses, is to be fully attained."¹

Another writer, to whom all must look with gratitude who feel an interest in Scotch manners, and the changes taking place so rapidly around us, has written of the last British slaves thus :—

"There are few people who now know that so recently as 1799 there were slaves in this country. Twenty-five years before, that is, in 1775, there must have been thousands of them ; for this was then the condition of all our colliers and salters. They were literally slaves. They could not be killed nor directly tortured ; but they belonged, like the serfs of an older time, to their respective works, with which they were sold as a part of the gearing. With a few very rigid exceptions, the

¹ The Act for manumitting our Scotch colliers was passed in the year 1775, forty-nine years prior to the date of my acquaintance with the class at Niddry. But though it was only such colliers of the village as were in their fiftieth year when I knew them (with, of course, all the older ones), who had been born slaves, even its men of thirty had actually, though not nominally, come into the world in a state of bondage, in consequence of certain penalties attached to the emancipating act, of which the poor ignorant workers under ground were both too improvident and too little ingenious to keep clear. They were set free, however, by a second Act, passed in 1799. The language of both these Acts, regarded as British ones of the latter half of the last century, and as bearing reference to British subjects living within the limits of the island, strikes with startling effect. "Whereas," says the preamble of the older Act—that of 1775—"by the statute law of Scotland, as explained by the judges of the

courts of law there, many colliers, and coal-bearers, and salters, are in a state of *slavery or bondage*, bound to the collieries or salt works where they work *for life, transferable with the collieries and salt works* ; and whereas the emancipating," etc. etc. A passage in the preamble of the Act of 1799 is scarce less striking : it declares that, notwithstanding the former Act, "many colliers and coal-bearers *still continue in a state of bondage*" in Scotland. The history of our Scotch colliers would be found a curious and instructive one. Their slavery seems not to have been derived from the ancient times of general serfship, but to have originated in comparatively modern Acts of the Scottish Parliament, and in decisions of the Court of Session,—in Acts of a Parliament in which the poor ignorant subterranean men of the country were, of course, wholly unrepresented, and in decisions of a Court in which no agent of theirs ever made appearance in their behalf.

condition of the head of the family was the condition of the whole house. For though a child, *if never entered* with the work, was free, yet entering was its natural and almost certain destination; for its doing so was valuable to its father, and its getting into any other employment in the neighbourhood was resisted by the owner. So that wives, daughters, and sons, went on from generation to generation under the system which was the family doom. Of course it was the interest of a wise master to use them well, as it was to use his other cattle well. But, as usual, the human animal had the worst of it. It had rights, and could provoke by alluding to them. It could alarm and mutiny. It could not be slain, but it had no protection against fits of tyranny or anger. We do not now know much of their exact personal or domestic condition. But we know what their work makes them, even when they are free, and within the jealous benevolence of a softer age. We know that they formed a separate and avoided tribe, as to a great extent they still do, with a language and habits of their own. And we know what slavery even in its best form is and does. The completeness of their degradation is disclosed by one public fact. The Statute passed in 1701, which has been extolled as the Scotch Habeas Corpus Act, proceeds on the preamble that ‘Our Sovereign Lord, considering it is the interest of all his good subjects that the liberty of their persons be duly secured,’ yet, while introducing regulations against ‘wrongous imprisonment and undue delays in trials,’ the statute contains these words:—‘And sicklike it is hereby provided and declared that this present Act is noways to be extended to colliers or salters.’ That is, being slaves, that they had no personal liberty to protect. These facts enable us to understand the hereditary blackguardism, which formed the secondary nature of these fixed underground gipsies, and the mysterious horror with which they were regarded, and which, in a certain degree, attaches to all subterranean labourers. The first link of their chain was broken in 1775, by the 15th Act of George III. cap. 28. It sets out on the preamble, that ‘many colliers and salters *are in a state of slavery and bondage.*’ It emancipates *future* ones entirely, that is, those who,

after the 1st of July 1775, ‘*shall begin* to work as colliers and salters.’ But the existing ones were only liberated gradually; those under 21 in seven years; those between 21 and 35 in ten years. The liberation of the father was declared to liberate his family. And the freed were put under the Act 1701. But this measure, though effective in checking new slavery, was made very nearly useless in its application to existing slaves, by one of its conditions. Instead of becoming free by mere lapse of time, no slave obtained his liberty unless he instituted a legal proceeding in the Sheriff Court, and incurred all the cost, delay, and trouble of a law-suit; his capacity to do which was extinguished by the invariable system of masters always having their workmen in their debt. The result was that, in general, the existing slave was only liberated by death. But this last link was broken in June 1799, by the 39th George III. cap. 58, which enacted, that from and after its date, ‘all the colliers in Scotland who were bound colliers at the passing of the 15th George III. cap, 29, *shall be free from their servitude.*’ This annihilated the relic. These two statutes seem to have been neither the effect nor the cause of any public excitement. I do not see either of them even mentioned in the *Scots Magazine*. People cared nothing about colliers on their own account, and the taste for improving the lower orders had not then begun to dawn.”—*Lord Cockburn’s Memorials of his Time*.

The following extract is from Ruddiman’s *Weekly Mercury*, September 16, 1778:—

“Last week the colliers under the Earl of Abercorn wrote a letter to his lordship, thanking him for the active part he had taken in Parliament to relieve them and their brethren in Scotland from perpetual slavery, under the oppressive power of which they had long groaned, . . . and entreated his lordship to allow them to come up in a body, before the house, to testify their gratitude for so humane and so noble an action. Accordingly, on the 11th September, about fifty colliers, accompanied by about 2000 spectators, marched to Lord Abercorn’s house, at Duddingstone, with colours flying. There they were hospitably entertained, and, after spending the day in innocent amusement, they departed, saying that the 11th

September would be a day held in remembrance by them and their posterity."

V.—P. 170.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE ABBOT OF ARBROATH, 1460-70.

I GIVE the Abbot's pleading as it stands in the Black Book of Arbroath. The spelling, of course, is of the scribe of that register, writing about the end of the fifteenth century. The time of the Complaint itself is between 1460 and 1470 :—

"Querela domini Malcomi abbatis in parlamento ac in consilio cleri tento apud Perth aduersus dominum de Meldrum penes terras vocatas Cautey in baronia nostra de Tarwas iacentes per dominos de Meldrum a monasterio iniuste ablatas et sibi damnabiliter appropriatas.

"Nobille and prepotent lordis and honorable and virschyful schyris . We Malcom abbot of Arbroth and conuent of the samen religios men infeste in donatioun of landis and kirkys with outhiris possessionis gyfyn to the sayd abbay in almus be nobyll and deuote prynces king Willyem our fundator his successoris and sic lyk be honorable lordis and baronis of gud mynd . quhilkis landis and possessionis mortificat to the said place be the forsad fundatoris lordis and baronis ar confeirmyt be diuers haly faderis papis of Rome and be byschopys of diuers dioces . quhilkis confirmationis contenis in thaim gret terrible and dreidfull sentens of excommunicatioun apone all thaim quhatsumewyr thai be that brekkys the said mortificatioun of the said possessionis and that vrangwaysle away takkys appropreys or analeys of the said abbais landis or possessionis be the forsad donatoris gyfyne to God Almychty our Lady and tyll Sanct Thomas patrone of the said place . quhilkis landis and possessionis has beyn brukyt in pace and tranquilite be the said place and our predecessoris beyownd al memor of man quhill now in thir dais part of ewyl myndit personis wythout the dredor of God or rememmorans of the dampnatioun of thar sawlys wrangis and tribulis ws and our pwr tenentis in peciable possessioun of part of our landis in owr baronye of Terwas . And in speciale we meyn ws lamentabile ontyll your nobile lord-

schypis quhow we ar greitly hurt in our possessionis and propyr landis of the townys of Arquhorty and Cragy pertenyng to ws bath in propirte and in commoun and principale betuix the said twa townys and the town of Kylbleyn the quhilk land in ane part is callyt on the new Caute quhilk nayme it gat as we weyll knaw in defraude of ws and of owr pwr men tenentis of the said twa townis . quhilk ma be weyll consideryt be this resoun . Lang tyme afor was discord and debait betuix owr baronry of Tarwas and the baronry of Fyndyhark quhilk is now callit Meldrum . thar outuarat bordoyris with the landis of Kylbleyn and Ordonedrane as for that syd ves decidit and accordit betuix owr predecessoris that clamyt the said landis of Kylbleyn and Ordonaydrane as lauchfull possessoris of the samen landis . quhilk landis of Kibleyn the abbot and conuent for the tyme gaif owr thar claem to the lard that than was callyt Philip of Findark for his seruice quhilk he promittit for hym and his that we suld onuexit be in the lawe of the landis and to be gud nychtbowr to ws and tyl owr men in tyme to cum for ewyr . Alsua honorable lordis eftyr the decisioun of the debatis betuix thir twa baronys on ylk syd it stude in greit tranquilite and paes and rest quhen Kynbleyn was gyfyn owr be ws to the said lard of Meldrum veill to the space of ii^e yeiris and mair quhill now in thir dais in memor of man com thar ane officeman quhilk was ane commoun smyth and seruand bath to the baronye of Taruas and Meldrum . quhilk commoun smyth duelt sumtyme in owr land of Carnbrogy and had his officehows in that land callit Cautey quhilk smyth had nocht thar ane yard nor croft bot that smyde . the said smyde was bygyt be that smyth in the tyme of Vilyam of Meldrum than lard of the sam . and becaus that tyme in thai tua baronys vas few men of reputioun bot the said lard of Meldrum the sad smyth callyt hym his man for to manteym hyme in seruice and office of the cwntray that otheris suld nocht vrang hyme . and nothyr gaif the lard to the said smyth land nor crofte bot callit hyme his man alanerly for quhy he had nane land in tha partis to gyf hym of resoun becaus it was decidit of befor as said is . and now sensyne in contemptioun of God and haly kyrk in greit daynger of thar saulis and in hurt and preiudice of the place of Arbroth

and ws the lardis of Meldrum has gart eyre and saw owr said landis of Cauty by all resoun or apperans of ony clame titule or rycht thartyll . Alsua ane othyr resoun . Yowr lordscipis sal onderstand had owr land now callit Caute beyn the lard of Meldrumis he had gyfyn it tyll his secund bruthir quhen he gaif the landis of Kenbleyn . bot his consciens arguit hym the contrare becaus it vas nocht his land be nane apperans be this resoun . our marchis that was than betuix the tua bwrnis held the burne wpe to the woud of Kyngude as of the wast part and than was wythin ws and owr baronry Ordyndrane and Kibbleyn the quhilkis we gaif owr at the compositioun for his gud seruice and gud nychtbourschype as said is quhylk landis he gaif to his secund bruthir as is forsaid . and frathynfurth eftyr that compositioun was decidit betuix ws and Kylbleyn be thyr marchis . that is to say . begynnand at the burne that gays fra Auchquhorty quhar that the strype fallys in the said burne and swa ascendand wp betuix the landis of Kibbleyn and the moss betix the hard and the naysch and ewyn sowth owr to the burn of owr landis of Carnbrogy . Alsua pleis it yowr lordschypis to be rememorat the vrangus occupatioun of owr said landis of Caute was mowyt and begwn on this vay . For seruice of owr landis and aisiament of the said smyth owr predecessoris owlukyt and tholyt the smyth tyll byg ane smyde in the moss becaus of his colys and fuell that was necessar to his office to be woung in tyme of yeir . the said smyth vas callit Ade of Caute and in skorne with the nychtbowris vas callit lard of Caute in derisioun becaus he sett in the myddys of ane cauld moss and throw that skorne the land was callit Caulty . and becaus he was callit swa lard of Cauty quhoubeit it was bot for derisioun owr predecessoris thynkand it onkyndle tyll thole ane nominatioun of lardschipe of sic ane man in the said Caute without rycht or resoun thai remowit and pwt the said smith fra the said place for dreid that percais the smith or ony of his suld eftyr be process of tyme pretend ony claim of rycht tyll the said landis . than this smyth passit to the lard of Meldrum tyl haue his assistens tyl be in contrary owr predecessoris wyllis haldyn in possessioun of the said officehows . and swa it vas . for the said lard tuk the said Ade in mantemyn and the land

be the tope and gart eyr and saw the said land and appropry it tyl hyme . than we menyt ws of that vrang to owr bailye for the time callyt Philip of Dunbrek . quhilk baillye passit to the said land and straik the sommys in twa and hewyt the plwehe . than eftyr that the land lay long onoccupyt . quhilk interruptioun maid be the said bailye is weill knawyn tyl diuers of your lordschypis and als tyll mony of the eldayst mene in the cuntrey . Eftyr the deceiss of this lard of Meldrum succedit tyll hyme ane othir lard and largely begwd quhar his predecessor lefte . eryt and labourit the said land . and maid habitatioun tharon becaus thar vas nane to argwn nor tyll mak resistans tharin . for deyn Valter Panter that tym vas ane auld man and resignyt the abbacy tyll ane deyn Richard Guthre quhilk was nocht actiue nor gaif intendens for remeid of sic vrangis dwne to the haly place . and swa the place and we sustenis thir vrangys in thir said landis and sic lyk in mony owthyr plaecys schath and hurt we haif and dredys tyll susteyn mar dampnache eftyrwart bot gyf your lordschypis put remeid heirintyll . Herfor we deyn Malcom abbot of the said abbay and conuent of the samen beseikys and prays your nobylle lordschipys for the luf of God tyl intend auisytyly tyll owr said complaynt and to consider diligente the skathys costys and gret vexationis we and the said place sustenis in the persut of diuers vrangis dwne to ws and the said place in diuers partis within the rewm and mast special in the forsaid landis callit Caulte quhilkis our predecessoris has iosyt and brukyt peceabile ii hundreth yeirys befor thir days has our propyr pastur to the said tua townis.

“Supradicta querimonia habetur in quodam veteri registro papireo.”

VL.—P. 379.

FAMILY JEWELS AND VALUABLES OF GLENURQUHY,
ENTAILED, 1640.

INVENTAR OF GEIR LEFT BY SIR COLINE NOT TO BE DISONIT UPON.

. . . OF jewells left to ws be the said Sir Coline as said is, ane targatt of gold sett with thrie diamondis, four topaces or jacinets,

ane rubbie and ane saphyre, enambled, given be king James the Fyft of worthie memorie to ane of the Laird of Glenurquhey his predicessours. Item ane round jewell of gold sett with precious stones conteining tuentie nyne diamonds and four great rubbies, quhilk Queene Anna of worthie memorie Queene of Great Britane France and Irland gaue to vmquhill Sir Duncane Campbell of Glenvrquhy. Item ane gold ring sett with ane great diamond schapine lyke a heart and vther four small diamonds, quhilk the said Queene Anna of worthie memorie gaue to the said Sir Duncane. Item ane fair silver brotch sett with precious stones. Item ane stone of the quantitie of half a hen's eg sett in silver, being flatt at the ane end and round at the vther end lyke a peir, quhilk Sir Coline Campbell first Laird of Glenvrquhy woir quhen he faught in battell at the Rhodes agaynst the Turks, he being one of the Knychtis of the Rhodes. Item of great gold buttons iii^{xx} vi. . Item mair of silver work and vthers following. Of silver plaittis, tuelff. Of great silver chargers, four. Item ane great silver bassone with ane lower partlie overgilt. Item ane lesser silver lower with ane basone partlie overgilt. Item ane dussone of silver trencheors and ane dussone of silver sasers partlie overgilt. Item ane great silver cupe with ane cover double overgilt wrought with reasit work. Item ane vther great silver cupe ingraven, with ane cover partlie overgilt. Item ane vther great silver cuppe partlie overgilt with the Laird of Duntrons airmes and name thairon. Item ane litle silver goblet double overgilt, with ane cover. Item ane vther silver cuppe partlie overgilt, with ane face on the bottome of it. Item ane vther midlen cuppe with ane cover partlie overgilt. Item ane vther lang schankit silver cuppe partlie overgilt. Item ane vther lang schankit silver cuppe not overgilt. Item mair ane vther great plaine silver cuppe with the Laird of Glenvrquhyes airmes on the bottom of it. Also ane vther plaine silver cuppe. Item ane vther silver cuppe and ane silver goblet. Item tua litle lang schankit silver cuppes for acavite. Item sex silver gobletts partlie overgilt that goes within other, with ane cover on them. Item ane silver saltfatt with ane cover partlie overgilt. Item ane vther silver salt fatt that standis vpon thrie round knops that hes tuo divisiounes. Item ane vther silver salt

fatt. Item ane silver lawer for vineger partlie overgilt. Item vther tuo silver laweris for vineger. Item ane great maser with ane silver lip quhilk will conteine a quart, quhilk also hes ane silver foote. Item ane vther litle maser with silver lip and foote with ane cover double overgilt. Item ane round cope with ane silver lip. Item of plane silver spoones with the Lairdes name on theme, xi. Mair of silver spoones with round knapit endis overgilt, vi. Item mair of silver spoones in the pantries of Balloch and Finlarg, xxxviii. Item tuo silver footes for copes. Item mair ane vther silver spoone.

Item ane great feildine peice of copper and ane vther feildine peice of iron. Item thrie hakbutts of found, quhair of ii of copper and ane of iron. Ane long small feildine peice of copper and tuo iron peices with chalmers. Tuo hakbutts of found of copper that ar in Glenvrquhy in the castell thair of. Item ane muskett indentit with bane overgilt and graven vpon the ratch with lunt work. Ane vther long muskett with ane wark indentit having ane long blak lethron caise. Ane vther great long musket with the Lairds airmes gravin thairon. Mair tuo single musketts indentit with baine, quhair of the ane indentit with pearle, quhilk were gottin frae my Lord Burlie. Ane vther double muskett with lunt work. Thrie vther musketts with new stoks and warkis. Item ane tuo handit suord the hand quhair of is overlayed with velvet. Ane vther tuo handit suord with ane loose hand to be eikit thairto. Mair thrie cutthrott pistollis of copper, quhilk ar gravin, with new stokis and warkis. Item tuo steill targets and ane cork targett. Item tuo stand of horsmens airmes fyve corsletts with thair headpeices and ring craiges, tuo gauntlet gloves, ane murrion of pruff and ane stand of blak horsemans airmes, stoovd with brass naills, containing ane head peice, ane craig peice, ane breist peice, ane bak peice, tuo schoulder peices and ane gauntlett glove.

Item of silk bedis; ane containing four curtaines of red Spanisch taffite fassit with rid and blew silk fasses, and ane curtaine of rid sessnatt taffite, and ane pand of rid velvett brouderit with blew silk, with the Laird of Glenvrquhy and his Ladie thair names and airmes thairon, with ane reid steikit taffita matt. Ane vther blew silk bed, containing thrie curtaines

of blew Spanisch taffite and a curtaine of blew sesnat taffita, with ane fass of silk and ane pand of blew velvott brouderit with the Laird of Glenvrquhy and his Ladie thair names and airmes thereon, with ane blew steikit taffita matt. Ane vther bed of incarnatt London cloath embrouderit with blak velvott, conteining iii brouderit curtaines and tuo curtaines not brouderit, ane brouderit pand with the Laird and Lady Glenvrquhyes names and airmes thairon, with silk fasses and ane brouderit covering. Ane greine London cloath bed pasmentit with greine and orange silk laice, conteining ane pand with pasmentis and silk fasses and vi peice of pasmentit curtaines with ane covering of the same cloath pasmentit. Ane vther silk bed of changing taffite greine and yellow, conteining iiii peice of curtaines, quhairof iii of Spanisch taffite and ane of cesnat taffite, with ane pand schewit with silk and worsett with the Laird and Lady Glenvrquhy thair names and airmes thairon, with ane grein silk fass conteining ii peice with ane covering wrought with blue and yellow silk. Item of vther weill and sufficient common furnischt beds xvi, with all thair furniture requisite. Off arras work hingings, ii stand, conteining xi peices, and of common hingings, iiii stand, conteining xvi peice. Item of great cramosie velvott cuschiounes for the kirk, ii, with thair great silk knops at the nooks and silk fosses about them, with thair reid callico coverings. Mair of cuschiounes of Turkie work xii, and of cuschiounes schewit on gallis, vi. Of dames boordcloathes ii, and of dornik servitts, ii dussone. Of sufficient linnen boordcloathes, xxiii, and of sufficient linnen servitts, thretteine dussone. Of Holland scheittes ii pair, quhairof i pair schewit with hollie work. Of gude linnen towells, viii. Of linnen cupboordcloathes, iiii. Of greine chalmer countercloathes, vi. Of carpetts for chalmer tables, ii. Of greine countercloathes for the hall burdis, ii.

Of peutor plaittis, viii dussone, quhairof meikle plaittis, xix. Of tin trencheours, vi dussone. Of tin sasers, v.

Of brass pans, v. Of brassine potts, viii, quhairof i great acavite pott. Of speittes, iiii. Ane pestell and ane mortar. Of raxes, ii pair. Of goos pans, ii. Of beiff cauldrons, i.

Item of pictures of the Kings and Queenes of Scotland,

xxiiii. And of pictures of the Lairds and Ladies of Glenvrquhay and vther noblemen, xxxiiii. Item ane greit genealogie brod pantit of all the Lairds of Glenvrquhy, and of those that ar come of the house of Glenvrquhy. Mair tuo house knoks and ane chalmer knok. Item ane pair of litle organes in the chapell of Finlarg, and ane pair of harpsicords in Balloch.

Item tuo brewine leds with tuo great maskine fatts. Ane vther brewine vessell.

Mair tuo charter kists bandit with iron bands. Item ane litle schort hunting cuttles in the charterhouse. Mair Captane Gordon his suord.

Item of great ky in the Laird of Glenvrquhy his hail bowhoussis iii^c xxiii. And of young ky and stirkis aught score and iii. Off wyld meires, xxiii. Of young meires xiiii. of staigis x, and of cursours, vi. Item of scheipe and wedderis, v^c in the Laird his hail scheip houssis.

Item mair sevine chandlers.

And farder wee the saids Sir Robert and Johne Campbells heirby obleissis to mak . . . sufficient particular inventaris of the hail buikis, timber wark, trunkis, kists, loks of doores, and iron yeattis within the houssis of Balloch and Finlarg, Castell Calquhorne, Barchaltan, and Auchachallader . . . and farder it is heirby lykwyse declairit that thair is presentlie on the landis perteing to the Laird of Glenvrquhy within the Scherefdomes of Perth and Argyle and Steuartries of Stratherne and Monteith, of steilbow corne, sexteine chalders small aittis; and of steilbow beir, fyve chalders; and of strenth silver and steilbow horss on the forsaid lands, estimat to be worth tuo thousand and fyve hundreth merkis, quhilk we also obleiss ws to mak furthcumand . . . Quhilk hail inventar abonewritten wee the saids Sir Robert and Johne Campbells . . . declaires to be the just and true inventar of the jewells, silver wark, insight plenisching, steilbow corne, beir, strenthsilver, ky young and old, and wild meires, left be the said vmquhill Sir Coline to ws . . . and obleissis ws . . . to mak the samyne . . . furthcumand . . . and . . . nevir to burdeine . . . nor dispone upone the samyne . . . vnder all the hiest paines contenid in the foresaid band . . . In witnes quhairof, writtin be William Meiklejohne noter

publict, wee . . . hes subscriyvit thir presents with our handis at Balloch the sevinteine day of September 1640 yeires, before thir witnessis, Sir Patrik Ogilvie of Inchmartine, Ardchibald Campbell fear of Glenlyon, Patrik Campbell of Edinample, Ardchibald Campbell brother german to the Laird of Laweris, Robert Andersone his servitor, and the said William Meikle-johne wreitar heirof.

VII.—P. 387.

LETTERS FROM THE CHARTER ROOM AT TAYMOUTH.

LETTER FROM COLIN CAMPBELL OF GLENURQUHAY TO GREGOR M'ANE,
Keeper of his Castle of Kilchurn, 1570.

Gregor M'Ane, I commend me hartlie to you. M'Callum Dow hes schawin me quhow the Clangregour hes tain vp your geir and your puir tenentis geir, the quhilk I pray yow tak na thocht of, for albeit I haue na ky to recompanss yow instantlie, I sall, God willinge, mak yow and youris sour of rowmis that sall mak yow mair profeit nor the geir that ye haue tint at this tyme, ye beand ane trew faythfull seruand to me. And gif the puir men that wantis geir duellinge onder yow be trew to yow, tak tham into the place vpoun my expenssis, and gif to thair wyifis and bairnis sum of my victuall to sustein tham as ye think expediant. I pray yow haue the place weill provydid with sic furnesing as ye ma get, and spair nowther my geir nor yit your awin, for God leuuinge ws our heilthis, we will get geir enewche. I pray yow, and als commandis yow, that ye lat nain within the place but your awin traist servandis, albeit I gaif you ane command to resae sum vtheris at my departing, and keip this writing for your warrand; for albeit the geir be awa and the ground waistit, I kepand that auld hous and haldand the rigis haill as God willinge I sall, ye beand ane faythfull servand to me, my bairnis and youris sall leif honorable in it will God, quhen the plage of God will leyth vpoun tham and thair posteritie out of memorie that molestis me and yow at this present. Send word to me gif ye mister men or ony vthir thinge ye wald haue me doand with this berar, quha is ane man that I credeit,

and ye ma schaw to him your mynd. I sall provyid sum scharp boy that can writ and reid to you schortlie, and hald ye him on my expenssis sa lange as this induris, becaus credeit ma nocht be gevin to boyis. The rest to your wisdoun, and to treit yourself weill and be mirrie, and tak na thoct of geir, for we will get geir enewche, will God, quha mot have you in keepinge. At Ilanran, the xviii of August 1570.—Youris,

COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenurquhay.

FROM KING JAMES VI.

TO OUR RYCHT TRAIST FREIND THE LAIRD OF GLENURQUHAY.

Richt traist freind, we greit yow hartlie weill. The incertantie of the tyme of the arrivall of the remanent foreynn ambassadouris and sum uthir speciall occasionis hes constranit ws to prorogat the tyme of our deirest sonis baptisme to Sonnday the xviii of August, quhair of we haue thoct guid to adverteiss yow, desyring yow effectuaslie that ye will not fail to be with ws the xv day of the said moneth at the farthest, and to haist in sick quick stufe as ye haif in reddienes to the support of the chairgis to Striuling betuix and the sevint day of the said moneth, and vennesoun and wyld foull as it may be had . . . about the day of the solemptnitie, as ye will gif pruiiff at this tyme of your guid effectioun, to the honoure of ws and the cuntrey : sua we committ yow to God. At Stirling, the last day of July 1594.

JAMES R.

FROM SIR DAVID MURRAY, LORD SCONE.

TO THE RYCHT HONORABLE THE LAIRD OF GLENURQUHY these be delyuered.

HONORABLE SIR, The prince received your eagles very thankfullie and we hade good sport with thame, and according to his pomeiss he hathe sent yow a horss to be a stallon, one of the best in his stable for that purposs, and comendis him kyndlie to yow, and sayis that sevin yearis hence, when he comes to Scotland, that he hopes to gett some of his breed. Yow shall excuse

me that he was so long of cuming, for this is the first that he gave away since the tyme that yea was here; and yow know that I wilbe euer reddy to serve yow or to doe yow any plesure that lyes in my power without any ceremonie, and therefor I will not vse many fayre words with yow, for that is needles amongis frendis, bot remember that I am a true Scottis man vnchengable, for all that I can sie heer, and so I think to continew by Goddis grace to my lyves end. Thus recomending yow to the protection of God, I rest ever your loving freend to do yow service,

D. MURRAY.

WHYTHALL, 9 Januar 1609.

FROM THE EARL OF MAR.

TO MY VERY LOUING CUSING THE LAIRD OF GLENORQUHY.

LOUING CUSING,—Being cumed in to stay in this toun a good part of this vinter, I think my greatest sportt shalbe the huntine of the fox, thairfor I will earnestly intrett you to send me with this berar a couppill of good earth doggs. This is my first charge sens your father died, and I prey you ouss me alls familiarlie as I doo you, for without ceremonie, Cusing, you shall nott haue a freind ouer quhom ye haue gritar pouar than ouer me.—Your louing Cusing to doo you seruice,

MAR.

STERLING, the v of Nouember 1631.

Quhat ye send me latt itt be good altho itt should be bott on.

FROM THE LORD TREASURER AND TREASURER DEPUTE.

TO THE LAIRD OF GLENWRQWHY.

SIR,—These ar to intreat yow to do all dilligence to caus slay and send in to his Maiesties house at Halyrudehouse, against the threttene day of Junii instant, suche sortis of vense and wyldfoullis as ar to be found within your boundis, and so frome weik to weik dureing his Maiesties aboad within this

kingdome, and to evrie ane of his Maiesties seuerall howssis quhair his Maiestie salbe for the tymis, conforme to the list of his Maiestie's jestis heirin inclosed, als fresche and in als dew tyme as convenientlie you may. Not doubting of your love to his Maiesties service, we rest youris gude freindis,

MORTON.

TRAQUAIRE.

HALYRUDHOUS, 6 Junii 1633.

His Maiesty commeth to Halyrudhowse the xv of Junii, and stayeth till the first day of Julij, quhilk night he will be in Litquhow, the next twa nights in Stirling, from that to Dunfermling i night, from that to Falkland foure nights, and from that to Halyrudhowsse, and thaire during pleasure.

FROM JOHN DICKSON.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL HIS MUCH HONOURED FREIND THE LAIRD OF
GLENORQUHY THES.

MUCH HONOURED SIR,—Immediatlie after the receat of your letter on Saturday, I went and shew your capercailyie to the king in his bed-chamber, who accepted it weel as a raritie, for he had never seen any of them before. I have been telling your man that I have a mind to send a letle tronk with some of my wifes and my oune best clothes to the Highlands, and therfor, as I desire rather to be beholden to yow then others, so I must in this calamitous tyme crave pardon to be so far troublesome to yow as to desire that yow wold any time within this fortnight send one of your tennants with a naige and creiles on him with the bearer heirof, also to cary the said litle tronk to your house of Finlarg, ther to remaine till I have occasion to dispose on it; which courtesie of yours I sall be ready to acknowledge really by all the service which God in better times sall enable me to doe unto yow. And howsoever I sall still remaine, Sir, your worships affectionat servant,

JO. DICKSON.

PERTH, the 3 of Februar 1651.

FROM KING JAMES VI.

TO OUR TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL
OF GLENURQUHAY, KNIGHTE.

JAMES R.—Trustie and welbeloued, Wee greete yow well. Hauing understood that ther is in your boundes a white hinde, wee haue sente this bearer, one of our seruantes, to take and transporte her hether unto us ; and becaus that contrie is altogether unknowne to him, we haue thought good hereby to recomende him to yow most earnestlie, requiring yow to assiste him and cause him be furnished with all thinges necessarie, as well for taking of the said hinde as for his oune interteynment ; and nothing doubting of your best endeuour for accomplishing of this our pleasour, wee bid you farewell. Giuen at our manour of Theobaldes, the 13th day of Januarie 1622.

FROM SIR PATRICK MURRAY.

TO MY HONORABILL CHEIFF THE LAIRD OF GLENVRQUEY THEIS.

NOBLE CHEIFF,—I haue reseaued from the Earll of Mar a packet of letters concerninge the takinge of this trublesum whyt hynd of yours, and hes delyuered and red them to his Maieste, he beinge not weill of a payne in his legs, I dar not seye the gutt. His Maiestie is weill plesed with you for the caire you haue hed to forder his Maiesties desyr in all things concerninge this bissines of takinge theis deir ; and seing his Maiestie fynds be Scandoners owine letters and all yours that it is a hard mater ather to tak hir or carey hir to the sea, by resone of the difficultie and hardnes of the place and hard tyme of the yeir ; and fyndinge also be his Maiesties owine experience that iff sche cane not be takine befoir May or June, beinge so laitte in the yeir, that iff sche prowre with calf mey indenger hir owine lyff and hir calf also, his Maiesties plesour is that sche schall not be sturde this yeir, and that his Maiestie will think of sum wther coursse befoir the nixt yeir for the better effectinge of his desyrs ; and his Maiestie hes commanded me to wrytte wnto the Earll of Mar to send wnto all thois that bordors or marcheis

with Corrachaba that none presume to sture hir wnder his Maiesties highest displezor. And becaus his Maiestie will trye what Scandoner can do be his arte, he hes wryttine his letters to the Earll of Pearthe, that he mey mak tryell in Glenartnay for takinge of sum deir and rois now presently, that he mey, be his tryell their, judge what he cane do heirafter in Corrachaba. I have downe you the best officeis that lysis in my power to his Maiestie, bothe in this and in all wther things that schall ather tuiche or concerne you, as I am bound in dewtie of bloud to do. Thus, with the remembrance of my trewe loue to yourself and all yours, I rest your werie assured freind and kinsman to serue you,

P. MURRAY.

THEABOLLS PARK, the 9 of Marche 1622.

His Majestie dothe not a lytill wounder that he that has liued chast from wemen except his owin quein all his dayis, schuld be trubled with the gutt, and you that hes so largely bestowed your talentt amongst them schuld skaipe bothe gutt and wther diseissis, bot his Maiestie is werie glaide that you hawe your helthe so weill.

WALE.

FROM KING JAMES VI.

TO OUR TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL OF
GLENURQUHAY, KNIGHTE.

JAMES R.—Trustie and welbeloued, wee greete yow well. Wee have understood as well by your letter to our seruant Sir Patrik Murray as by the reporte of our seruant Scandoner, your careful and earnest endeouris for the performance of whatsoever yee can imagine to tende to our seruice, and likewise your speciall care and good enterteynment of Scandoner himselfe, which, as it hath giuen him occasioun to speake of that our kingdome in generall and of yow in particulare as of people deutifullie deuoted to their prince and well affected to strangers, so wee give yow moste heartie thankses for the same. Wee haue also, by your letter to Sir Patrik Murray, understood your honest

offer for bringing of deere into Glen Aumonde, which, as it hath proceeded of your speciall desire to procure our contentment, so wee verie well esteeme thereof, and therefore desire you to go on, assuring you that thereby yee shall do us verie acceptable seruice, whereof, when occasion shalbe offered, we will not be unmindefull. Farewell. Giuen at our Mannour of Theobaldes, the 24th day of Julie 1622.

FROM KING CHARLES I.

TO OUR TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED THE LAIRD OF GLEANWRQUIHE.

CHARLES R.—Trustie and welbeloued, wee greet yow well. Whereas we haue giuen warrant unto Alexander M'Naughtan gentleman of our priuie chamber in ordinarie for levying two hundreth bow-men in that our kingdome, for our seruice in the war wherein we are engaged with France; and being informed that the persones in those high countries are ordinarlie good bow-men, we are hereby well pleased to desire yow to use your best meanes to cause levy such a number of them for our said seruant as possiblie yow can, he performing such conditiones with them as are usuall in the like cases, which we will tak as a speciall pleasure unto us, whereof wee will not be unmindfull when any occasion shall offer whereby we may expresse our respect unto yow. So we bid yow farewell. From our court at Windsore, the 12 of August 1627.

FROM THE LORDS OF SECRET COUNCIL.

TO OUR RIGHT TRAIST FREIND THE LAIRD OF GLENURQUIE.

After our very hartlie commendatiouns. Whereas the kings Maiestie is most solícite and desyrus that the tyme of his being at Perth there may be a show and mustour mad of hielandmen, in thair countrie habite and best order, for the better performance quherof these ar to intreate and desyre yow to single out and conueene a number of your freinds followers and dependers, men personable for stature, and in thair best array and equippage, with trews, bowes, dorloches and others thair ordinarie

weapouns and furniture, and to send thame to the said burgh of Perth vpon Mononday the eight day of Julii nixt, quhereby his Maiestie may receave contentment, the countrie credite, and yourselffe thanks; and so looking for your precise keeping of this dyet in maner foresaid we committ yow to God. Frome Halyrudhous the xxix day of Junij 1633. Your verie good freinds,

G. KINNOUL, *Cancellarius*.

MORTON.

WIGTOUN, TULLIBARDIN, LAUDERDALE, MELUILL.

FROM THE EARL OF LAUDERDALE.

TO MY VERIE HONORABIL AND LOUING COUSIN SIR COLIN CAMPBELL
OF GLENURQUHAYE, KNIGHT.

SIR,—I haue beine thir manie yeris verie desyrous to hawe firr tries to grow with me, and doe find by prooffe that the soorest waye to make them prosper is to saw them in the seid; and hearing that yow maye command greatt stoire thereof, if I shall make bold to be your beggar and heirby entreatt that yow wald be pleased to send me sum good quantitie therof that I maye caus my awin gardiners win itt, I houp yow will not take itt in ill pairt from your varie affectionatt cousin to serve yow,

LAUDERDAILL.

HALIEROODHous, 8 of Februar 1637.

FROM THE SAME.

TO MY VERIE HONORABLE AND WELBELOUED COUSIN SIR COLIN CAMPBELL
OF GLENURQUHAY, KNIGHT.

SIR,—I hawe resaued from this bearer the firr seid which I maid bold to wrytt for, and must heirby not onlie return yow many humble thankes but lykewayes entreatt that if anie thing which is in my power in thir pairtes can be usefull to yow, yow wald be pleased with als greatt friedome to command, your verie affectionatt cousin to serve yow,

LAUDERDAILL.

LETHINGTOUNE, the penult of Februar 1637.

FROM THE MARCHIONESS OF HAMILTON.

HONOURED COUSING,—I resaid your lettir and your feir seid, and geiuis you harttily thankis for your cair in sending them to me. Believe me, I think moir of them nor ye can imagin, for I loue them moir nor I dou al the frount tris in the wordil. I haue alrady ane four or fayf houndir of my auin planting, that is pratti treis, and deid dereckly weith them as ye set doune in your lettir; bot my sounne louis them no les nor I dou, and hes wilit me to plant a greit manay meie, quhich meid me trobbil you for this year; and as ye haue takin painis for me, I must requist you to gar prouayd soun of the seid for me.

Lord Linsay, my good sonne, he is ane warie grit plantter of his eig as euir I kneue anay, and I am glaid to cherich him to it; He will send ane hors and man for ane leid of them within ten or tual dayis, and I must requist you to gar haue them rady. He hes takin in ane greit baunis for them. He can win the seid himselue, as he hes sein me dou, so ye wil only neid to send him the noutis. In quhat he can, I sal be bond to you ye sall find him caynd. So, wicking you al happines, I rest, your affectioned cousing to poure,

ANNA CUNYNGHAME.

FROM JAMESONE THE PAINTER.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LAIRD OF GLENVRQUHIE THES.

RIGHT HONORABLE,—I receawed the hundreth merkis fra this berar, for the quhilk I shall indewor to do yowr worship better service heirefter; and as for the picturis quhilk I am yeit to maik I shall do all diligens to get theam with the first occasione, bot it will be in Janvarij befor I can begin theam, except that I haue the occasione to meit with the pairties in the North, quhair I mynd to stay for tuo monethes; and if ether ther or heir I can be able to do yowr worship service, I shall be moist willing, and ewer to remane your worships servand,

GEORGE JAMESONE.

EDINBURGH, 13 October [1634.]

FROM THE SAME.

RICHT HONORABLE,—I receawed yowr worships letter with ane measure concerning the maiking of soume picturis, quhair of sextine of theam ar set doune in not. I will werie willinglie serwe yowr worship, and my pryce shall be bot the ordinarie, since the measure is just the ordinarie. The pryce quhilk ewerie one payes to me, abowe the west, is twentie merkis, I furnishing claith and coulleris; bot iff I furniss ane double gilt muller, then it is twentie poundis. Thes I deall with all alyk; bot I am moir bound to have ane gryte cair of your worships service, becaus of my goud payment for my laist imployment. Onlie thus your worship wold resolwe at quhois charges I mist go throu the countrey to maik thir picturis, for all that are heir in town neidis onlie yowr worships letter to theam to causs theam sitt, and for theam quhois picturis I have allreadie, I shall double theam, or then giwe yowr worship the principall. So, leawing this to yowr worships consideration and ansuer, I shall ewer remaine, your woirships willing servand,

GEORGE JAMESONE.

EDINBURGH, 23 Junii [1635.]

Iff I begin the picturs in Julii, I will have the sextine redie about the laist of September.

FROM MR. W. BOWIE, TUTOR TO THE SONS OF GLENFALLOCH.

TO THE RICHT HONORABLE AND HIS ASSURED GUDE FREND ROBERT
CAMPBELL OF GLENFALLOCH THESE.

RYCHT HONORABLE SIR, . . . I receavit from the berar heirof ane hundreth merkis without anie lettir, for he said that he tint the lettir ye gaiff him. He brocht also with him thre kye, ane quharof wes brandit, ane vther blak, the thrid wes dyn. I wald haiff writin the compt of thingis furnest to Jhone since this tyme twelfmonth, and Duncanis since his cuming, bot my wyffe quho knew sundry particularis therof wes in Edinburgh; bot it salbe sent with the nixt berar, God willing. The bairnis, blissed

be God, ar weill. The freiss that wes sent to be thame clothes, thair wes maid ane cott and brekis to Duncan thairof, and ane cott to Jhone. Ye wald send alsmeikle cloth as wald be ane gown to Jhone, and his old gown wald serue for ane gown to Duncane. The berar spak sunthing to me of freiss to be Jhone ane garment of clothes, bot I will luke for your lettir mair particularlie. Jhone wilbe ane schollar, God willing, if he be nocht interrupted. Duncane beginins weill, God saiff him. So nocht having forder for the present bot remembering my commendationis of service to the lady your bedfallow, committis yow both with the rest of your children to God his eternall protectioun. I pray yow haiff ane speciall cair of your dochteris, for I trust in the mercy of God that your ladis salbe gude men. Assure the lady your wiffe, that I sall haiff ane speciall cair vnder God, of hir sonnes that ar heir, and requeist hir nocht to think long eftir thame. The dowblet ye caust mak to Duncane is now vp at the slot of his breist. Ye wald say that he wearis his belt as men sayis Mr. George Buchanan did weare his, the dowblet is growen so schort. I wott nocht how your ministeris of Ergyle and Bredalban wilbe handit with your Bischopis, bot all the honest men of the ministrie heir luikis for nothing bot the werst, for the Bischopis and they will nocht agree with ws heir; for everie honest minister in all our eist partis will rather leave thair ministrie or they yield in one jot to the Bischopis. God mak your ministeris thair honest and constant men, for we heir thair is mony slim amongis thame, that or they quyte the bannok they will quyte a gude conscience. God of his mercy be with yow, and restis your awin, efter the old maner,

MR. WILLIAM BOWIE.

Duncan mon haiff ane vther dowblet.

HADINGTOUN, the 16 of November 1619.

Thair wes tuo of the xx mark peceis rounge and far les then the thrid wes. If they will pass, I sall put thame soone frome me.

VIII.—P. 414.

THE THANE OF CAWDOR'S WESTERN JOURNEY, 1591.

THE following extracts are taken from a little book of sixteen leaves, which notes the Thane's personal and travelling expenses from 20th September to 7th November 1591. The first three days' expenses are given in full ; afterwards only extracts.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL THE LARD OF CALDER HIS PURSMAISTERIS
COMPT.

In Taylone the xx day of September 1591 resaut fra Johne
Caldar i^c merk

Item deliuerit to Makconchie Stronechormicheis man the
same day, that brought the aquavytie vj s. viij d.

xxi day of September being Tysday.

Item giffin to the gall boyis wyfe in Innerrera for your
denner in meit v s.

Item fyve quartis aill viij s.

Item ane quart wyne xij s. iiij d.

Item thrie muskingis aquavitye xv. s.

Item giffin to the gardiner for the peirs and plowmis he
brocht unto yow in that hous iij s. iiij d.

Item giffin to the pur ther xxviij d.

Item giffin to the ferrioris for taking yow to Doundaraw fra
Innerrera vj s. viij d.

xxij day of September being Wednesday in Doundaraw.

Item giffin to the portar ther vj s. viij d.

Item giffin to the woman that maid your bedis ther
vj s. viij d.

Item giffin to the cuik ther vj s. viij d.

Item to the boyis that ferreit owir out of Doundaraw v s.

Item giffin in Lochgyllisheid to the puire xvj d.

Item to the men of the boat that come with yow to the
Carrick out of Lochgyllisheid xij s. iiij d.

Item giffin to the boy that ye send out of Doundaraw to
Lochgyllisheid to provyd ane boat for yow vj s. viij d.

Item to ane boy of your awin ye send bak to Doundaraw for
the venesone, to be his expenssis to Striveling vj s. viij d.

xxiiij day of September being Fuiresday in the Carrik.

Item giffin ther in the Carrik to the portar vj s. viij d.

Item to the men of the boat that came with your servandis
to Camstranniche vj s. viij d.

xxiiij day of September being Fryday in Dounnone.

Item your boyis supper upone Fuiresday at even, being four
boyis iij s. iiij d.

xxv day of September Satterday.

Item giffin in Downone to the servand woman that maid
your beddis in John Dowis hous vj s. viij d.

Item giffin to the gudewife of the house for four quartis aill
and twa queyt braid brocht to your chalmer viij s.

Item giffin to the ferrior of Finlestoun for ferreing Alexander
and your haill boyis ij s.

Item to the ferrior of the wattir of Levin iiij d.

Item your collatioun in Downbartane that nicht Satterday
at evin in Johne Boquhannanis hous, ane point of Spenis wyne
x s.

Item ane quart aill ij s.

Item ane queyt braid viij d.

Item giffin to Donald Campbell my Lordis chalmer boy that
he geve to Grenokis boy that came with the hors to the ferrie
syd vj s. viij d.

xxvj of September being Sondag.

Item giffin to yourself in the morneing in the kirkhaire to
put in your nepiking end to the puire ij s.

Item your collatioun that nycht at even upon Sondag in
that same house, ane point wyne Sak x s.

Item ane quart aill ij s.

Item ane queyt braid viij d.

xxvij of September being Munounday passit out of
Downbartane to Glesgow.

Item giffin to Johne Caldar to pay for your hors being four

in numbir quhilk came to Downbartane upon the xxij day of September and remanit ther till Munounday at ten houris the xxvij day of September, for ther stray xx s.

Item giffin to Johne Caldar to pay for ther corne induring that space lvj s.

Item for half pek of malt to your broun geldin iij s. iiij d.

Item for braid to your geldin enduring that space, v s.

Item for candill xj d.

Item giffin to Johne Caldar his wage fra the xxij day of September at none till Sondag in the morneing the xxvj of September xx s.

Item the twa boyis wage that keipit your hors, Glassan and Michell, fra the xxij of September being Wednesday till xxvij of September being Munounday at evin xv s.

Item giffin to Panttone his wage fra Satterday at none the xxv till Mounounday at evin the xxvij day of September iij s.

Item to James Deusour and his halk fra xxvj of September till Munounday at evin the xxvij xij s.

Item the cuik Daidid for that space viij s.

Item your chalmer fie for twa nychtis Satturday at evin and Sondag in Johne Boquhannanis hous xij s. iiij d.

Item giffin for oylling your buttis ther xij d.

27 of September 1591.

Item quhen ye lichtit in Glasgow upon Munounday eftir none at twa houris ye came to your lodging in Androw Baillies hous the gude wyfe brocht to yow to your chalmer the lairdis Ellangirrik Barbrek Nether Craignes with uthiris money gentill men and refusit to drink na uther drink bot wyne Sak, of wyne Sack thrie pointis xxx s.

Item ane quarter queyt braid viij d.

Item for penis xvj d.

Item ane quart aill xx d.

Item your collatioun at evin on Munounday the same per-sones with yow all ane point Spenis wyne x s.

Item ane point of Frence wyne vj s. viij d.

Item ane quart aill xx d.

Item ane braid viij d.

xxviiij of September being Tysday.

Item giffin to Effie Campbell for your dischone, the hail barronis and gentill men foirsaid with yow for biff, mowtoun, soddin and rostit keponis, braid and aill	xl s.
Item for ane quart Spenis wyne	xx s.
Item ane point Frence wyne	vj s. viij d.
Item ane musking aquavytie	vj s.
Item your collatioun et evin on Tysday, the hail baronis and gentill men foirsaid with yow, ane point of Spenis wyne	x s.
Item ane point Frence wyne	vj s. viij d.
Item ane quart aill	xx d.
Item ane queyt braid	viij d.
Item giffin to the toun pyper	vj s. viij d.

xxix day of September being Wednesday.

Item that day eftir none in your chalmer with certane of the Cambellis of Angus with yow, ane chopine wyne v s.

Item your collatioun that nycht at evin, the hail foirsaidis barronis and gentill men with yow, ane point of Spenis wyne x s.

Item giffin to John Gillianis wyfe, that wes awin hir for aquavytie quhilk scho sent to Edinburgh at the Lairdis command drectit to Effie thereanent with Panttone the Lairdis awin seruand, and also for the wessellis that the aquavytie was intill xviiij lib. xv s.

Item to Johne Calder for twa new gerthis and setting ane bowkill upon your geldingis hawsing gerth ix s.

The last of September being Fuiresday.

Item giffin for ane new skabart to your heland sowrd cutting and dressing and ane new fisch handall	xx s.
Item for ane new schorne bit to your geldin	vj s.
Item to the sowrd-slipperis boy, drink silver	xij d.
Item to John Londie playar on the lut	vj s. viij d.

The first of October being Fryday.

Item giffin for ane queyt bridill to the geldin broun	xij s.
Item giffin to the Lawland harper	vj s. viij d.

Item your collatioun at evin that day the saidis gentill men
all with yow, ane point Frence wyne vj s. viij d.

The second of October being Satterday.

Item giffin to the smyth for your broun geldin schone
xiiij s. iiij d.

The thrid of October being Sondag.

Item giffin to the gude wyfe for sax nichtis the chalmer fie
frae Munounday at evin the xxvij day of September till
Sondag in the morning the thrid of October, half merk the
nicht, in candill beddis and fyre extending in hail xl s.

Item to the cordiner for dressing and treeing your buttis
iiij s. iiij d.

Item your hors enterit in stabill in Glesgow upone the xxvij
day of September at twa houris eftir none, fyve hors in the hail
with Wattie Cunynghames hors, the fyve hors in strae in the
nicht x s. and corne halfe firlat halfe pek, and the hail day
corne ane firlat half pek, quhilk continewit till Fryday in the
morning the first of October, quhilk day Wattie Cunynghame
passit to Edinburgh and his hors, and your awin four hors re-
manit thereaftir in that stabill till Sondag the thrid of October,
thay wer in strae the nicht viij s. in corne halff firlott and in the
hail day ane firlott morning and eueninge.

Item in corne eftir the said raikning iiij lib. xij s.

Item in strae lvj s.

Item for maill to your gelding ij pekis ij s.

Item your collatioun at evin in Parttie Bairis hous iij chopinis
Frence wyne x s.

The fourth of October being Munounday in Litgow.

Item giffin to Glassan to rin to Clarkintoun xij d.

The fyft of October being Munounday in Edinbrughe.

Item your collatioun in Peit Lindsayis hous, Mr. James
Wardlaw with yow, James Harvie, Alexander Campbell and
Johne Calder, everay man v s. xxv s.

The saxt of October being Wednesday in Edinbrughe 1591.

Item your dischone in Peit Lindsayis hous, the hail band of
gentill men being with yow, by wyne extendis to xl s.

Item thrie pointtis of wyne quherof ane point of Spenis
wyne xxij s.

Item to your cordiner Mongo Hendersone for his furnessing
of schone sen ye come out of the norland anno 1590 efter Mer-
times as his compt bairis and als for ane pair of wait ledder
schone furnessit to yow the same day extending in the haill
v. lib. xij d.

The vij day of October being Fuiresday in Edinbrughe.

Item giffin to the blind puire man that playis throw the toun
upon ane certane instrument xij d.

Item giffin to Alexander Makkessake to drink with the ansor
of the lettres he brocht fra the Pryor and his awin maister out
of Striveling iij s. iiij d.

The viij of October being Fryday in Edinbrughe.

Item for ane quinzdor to yourself xxiiij s.

The ix day of October being Satterday in Edinburghe.

Item in John Tamsones house in Litgow this day eftir none
as ye lichtit ther, ane point of Spenis wyne x s.

The x day of October being Sondag in Litgow.

Item giffin to Tullibarnes boy that come with the gray naig
that Tullibarne lent unto yow to Litgow his wages on Satterday
at evin and Sondag in the morning as ye commandit your self
xl d.

Item for braid that your twa hors gat at evin that nycht,
with the broun cursour v s.

Item giffin to the litill boy that held your hors viij d.

Item Johne Calderis wage fra Sondag at evin eftir supper the
thrid of October till Sondag at evin the tent of October lij s.

x October 1591 in Stirling.

Item your collatioun in Kathereen Paleis hous, Ellangerrik
and uthir barronis with yow, ane point of Spenis wyne, ane
point Frence wyne xvj s. viij d.

The xj day of October being Munounday in Stirling.

Item to the cutlar for scharing away the handis of your knyffis
viij d.

Item ane point Spenis wyne in the morneing or ye passit to
my lord, certane of the gentill men with yow x s.

The xij October being Tysday.

Item giffin to the ferrior of Forth for your ferreing Alexander
Campbellis and your hors ye trystit my Lord Morray in Doun
xxij d.

Item in Doun to the boy that led your hors ij s.

Item giffin to Angus Liche to mak by sic thingis necessar
for Collin to tak his disais away I s.

xij October, Stirling.

Item your collatioun at evin in Kateren Paleis, my Lord
Morray with yow, ane point Spenis wyne x s.

The xiiij day of October 1591, being Fuiresday in Lithe.

Item for braid to your hors the morning xl d.

[15th October still in Leith.]

The xvj day of October being Saturday in Sterling.

Item giffin to Dowglas the daft hussie vj s. viij d.

Item for balking the hors braid in loiffis xij d.

Item giffin to the stabillar for your hors on Munounday at
evin, the tent of October, being fywe hors in number on Maun-
ounday all nycht Tysday all nycht and Fryday all nycht sax
hors, your littill naig all nycht on Wednesday and on Fuiresday
all nycht, ilk hors in the nycht twa s. extending in the hail
to xlvj s.

Item sevin dowsand of braid to your cursour and broun
geldin, ilk hors the day as ye commandit your self to Johne
Calder viij braid, four braid at everay wattering to the hors,
pryce of the braid ij d. extending in the hail to xxi s.

[On 17th and 18th October still in Stirling.]

xix October being Tysday in Sterling.

Item to Gillespik the fule vj s. viij d.

Item ane point of Spenis wyne to your chalmer or ye raid
to Kilbryd x s.

xxiiij October being Sunday in Stirling.

Item the Laird come at x hours at evin to Stirling, Johne

Calder and Wattie Boquhannan with him with sindrie utheris
that sat at the buird, the gud [wife] tuik for your meit onlie
xxiiij s.

xxv October 1591 Munounday ye left Stirling and come
to Edinburgh.

Item giffin to the smyth for schoing Lochboy x s.

Item giffin to Angus Liche his waige, quha enterit thairto
in Stirling to await upone the bairne Collin the thrid day of
October being Sunday at nyn houris in the morneing, till Wed-
nesday xxvij day of October, ilk day viij s. summa ix lib. xij s.

Item his man his wage the dayis foirsaid xxxvj s.

Item for ane point Spenis wyne ye drunk in John Thome-
sones hous, the bischope of Argyll with yow x s.

xxvj October being Tysday in Edinburgh.

Item your dischone in Mr. James Wardlaw his chalmer twa
dowsand pennie pyis ij s.

Item twa menschattis xij d.

xxxj October being Sunday in Edinburgh.

Item to the begaris at the kirk doir viij d.

The first of November being Munounday in Edinburgh.

Item giffin for ane pair of buttis to yourself xl s.

Item to Gillecrist to tak him to Argyll and the littill naig
xij s. iiij d.

6 day of November being Satterday in Edinburgh.

Item giffin to Michell Libertoun for poling your heid
vj s. viij d.

This compt was maid in Edinburgh the vij day of November
1591 yeiris.

Summa of Alexander Campbellis resait xij^{xx} xij lib. ij s.

Summa debursit of the foirsaid sowme of resait

xij^{xx} xvij lib. iij s.

Sua restis on Alexander

xij lib. vi s. x d.

JANE LAUDER.¹

¹ The widow of the murdered Thane.

IX.—P. 414.

THE MURDER OF JOHN CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR.

THE preceding accounts show the Thane engaged in a western journey, probably on the affairs of his kinsman the young Earl of Argyll, whose guardian he was. It is said to have been through jealousy of his holding that office that the Thane was murdered in 1592.

The history of his murder we have to gather from various sources, chiefly the records of the Court of Justiciary, and Gregory's *History of the Highlands and Isles*.

The Thane of Cawdor and Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas (Comptroller) were at first the acting guardians of their chief the young Earl of Argyll. When the Comptroller died, his son John Campbell of Ardkinglas, who succeeded him in the office of guardian, became jealous of the superior influence of Cawdor in the management of the Earldom, and perhaps bore a grudge on account of the affairs of the Isles, where Cawdor supported Angus of Isla and Donald Gorme, while Ardkinglas helped the M'Leans. Partly from these motives, partly, perhaps, instigated by malcontents of his clan who had joined the league of which Huntly was the chief, and one fruit of which was the slaughter of the bonny Earl of Moray at Donybristle, Ardkinglas undoubtedly planned, and apparently superintended the murder of Cawdor. It is certain that, in February 1591, the Thane was treacherously killed by a shot of a hackbut, fired from a window of the house of Knepoch in Lorne. The actual assassin was MacEllar, and the immediate director of the murder, a certain John Oig Campbell of Cabrachan.

The thing was done in Argyll's bounds, and the immediate instruments of an act so outrageous to the power of the Earl were soon brought to punishment. John Oig, before his execution, being put in the Boots, confessed his own guilt, and spoke to the complicity of Ardkinglas and Dunolly. His widow, Margaret Campbell, corroborated his evidence, and added the fact of Ardkinglas having tampered with witchcraft, in the hope of obtaining the favour of Argyll. Ardkinglas, under the threat of

instant torture, confessed himself guilty of the murder of Cawdor, and spoke to a wide-spread conspiracy against Argyll and his brother. That confession he afterwards revoked in the following instruments, both from the Charter-room at Taymouth :—

ARDKINGLAS TESTIMONIAL AT DUNOONE.

I Johne Campbell of Ardkinglas testifies afoir God and takis it on my saull that it that I subscriuit and spoke anent oure Contract of Conspiracie againis my chief and maister the Erle of Argyle and his lordships brother the Laird of Lundie quhilk Contract wes said be me wes subscriuit be the Erll of Huntlie and Glencarne and be my Lorde Maxwell, my Lorde Chancellor and be Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenvrquhay Knycht, Archibald Campbell of Lochnell, Duncan M^cDowgall of Dunnollich and Johne Stewart of Appin. I testifie before God that thair wes never sic ane Contract maid or menit, but only inuentioun inuentit to eschew the trouble that might follow on me for Calderis slaughter. And as concernyng the samyn slauchter I tak it likwyis on my saul afore the great juge that nether Glenvrquhay nor nane levand nor dead wer airt and part nor knew of it except myself, John Oig Gillipatrik Oig and Gillimartin his brother and Duncane Campbell Donaldsone, and testifies afoir God that I am sorrowfull in saull and in mynd anent the said slauchter and I testifie to all and sindrie thir premissis be thir presentis subscriuit with my hand at Dunvne the first of Julii the yeir of God IM V^c fourescoir fouretene yeiris befoir thir witnessis, John Erle of Mar, Sir Hugh Campbell of Lowdoun, and Mr. Neill Campbell Bishope of Argyle.

ARDKINGLASS TESTIMONIAL BEFOIR THE MINISTERIE OF GLESGUOWE.

Be it kend till all men be thir presenttis me Johne Campbell of Ardkinglas that forsamekill as I being detenit captiue within the castell of Carnnaistrie as suspect for consentting foirknowledge airt and pairt of the murther of umquhill Johne Campbell of Calder, umquhill Johne Oig Campbell of Cabrachane being suspect and accusit for the same cryme nocht onlie deponit the weretie of the said murthour bot also to the effect

his burdein and pvnischment therfoir mycht be the easier eschewit, subtile inventit and fenyetit ane conspiracie to haif bein interprysit aganis my lordis awin persone and his brotheris quhairvpone he allegit ane band to haif bein maid and set downe thairannt, allegit subscriuit be the erill of Huntlie, Glenorquhaye, Lochinayell and dyuers vther nobillmen to the number of sevin or aucht personis, that be the slight and calumnius inventionne his former confessiounne concernyng the murthour of the Laird of Cadell mycht be the easier louping our, quhilk band he allegit to haif bein in my keeping; and I being detenit captiue within the castell of Carnnaistrie vpone the suspitiounne of the said murthour of Caddell, my lord haiffing apprehendit ane jelsie vpone the said umquhill Johne Oig subtill and fals depositiounne, drectict the provest of Kilmone, the Comisser of Inuernes and Maister Donald Campbell naturall sone to the umquhill Laird of Caddell to examinat and interrogat me vpone that speceall heid of the said Johne his depositiounne concernyng the band and conspiracie allegit intendit aganis my lord and his brother; with ane speceall commissiounne, gif I sould nocht deliyuer the said band and reveill the leill circumstancis thair of conforme to the said Johnnis depositioun, to put me to the present tortor, quhilk thaye brocht in thair companie with thame and minassit and threatenit me dyuers tymis thairwith. Nochtwithstanding I declairit be my bodelie aithe to thame vndir the handwrett of Dougall M^cairthour Sheref Clerk of Argyll that I nevir knew sik ane band nor conspiracie nather be word nor wreit. Neuirtheles persaweand that nathir my aithe nor purgatiounne could awaill me, bot of force athir behovit I to depone and affeirme Johne Oigis depositiounne to be trewe, or vtherwais to get no credeit and abyd the present tortor and demanyng of my ennemeis, quhairthrowe I wes constranit compellit and foirsit for feir of the present danger nocht onlie to ratefie and aprowe the foirsaid fals depositiounne maid be the said Johne concernyng the conspiracie allegit intendit aganis my Lord and his brothers lyif, in mair ampill and speccall forme thane the said Johne Oig sett it downe, be mentionatting of dyuers nobill mens namis, sik as I wes maist bund and adettit to in the cuntraye, that the mater mycht seim

the mair credibill, bot also to mak my awin pairt concernyng the murthour of Cadder the lichter, I allegit the samin to be inventit be the laird of Glenorquhay, and he be his band and faithfull promeiss to haif fortfeit and assistit me thairintill ; albeit as the Lord knawis and as I sall ansuer to his Majestie at the lattir daye, I onlie did it for eschewing of the present tortor and feir of my lyif, luiking according to the resone of fleche that sum moyane sould be maid be friendis for me in the maintyme, at my Lordis hand ; protestand befor God and his holie angellis that I newir knewe sik ane band nor conspiracie intendit againis my lord and chief nor his brother be onye of the saidis nobillmen aganis quhom I vterit furthe sik calumneis as ar contenit in my depositioun at Carnnaistrie nor be na utheris leifand or deid be word or wreit, nathir yit wes Glenorquhaye ewir airt or pairt be word or wreit of the murthour of the vnquhill laird of Cadder, lyik as I testifeit at Dunnvne being captiue, in the monethe of

fourscoir fourtein yeiris in presens of my lord and chief, the erll of Mar, the Sheref of Air and the Bischope of Argyll. Swa nowe being at libertie and freedome, for relief of my awin conscience and removing of suspitioun fra the innocent, does testefie be my great aithe and handwreit and vpon the parrell of my saluatioun, all thir premissis to be of trewthe. Dyittit, wreittin and subscriuit with my hand at the Laiche Kirk of Glesguowe the penult of Maii 1595 befor thir witnessis Maister Johne Cuper and Maister Johne Bell Ministers at Glesguowe and Robert Chrynsid of Possill commisser of Glesguowe.

We vndirsubscriueand being requyirit be the rycht honorabill Johne Campbell of Ardkinlas to conveine with him in the Laiche Kirk of Glesguowe to confer with him annent the resolutione of his conscience trewlie with the sicht and wecht of his greit sinnis, eftir dyuers suitis and intelligence haid of his estate, nocht willing our far to deject and cast downe ane penitent sinner, yeldit ; and eftir dyuers ressonis in the place foirsaid at last he presenttit befor us this his declaratioun, chargein us to testefie the same to be his wrietten and subscriuit with his hand. Efter conferens in that mater withe him and haiffing adiured him befor the leving God to declair to ws gif it wes done of dissimulatioun for wairdlie respectis or as movit in conscience for

that particular, and being resolvid be him thairof, we causit him wreit and subscriue the same our again with his awin hand for our better warrand, and therfoir dois testefie that this is his awin confessioun wreittin and subscriuit be himself quhilk we do witness be our subscriptione manuell, daye, yeir and place befoir mentionat. . . .

Little weight can be attached to the confession of Ardkinglas, extorted by the threat of torture, and perhaps not much more to his second, and this his third and more solemn statement, which, with all the clergy present, was so evidently dressed for a purpose.

The government of Scotland was never weaker, nor more open to all bad influence, than in the years preceding James' accession to the English throne. Ardkinglas was powerfully backed, and the king appears to have condescended to a juggle to save him from the penalties of the law, while he assumed the semblance of urging on its ministers to do their office. On September 17, 1596, in the High Court at Edinburgh, "Johne Campbell of Ardkinlase was dilatit of airt and pairt of the crewall murthour and slauchteris of unquhill Sir Johne Campbell of Calder knycht and unquhill McInturner wechman of the place of Tanestrie." The Justice-Clerk produced a warrant by the King requiring him to proceed in the trial; the King's Advocate produced a similar mandate (they were then too common, for the King interfered the more as he more felt his weakness). Ardkinglas was present and took instruments of his compearance. Another and another day he offered him "ready to abide the trial." At length, on 23d September, "the Justice, in respect nane of the King's advocates compeirit to persew him, desertit the dyet and ordanit the cautioner of the said Laird of Ardkinlas to be relevit."

X.—P. 416.

HOW ISLA WAS WON.

ISLA, the ancient inheritance of the Lords of the Isles, and long the seat of their almost independent kingdom, was esteemed by the Western Celts of fabulous fertility, and its possession proportionally coveted. After the successive forfeitures and destruction of the direct line of its old Lords, it became the prey of the strongest, and with its fortress of Dunyveg, was the "Castle Dangerous," won and lost in succession by the leaders of the wild clans of the isles. The following renunciation is the first announcement of the great enterprise, which the Knight of Cawdor had for some time meditated, of obtaining possession of this rich territory. The granter, among his clansmen, was known as Angus *mac* James, *mac* Alister, *mac* Ian cathanach, *mac* Ian, *mac* Donald Balloch, *mac* Ian mor, *mac* Ian of Isla, first Lord of the Isles. In the Parliament House and Courts of Edinburgh, he was well known as Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg, crown tenant of many lands in Isla, and father of Sir James M'Connell, the Thane's brother-in-law, who had been "warded" first in Blackness and then in Edinburgh Castle, since the year 1604; and who was tried and sentenced to death in 1609; but no time fixed for executing the sentence, and was still a prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh.

[RENUNCIATION BY ANGUS MACDONALD, Abridged.]

Be it kend till all men me Angus M'donald, forsamekle as I have instantlie receavit fra the richt honorabill Sir Johne Campbell of Calder, the soume of sex thousand merkis, thairfoir witt ye me to have renuncit dischargit and overgevin, fra me and my airis, to and in fauoris of the said Sir Johne Campbell all richt tytil propertie and possessioun quhilkis I ather haid hes or ony wayes may have in and to the landis of Ilay possessit be me and my subtenentis, and perteing to our Souerane lord the kingis maiestie in propertie, binding and oblessing me and my foirsaidis neuir to trubil inquyet nor molest the said Sir John nor na utheris his tenentis. At Edin-

brucht 1 Januarie 1612 yeiris, befoir thir witnes Johne Stewart of Aschcok Alexander M^cdonald of Lergie Johne Stewart burges of Rossay and servitor to me the said Angus.

ANGUS M^c DONALD off Dunivaig.

Soon after the cession of his claims to the island of Islay, the old chief of Islay died. His kinsman, Sir Ranald Macdonald, the son of Sorley Buy (afterwards Earl of Antrim), had, in the meantime, obtained a tack of the island, but had not peaceable possession of it. The castle of Dunyveg, for a short time garrisoned by the Bishop of the Isles (Andrew Knox) for the Government, had been surprised; and the Bishop himself, led into a trap by the sons of the old chief—brothers of the captive of Edinburgh Castle—was obliged to leave his son and nephew in the hands of the rebels, as hostages for his performance of some conditions, especially for doing his utmost to obtain grants by the sovereign in their favour. The Scotch Privy Council do not seem to have been much influenced by the Bishop's undertakings, nor by the peril of the hostages, but turned in search of some one, of power and means sufficient, to reduce the castle and island, and to pay a high rent to the Crown for the possession afterwards.

The Thane of Cawdor offered the required rent, and satisfied the Council that he could perform the task of bringing the Islesmen to obedience, with such slender help of cannon and ammunition as the Scotch Government of that time could afford him. So much being settled (and "relying upon his Majestie's gracious acknowledgment eftir the seruice be well accomplieissed," as writes Secretary Lord Binning to Patrick Hamilton at Court), he set forth on his expedition to win his island kingdom. The following documents mark in some degree his progress in his undertaking, and some of the earlier precede, in date, the Crown Charter, which conferred on Sir John Campbell of Calder and his heirs-male, heritably in fee-firme, "the Yle and landis of Ylay and Rynniss and middle waird of Ylay, Ilyntassan, with the castell toure fortalice and maner place of Dwnyvaig."—(*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 21 November 1614; ratified in Parliament 1621.)

ADVYCE gevin be the LORDS of his MAIESTIES PRIUIE COUNSAILL
to the LAIRD of CADDELL his MAIESTIES LIEUTENANT in
ILA anent his proceedingis in executione of his MAIESTIES
COMMISSIOUNE aganis the REBELLIS detenaris of DUNAVAIG
22 October 1614.

Since his Maiestie hes trustit yow with this charge and hes
tane so substantious ordour for furnessing sex canones with all
requisit provisiounes and twa hundred waiged souldiers to
assist yow in that charge, it is expedient that ye prepair suffi-
cient number of able and weill armed men to serue yow in this
impoyment, with all necessars requisite for assidging the hous
of Dunavaig and persuite of his Maiesties rebelles be sea and
land, so as no prouisioune of airmes poulder victuall bullet
fewall boates nor uther necessars meit for that seruice be lak-
king, to the effect that his Maiesties Inglisch companies quho
ar to sie and obserue your actiones may find no defect of
things necessar and semelie for a man trustit with so honourable
a charge.

In your going to Glesgow delyver to the Archbischope and to
the prouest and bailyeis our letter, and confer wyth thame anent
the best and reddiest meanis to moue sum honest and respon-
sall merchandis of ther toune or cuntrie to carie sum flour or
good biscuite with sufficient store of good aitmeill and good
drinking beir, gif it may be had, and failying thairof gude aile
that will keip weill, with salt and coales to be transportit be
schip to Ila, for furneissing of his Maiesties Inglisch souldieris
at reasonable rates and reddie payment to be maid be the saidis
souldieris, wyth assurance to the merchandis that gif ony acci-
dent mak thair voyage not be sufficientlie proffitable to thame,
that such consideratioun sall be had and acknowledgement
gevin to thame for thair losses be my Lord Thesaurar depute,
as be informatioun from my Lord of Glesgow and the magis-
trates of that burgh to the Lords of secret counsell sall be fund
reasonable.

Be cairfull to understand the dyet of his Maiesties companies
to be sent to Ila with the cannone, and keip correspondance be
letter and messages with the Lord Depute of Irland and thair

commandaris, useing all diligence to be in the ile with your forces befor thair comeing thither, to the effect that gif it pleis God you may end the seruice to your honour and his Maiesties thanks befor thair comeing, and so spairing thair travell and his Maiesties chairges, yow may merite the more favour from his Maiestie.

And if thay come to the ile, tak strict ordour that your people abstene from geving thame ony offence be word or deid, and be the contrarie, command thame to dispose thame selues to gif the souldieris all conforte aid and freindlie assistance ; and quhateuer salbe necessar ather for advancement of the seruice or thar reasonable eas and releiffe may be procured with all diligence and to that effect that your men boates and all freinlie menis be reddilie employed.

It is necessar that according to his Maiesties directioun the hous be of new chairged solemnelie and ordourlie, as als that the detenaris and refusaris to randir be denounced rebellis.

Yow must also chairge the tennentis of the ile to compeir befor the Counsale and find cautioune to obserue his Maiesties peace, and for thair compeirance so ofte as thay sall be chairged.

Such of the rebellis as God sall bring in your handis, yow must be cairfull to examine thame verrie exactlie for discouerie of the persones quho wer upoune the first deuyce of thair treasonable rebellious and taking the hous of Duneveg, and who hes sensyne incuraged thame be counsell help or assistance to persist in thair rebellious.

Use all possible cair and dexteritie to retire saillie out of thair hands the Laird of Ranforlie and the bischope of the Iles sone.

If ather thair yeilding or force sall bring the hous in your powar, place thairin ane sufficient number of faithfull and skilfull men to quhome ye may trust the saife keiping of that hous quhill his Maiesties pleasour may be knawin, and let thame be furnessed with all necessares that may inhable thame to keip it.

Becaus thair is ane number in the cuntrie quho haifeing assistit the traitoris ar not in the hous, which is not able to

conteane the whole number, be cairfull to apprehend als many of these as yow can and use thame as thay haue deserved.

Yow know his Maiesties mynd anent the principall rebellis.

Befoir yow leiuie the ile setle perfytt ordour for establisching and mantening his Maiesties peice and obedience in it, and for protecting the peaceable inhabitantis from iniurie.

It is expected that ye will try thair consultatiounes aganis the bischoppe of the Iles his Maiesties Lieutennent, and all that usit disobedience rebellious and violence aganis him, and proceed with thame as ye sall think expedient for his Maiesties honour and obedience.

If the rebellis leiuie the hous and ile, and flie to any uther parte of the iles or hielandis for thair saifetie, use your utermost endeavour for thair searche and apprehensione, and if ye learne of thair going to Ireland or any other part of his Maiesties dominiounis, adverteis such as hes charge from his Maiestie of the places of thair refuge, that thay may be persewed and apprehendit.

Suche of the cuntrie people as haue accompanied the rebelles or furnished thame of commoditeis or intercommoned with thame, not voluntarlie bot be compulsione or just fear, must be used with discretione and reasonable fauour.

Faile not to send verrie frequent advertismentis to the Counsell of all your proceedingis and of your good succes in your charge, quhilk we pray God to prosper.

BINNING.

R. COKBURNE.

G. MURRAY.

SIR W. OLIPHANT.

THE LIEUTENNETIS COMMISSIOUN OF JUSTICIARE, &c. (Abridged.)

JAMES, &c. Forsamekle as Angus Oig M^c coneill sone to umquhile Angus M^c coneill callit of Dunaveig according to the unhappie trade of his wicked predecessouris, hauing resolutit auther be force or policie to disturb the peace and quiet of the yllis, in the monethe of March last, causit his awne bastard brother Ronald Oig M^c coneill treasonable to surprise and take oure castell of Dunavaig in Yla frae the reverend father in God

Andro bishop of the ylis who had the keeping thair of; and the said Angus falslie pretending that he wald do some piece of service to us by recoverie of the said house from his said brother, whom he onlie usit as ane instrument to be the first authour of his rebellioun, he in a simulat manner maid a pretendit persute and assedgeing of the said house, and the same being recoverit, he to gif a forder schaw and appeirance of the sincerite of his proceidyngis, causit four of the said Ronald his compliceis to be schaimfully mureit and slane. The said Angus has also treasonable refusit to rendre the said hous, quhen he was chargeit be our utheris letteris, for the quhilk he and his compliceis ar denuncit our rebellis and put to our horne. And immediatlie thereafter they fortifeit the said castell with men victuall powder and bullett, and hes keipit the same as he dois yet as ane house of warre agains us and our autoritie. And whereas it wes falslie pretendit be him and his complices that thair keeping of the said hus procedit upon feare that the taking thereof without commissioun might bring them in danger of our law, we for removing all such suspitioun, wes graciouly plesit to grant unto thame our fauour and pardoun for all thair bigane offensis conditionale that they wald rander the said house to the said bischop as our lieutenant conforme to thair promissis. And the said bischop haueing laitlie in the moneth of September last, past to Yla, and looking that thay wald haue renderit thair obedience to us and maid deliuerance of our castell, thay did not onlie most undewtifullie reicet and contempne our grace, but to our forder contempt, they and Ronald M^c James M^c donald, Donald Gorme his sone, Ronald Oig M^c allaster, Johnne M^c coneill, Ronald M^c soirle, Soirll M^c Crume, Malcoum M^c ilfersane, Hector M^c caishe ——— M^c eane sometyme Mr houshald to umquhile Angus M^c coneill of Dunnyvaig, Coill M^c ronald, Archibald M^c ronald, Soirll M^c allister, Malcolm M^c leod, Allaster M^c eane, Angus M^c achane alias M^c allaster, who are all combyned in this rebellioun, did amasse togidder and associat unto thame selffis the hail inhabitantis of the maist part of our ile of Yla, and first haueing most falslie and treacherouslie haldin the said bischop in fair termes, as gif nothing had bene intendit be thame bot in all humilitie to seik

peace, in end quhen thair haill power and forceis wer joynd togidder to the number of sevin or aucht score of personis, thay than in the nicht addrest thame selffis to the pairt quhar the said bischop and his company lay, and first thay brak his haill boitis, and than lay about the bischop and his company all that nicht, and upon the morne, thay in oppin hostilitie kythit thame selffis aganis him with mony threatening speitches to haue massacred him and his company, and in end forceit him to rander unto thame [Thomas] Knox his awne sone and [John] Knox of Ranpherlie his nephew as pledgeis that he sould do and performe such conditionis as thay inioyned unto him. And we understanding the good affectioun and willing dispositioun of oure richt trustie and weilbelouit Sir Johnne Campbell of Caddell knyght to do us seruice, thairfore we with aduice of the lordis of oure secrete counsaill haue maid the said Sir Johnne oure Lieutennent and Justice within the haill boundis of Yla, geuand to him oure full commissioun to convocat our leigeis in airmes, to deuyde thame in seurall companyis, to appoint capitanis and comanderis over thame, and to conduct direct and lead thame to Yla, and thair to follow and persew with fyre and sword the said Angus Oig M^c coneil Coil M^c gillespick and remanent personis, and to commit thame to waird quhill justice be ministrat upoun thame, and siklyke to persew and assedge the said castell of Dunnyvaig and all uther houssis and strenthis quhairinto the sadis traytoris sal happin to flee, and to raise fyre and use all kynd of force for wining and recouerie thair of ; and gif in persute of the saidis rebellis, it sal happin the saidis rebellis to be hurte slane or mutilat, we will and declair that the samin sall not be impute as cryme nor offence to oure said lieutennent ; and we dispensis . . . lieutennent and justice courtis within the saidis boundis at quhatsumeuer tymes and places conuenient, all and sundrie personis apprehendit be him to call, be dittay to accuse, and thame to the knowlege of ane assyse to put, and to caus justice be ministrat upoun thame : With power alsua to oure said lieutennent to tak ordoure how oure said cuntrey of Yla may be retenit and halden under oure obedience, and to appoint constables and keiparis in oure said castell of Dunnyvaig : With

power alsua to him to tak ordoure that no boitis gallayis
umfaddis scautis nor birlingis go oute of Yla, and generallie all
uther thingis requisite to do and use Geuin under
oure signet at Edinburgh 22 October 1614.

Per actum secreti consilii.

JA. PRYMROIS.

RANNALD M^c JAMES BAND TO SIR JOHNE CAMPBELL.

Be it kend till all men me Rannald M^c James V^c donald
takand the burden on me of Donald Gorme M^c donald my sone,
that forsameikle as we being delaitit and declairit to his Ma-
jestie and counsall of the rebellious taking of the fortalice of
Illanlochgorme in Ilay, I be thir presentis for my selff and for
the said Donald my sone faithfullie bindis and oblisses me to
rander and delyver to the right honorabill Sir Johne Campbell
of Calder knicht his Majesties lieutenant of Ilay the said ile
of Illanlochgorme betwixt and the tuenty aucht day of this
instant moneth of Januar, and sal becum his Majesties trew and
faithfull subiectis, and in evidence of the premissis we bindis
and oblissis us to do and kythe our selffis trew subiectis and
faithfull serwandis in his Majesties seruice aganis the rebellis.
At Balnachten 24 January 1615, befor thir witness Mr Donald
Campbell of Barbrek Lochaw, Colin Campbell of Boith, Johne
Oig M^c murquhie leiche in Ilay.

RANNALD MAJAMES V^c DONALD
with my hand tuiching the
notaris pen.

The leech signs with his own hand thus—

JOHNE M^c MURCHIE
Doctour off medicine witness.

[APPROBATIO REGIA, *abbreviata.*]

Jacobus dei gratia Rex, etc. salutem. Sciatis quia nos con-
siderantes prudentissimo ac felici nostro regimine statum et
regnum hoc nostrum sub perfecta et solida obedientia stabilitum
esse, ac nullam aut perexiguam rebellionem intra aliquam par-
tem eiusdem aperte professam esse preterquam in Ila insula, ac

in nefandis ac exlegibus illis rebellibus vulgo Clandonald nuncupatis, qui cum ipsorum sociis arcem nostram Dunyvaig ac insulam de Lochgroome nuper proditorie intercipientes ac redigentes, ipsaque magno numero rebellium pulvere sulphureo globulis ac tormentis instructorum munientes ad resistendum nobis nostreque auctoritati. Cuius consideratio quemadmodum in animo nostro regio indignationem regalem procreavit tam exiguum manipulum nefandorem et rebellium in contemptum nostrum tam diu grassari tolleratum esse, ita nos decrevimus nomen ac memoriam infamis illius tribus omnino abolere ac suppressere vel ad obedientiam nostram reducere ; ac nos varia consilia circa executionem nostri decreti agitantes, tandem deprehendimus nullum aptiorem esse cui dicti negotii cura committeretur fido ac dilecto nostro subdito domino Joanne Campbell de Calder milite, non solum ratione propriarum eius virium amicitie ac nervorum ad dictum servitium exequendum, verum etiam respectu preteriti speciminis et bone experientie quam habuimus de quodam patris dicti domini Joannis fide et diligentia variis preteritis magni momenti negotiis ipsi per nos cum in insulis cum contra varios montanos commissis, in quibus bonum ac felicem successum perpetuo habuit. Quemadmodum dictus dominus Joannes nobis specimen sui fidelis servitii prebere (prout dictus eius quondam pater nobis prius fecerat) libentissime cupiens, non solum curam negotii contra eos e dicta tribu Clandonald, verum etiam varias alias instructiones contra dictam insulam in se suscepit, in quibus varia bona officia prestitit, in quorum prosecutione non solum propriam personam suasque vires ac robur et personas robur ac vires amicorum familiarium impendit, verum etiam ipse ac varii nobiles amici eius qui se illi adiunxerunt, sese in eodem tanta prudentia fortitudine et dexteritate gesserunt, ut eorum opera factum sit ut varii dictorum rebellium deprehensi necati ordine justicie morte multati sunt ad nostrum honorem ac magnum solatium bonorum subditorum, adeo ut nomen illud de Clandonald jam quodam modo extinctum sit, et de tota illa tribu non ultra persone superstites sunt qui rebelles sint preter et ultra numerum primariorum ducum dictorum rebellium qui jam in vinculis per dictum dominum Joannem

justiciario nostro presentandi sunt. In quo seruitio dictus dominus Joannes et socii non solum coacti sunt proficisci contra dictos rebelles dispansis vexillis more militari sclopettis vulgo hagbuttis muscatis pistollis aliisque hostilibus armis, necnon tormentis muralibus et colubrinis vulgo culveringis ad dictam arcem de Dunyvaig obsidendam et quassandam instructi, unde multa in dicto seruitio acciderunt que in bellicis negociis ac nostre voluntatis ac commissionis in talibus casibus exequutionibus recitata sunt et que ut evitarentur vix fieri potuit. Ac nos agnoscentes quam egregie dictus dominus Joannes eiusque amici sese in dicto seruitio gesserunt, idcirco invenimus et decernimus dictos dominum Joannem Campbell aliasque personas viz.

magistrum Donaldum Campbell in Barbreklochhow Archibaldum Campbell fratrem domini de Laweris Archibaldum Campbell in Dunstafnege Colinum Campbell in Kilcalmowkill Archibaldum Campbell in Inneraw Colinum Campbell de Both fidelissimum sincerum ac gratum seruitium nobis prestitisse in obsessione et occupatione dicte arcis de Dunyvaig tormentorum ac colubrinorum nostrorum subversione dicte insule de Lochgroome, ac apprehensione incarceratione cede mutilatione morte exilio aut pena pecuniaria omnium et singularum cuiuscumque status [personarum] ac salvi conductus et diplomatis concessionem talibus e dictis rebellibus qui sese tradiderunt, in acquirenda ipsis remissione nostra, ac in exequutione omnium aliorum hostilium factorum per dictum dominum Joannem eiusque antedictos commissorum. Quemadmodum nos ratificamus autorizamus et approbamus omnia antedicta facta super quibus ulla actio criminalis seu civilis concipi seu fundari poterit. Preterea nos ex speciali gratia remisimus omnem indignationem animi nostri sectamque regiam que nos contra eos habere seu mouere poterimus. In cuius rei testimonium presentibus magnum sigillum nostrum apponi precepimus. Apud regiam nostram de Quhytehall 20 Aprilis 1615.

Early in the year 1615, the Knight of Cawdor, with the help of Sir Oliver Lambard's cannon, had taken the castles of Duni-veg and Lochgorme, and ruled undisputed sovereign in the island of Isla. He and the Lords of the Council were planning the repression of the bands of M'Donalds and their followers,

now mere marauders and pirates on all the shores and seas of the West, when they were startled by the intelligence that Sir James M'Donald, so long a prisoner, had escaped from Edinburgh Castle (24 May 1615), and was hastening to put himself at the head of his Clan, to gather round him the scattered outlaws of the isles, very ready to follow so daring a leader, and to recover his inheritance. The Council seemed at first paralysed and helpless, and Sir James with a few followers, dashed through Atholl and Rannoch in safety, and met with no opposition in the Isles. The men of the north isles flocked to his standard. Isla was his first object. He surprised the castle, subdued the island—the natives evidently favouring him rather than the Campbells; and then he sent out the fiery cross, and overran his hereditary territory of Kintyre. But his success was short-lived. The Council, compelled to some exertion in support of law, placed the affair in the hands of Argyll, though evidently unwillingly; and the head of the Campbells, with some soldiers hired at the public expense, an expense sorely complained of by the Council, speedily brought the war to a conclusion. There was, indeed, no open war, no pitched battles. Equally in Kintyre and in Isla, M'Donald's undisciplined followers fell from him; and Sir James himself, almost singly, escaped to Ireland, and from thence to Spain. This remarkable person's career was not to end even there. After Argyll's apostasy and disgrace, and when he too had taken refuge in Spain, Sir James M'Donald returned to England, was restored to royal favour, and died a pensioner at London (1626).

We should err if we counted this last chief of the old race of Isla a mere Celtic savage, as those who drew his indictment seem to have held him. He was no doubt unscrupulous like his time and his country, and human life was not then held in much respect in the Isles; but Sir James, with the virtues of the savage, had some tinge also of civilisation, and some qualities perhaps acquired during his long imprisonment. He was a reader, and he writes to his friend Lord Crawford very anxiously about books he left behind him in prison, and some that fell into the hands of his pursuers when he himself narrowly escaped. These were chiefly controversial books of the old religion, all indeed but one, a "mekle old cornikle in writ."

Though his early exploits show him reckless of blood, in later life he was not cruel, and sometimes spared his enemies when in his power. His letters, many of which are preserved and have been printed, show a touch of feeling and of self-respect, and of what was due to his ancient race, with a straightness and manliness of expression that contrast favourably with some of the lawyer's letters among which they are found.

His wife, Margaret Campbell of Cawdor, the daughter of the murdered Thane, attended him at his trial when the Advocate assigned him by the Council feared to defend him. After his escape, he puts his friend the Earl of Crawford in mind of some promise of assistance to his wife, whom he must have left behind,—“Remember on our last discourse that same nicht I braik ward, anent Margaret.” The documents illustrative of his romantic life are to be found in the Records of Secret Council, and among Secretary Binning's letters, in the Advocates' Library. Most of them have been printed or used in well-known publications—Gregory's History of the Highlands and Isles, c. 7, 8; Pitcairn's Criminal Trials; “The Melros Papers” (Abbotsford Club), &c.

The following paper shows that Argyll recognised the right of the Thane of Cawdor to the island of Isla; and the immediate effect of the defeat and dispersion of the McDonalds was the restoration of Sir John Campbell to the property of the island.

[ASSIGNATION OF ESCHEAT OF THE CLANDONNELL.]

Be it kend me Archibald erle of Argyle Lieutennent to his Majestie oure the illes, and donator to the whole escheittis of the Clandonnell and thair complices his hienes rebellis, for certane soumes of money payit to me be my weilbelovit cousin Sir Johne Campbell of Caddell, thairfoir to haif maid him and his airis my very lawfull cessioneris in and to the whole debtis soumes of money takis possessiounis insicht plenisching cornis cattell guidis and geir pertening the saidis rebellis inhabiting the boundis of Ilay, fallin to me as escheit be vertew of his hienes gift, &c. At Dunovaig 11 October 1615, befoir thir witness Colen Campbell of Abirurquhill Archibald Campbell his brother Mr Donald Campbell of Barbrek Lochow.

ARGYLL.

XI.—P. 429.

ACCOMPT OF THE CHARGE AND EXPENCES FOR MANTEINANCE OF
THE FAMELIE OFF CALDER, TO THE HOUSE AND THE POOR.

Item of meall and malt	220 bolls.
Item of slaughter coves, more then my own fold can afford, being 12, at 20 merks the peice	240 merks.
Item for 12 ston sheugar	180 merks.
Item for salt, irne, sopp, winiger, and all other spices,	400 merks.
Item for sack wyne and brandie	180 merks.
Item for tobaco and pypes	50 merks.
Item for reneweing of linine for beadds teable and shirts	200 merks.
Item for renewing of weshellis potts panns dishes trincheris candlestickis barrels and weshells for brew-house kitchen and milk house	100 merks.

SERVANTS FEIES.

To a cheplane	100 merks.
To the gentleman	
To the butler	60 merks.
To the cook	60 merks.
To the cooks man	20 merks.
To the porter	20 merks.
To the cotchman	30 merks.
To the two footmen	50 merks.
To two gentlewomen	150 merks.
To the chambermaid, three byrewomen and dairy maid	15 merks.
Summa totalis	2015 merks.
In victual extends to	320 bolls.
To the greive	12 bolls.
To the gardiner	12 bolls.
To the maltman	10 bolls.
To the sheepherd	5 bolls.
Total victuall to pay the abov wrytten accompt is	561, 3.

XII.—P. 473.

DR. CLEPHANE'S JOURNEY TO KILRAVOCK.

DR. CLEPHANE paid his first visit to his sister in 1750. Among his papers are some notes of his journey, which, slight as they are, may be worth preserving if only to show a railway age how the traveller of last century hailed the great invention of turnpike roads. The miles in England are throughout distinguished as (*m.*) measured or statute, and (*c.*) computed miles. In Scotland (*l.*), long miles mean the old Scotch miles of sadly indefinite length, but properly equivalent to about a mile and a half statute measure.

“Dr. Clephane's journey from Scarborough to Kilravock, 1750. Came to Scarborough July 6; left it September 1.

“To Pickering 12 *c.* miles, and measures 19. From Pickering to Helmsley 9 *c.* miles; 12 measured. Kirby-moor-side lies between Pickering and Helmsley, and is 4 *c.* miles from the latter. (William of Wickham.) Wickham Abbey is about 5 miles from Scarborough, between that and Pickering. At Pickering (which belongs to the Crown, but is on lease given to Commissioner Hill, who lives at Thornton, about three miles from Pickering), are the ruins of a castle with seven towers, etc. Lay at the White Swan, Jackson's.

“At Helmsley, Mr. Duncombe's; and the ruins of the Duke of Buckingham's castle. *N.B.*—He did not die at Helmsley, but in a little ale-house at Kirkby-moor-side.

“From Helmsley, bad road to Northallerton, 12 *c.* miles, and 19 measured. 6 miles to Kapwick, which is at the foot of Hambleton, and 6 more from Kapwick to Northallerton. Road and descent down to Reeves Abbey (Rievaux), and ascent to Hambleton, very bad, stony, and narrow for carriages. Over the heath of Hambleton, road good; but the descent from Hambleton to the vale of Thirsk, down to Kapwick, is very bad. From Kapwick to Northallerton 6 *c.* miles, some bad lanes, but the rest pretty tolerable.

“Northallerton small, new-built village, 33 *m.* miles from York. (The Golden Lion, Richardson's.) From Northallerton to Darlington 16 *m.* miles; fine turnpike road. Half way is

Smeaton-on-the-Tees ; and within 2 m. miles of Darlington you come to Crofts, the last village in Yorkshire, after which you enter the Bishopric of Durham, after you pass the bridge over the Tees at the turnpike, just two m. miles from Darlington. Darlington larger than Northallerton. Many new-built houses. *N.B.*—All these towns seem to feel the advantage of the great road.

“ From Darlington to Durham 19 m. miles ; *i. e.* to Ferry-hill 12 m. miles ; from thence to Sunderland-bridge 3, and 3 or 4 to Durham. *N.B.*—The county of Durham very fine ; Durham—old, ill-built, dirty town—lies low, but the cathedral high ; situation of the cathedral and course of the river very remarkable. The river is the Weir. Inn, Marshall’s, at the Green Dragon. Roads all fine turnpike.

“ From Durham to Newcastle 14 m. miles. Chester-in-the-Street about half-way. Newcastle, narrow dirty streets ; old ill-built houses ; ascents and descents very bad ; water scarce and not good, much of it being tainted from the coal-pits, etc. The closeness and dirt of the town would make me suspect they must have the nervous fever pretty much among them, of the hospital or jail kind.

“ North-Shields 7 miles from Newcastle, down the Tyne. Tynemouth half a mile farther ; and near the sea stood the old castle and church or monastery of Benedictine monks. Tynemouth fort, or Clifford’s fort, between Shields and Tynemouth ; the bar is on the south of the cliff where the old castle is, and seems to be very narrow, and consequently difficult to take. A kiell is 8 chalder. The kiell-men will make 8 tides in a week, and that is, to the foremen, about 3½ shillings, and to the man that steers, 5 shillings ; so that these fellows will earn from 25 to 28 shillings per week. *N.B.*—Just by Chester-in-the-Street is Lumley Castle.

“ From Newcastle for Edinburgh, hired a chaise and pair of horses for four guineas ; but I am to pay the turnpikes.

“ The country from Newcastle to Morpeth is but indifferent, something like Scotland ; the country about Morpeth better. From Newcastle to Morpeth is 14 m. miles. Morpeth lies on a river called Winspeck river ; some pretty good stone buildings in it. From Morpeth to Alnwick 19 miles turnpike. Country here and there pretty good, but mostly open. Castle of Alnwick

belongs to Lord Northumberland, with a considerable estate thereabout of the Somerset family. Morpeth is a Parliament town : Alnwick not. Alnwick is but 5 miles from the sea.

“For 5 m. miles out of Alnwick towards Belford you have turnpike road ; you have here and there a bit—and it will be done in a little time—quite through to Belford. From Alnwick to Belford $14\frac{1}{2}$ m. miles. Belford small inconsiderable place, not far from the sea. The country opens more and more, and liker Scotland. No house here but the post-house. From Belford to Berwick-upon-Tweed is 15 m. miles ; not so stony as that from Alnwick to Belford ; but if you can get the sands, take them ; they are shorter.

“Berwick—the bridge—river—harbour—bad entry—barracks—magazines, etc. Tweedmouth, a few houses at the bridge-end, is not subject to the town, nor is it in Northumberland, but belongs to the county of Durham, as does another little place two or three miles from Belford towards Berwick. *N.B.*—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. Humphrey's a good house.

“From Berwick to Old Camus 16 m. miles ; road tolerably good ; a good deal of it over moors. In the way is Eaton, 7 m. miles from Berwick, and 10 from Old Camus. *N.B.*—Old Camus is in Sir John Hall's estate ; and two miles from his house, Dunglass. From Old Camus to Beltonford is ten c. miles, and measures near 14. On the road, about two miles from Old Camus, is Sir John Hall's house, Dunglass, but a little way from the high road. Here the country opens, pretty full of gentlemen's seats, with a full view of the sea and Bass, etc. ; clumps of trees ; an open corn country. From Berwick to Old Camus is the Merse ; but past Dunglass or the Glass Mills, which belong to Sir John Hall, is East Lothian, a very fine open corn country, full of country seats. The next to Dunglass, which is on the left of the great road, is Broxton (Broxmouth), the Duke of Roxburghe's, on the right ; then Sir John Warrender's, by Dunbar, etc. etc. Over the Tyne from Beltonford is Lord Haddington's seat, Tinningham, etc. East Lothian fine country. From Beltonford to Edinburgh there are two roads ; the higher by Haddington, but the longest and worst road ; the other, by Bangley brae-foot, is said to be the best and shortest. From Beltonford to Bangley brae-foot is 8 c. miles ; and from thence to Edin-

burgh is 10 c. miles. The 18 c. miles measure 26. From Beltonford you pass by Seaton, Prestonpans, and Preston, and so to Musselborough and Edinburgh, the road all along being at a little distance from the sea.

(A sheet lost.)

. . . “Dundee, 12 m. ; Arbroath, 8 l. ; Montrose, 8 l. ; Bervy, 8 ; Stonehith, 12 ; Aberdeen, 12 l. ; Old Meldrum, 14 ; Strathbogy. *N.B.*—Well at Arbroth, a chalybeate ; to the taste seems weaker than Tunbridge ; about the strength of Sunning hill. At the Ship, Bruce’s. Arbroath a small place. Montrose cleaner, and on the whole better built than Dundee. Bervy a poor place. Stonehith better. Aberdeen greatly more considerable than Dundee ; buildings better. Strathbogy is in Banff (!), has a linen manufacture lately established ; belongs to the D. of Gordon.

“From Strathbogy to Keith 6 very long miles, and two bad stony hills. From Keith 6 miles to Fochabers are not so long ; pretty good road. Fochabers sad place. Bog-a-Gicht miserably furnished ; old, irregular castle. Spey is just without Fochabers—sometimes *guéable*. To Elgin, 6 ; good road ; short miles.

“*N.B.*—Miles very long in this country ; cannot go above three miles’ journey riding. Why miles so long ? Have you read Rabelais ?

“Elgin ; old church and monastery ; a great deal of building. Any records about it ? Poor-looking people—well situated : the river, with one high bank, goes round half the town. From Elgin to Forres 8 long miles ; very good road. From Forres to Nairn is 8 miles ; and from Nairn to Kilraick is 5 miles ; but from Forres to Kilraick directly is 12 miles.

“*N.B.*—A certain Lord having asked a gentleman what great advantages Murrayshire had over other counties, was told three—that they had forty miles of better road than in most counties ; almost always better weather ; and the third was, that they had but one Lord among them (Lord Murray), and he had no interest or following.

“Murrayshire, the bounds of it are nearly the Spey and the Ness. From Nairn to Inverness is 12 miles.”

XIII.—P. 331.

INDENTURE BETWEEN THE LORD OF DALKETH AND SIR JOHN OF
HAMYLTOUNE—(TRANSLATED).

THIS Indenture made at Dalketh 1 November 1388 between noble men Sir James of Douglas lord of Dalketh on the one part and Sir John of Hamyltoun lord of Cadyow on the other part, contains and witnesses that between the parties foresaid it is accorded in form as follows, namely that the said Sir John, God willing, shall take to wife and marry Jacoba of Douglas the second daughter of Sir James : which Jacoba the foresaid Sir John shall make be infeoffed in conjunct fee in the whole barony of Kinele with pertinents and with services of free tenants, in the constabulary of Lynlythqw within the sheriffdom of Edynburgh : To have and hold to the foresaid Jacoba and the heirs lawfully to be procreated between her and the foresaid Sir John ; which heirs also the foresaid Sir John shall make constitute and ordain his true heirs and lawful successors of all lands to him pertaining within the kingdom. For making of which marriage and conjunct feofment the foresaid Sir James of Douglas shall give and pay to the foresaid Sir John of Hamyltoun the true annual value of all his lands which the said Sir John possesses in property, the day of this convention, according to what by faithful recognition of the old extent of the said lands it may be ascertained to extend to in annual value : And moreover the foresaid Sir James of Douglas shall give and pay to the foresaid Sir John of Hamyltoun, immediately after the completion of the said marriage and of the conjunct feofment, the half of the old extent of all the tenements which are held of him in chief by ward and relief anywhere within the kingdom : For the faithful making of which payment the foresaid Sir James of Douglas obliges himself and his heirs to pay to the foresaid Sir John of Hamyltoun immediately after the completing of the said marriage and conjunct feofment, a hundred merks of Sterlings, and thereafter annually at each term of Pentecost and Martinmas fifty merks of Sterlings ; and so from year to year and from term to term, shall continue the said payment succes-

sively until the said sum of the extent of the lands and tenements foresaid to the foresaid Sir John and his heirs shall have been fully paid. And if it happen, which God forbid, the said Jacoba to die without heir between her and the foresaid Sir John lawfully procreate, it is accorded between the parties foresaid that the foresaid Sir John of Hamyltoun and his heirs shall restore pay and refund to the foresaid Sir James of Douglas and his heirs such sum of good and usual money as the said Sir John received in marriage with the said Jacoba at such terms and place and in like manner as it had been before paid to him. And if, by any unfortunate chance it happen the said Jacoba, by the death of her brothers or otherwise, to come in future times to the inheritance and lordship of the said Sir James her father, which God forbid, both the parties foresaid will and grant that a son, whether elder or younger, who may survive between the said Sir John and the said Jacoba procreate or to be procreate lawfully, shall receive and enjoy that inheritance, assuming the surname of Douglas and the arms which the foresaid Sir James bears of hereditary right. And for the faithful fulfilment of all and each of the foresaid conditions both parties foresaid pledged their hands bodily (*manus corporaliter astrixerunt*). In witness whereof, to the parts of this indenture the seals of the parties are interchangeably appended, place day and year foresaid.

FINIS.