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A SELECTION OF
SCOTTISH FORFEITED
ESTATES PAPERS

1715; 1745

Edited from the Original Documents, with
Introduction and Appendices

BY

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PREFATORY NOTE

THE materials from which this volume has been compiled have been selected from various repositories. The origin of the volume may be briefly indicated. In 1890 the Earl of Rosebery, President of the Scottish History Society, presented to the members of the Society a volume entitled *A List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion (1745)*, founded upon a document in his Lordship's possession. With the purpose of providing illustrations of the condition of affairs at that period, the late Dr. T. G. Law, then Secretary of the Society, had caused transcripts to be made of certain papers in H. M. Register House relating to some of the principal 'rebels' mentioned in Lord Rosebery's volume; but it was found that to include these would swell the volume to gigantic proportions, and the transcripts were laid aside. After many consultations, Dr. Law decided to ask the Council to submit these documents to me for a report as to how they could best be utilised. In May 1893 I reported that the documents would be of great value to students of the political and economic history of the period; but I pointed out that to begin with 1745 would make only a fragmentary story, as the earlier forfeitures in 1715 would complicate the sequence of events, and intensify the exaggerated importance given to the later Rising of 1745, which, in the popular mind, has dwarfed the earlier movement. Hence I suggested that some attention should also be given to the forfeitures in 1715, many of which were merely duplicated thirty years after.

It so happened that in this year (1893) Dr. Law had acquired for the Scottish History Society several volumes of documents relating to 1715, which were sold at the sale of

Sir Thomas Phillips's books. Some of these bear the signature of George Chalmers (1742-1825), the antiquary, author of *Caledonia* and many other standard works. The volumes contain personal and official letters written to Christian Cole, who was secretary to the York Buildings Company, and purchased and administered the properties sold by the Forfeited Estates Commissioners of 1715. Incidentally the valuations of the principal estates are detailed among these documents, and afford absolute proof of the current value of land at the time, while they show why some of the schemes of the York Buildings Company proved abortive in Scotland. On my suggestion, Dr. Law consented to the proposal that a few of these papers dealing with 1715 should be included in this volume. To keep them distinct from the official documents relating to 1745, they have been utilised in the Introduction. Still further to show the unwritten history of 1715, I have quoted from the extremely rare *Report from the Commissioners appointed to Enquire of the Estates of certain Traitors in that part of Great Britain called Scotland*, printed in 1717, and now in my possession.

The documents connected with the Rising of 1745 have been made the chief text of the volume. These were transcribed from the originals in H. M. Register House in 1890 by Mr. Walter Macleod; and the text has been carefully collated with the MSS. so as to ensure accuracy in the copies now printed. The nature and scope of the documents are indicated in the Introduction.

The editor desires to express his obligations for valuable assistance rendered by W. Macleod, Esq.; Dr. D. Hay Fleming; W. B. Blaikie, Esq.; Rev. Robert Paul; A. Francis Steuart, Esq.; James Duncan, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.; and Dr. J. Maitland Thomson, for revising proofs and for advice in the arrangement of the contents of the volume.

A. H. MILLAR.

July 1909.



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INTRODUCTION

THE traditional method of dividing history into epochs and centuries, though convenient for purposes of reference, is apt to prove misleading. History is the record of the continuous development of human energy, every successive event being the produce of earlier incidents; and progress cannot be accurately measured by arithmetical divisions of time. The manners and customs which prevail in the concluding years of one century persist for a long time after the succeeding century has begun; and the time-measure when applied to history gives very haphazard results. This may seem a self-evident truism when thus baldly stated, yet the fact is often forgotten, and its influence ignored. Only when the student discards the arbitrary division of events into decades and centuries of time can he hope to attain a proper perspective view of human history.

Especially is this the case with the two great Jacobite Risings of the eighteenth century. These are most frequently treated by historians as if they were incidents that could be intelligibly considered apart from each other. But Jacobitism really began when James II. abandoned the throne in 1688, and it persisted as an under-current from that time till near the close of the eighteenth century, giving evidence of its existence by occasional military outbursts. The Rising of 1715 was not terminated at Sheriffmuir; the torrent broke forth again at Glenshiel in 1719; and the Rising of 1745 was merely one act in the prolonged tragedy. This continuity of purpose makes it difficult adequately to

consider the latest Jacobite campaign without reference to its predecessors. Several of the Scottish estates confiscated in 1716 came under a second forfeiture in 1746, as is shown repeatedly in the present volume.

The incidents of the two principal Risings (1715 and 1745) may be learned from any history of Scotland. This volume is concerned only with the estates that were forfeited for alleged treason, and with the purposes to which the revenues from these estates were applied. There is a prevalent notion that the estates of the Jacobites were confiscated in an arbitrary manner with the definite intention of ruining the possessors; and that the proceeds passed into the Privy Purse of the reigning monarch. This notion is wholly unfounded. Whatever may have been the moral character of the two sovereigns, George I. and George II., the Hanoverian statesmen were too high-minded and patriotic to countenance what would have been selfish tyranny. In the Appendix there will be found (*post*, pp. 337-343) abstracts of the three principal Acts of Parliament which relate to the Forfeited Estates, and in all of them the distinct purpose is declared to be 'to raise money out of them severally for the use of the public.' This patriotic design was faithfully carried out, as is amply shown by the documents quoted in this volume. An interesting Report issued in 1806 (quoted on p. 361) shows how the money was expended in public works and upon projects which were for the amelioration of the Scottish people.

The social and industrial progress made in the Highlands during the eighteenth century has been remarked by every writer on the subject, yet few seem to have estimated the great impetus given to civilisation by the wise administration of the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates. The work of the Commissioners began in 1716, and the Annexed Estates were restored in 1784 to the representatives of the original possessors upon reasonable conditions. It was enacted in 1716

that the just debts of the forfeited persons should form a first charge upon the estates; and the surplus was applied, as shown by the documents in this volume, to ecclesiastical, educational, and industrial purposes. The personal debts paid by the Commissioners during those sixty-eight years (1716 to 1784) amounted to £90,214, while the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Athol obtained the superiority of certain estates on payment of £3248 into the Exchequer. One of the conditions of the restoration of forfeited estates was that the debts discharged by the Commissioners should be repaid, and this money was thus made available for public works. The mere enumeration of some of the principal projects upon which this money was expended may surprise many readers.

By the Disannexing Act of 1784 it was provided that £15,000 should be applied to the completion of the Record Office in Edinburgh, and £50,000 towards the cost of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Previous to that time the following grants were made: £2000 to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge; £3000 to the Highland Society in Scotland; £1000 towards building the Jail in Inverness; and £1000 to build a bridge at Cockburn's-Path. The sum of £50,000 was repaid by the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, and divided equally to assist the making of the Crinan Canal and the extending of Leith Harbour. The interest upon sums borrowed from the Commissioners was applied 'towards making and repairing the roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.' The Report of 1806 (*post*, p. 363) enumerates a number of objects to which the available money might be applied, viz.: the improvement of British Fisheries; the promoting of agricultural and other improvements; the construction of harbours on different parts of the coast of Scotland; canals, and public works, such as the erection of the Courts of Justice in Edinburgh, the Lunatic Asylum there, and other plans which were not realised. A glance at these lists will

show that no vindictive spirit controlled the administration of the Forfeited Estates.

FORFEITURES IN 1715

By the Act of 1715, printed in the Appendix (p. 338) thirteen Commissioners were appointed to survey and obtain possession of the Forfeited Estates. Among these, the most notable personage was Sir Richard Steele, Knt., the friend of Joseph Addison, and a frequent contributor to the *Spectator*. The other commissioners were Richard Grantham, George Treby, Arthur Ingram, George Gregory, Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart., Patrick Haldane, Sir Thomas Hales, Bart., Robert Monro, Henry Cuninghame, Dennis Bond, John Birch, Serjeant-at-Law, and Sir John Eyles, Bart. The number was so adjusted that there were seven Commissioners representing England, and six for Scotland. Of the two members who were Scotsmen, Patrick Haldane is the most noteworthy. He was the second son of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and was born in 1686. Having studied at Leyden, where he had the reputation of being a violent Jacobite, he returned to Scotland, became Professor of History at St. Andrews University, procured his appointment as Provost of St. Andrews by imprisoning some voters who declared they would vote against him, and was chosen Member of Parliament for St. Andrews Burghs in 1715, and then made King's Solicitor for Scotland. In that year he was made one of the Commissioners for Forfeited Estates, and was openly accused of bribery and corruption. The commission appointing him a Lord of Session was issued in 1721, but he wisely refrained from taking his seat on the bench. As a pamphleteer he took an active part in discussing the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, and was a typical example of 'the trimmer' of that period. He survived till 1769, dying in his eighty-sixth year.

At the outset the Commissioners were confronted by a

serious difficulty. The forfeiture included all the moveable goods and chattels of the traitors, as well as the 'real estate' of which they had been possessed. Before the Commissioners could take possession, or even value, these properties, the creditors lodged claims in the Court of Session, and the Barons of Exchequer claimed the right to administer the Forfeited Estates. A large portion of the *First Report of the Commissioners* is taken up with their contention that the appointment of the Commission superseded the ordinary methods of legal procedure. The creditors sequestered many of the estates, maintaining that these could not be touched until all debts against them had been discharged. Unquestionably numerous bogus claims were thus put forth; and the Commissioners complained that the settlement of these would probably occupy twenty or thirty years of litigation, and consume the whole produce in legal expenses. It was stated that some of the factors appointed to administer sequestered estates were either near relatives of the traitors, or had themselves supported the Jacobite Cause. Even the Lords of Session were suspected of Jacobite leanings, and fought strenuously against the Commissioners. Ultimately a special Act was introduced which gave the Commissioners paramount control.

Another difficulty perplexed the English Commissioners. At that time a large proportion of the farm-rents was paid in kind; and the terms of many of the leases were absolutely unintelligible to the Englishmen. Hence Scottish surveyors had to be appointed to value the lands, and this naturally opened the door for much bribery and corruption. These valuations, however, are of much importance now as showing a method of conducting agriculture which has wholly passed away. The best method of displaying the obsolete system will be to give the valuations of typical Scottish estates, as these are preserved in manuscript in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, and partly printed in the *First Report of the Commissioners*.

The lists are also useful as showing the price of victuals at the period :—

ABSTRACT OF SEVERAL SURVEYS OF THE FORFEITED ESTATES REAL, LYING IN SCOTLAND, taken by the Surveyor and his Deputy, upon the Oaths of the several Tenants and Possessors, etc., by Order of the Commissioners of Enquiry in the Years 1716 and 1717, containing the particular Rents, and the Yearly Values thereof.

No. 1.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of George, late Earl of Wintoun.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	266	7	9 $\frac{5}{8}$
Wheat,	{ 1683 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 2 Pecks, 3 Lippies } $\frac{4}{15}$ at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	876	18	4
Barley,	{ 1957 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 2 Pecks, 1 Lippie } at ditto per Boll,	1019	12	2
Oats,	{ 318 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 3 Pecks, 1 Lippie } at ditto per Boll,	166	2	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Straw,	504 Thraves at 5d. per Thrave	10	10	0
Capons,	794 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 10d. each,	31	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hens,	802 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each,	22	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<i>N.B.</i> —There are 12 Salt Pans and 2 Coal Heughs or Pits on the Estate of <i>Wintoun</i> , the Yearly Value whereof cannot be certainly known, the Books not having been regularly kept for some time past, but is commonly reckoned to be about . . .	1000	0	0
	Total,	3393	0	11 $\frac{5}{12}$

No. 2.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James, late Earl of Southesque.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	1178	6	4
Wheat,	146 Bolls, 2 Furlets, at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	50	17	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Barley,	{ 2675 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 3 Pecks, } $\frac{5}{4}$ at ditto per Boll,	928	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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		£	s.	d.
Oats,	237 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	82	5	10
Oatmeal,	2773 Bolls, 1 Peck, $\frac{1}{8}$ at ditto per Boll,	962	17	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Rye,	16 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	5	11	$1\frac{1}{5}$
Geese,	86 at 1s. each,	4	6	0
Capons,	175 at $6\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	21	10	$6\frac{1}{3}$
Poultry,	2124 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4d. each,	35	8	2
Chickens,	47 at 2d. each,	0	7	10
Swine,	2 at 10s. each,	1	0	0
Total,		<hr/> <u>3271 10 2$\frac{1}{8}$</u>		

No. 3.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James,
late Earl of Linlithgow.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	1109	12	$1\frac{1}{8}$
Barley,	{ 159 Bolls, and 2 Lippies at 6s. $11\frac{1}{8}$ d. per } Boll,	82	16	7
Oatmeal,	167 Bolls, 1 Peck at ditto per Boll,	87	0	3
Hens,	436 at 5d. each,	9	1	8
Chickens,	738 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,	7	13	9
Total,		<hr/> <u>1296 4 4$\frac{1}{8}$</u>		

No. 4.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James
Sterling, late of Keir.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	625	19	$10\frac{1}{8}$
Barley,	{ 308 Bolls, 1 Peck, 2 Lippies at 6s. $11\frac{1}{8}$ d. } per Boll,	106	19	$6\frac{1}{8}$
Oatmeal,	{ 426 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 1 Peck at ditto per } Boll,	148	1	$9\frac{2}{3}$
Malt,	5 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	1	14	$8\frac{2}{3}$
Wethers,	16 at 5s. $6\frac{2}{3}$ d. per Wether,	4	8	$10\frac{2}{3}$
Geese,	19 at 1s. each,	0	19	0
Capons,	184 at 8d. each,	6	2	8
Hens,	530 at 6d. each,	13	5	0
Cheese,	2 Stone at 3s. 4d. per Stone,	0	6	8
Butter,	4 lb. at 3d. per lb.,	0	1	0
Total,		<hr/> <u>907 19 1$\frac{1}{8}$</u>		

No. 5.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James,
late Earl of Panmure.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	1843	17	11½
Wheat,	{ 243 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 2 Pecks ½, at 6s. 11½d. } per Boll, }	84	10	3⅝
Barley,	{ 2013 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 2 Pecks ½ at ditto } per Boll, }	699	1	10
Oatmeal,	{ 2203 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 3 Pecks ⅓ at ditto } per Boll, }	765	3	7⅞
Oats or Pease,	{ 110 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 3 Pecks at ditto per } Boll, }	38	6	11¼
Geese,	8 at 1s. each,	0	8	0
Capons,	458 at 6d. each,	11	9	0
Chickens,	456 at 1½d. each,	2	17	0
Hens,	312½ at 3d. each,	3	18	1½
Ells Linen,	60½ at 6⅓d. per Ell,	1	13	7⅓
Wethers,	14 at 3s. 4d. per Wether,	2	6	8
Butter,	7 lb. at 3d. per lb.,	0	1	9
Total,		<hr/> <hr/> 3456 11 10⅞		

No. 6.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of George
Home, late of Wedderburn.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	206	3	10⅝
Capons,	31 at 6⅓d. each,	0	17	2⅔
Hens,	57 at 5d. each,	1	3	9
Carriage of Coals,	{ 52 Loads at 6d. for each Load, } }	1	6	0
Carriages,	42 at 1s. 8d. per Carriage,	3	10	0
Total,		<hr/> <hr/> 213 0 10½		

No. 7.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James
Home, late of Ayton.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	114	16	0⅓
Barley,	272 Bolls, 3 Furlets, at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	142	1	1¼
Oats,	96 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	50	0	0
Capons,	26 at 8d. each,	0	17	4

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	£	s.	d.
Hens, . . . 195 at 6d. each,	4	17	6
Carriages, . . . 113 at 1s. 8d. per Carriage,	9	8	4
Coals, . . . Carriage of 38 Loads at 6d. per Carriage,	0	19	0
Swine, . . . 1 at,	0	11	1½
Total,	323	10	5½

No. 8.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of James,
late Viscount of Kilsyth.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . . . Rent payable in Money,	702	12	2½
Barley, . . . 144 Bolls at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	75	0	0
Oatmeal, . . . 167 Bolls, 3 Furlets, at ditto per Boll,	87	7	4¾
Total,	864	19	7½

No. 9.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Sir
Hugh Paterson, late of Bannockburn.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . . . Rent payable in Money,	281	17	7⅔
Barley, . . . 73 Bolls, 2 Furlets at 10s. 6d. per Boll,	40	17	8½
Malt, . . . 20 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	10	8	4
Oats, . . . 27 Bolls, 3 Furlets, at ditto per Boll,	14	9	0¾
Oatmeal, . . . 91 Bolls, 2 Furlets at ditto per Boll,	47	13	1½
Straw, . . . 109 Throves at 5d. per Throve,	2	5	5
Hens, . . . 298 at 5d. each,	6	4	2
Capons, . . . 239 at 8d. each,	7	19	4
Total,	411	14	9½

No. 10.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Robert
Craw, late of East Reston.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . . . Rent payable in Money,	91	14	5½
Barley, . . . 25 Bolls at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	13	0	5
Oats, . . . 48 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	25	0	0
Capons, . . . 60 at 8d. each,	2	0	0
Hens, . . . 24 at 5d. each,	0	10	0
Carriages, . . . 63 at 1s. 8d. each Carriage,	5	5	0
Total,	137	9	10½

No. 11.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John, late Earl of Marr, in the Counties of Clackmannan and Sterling.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	650	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wheat,	65 Bolls at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	33	17	1
Barley,	376 Bolls, 3 Furlets, at ditto per Boll,	196	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Beans,	60 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	31	5	0
Oats,	{ 142 Bolls, 1 Peck, 2 Lippies at ditto per Boll,	74	0	2
Oatmeal,	{ 449 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 1 Peck at ditto per Boll,	234	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mustard Seed,	{ 4 Pecks, 3 Lippies at 1s. 4d. per Peck,	0	6	4
Straw,	168 Turses at 1s. 8d. per Turse,	14	0	0
Capons,	490 at 10d. apiece,	20	8	4
Hens or Poultry,	{ 958 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	26	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Geese,	79 at 2s. each,	7	18	0
Ducks,	42 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	1	3	4
Butter,	1 stone at 6s. 8d. per stone,	0	6	8
Swine,	1 at	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The said Earl of Marr's Estate in the County of Aberdeen.

Money,	Rent payable in Money,	317	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oatmeal,	{ 116 Bolls, 3 Pecks, $\frac{1}{3}$ Lippie at ditto per Boll,	40	6	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
Barley,	56 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	9	8	10
Wethers,	16 at 3s. 4d. per Wether,	2	13	4
Capons,	90 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	2	10	0
Hens,	137 at 3d. each,	1	14	3
Chickens,	272 at 2d. each,	2	5	4
Geese,	42 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. each,	2	6	8
Linnen,	4 Yards at 7d. per Yard,	0	2	4
Peats,	1039 $\frac{1}{4}$ Loads at 2d. per Load,	8	13	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total,		1678 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$		

No. 12.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John Stewart, late of Invernitie.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . Rent payable in Money,	351	19	11 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley, . 6 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	2	1	8
Oatmeal, . { 4 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 3 Pecks at ditto per } . { Boll, }	1	14	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geese, . 4 at 1s. each,	0	4	0
Wethers, . 1 at	0	5	0
Capons, . 145 at 5d. each,	3	0	5
Hens, . 24 at 3d. each,	0	6	0
Chickens, . 282 at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,	1	14	9
Hesps Yarn, 8 at 6d. per Hesp,	0	4	0
Heers Yarn, 24 at 1d. per Heer,	0	2	0
Total,	<u>361</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

Memorandum.—Most of the Tenants of this Estate pay the Tenth Lamb and Tenth Fleece of Wooll.

No. 13.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Major General Gordon, late of Auchintowl.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . Rent payable in Money,	147	18	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley, . 25 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	8	13	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
Oatmeal, . { 501 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 3 Pecks, $\frac{1}{3}$ at ditto } . { per Boll, }	173	16	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wethers, . 24 at 3s. 4d. per Wether,	4	0	0
Lambs, . 15 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Lamb,	0	16	8
Capons, . 132 at 4d. each,	1	13	0
Hens, . 282 at 3d. each,	4	14	0
Chickens, . 120 at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,	0	15	0
Butter, . 10 Stone at 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Stone,	2	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Sow, . 1 at	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peats, . { 9 $\frac{2}{3}$ Leats at 4s. per Leat, } . { 36 Foot at 1d. per Foot, } . { 12 Loads 2d. per Load, }	1	18	8
Total,	<u>347</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>

No. 14.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Robert Rollo, late of Powhouse.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	70	8	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	184 Bolls at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	95	16	8
Oatmeal,	331 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	172	7	11
Pease and Beans,	39 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	20	6	3
Swine,	1 at	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geese,	6 at 2s. each,	0	12	0
Ducks,	16 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	0	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Poultry,	54 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	1	10	0
Hens,	300 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	8	6	8
Capons,	93 at 10d. each,	3	17	6
Peats,	16000 at 4s. per Thousand,	3	4	0
Total,		<u>377 9 6$\frac{2}{3}$</u>		

No. 15.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of George Mackenzie, late of Nutthill.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	45	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	56 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	19	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oats,	4 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	1	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hens,	48 at 5d. each,	1	0	0
Cheese,	2 Stone at 2s. 8d. per Stone,	0	5	4
Ewe-Wooll,	4 Stone at 4s. per Stone,	0	16	0
Wether-Wooll,	24 Stone at 4s. per Stone,	4	16	0
Total,		<u>72 17 10$\frac{2}{3}$</u>		

No. 16.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John Scrimgeor, late of Bowhill.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	16	2	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	16 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per Boll,	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Oats,	16 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hens,	24 at 5d. each,	0	10	0
Total,		<u>27 14 7$\frac{1}{3}$</u>		

No. 17.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Patrick Seaton, late of Lathrisk.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	61	16	7
Barley,	187 Bolls, 2 Furlets at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	65	2	1
Oats,	207 Bolls, 2 Furlet at ditto per Boll,	71	17	6
Cocks,	6 at 4d. each,	0	2	0
Capons,	60 at 7d. each,	1	15	0
Hens,	237 at 5d. each,	4	18	9
Chickens,	54 at 2d. each,	0	9	0
Geese,	20 at 1s. each,	1	0	0
Ells Linnen,	14 at 7d. per Ell,	0	8	2
Butter,	1 Stone at,	0	6	8
Yarn,	96 Heers at 1d. per Heer,	0	8	0
	Total,	208	3	9

No. 18.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of William Douglas, late of Glenbervy.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in money,	20	0	0
Wheat,	8 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	2	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	64 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	22	4	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oats,	68 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	23	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oatmeal,	16 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	5	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons,	12 at 7d. each,	0	7	0
Hens,	24 at 5d. each,	0	10	0
Poultry,	30 at 5d. each,	0	12	6
	Total,	75	12	10

No. 19.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Sir John Preston, late of Preston-Hall.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	6	3	6
Barley,	{ 384 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 2 Lippies at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. } per Boll,	133	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats,	75 Bolls, 2 Furlets at ditto per Boll,	26	4	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Swine,	1 at .	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chickens,	24 at 2d. each,	0	4	0
Poultry,	104 at 5d. each,	2	3	4
Straw,	4 Thrave at 4d. per Thrave,	0	1	4
	Total,	230	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 20.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Alexander Menzies, late of Woodend.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	65	4	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	30 Bolls, 3 Furlets at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	10	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal,	13 Bolls, 3 Furlets at ditto per Boll,	4	15	5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Capons,	6 at 7d. each,	0	3	6
Poultry,	108 at 5d. each,	2	5	0
Carriages,	6 Loads Coal at 8d. per Load,	0	4	0
Total,		<u>83 6 4</u>		

No. 21.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Colonel John Balfour, late of Fairney.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	36	16	8
Wheat,	20 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	6	18	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	144 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	50	0	0
Oats,	141 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	48	19	2
Oatmeal,	20 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	6	18	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Poultry,	180 at 5d. each,	3	15	0
Total,		<u>153 8 7$\frac{1}{3}$</u>		

No. 22.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of the late Master of Nairn.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	41	2	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Barley,	19 Bolls, 3 Furlets at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	6	17	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Oatmeal,	29 Bolls, 1 Furlet at ditto per Boll,	10	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poultry,	111 at 5d. each,	2	6	3
Total,		<u>60 9 3$\frac{2}{3}$</u>		

No. 23.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Major Henry Balfour, late of Dunboog.

		£	s.	d.
Barley,	{ 195 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 2 Pecks at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. } per Boll,	68	0	3
Wheat,	78 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	27	1	8

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		£	s.	d.
Malt,	3 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	1	0	10
Oats,	197 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 3 Pecks at ditto per Boll,	68	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocks,	16 at 4d. each,	0	5	4
Capons,	68 at 7d. each,	1	19	8
Hens,	134 at 5d. each,	2	15	10
Poultry,	20 at 5d. each,	0	8	4
Ducks,	3 at 7d. each,	0	1	9
Total,		170	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 24.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of the late Earl Marischall.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	622	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley,	{ 1072 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 2 Pecks at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. } per Boll,	372	8	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal,	{ 1699 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 3 Lippees at do. per } Boll,	590	4	1 $\frac{7}{12}$
Oats,	{ 26 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 3 Pecks, $\frac{1}{4}$ Lippie at } ditto per Boll,	12	14	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wheat,	22 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	7	12	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wethers,	64 $\frac{5}{2}$ at 5s. per Wether,	16	2	1
Lambs,	23 at 1s. 8d. per Lamb,	1	18	4
Swine,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. each,	3	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Eggs,	640 at 1d. per Dozen,	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons,	385 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each	10	14	2
Hens,	478 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3d. each,	5	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marts,	21 $\frac{1}{3}$ at 16s. 8d. each,	17	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Chickens,	142 $\frac{1}{6}$ at 2d. each	1	3	8 $\frac{1}{3}$
Geese,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. each,	1	6	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
Peats,	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leats at 6s. 8d. per Leat,	12	10	0
Total,		1676	6	0 $\frac{1}{3}$

No. 25.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John Carstairs, late of Kilconquhar.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	42	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley,	{ 476 Bolls, 1 Furlet, 2 Pecks, 2 Lippies, at } 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	162	5	10 $\frac{1}{3}$
Oatmeal,	123 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	42	14	2
Oats,	71 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 1 Lippie at do. per Boll,	24	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

		£	s.	d.
Beans,	10 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	3	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt,	12 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	4	3	4
Wethers,	2 at 5s. each,	0	10	0
Capons,	34 at 7d. each,	0	19	10
Hens,	134 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5d. each,	2	16	0
Cocks,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4d. each,	0	2	2
Poultry,	179 at 4d. each,	2	19	8
Grazing,	20 Wethers at 6d. each,	0	10	0
Total,		287	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 26.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of the late Lord Nairn.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	671	7	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Barley,	{ 46 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 3 Pecks, $\frac{1}{4}$ Lippie at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	16	6	0
Meal,	89 Bolls, 3 Lippies at ditto per Boll,	30	18	4 $\frac{5}{12}$
Wethers,	19 at 5s. per Wether,	4	15	0
Capons,	128 at 7d. each,	3	14	8
Poultry,	512 $\frac{1}{4}$ at 5d. each,	10	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Swine,	5 at 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ per swine,	2	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total,		740	10	3 $\frac{2}{3}$

No. 27.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of Sir Davide Thriepland of Fingask.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	147	1	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Barley,	{ 673 Bolls, 3 Furlets, 3 Pecks at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	234	0	1 $\frac{1}{12}$
Oatmeal,	320 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	111	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oats,	10 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	3	9	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wheat,	48 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	16	13	4
Pease,	21 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	7	5	10
Yarn,	{ 20 Spindles, 1 Hasp, and 3 Heer, at 2s per Spindle,	2	0	9
Geese,	79 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. each,	4	7	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons,	77 at 7d. each,	2	4	11
Hens,	33 at 5d. each,	0	13	9
Poultry,	508 at 4d. each,	8	9	4
Chickens,	20 at 2d. each,	0	3	4
Straw,	21 Thrave at 4d. per Thrave,	0	7	0
Total,		537	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 28.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of John Hay, late of Cromlix.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . Rent payable in Money,	274	2	7
Barley, . { 224 Bolls, 1 Peck, 3 Lippies at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. } . { per Boll, }	77	16	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oats, . 26 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	9	0	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oatmeal, . 75 Bolls, 2 Furllets at ditto per Boll,	26	4	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Hens, . 16 at 5d. each,	0	6	8
Poultry, . 318 at 4d. each,	5	6	0
Geese, . 34 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ d.,	1	17	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Straw, . 69 Thrave at 4d. per Thrave,	1	3	0
Ditto, . 24 Turses at 1s. 10d. per Turse,	1	6	8
Peats, . 979 Loads at 8d. per Dozen,	2	14	4
Cheese, . 1 Stone at —	0	2	8
Butter, . 62 Stones at 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Stone,	13	15	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Capons, . 41 at 7d. each,	1	3	11
Total,	415	0	4

No. 29.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of William, late Earl of Nithisdale.

	£	s.	d.
Money, . Rent payable in Money,	744	10	10
Barley, . { 16 Bolls, 2 Furllets of Nithisdale measure } . { which is near 44 Bolls of the ordinary } . { measure at 10s. 5d. per Boll, }	22	18	4
Oatmeal, . { 18 Bolls, 1 Peck, 2 Lippies, Nithisdale } . { measure aforesaid, which is 48 Bolls, 2 } . { Pecks ordinary measure, at ditto per Boll, }	25	8	4
Multure Shill, . { 13 Pecks Nithisdale measure which is near } . { 2 Bolls, 1 Furllet, 3 Pecks of ordinary } . { measure at 1s. 10d. per Boll, }	2	10	9
Capons, . 41 at 7d. each,	1	3	11
Hens, . 347 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5d. each,	7	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carting of Loads of Peats, } 1943 at 1d. per Dozen,	0	13	6
Chickens, . 55 at 2d. each,	0	9	2
Total,	809	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 30.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
Alexander Farquharson, late of Inneray.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	244	17	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	28 Bolls, $\frac{2}{3}$ Peck at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	9	14	7 $\frac{1}{12}$
Oatmeal,	65 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	22	11	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Malt,	4 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	1	7	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Wethers,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3s. 4d. per Wether,	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons,	18 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	0	10	0
Poultry,	91 at 4d. each,	1	10	4
Linnens,	3 yards at 7d. per yard,	0	1	9
Total,		281	11	1 $\frac{1}{12}$

No. 31.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
William, late Viscount of Kenmure.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in money,	538	8	4 $\frac{7}{12}$
Barley,	23 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 1 Peck, 2 Lippies of Kirkcudbright measure which is near 31 Bolls of the ordinary measure at 10s. 5d. per Boll,	16	2	11
Oats,	32 Bolls of Kirkcudbright measure afore- said which is near 42 Bolls $\frac{2}{3}$ ordinary measure at ditto per Boll,	22	4	5 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oatmeal,	11 Bolls of Kirkcudbright aforesaid near 14 $\frac{2}{3}$ Bolls ordinary measure at ditto per Boll,	7	12	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wethers,	26 at 5s. per Wether,	6	10	0
Capons,	61 at 7d. each,	1	15	7
Hens,	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 5d. each,	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chickens,	668 at 2d. each,	5	11	4
Butter,	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone at 4s. 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per Stone,	6	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Tallow,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone at 4s. 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Stone,	1	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
Lamb,	1 at	0	1	6
Total,		608	10	9 $\frac{5}{12}$

No. 32.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
James, late Lord Drummond.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	2020	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley,	{ 322 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 1 Peck, 1 Lippie $\frac{2}{3}$, at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	112	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oatmeal,	916 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	318	1	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oats,	62 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	21	10	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Wethers,	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 3s. 4d. per Wether,	16	0	10
Lambs,	40 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Lamb,	2	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Geese,	129 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each,	7	3	4
Chickens,	341 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 1s. 8d. per Dozen,	2	7	3
Capons,	465 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	12	18	4
Hens,	37 at 4d. each,	0	12	4
Poultry,	1488 at 3 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	20	13	4
Eggs,	196 Dozen at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Dozen,	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Winterings,	30 at 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Wintering,	4	3	4
Kids,	33 at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Kid,	1	6	8
Swine,	11 at 10s. each,	5	10	0
Straw,	{ 53 Turses and 2 Thrave at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Turse,	2	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese,	21 $\frac{1}{2}$ Stone at 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Stone,	4	19	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Butter,	90 $\frac{2}{3}$ Pints at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint,	5	0	10
Ditto,	10 stone at 6s. 8d. per Stone,	3	6	8
Linnen,	78 yards at 7d. per yard,	2	5	6
Nuts,	19 Pecks at 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Peck,	1	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Creals,	5 Pair at 8d. per Pair,	0	3	4
Peats,	800 Loads at 2s. per Hundred Load,	0	16	0
Total,		2566	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 33.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
Robert, late Lord Burleigh.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	349	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wheat,	39 Bolls, 3 Furlets at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Boll,	13	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley,	495 Bolls, 1 Peck at ditto per Boll,	171	17	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oatmeal,	52 Bolls, 2 Furlets at ditto per Boll,	18	4	7
Oats,	352 Bolls, 1 Furlet at ditto per Boll,	122	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pease,	9 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	3	2	6
Hens,	271 at 5d. each,	5	12	11

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		£	s.	d.
Chickens, .	179 at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	1	4	10 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons, .	179 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 8d. each,	5	19	8
Poultry, .	69 at 4d. each,	1	3	0
Swine, .	1 at	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Green Linnens, }	12 Yards at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. per Yard,	0	6	8
Shearers, .	4 at 10s. each,	2	0	0
Shear- Dirgs, }	4 at 5d. each,	0	1	8
Straw, .	115 Thrave at 4d. per Thrave,	1	18	4
Total, .		<u>697 10 7$\frac{2}{3}$</u>		

No. 34.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
John Walkinshaw, late of Scotstown.

		£	s.	d.
Money, .	Rent payable in Money,	109	3	4
Capons, .	6 at 8d. each,	0	4	0
Hens, .	43 at 5d. each,	0	17	11
Total, .		<u>110 5 3</u>		

No. 35.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
William Graham, late of Duntroon.

		£	s.	d.
Money, .	Rent payable in Money,	39	8	4
Barley, .	20 Bolls at 6s. 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ d. per Boll,	6	18	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Oatmeal, .	20 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	6	18	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Capons, .	12 at 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. each,	0	6	8
Hens, .	12 at 4d. each,	0	4	0
Yarn, .	4 Spindles at 2s. per Spindle,	0	8	0
Total, .		<u>54 4 9$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		

No. 36.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
William Greir, Jun., late of Lagg.

		£	s.	d.
Rent payable in money,		424	15	0
		<u>424 15 0</u>		

No. 37.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
Robert, late Earl of Carnwath.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	783	5	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
Oatmeal,	{ 15 Bolls, 1 Peck, 3 Lippies at 1l. 8s. 8d. } per Boll,	21	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Multure Shill,	{ 16 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 1 Peck, 3 Lippies, $\frac{11}{4}$ at } 2l., 17s. 4d. per Boll,	47	12	8 $\frac{5}{8}$
Horse Corn,	{ 1 Boll, 2 Furlets at 1l., 8s. 8d. per } Boll,	2	3	0
Peats,	195 Loads at 1d. per Load,	0	16	3
Hens,	33 at 5d. each,	0	13	9
Fowls,	452 $\frac{1}{2}$ at 4d. each,	7	10	10
Poultry,	42 at 4d. each,	0	14	0
Total,		<hr/> <hr/>		
		864	8	11

No. 38.—Abstract of the Rental of the Real Estate of
Mr. Basil Hamilton, late of Baldoon.

		£	s.	d.
Money,	Rent payable in Money,	1225	12	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barley,	{ 127 Bolls, 2 Furlets, 2 Pecks at 13s. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d. } per Boll,	88	12	6 $\frac{1}{3}$
Malt,	2 Bolls at ditto per Boll,	1	7	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
Oats,	244 Bolls, 1 Furlet at ditto per Boll,	169	12	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Capons,	138 at 8d. each,	4	12	0
Hens,	12 at 5d. each,	0	5	0
Chickens,	636 at 2d. each,	5	6	0
Tallow,	1 Stone at	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total,		<hr/> <hr/>		
		1495	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sum of the Foregoing Abstracts.

No.		£	s.	d.
1.	Wintoun,	3393	0	11 $\frac{5}{8}$
2.	Southesque,	3271	10	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
3.	Linlithgow,	1296	4	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
4.	Keir,	907	19	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
5.	Panmure,	3456	11	10 $\frac{7}{4}$
6.	Wedderburn,	213	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

	£	s.	d.
No. 7. Ayton,	323	10	5 $\frac{5}{12}$
„ 8. Kilsyth	864	19	7 $\frac{7}{12}$
„ 9. Bannockburn,	411	14	9 $\frac{5}{12}$
„ 10. East Reston,	137	9	10 $\frac{1}{3}$
„ 11. Marr,	1678	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ 12. Invernitie,	361	12	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
„ 13. Auchintowel,	347	6	5
„ 14. Pow-House,	377	9	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 15. Nutthill,	72	17	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 16. Bowhill,	27	14	7 $\frac{1}{3}$
„ 17. Lathrisk,	208	3	9
„ 18. B. Glenbervy,	75	12	10
„ 19. Preston Hall,	230	17	11 $\frac{1}{6}$
„ 20. Wood End,	83	6	4
„ 21. Fairney,	153	8	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 22. Master of Nairn,	60	9	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 23. Dunboog,	170	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 24. Earl Marischall,	1676	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 25. Kilconquhar,	287	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ 26. Lord Nairn,	740	10	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 27. Fingask,	537	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ 28. Cromlix,	451	0	4
„ 29. Nithisdale,	809	19	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 30. Inneray,	281	11	1 $\frac{1}{12}$
„ 31. Kenmure,	608	10	9 $\frac{5}{12}$
„ 32. Drummond,	2566	9	6 $\frac{7}{12}$
„ 33. Burleigh,	697	10	7 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ 34. Scotstown,	110	5	3
„ 35. Duntroon,	54	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 36. Lagg,	424	15	0
„ 37. Carnwath,	864	8	11
„ 38. Baldoon,	1495	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total,	29,694	6	8

The Yearly Value of Rents payable in kind being variable cannot precisely be determined, but the foregoing Rates are according to the common computation of Prices in the countries where the Estates lie, and it is thought may hold one grain with another, *Communibus Annis*.

After four years of trouble and annoyance, the Commissioners found that the valuation of the forfeited Estates was completed. Had it been possible to find purchasers for these

estates the work of the Commissioners would have been comparatively easy. At this time, however, it has been calculated that the whole circulating capital of Scotland was but £800,000 and one-half of it had been invested in Darien stock.¹ It was vain, therefore, to expect lively competition in Scotland; and it seemed not improbable that the relatives of the attained persons might be able to buy back the estates very much under their value. By the new statute of 1717 the Commissioners were empowered to sell the estates by auction, and there was little chance of rivalry. But suddenly a formidable rival appeared from an unexpected quarter.

THE YORK BUILDINGS COMPANY

York House, at one time the London residence of the Archbishops of York, stood on the south side of the Strand, a little east of the present Charing Cross Station. In 1675 Charles II. gave letters-patent to Ralph Bucknall and Ralph Wayne empowering them to erect buildings in the grounds of York House for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the district with water. In 1691 the Company was incorporated under the title of 'The Governor and Company of Undertakers for raising the Thames Water in York Buildings,' and for twenty years the partners maintained a reputation for stolid respectability. The first decade of the eighteenth century introduced a period of wild speculation, of which the South Sea Company was a type. One of the active speculators of the time was a solicitor, Mr. Case Billingsley. Seeing the difficulty which the Government had in disposing of the Forfeited Estates, he devised an ingenious plan. The charter of the York Buildings Company gave the partners

¹ *The York Buildings Company, A Chapter in Scotch History*, by David Murray, LL.D. Glasgow, Maclehose and Sons, 1883. This is by far the most complete account of the Company, especially in reference to its dealings with the Forfeited Estates.

power to acquire land, and in March 1719 Mr. Billingsley and five other associates purchased the whole stock of the Company for £7000. The Duke of Chandos was elected Governor, and in October 1719 the York Buildings Company floated a joint stock fund of £1,200,000, 'for purchasing forfeited and other estates in Great Britain.' The money was at once forthcoming: indeed, before the year was out the fund stood at £1,259,575, and the £10 shares of the Company were at £305, so promising did the speculation appear. The principal agents employed by the Company to purchase forfeited estates were Christian Cole, Robert Hacket, John Strachey, and John Wicker. One of the volumes purchased at the Phillips sale by the Scottish History Society contains numerous letters received by Christian Cole, and affords an intimate glimpse of the inner workings of the York Buildings Company in relation to the Forfeited Estates. Christian Cole belonged to the ancient family of the Coles of Twickenham. In 1714 he was British Resident at Venice while the Duke of Manchester was Ambassador, and his letters show that he was on familiar terms with the higher grades of nobility, and even with Royalty. Several of the letters in this collection were written by Cole's cousin, Eliza Tollet of Betley Hall, the renowned poetess. Cole returned to London in 1718, and obtained his appointment in the York Buildings Company through the influence of the Duke of Manchester.

In October 1719 the Commissioners began to sell by auction such of the estates as had been valued. Robert Hacket and John Wicker attended the sales, and purchased for the Company the estate of the Earl of Winton for £50,300; the Kilsyth estates for £16,000; East Reston (acquired from the original purchaser) for £2364; and the Panmure estates, despite the protest of the Countess of Panmure, for £60,400. These four estates involved an

outlay by the Company of £129,064. The conditions of sale were found too stringent for the resources of the Company, and the following appeal for easier terms was made in the succeeding year:—

London, July 1720.

SIR,—The Governor and Company for raising the Thames water in York Buildings, who have bought all the Forfeited Estates that have hetherto been sold in Scotland, are obliged by their Contract to pay in all the Money by the first of next Month into His Majestys Exchequer at Edinborough. The Company has been putt to great inconveniencies by the long dependance on the Act passed lately for the better Conveying of the Forfeited Estates sold in Scotland: They therefore begg that the Right Honourable the Lord Comissioners of the Treasury would allow them to pay the said money, or part thereof, into His Majestys Exchequer here, and also that on consideration of the delays they have met with, they may have a farther time of six weeks longer time allowed them to pay the said money, they paying interest for the same.

I humbly desire you would lay this before y^e Board of Treasury, and favour me with your answer.

I am with great respect

To y^e Right Honourable John Aislabye

The relief thus sought had evidently been granted, for in October 1720 Mr. Hacket was able to purchase five more estates: Marischal, £41,172; Southesk, £51,549; Linlithgow, £18,751; Fingask, £9606, and Pitcairn £849, making a total of £121,927, which, with the estates of Rob Roy, £820, and of Widdrington in Northumberland, brought up the total of purchases in these two years to £308,913. These extensive purchases had so much the appearance of 'plunging' that the confidence of London investors was seriously shaken. The shares of the Company, which in August 1720 had ranged at two hundred and ninety-five, fell in November to fourteen, and were unsaleable. Mr. Billingsley then devised a lottery as a method of raising funds, but this

proved a failure. Other plans were tried without success, and the Company, though holding more land in Scotland than any other proprietor, was soon in serious straits, and had to crave time to overtake their obligations. The Commissioners urged the Company to pay the sums due, under threat of cancelling the sale; and the following letter was sent by Christian Cole to the Commissioners:—

Edinburgh, Oct. 25, 1721.

GENTLEMEN,—We sent the Letter you were pleased to write to us on the 11th instant to the Earl of Westmorland, Governor of the York Buildings Company, and pressed his Lordship for an Answer to it. We find since that He was gone into the Country a few days before this letter arrived at London, whence it was sent after him by his porter. This is the reason why we have as yet received no Answer to it: but we can assure you that it is the fixed resolution of the Company to pay for all the Estates bought in Scotland as soon as the payments on their Lottery comes in, which we believe will be in a few weeks. Wherefore We begg you will have patience for a little longer; by which you will lay a great obligation on the Company and on

By Allowing us this little time the money will come yet much sooner into the Exchequer then can possibly be expected should the Estates be putt up to sail again.

To y^e H^{ble} y^e Comissioners of Inquiry etc.

The two principal Acts relating to Forfeited Estates had insisted upon the payment of all just claims against the attainted persons; and as this made peaceful possession of the lands somewhat difficult, the Company began to buy up these claims. This made the monetary troubles of the Company still greater. On several of the estates purchased there were mines and salt-pans, and the Company tried unsuccessfully to work these, thereby entailing serious loss. Nor was it easy to obtain control of the lands purchased, for the tenants resented the intrusion of strangers, and held by their fealty to the native proprietors. Even among the servants of the Com-

pany, it was suspected that bribery tempted them to favour the attainted rebels at the expense of their own employers. For instance, Thomas Fordyce of Ayton and Archibald Campbell, both solicitors in Edinburgh, had been appointed local agents of the Company; but some of their enemies had raised a scandal against them, to which they replied in the following vigorous letters, which may be quoted as an example of several epistles in the Cole Collection:—

Edinburgh, 17th February 1722.

GENTLEMEN,—Haveing since our former of the 13th Cur^t been with Mr. Horseley, wee told him wee were inform'd that the Company were Acquainted wee had entered into a Combination with the tennents of Wintoun Estate hurtfull to the Companies interest, and desired to know of him what he knew of that particular. He was so ingenuous as to Acknowledge he had received such Accounts from Mr. Adam factor on East Reston Estate and did Acquaint the Company with it.

Wee propos'd to him to call both for Mr. Adam and the whole tennents and examine them one by one face to face if ever we did directly or indirectly give them any Advice or enter into any manner of Concert or Combination about the Estate of Wintoun, which Mr. Horsely has promis'd to doe and next post to wryte to the Company himselfe; As this will be found to be entirely Villanous and false in fact, we hope you'l do us the Justice to endeavour that the Company beleive nothing to the prejudice of our Character (which above all things is tender and dear to us) untill you find solid reasons to the contrair. We thank God no such thing ever entered into our breast, otherwayes Should be most Deservedly look't upon as the greatest Villan's in the Universe and detestible to all mankind for ever.—Wee are, Gen^t, Your very much obliged, humble Servants,

THO. FORDYCE.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

It is not necessary here to detail all the history of the dealings of the York Buildings Company with the Forfeited Estates. Suffice it to say that had the Company been more intent upon developing the industries of the country than on

amassing gigantic sums, Scotland would have profited by the bargain which replaced the attainted noblemen by astute commercial speculators. But the Company soon became involved in endless litigation. At length by a special Act of Parliament in 1829 the Company was dissolved, after a variegated existence of over one hundred and fifty years.

The Commission of Inquiry, appointed in 1716, continued its labours till 1725, and during that time the sum realised from the sale of the Forfeited Estates and paid into the Exchequer was £411,082. After the claims upon the Estate had been paid there was a balance of £84,043, from which had to be deducted the expenses of the Commissioners, amounting to £82,936. Thus the Exchequer only received £1107 as the produce of fifty forfeitures. By the Act 13 George I. cap. 7 (1727) the work of the Commissioners was handed over to the Barons of Exchequer. By this arrangement the forfeitures that resulted from the Jacobite Rising of 1745 were managed in proper legal form, by high-minded and patriotic Scotsmen, familiar with the country and the people.

THE JACOBITE RISING OF 1745

The brilliant campaign of Prince Charles Edward in 1745-46 has produced a voluminous literature which exercises a fascinating charm over the romantic mind. This volume, however, is not concerned with the military exploits of the Prince and his followers. It deals exclusively with the after-effects of that brief period, and shows how, indirectly, the unsuccessful Rising did more for the welfare of Scotland than might have resulted from the Restoration of the Stuart dynasty. From the very extensive collection of papers relating to the incident, preserved in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, there have been selected documents that show the internal condition of Scotland after Culloden, the

social life of the period, and the wise measures devised for the amelioration of the people. To have printed these documents in full would have made an unwieldy volume; but the abstracts give a fair idea of the contents. This volume may thus be taken as an annotated catalogue of the selected Forfeited Estates Papers of 1745-77 now in the Register House.

The Lovat Papers are the most extensive, possibly because Simon, Lord Lovat, had an inveterate objection to paying his debts, and the claims on his estate were therefore numerous.

To students of the social life of the period many of the accounts which Lord Lovat delayed to discharge will be full of instruction. Here will be found details of the cost of educating and boarding Lord Lovat's sons; the milliners' and dressmakers' accounts for clothing for his daughters; the apothecaries' accounts for strange medicines, unknown to the British Pharmacopeia, and for phlebotomy, which was popular at the time, but which fell into disuse after the hapless death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. It will be noticed that even the accounts of legal functionaries were paid in kind, while the cost of travelling between Edinburgh and Beaufort formed a serious item in the annual expenses. Several of the accounts dated 1743 were not discharged till 1770, partly, no doubt, because of the difficulty of realising free funds from an estate complicated with mortgages and wadsets. Prinrose Campbell, widow of Simon, Lord Lovat, repeatedly petitioned the Barons of Exchequer for payment of her jointure and of the sums assigned to her only son, Archibald Fraser (the last of the direct line, who died in 1815), and even so late as 1765 she had to apply for her annual dues. An account of special interest is that of George Ross (p. 36) for attending Lord Lovat when a prisoner in the Tower, and preparing his defences at his trial. Bibliophiles will be interested in the claim lodged by the widow of George Crawford, the Historio-

grapher, for the researches made by her husband in 1727, in support of Lord Lovat's claim against Hugh Mackenzie of Fraserdale. Several letters written by Lord Lovat and inclosed among these claims have not hitherto been published, and throw a new light upon his very dubious character. In one of these, dated January 1742 (p. 57), he writes:—

The Revolution in Russia and the Revolution that is like to be in Swedeland, and the confusion we are in at home and abroad do portend great trouble and changes in our Island, even this very year. I pray God may restore and preserve the liberties of Scotland, whatever alterations and events may happen in other parts of the world. This should be the constant prayer of all honest men, and I am sure it shall always be mine.

Among curious documents illustrative of the manners of the time, attention may be called to a strange Indenture made betwixt Lord Lovat and David Fraser, 'his Lordship's Musician,' whereby Lovat engages to send Fraser to Skye that he may be 'perfected as a Highland Pyper' under the famous Malcolm M'Grimon, and to sustain Fraser for seven years 'in Bed, Board, and washing, and to furnish and provide him in Cloaths, shoes, and stockings, and likewise to satisfy and pay to him yearly and ilk year the sum of fifty merks Scots money in name of wages.' The contract is dated 9th March 1743, and the piper claimed on the forfeited estate of Lovat. The state of the country is shown by a Report (p. 59) upon the Lovat estate, furnished to the Barons of Exchequer in 1747. The surveyor writes:—

Manufactures have made no progress here, and the people are for a great part of the year quite idle. There are fourteen or fifteen different stills in this Barony for Distilling of Aqua Vitæ or Whiskie, and as many publick houses; And the owners of these stills lett them out for hire, sometimes even to servants, so that all the people of this Barony are concerned in that pernicious trade of Distilling . . . The prevailing name here is Fraser, and the common people are generally lazy, ignorant, and addicted to drinking, tho' not so poor as in some parts of the Estate of Cromarty,



tho' in the Western part of the Barony there are several poor creatures, and many perverse, obstinate fellows of bad characters.

Another interesting paper is the Report in 1756 (p. 73) by the three brothers Adam, the famous architects, as to the project of converting Lord Lovat's house in the High Street in Edinburgh into an office. This house, according to Sir Daniel Wilson (*Memorials of Edinburgh*, vol. ii. p. 56) was the front tenement between Strichen's Close and Blackfriars Wynd, and was known as Lady Lovat's Land, being the house where Simon's widow resided till her death. It was destroyed in the conflagration of 1824. The Report of John Forbes to the Barons in 1765 (p. 75) indirectly shows the method adopted for settling disbanded soldiers on the estate; the plans for afforestation of marsh lands; and the proposals for establishing lint mills and hemp factories in the district. At a later date, 1763, it was suggested that a search for coal should be made in the annexed estate of Cromarty, and neighbouring proprietors (including Lovat) were asked to contribute toward the expense; but evidently this plan fell through for geological rather than economic reasons. A very interesting reminiscence of Culloden will be found in the letter by William Fraser (p. 88)—the 'little Willie Fraser' that Simon, Lord Lovat, often mentions in his letters—written in 1763, which shows the devastating methods of the victorious Hanoverians.

A document of very special interest is the Memorial (p. 103) presented in 1773 to George III. by Major-General Simon Fraser, eldest son of Simon, Lord Lovat, petitioning for the restoration of the estate of Lovat to him. It is, in effect, a condensed autobiography. The estate was restored to him by special Act of Parliament in the following year (1774), ten years before the General Act of Restoration. Several of the Frasers who enlisted in Major-General Simon Fraser's regiment, and served under him in America, had been promised grants of land on their return from the wars; and some of their

widows had to appeal to the Barons of Exchequer to have the bargain fulfilled.

The difficulties of tenants on the Lovat estate with augmented rents and deficient harvests are very fully detailed in these papers. Similar information upon many points of social and historic importance will be found in the other papers contained in this volume. References to all the persons concerned in these forfeitures will be found in previous volumes published by the Scottish History Society, *The Lyon in Mourning* and *A List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion*, so that it is not necessary to detail their biographies here. Charles Gordon of Terpersie (p. 145) was tried and executed at Carlisle, 15th November 1746; and the pathetic letter which he addressed to his wife the day before his execution is printed in *The Lyon in Mourning*, vol. i. p. 252. The story is told that after lurking some time in the neighbourhood he ventured to his own house, and was captured there. 'His captors, not being sure of his identity, carried him before the minister of the parish, but not getting satisfaction from him, they took him to a farmhouse where his wife and children resided. On his approach his children ran out and greeted him with cries of, "Daddy! Daddy!" and so unwittingly sealed his fate.' The estate was forfeited in 1746, but the claims were not settled till 1779. There was a peculiar complication regarding the estate of Francis Farquharson of Monaltry. Craigmyle and other farms on the estate had been sold by the father of Francis, with consent of the latter. The father died, and John, a younger brother of Francis, died without issue, leaving Francis sole heir. Part of the price of the farms had not been paid, and it was claimed that the money fell to the king through the attainder. In 1777 Francis Farquharson petitioned the Barons of Exchequer to permit him to have 'some spot to retire to in his old age in his native country'; and as this request was granted he took up his residence at Monaltry.

A strange complication arose concerning the estate of Adam Hay of Asleid. His grandfather, Adam Hay, minister of Monwhiter (Monquhitter), made an entail of the lands upon Adam Hay, the attainted person; but there were irritant clauses in the deed, and if these were neglected the estate fell to James Hay, W.S., uncle of Adam the younger. It was claimed by James Hay that the conditions were not fulfilled, and hence Adam Hay, 'the convict,' was never lawful proprietor. The Barons, however, held to the estate as having been forfeited.

The papers relating to George Abernethy, merchant in Banff, have been included as showing how the Barons dealt with urban property. Elizabeth Forbes, widow of Abernethy, claimed the life-rent of the tenement which had belonged to her husband, and proved his death by the depositions of John Hackett, peruke-maker, Covent Garden, and James Guthrie, saddler, St. Martin's in the Fields, London, who testified that he died in April 1747, and was buried "in the churchyard belonging to the parish church of St. Margaret, in Westminster.' The Barons dismissed the claim upon a technical omission by the recorder of the Deed; and further held that the Deed was not valid, 'as being granted after the 24th June 1745, and in the very heat of the Rebellion.' This house was occupied by the officers of Lord Ancrum's regiment when the Duke of Cumberland was in Banff, and was so abused and destroyed that a tenant who had leased it from Mrs. Abernethy could not obtain access to it.

In the case of Sir William Gordon of Park, a similar plan was pursued to that adopted with reference to Hay of Asleid. It was maintained that an irritant clause in the Deed of Tailzie had been ignored, and that the real proprietor of the entailed estate was Captain John Gordon, brother of Sir William. The case was carried to the House of Lords and decided in Captain Gordon's favour, so far as the entail extended.

John Gordon, of Glenbucket, and his son, 'Young Glenbucket,' were both prominent figures in the Rising of 1745. The papers relating to the estate show that the most of the rents were paid in kind, and a note supplies the money value of butter, poultry, and sheep. Glenbucket had a wadset from the Duke of Gordon, but the Duke had claims against him to more than the worth of the estate. Ultimately, the Duke obtained possession on paying £20,000 Scots, reserving his claims against the other creditors.

William, fourth Viscount Strathallan, fell on the field of Culloden, and his name and that of his son James Drummond both appear in the list of attainted rebels. The brother of the Viscount, Andrew Drummond, the famous banker in London, rescued the estate by purchase, and discharged such debts as the Barons had accepted as valid. The papers are interesting as showing how the Nairnes of Dunsinan were involved with their relatives, Lady Strathallan being the Honourable Margaret Murray, daughter of Lord Nairne. There is a quaint account by an apothecary in Perth amongst the claims. The papers concerning Laurence Oliphant of Gask contain several pathetic stories of domestic suffering. The tenants declared that they were driven into the rebellion by the threats of the laird, but that was probably a device to escape hard treatment from the Government.

The papers of Robertson of Strowan are most important so far as the ecclesiastical, educational, and industrial condition of the country is concerned. Ensign James Small was appointed factor in 1754, and continued in office till his death in August 1777; and to his far-seeing wisdom and elevated ideals much of the later improvement of Perthshire is due. He provided for disbanded soldiers as crofters; he gave judicious advice as to the planting of schools, erecting churches, building bridges, establishing schools for teaching spinning and weaving, and settling competent masons, joiners,

and wheelwrights to teach the younger generation useful trades. Small's letters are written in a lively style, and even the abstracts display his acute foresight and care in developing the resources of the country. The reports which he obtained from ministers and schoolmasters as to the wants of the Strowan district give a vivid picture of the social condition of the locality at the time, and are far more credible than the productions of mere sightseers like Captain Burt, or prejudiced partisans like Bruce the Surveyor. Attention may be called to the accounts of the curious 'Distemper commonly called the Cevrens, which is believed to have been brought originally to that Country by Oliver Cromwell's army, and has continued lurking in some different corners ever since' (pp. 235, 254). To pathological experts, the prescribed treatment may suggest the nature of this epidemic. In 1782 small-pox broke out in Strowan (p. 264), and sixty-five children were inoculated, there being twenty-three persons in the locality already inoculated. The process must have been that introduced by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in 1718, as Dr. Jenner did not utilise cow-pox for vaccination till 1796.

For romantic interest the papers relating to Charles Stewart of Ardsheal hold high rank. These bring in the tragedy of the murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure, and the execution of James Stewart in Glenduror as the supposed culprit. Colin Campbell wrote from Glenure on 2nd November 1749, demanding the assistance of troops to enable him to collect the rents (p. 273). On 11th January 1749-50, James Stewart in Auchindarroch petitions the Barons of Exchequer to protect him against the oppression used by Campbell of Glenure, and to explain that the rents of farms from 1745 till 1749 had been compulsorily uplifted from the tenants for the late proprietor, Charles Stewart, and his lady, while their houses had been burnt and their cattle carried off because their landlord had been 'out in the Rebellion.'

Colin Campbell writes on 20th November 1749, 'Nothing will doe with these Ruphians (amongst whom ther's scarce a man but was in the Rebellion) without the concurrence of the Troops to support me and the People I employ in the execution of my office.' These strained relations continued, and at length, in May 1752, Colin Campbell was murdered. His nephew, Mungo Campbell, Barcaldine, was temporarily named as successor, and at once apprehended James Stewart and 'six or seven more' as concerned in the murder. On 25th September 1752 James Stewart was sentenced to death, and to be hung in chains; and here will be found letters relating to the cost of the execution, and of the watching of the body on the gibbet by the military lest the Stewarts would remove it for decent burial.

Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace was the son of George Foulis of Ravelston, and grandson of Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington. The estate of Dunipace was entailed upon him, and he assumed the name Primrose. He was captured in the north of Scotland, tried at Carlisle, pleaded guilty, was sentenced to death, and executed on 15th November 1746. An attempt was made to show that Sir Archibald had not complied with the terms of the Deed of Entail, but this failed. The papers are chiefly interesting from their references to the house of Lady Dunipace in Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, and to the Stirlingshire Fiars in 1744. The farewell letter written by Sir Archibald before his execution will be found in *The Lyon in Mourning*, vol. i. p. 222.

The remainder of this volume contains Reports on Various Estates; Lists of Claims on Estates; and Abstracts of the Minutes of the Barons of Exchequer from 1753 to 1766. Many of the condensed references will be found of interest; and their location in the Register House may be traced from this volume, should the original documents be required. The Appendix gives abstracts of the principal Acts of

Parliament relating to the Forfeited Estates. There is also a valuable paper, dated 1757, which shows the plan adopted for classifying the estates, and the expenses connected with their realisation. To bring the story of the forfeiture and its results up to the beginning of last century, two extracts from the *Scots Magazine* of 1764 and 1806 are quoted, which show the spirit that actuated the Barons of the Exchequer in administering the Estates for the welfare of the community. The Commissioners of Inquiry appointed in 1716 frittered away a splendid opportunity and gained only a trifling sum for the Exchequer, but the Forfeited Estates of 1746 were managed with brilliant success, and helped to bring Scotland forward in commerce, education, industry, and all that tends to make a nation memorable. Thus a great disaster was transformed into a perennial benefit, and with the minimum of suffering.

A. H. MILLAR.

July 1909.



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I

FORFEITED ESTATE OF LOVAT

ESTATE OF SIMON, LORD LOVAT¹

I. PART I.—Extract Registered Bond of Pension granted by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Alexander Monro, Sheriff Clerk of Inverness, who by the same document is appointed one of the ordinary doers and agents of the family in the North of Scotland for Life, with the sum of £50 Scots money, eight bolls oat meal of the growth of the Mains of Lovat, or 8 merks Scots for each boll. Dated at Beaufort, 21 Jan^r. 1738, and Reg. at Inverness, 30 July 1747.

Account, Simon, Lord Lovat, to Mr. Aneus Shaw, minister of Petty.

By Board to his son Archibald from the first of Sept ^r . 1745 to the first of June 1746, at £12 ster. per annum, .	£9		
By School-Master's dues for one year from June 1745 to June 1746, at 7s. 6d. per quarter, .		1	10
By pen, ink, and paper for said year, .		0	10 0
By a guinea to the Schoolmaster when King at the Cockfight, .		1	1 0
By an accompt paid to a Chirurgion, .		0	1 0
		<hr/>	
		£12	2 0

Mr. Shaw empowers Mr. James Fraser, writer in Edinr., to enter a Claim for his behoof, Petty manse, 16 Sept. 1749.

Account, Simon, Lord Lovat, to John Fraser, son to Hugh Fraser of Bochrubin, for his fees as Secretary to Lord Lovat, from 1st March 1745 to 1st Feb. 1746, being 11 months at £25 per annum, . £22 18 4

¹ The Abstracts are formed partly from the indorsations of the documents, and partly from examination of the contents. Interesting items have been selected from the accounts.

To the price of a suit of Cloaths promised to him

by his Lordship, 6 0 0

Empowers the said James Fraser, writer, to enter a Claim for his behoof, Bochrubin, 12 Sept. 1749.

Account, Simon, Lord Lovat, to Alexr. Fraser, Surgeon at Drimeriach, extending from Sept. 23, 1742, to May 26, 1744, and extending to £31, 10s. 3d. sterling, being £26, 5s. 3d. for medicine and £5, 5s. 0d. for attendance.

There are frequent entries of eye-water for his Lordship, 1s. 6d. each doze: 'One large Pott white Ointment for your son Mr. Archibald, 10s.; five Dozes purgeing powder for your servant, 3s. 4d., and one box detergent pills for him, 5s. One pott white Ointment for Mammy Meg, 4s. 2d. Ane pectoral solution for your Lordship, 5s. 6d.; Ane Jugg full Sohosh, containing 24 oz., £1, 16s. 0d. There are frequent entries of Sohosh.

Dr. Fraser authorises James fraser, writer in Edinr., to enter a Claim for him. Dated Drumrach, 15 Sept. 1749.

Printed Answers to the Defences for his Majesty's Advocate on behalf of his Majesty to the Claim of Alexr. Fraser, second son, and Archibald Fraser, third son of the deceased Simon, late Lord fraser of Lovat, upon a tailie made by the late Lord Lovat. The Lord Advocate, William Grant, shows that the Liferent reserved by his Lordship under Deed of Entail (dated Edinburgh, 14 Jan^r 1741) was *total* over the whole to Contract debt, grant security, *feu rights* and *wadset rights, tacks* long or short, and make appointments, arrest rents falling due *even after his death*, and on the 24 June 1745 the estate belonged to Lord Lovat himself, in absolute fee, and was therefore forfeited to his Majesty, but although Lord Lovat had never been attainted, and had died naturally before the act of attainder, the Estate would have been forfeited to the King by the attainder of the master of Lovat, the fiar of that estate. Dated 29 June 1750.

Writs of Wadset of Forbegg granted by Simon, Lord Fraser, to Alexr. Fraser, natural son of umquhile James Fraser of Belladrum, dated 9 April 1608, upon which Thos. Fraser of Forebegg obtained Decree, given in to Excheqr. in consequence of an order of the Barons together with the

Decreet itself upon 4 July 1761. Decreet dated 4 Augt. 1756.

Also Tack of the Lands of Fairbegg by Simon, Lord Lovat, to Thomas Fraser, yor. of Gortulegg, 16 Nov. 1741.

‘Inventar of the vouchers of Hugh, master of Lovat, his Claim of Property in Lovat and Fraserdale, 1718.’

Inventory of the Grounds of Debt given up by Hugh Fraser of Glenvacky upon the Estate of Lovat given in with the Decreet, 1764.

Daniel Seton, Merchant in Edinburgh, claims from the ‘Estate of Lovett the payment of the following Account of Goods, Furnisht to the late Lord Lovat and his Children,’ in a folio book of 16 pages with mottled cover. Extends from April 9, 1741, to April 2, 1747, and amounts to £192, 14s. 8d., of which £72, 4s. 8d. paid (between the years 1741 and 1743), leaving a balance unpaid of £120, 10s. ster. The following are a few selected items in the account:—

1741.	April 21.	14 pair gloves @ 10d.,	. 0 11 8
		a neclace @ 2s. 6d.,	. 0 2 6
		12 yards ribbon @ 8d.,	. 0 8 0
		22 a neeklaee and strings for	
		Miss Sibby @ 8d	0 0 8
July	5.	a silk handkerchief for the	
		Master @ 2s. 8d.,	. 0 2 8
Nov.	17.	mending a hoop,	. 0 0 6
		a pair thread stockings to the	
		Master,	. 0 5 0
Decr.	1.	3 spotted handkerchiefs, Do.,	
		@ 16d.,	. 0 4 0
		making handkerchiefs, Do., @	
		2d.,	. 0 0 6
„	23.	making 6 shirts, Do., @ 1s. 6d.,	0 9 0
1742.	Mar. 10.	2 pair open armed gloves sent	
		to my Lord,	. 0 9 0
June	21.	a sewed petticoat to Miss Jenny	
		@ 8s.,	. 0 8 0
July	12.	9½ yards Damity to Mr. Fraser	
		2nd son, @ 1s. 4d.,	. 0 12 6
„	„	2 yards Linnen, Do., @ 9d.,	. 0 1 6

FORFEITED ESTATE PAPERS

1742.	July 11	a transparent Neelace and barins to Miss Jenny @30s	1	10	0
1743.	„ 11.	Paid Mr. Oorock for making a pair silk shoes to Miss Sibby,	0	4	3
	Aug ^t 19	A fine Cotton gown to Miss Sibby	1	1	0
1744.	Jan ^r . 2.	23 yards ribbon sent north to my lord @ 6d.,	0	11	8
	„ „	2 Dozen womens gloves, Do. @ 12s.,	1	4	0
	Mar. 21.	Sundry ribbons and gloves given to Miss Sibby and Mr. William Fraser's wife as a handsell from my lord, value	0	17	0
1744.	Nov. 30.	a velvet cap to Mr. Fraser third son, 12s.,	0	12	0
1745.	Jany. 17.	2¼ ribbon sent to St. Andrews to the master, @ 10d., etc. etc. etc.	0	1	10½
1746.	Nov. 24.	An alamode Cravat to the master, @ 4s.,	0	4	0
	„ Decr.	⅝ yards Cambrick to the master, @ 8d., making 2 pair weepers to Do., @ 3d.,	0	5	0
			0	0	6
1747.	Jany. 24.	a black necklace to Miss Sibby, @ 1s.,	0	1	0
	„ „	a pair Earrings to Do., @ 2s.,	0	2	0
		2½ yards Ribon, Do., @ 5d.,	0	1	½

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Thomas Fraser of Glen-vaikie upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, 9 Decr. 1758, with relative papers.

Ground of Debt and Heritable Deed granted by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, dated 11 June 1698, acknowledging that he was resting to Mr. Thomas Fraser, brother to Hugh Fraser of Belladrum, the sum of £1000 Scots, for which he was seized in the town and lands of Glenvacky.

Put up therewith is a Discharge and Renunciation of the same by Isobell and Thomas Fraser, 1763.

Registered Protest by John Dickie, writer in Edinr., of a bill Drawn upon and accepted by Lord Lovat for £20, 3s. 1d., Ster., Value by an account of Medicines due by his Lordship to the deceast John M'Gill, surgeon, as discharged by Mr. Dickie, as factor for Mary M'Gill, only child of the said deceast John M'Gill. The Bill is enclosed, dated Edinr, June 9, 1741. Payable at Lambas next to come, at the Laigh Coffee House, Edinburgh.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Dunbar and M'Ghie and Co., Merchants in Edinburgh, upon the forfeited Estate of Lovat, dated 22 Feb. 1753 and 30 July 1757, with relative Documents, including an Inventory of the grounds of Debt, which include Debts owing by Lord Lovat to several creditors, and endorsed to them. Crichton's saddling account includes the price of a 'hanger or Cuttlass, 7s. 6d.' Mrs. Ann Leslie, his Lordships late Housekeeper, has the following account:—

Accompt, Lord Lovat to Mrs. Ann Leslie, his late Housekeeper.

To one years service from Whitsunday 1744 to Whits.	
1745,	£5 1 0 sterling.
To Service from Wh. 1745 to Whit. 1746,	5 1 0
To Horses and Servant for carrying her	
and Baggage home when she left the	
service conform to Bargain,	1 8 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£11 10 0</u>

The above accompt is owing to me by the late Lord Lovat, in testimony of which I subscribe the same at Fordyce the twentieth day of March 1749 years.

ANN LESSLE.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser of Bellnain, senr., writer to the Signet, upon the forfeited Estate of Simon, late Lord Lovat, in right of Robert Gordon¹ and others,

¹ Robert Gordon, sometime Writer in Edinburgh, afterwards Secretary to the Duke of Gordon.

£902, 11s. 1½. (Includes Debts to Bank of Scotland of £500 and £200, to Lieut.-General Guest, 3800 merks to Æneas Shaw, Tailor in Canongate, £40, 2s. 9d.) The Relative Papers include a Decreet obtained by Æneas Shaw against Lord Lovat, 13 Jan^r. 1747, with the grounds of his Debt, three Accounts for work, etc., to Lord Lovat and his family. (1) From June to August 1738; (2) July 1739 to July 1741. (3) July 1741 to October 1745, with two payments of £5 each, marked in the middle account. The following notes are taken consecutively from the above:—

(1) *Account, The Right Honourable my Lord Lovat*
 Jun. 1738. To Æneas Shaw, Taylor in Cannongatehead.

For making a pair of breaches to John M'Klen,	0	1	
For linings and pockets to them	0	1	4
For silk thread, hear, and buckram,	0	0	6
For making coat and breaches to the mester,	0	6	0
For silk and threed, .	0	1	6
For a dozen of small butons,	0	0	9
For 2 do. and a ½ of big butons at 18 pens a doson, .	0	3	9
For hear cloath and plying, .	0	2	6
For buckram and stenting, .	0	1	2
For hear, .	0	0	8
For pockets to the breaches, .	0	0	6
For making a suit of cloaths to Mr. Donel Frezer, .	0	8	0
For 2 doson and a ½ of big butons at a shiling a Doson, .	0	2	6
For 3 doson of small at 6 pens a doson	0	1	6
For twist to the hols, .	0	0	10
For silk and threed, .	0	1	6
For buckram and stenting, .	0	1	7
For plying, .	0	0	8
For linings and pockets to the breaches, .	0	1	6
For making a coat to your Lor-sp, .	0	6	0
For 4 doson of big butons at a shiling a doson, .	0	4	0

	For tuist to the hols,	0	1	6
	For silk threed,	0	1	4
	For buckram and stenting,	0	1	3
	For plying,	0	1	0
July	For making a green Vest to the mester,	0	2	0
	For 2 doson and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of small butons at a six pens a doson,	0	1	3
	For tuist to the hols,	0	0	6
	For silk and threed,	0	0	8
	For buckram and stenting,	0	0	6
	For making a green Vest to your Lor-sp.,	0	3	0
	For three doson of butons at 6 pens a doson,	0	1	6
	For tuist to the hols,	0	0	8
	For silk and threed,	0	1	0
	For buckram, stenting, and staytap,	0	0	8
	For making a rieding habet being 2 whit Vests and petecoat breaches and 2 pair of drawers,	0	7	0
	For threed and muls,	0	1	6
	For three ells of tape for the knees of the breaches,	0	0	3

The whole amount is £10, 12s. 10d., and bears the following Memorandum by his Lordship:—

‘I have not Examind the above account; however, that Mr. Shaw may not be a Looser, In case I should dy befor I have tyme to Examine them I pass them as good, If I live I only pass them without Examination not to be good till I examind them,
LOVAT.’

(2) July 1739.	For cleaning the mesters scarlot coat and mending it,	0	2	0
September.	For making a night gown to the mester,	0	1	6
December 1740.	For making two big coats to the tow young Ladys at 3 and six pens a pice,	0	7	0
	For 2 doson and 8 big butons at ten pens a doson,	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

For half a dosen of small,	0	0	2
For buckram and stenting,	0	1	0
For silk threed and hear,	0	2	0
For 8 yards of hear coard for the edges,	0	1	4
January 1741. For making a pair of pluch breaches to your Lo:sp,	0	2	0
For 9 butons,	0	0	9
For buckram, stenting, silk threed, and hear,	0	0	8
For shambo, pockets, and half an ell of silk firrantain,	0	1	4
For altering a suit of cloaths making them larger to your Lor:sp,	0	3	0
For silk and threed to them,	0	0	10
For making a camlot big coat to your Lor:sp,	0	6	0
For 14 big butons at a shiling a dosen,	0	1	2
For half a dosen of small,	0	0	4
For silk and threed,	0	1	8
For buckram and stenting,	0	1	6
For tuist to the hols,	0	0	8
For plying,	0	1	0
April. For making a scarlot Cloack to your Lor:sp,	0	6	0
For 5 yards of trecing at tow penc an ell,	0	0	10
For silk,	0	1	0
For making a short coat and vest to your Lor:sp piper,	0	4	6
For silk and threed,	0	1	6
For buckram, stenting and hear,	0	1	8
For making a suit of cloaths to your Lor:sp coachman Wilem herot,	0	8	0
For buckram and stenting,	0	1	6
For silk and threed,	0	1	7
For twist to the hols,	0	1	4
For plying,	0	0	8
For altering your Lor:sp velvet coat and least vest,	0	3	0
and puting butons on them,	0	3	0
For silk and threed,	0	0	6

Jun. For helping your Lor:sp velvet breaches and furnishing velvet to them,	0 4 0
For making a flowred silk vest to your Lor:sp,	0 4 0
For making a suit of cloaths to your Lor:sp second son Mr. Alexander Frezer,	0 6 0
For a dosen and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of duple gilt butons at 3 shilins a doson (and the ordinary furnisings),	0 4 6
July. For making up a suit of cloaths to Mr. Hyew Frezer, your Lord:sp sekreter,	0 8 0
(besides the usual furnisings),	
For making a Kaip to your Lor:sp footman,	0 0 8
For an ell of black ribbon for the Kaip,	0 0 4
For altering a suit of black cloaths and puting in hols and butons on them,	0 7 0
(besides furnisings)	

‘Edinr., 22 July 1741. I only sign this account upon condition that I am to revise and Examin it when I com back to town and if I dy, my son and his doers are to Examine it.

LOVAT.’

(3) The remens of an other Account stend by
your Lor:sp, £28 8 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

This is the work down to your Lor:sp
children by me sins your Lor:sp went
out of toun July 1741.

Oct. For making a scarlet vest with gold leas upon it to the mester,	0 4 0
Jan. 1742. For making coat and vest to the mester,	0 8 0
Feb. For making a pair of pluche breaches to the mester,	0 1 8
Mairch. For making a suit of cloaths to your Lord:sp second son Mr. Alexander,	0 6 0
May 1742. For making a silk vest to your Lor:sp son Mr. Alexander,	0 2 0
Jun. For making a suit of black cloaths to the mester,	0 8 0



Feb. 1743. For making a tartan vest to your Lor:sp son Mr. Alexander,	0 2 0
June 1744. For altering a quilted coat to your Lor:sp daughter and 2 yards of tape,	0 0 8
October 1745. For making up a peticoat to your Lor:sp daughter Mis Sibe,	0 0 6
For 4 yards of silk firrantien and 2 yards of tape,	0 0 10

[The last entry, the amount, including the old balance, is £40, 2s. 9d.]

Proceedings in a Submission between Lord Lovat and the Mackenzies of Fraserdale 1733, 33 pieces, in regard to apprysings and others affecting the Lordship of Lovat.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of George Mackenzie of Inchcoultre upon the Estate of Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, Dated 18 Janr. 1752, for a Bond granted by Simon, Lord Lovat, 23rd July 1744, for £47, 12s. 2d. Ster.

Wadset of the Town and Lands of Glenvackie by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Mr. Thomas Fraser, brother german to Hugh Fraser of Belladrum, for £1000 Scots, dated at Bewfort, 11 June 1694, Inst. of Sasine, dated 27 Oct. 1696. The same was assigned and dispensed by him to Wm. Fraser, brother german to Teankyle, dated, which he Disponed to Thos. Fraser, his eldest son, and of which he had Sasine, 19 Augt. 1745, before which date his father William Fraser was dead.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of John M'Donald, Travelling Chapman, upon the Estate of Lovat, 23 Janr. and 3 Augt. 1756, together with several Bonds and Tacks, including a Tack by Amelia, Lady Dowager of Lovat, to William Fraser of the Lands of Tornich and Burnyard of Beulie, 1701.

Decreet of Declarator sustaining the Claim of the Royal Bank of Scotland upon the Estate of the late Lord Fraser of Lovat, 27 Feb. 1751, £5,603, 12s. 7d. sterling and relative papers.

4 Augt. 1756.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser of Belloan, now deceased, afterwards insisted in at the instance of William

Fraser, now of Belloan, his son, upon the Estate of Simon, Lord Lovat with relative papers; also an *Inventory* of the *Decreets* ascertaining the Claims on the Estate of Lovat with the grounds of Debt given in to the Court of Exchequer by William Fraser, senior, writer to the Signet, 1 July 1761.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of John Forbes, Writer in Edinr., upon the forfeited Estate of Lovat, 17s. 5d., 11 Augt. 1757. Balance of
Wages as Secr.
etc.

Inventory of Writs produced for instructing the Claim given in to the Commissioners of Enquiry by George Forbes, writer in Inverness, upon the Lands and Estate of Lovat which did belong to Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, late of Frasersdale, 1719: [ground of Debt a bond granted by the said Mr. Alexr. M^cK. to John Forbes of Culloden for £216 Scots, dated 25 June 1705].

Precept of Clare Constat in favour of Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, as heir of his Grand uncle John Fraser of the same, (redeemable for 3000 merks Scots) by the Commissioners and Trustees of his Majesty's Commission, dated Edinr., 26 April 1763.

Memorial of William Alston, writer to the Signet, to the Commrs. of Annexed Estates for directions drawing up leases of parts of said Estates, 24 March 1758.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of John Rattray and Charles Congalton, surgeons in Edinburgh, dated for the sum of £46, 10s. 7d., dated 18 July 1752. The whole of their account is contained in the Decreet, word for word. The account is also given separately, and extends from Janr. 10, 1740, to September 14, 1745 and contains £8, 8s. 0d. To Pains and attendance from July 1743 to September 1746. We note the following items: 'Janr. 10, 1740, To yourself stomach bitter materials, 7s. 4d. Janr. 30. To your son the master, 5 oz. Pectoral mixture, 2s. 7d. Janr. 30. To a bleeding, 10s. 6d. Feb. 2. To the mixture renewed, 2s. 6d. June 14. To yourself, 12 Vomits, 12s. To twenty-four dozes Emetic herbs, 12s. 7d. To the master, a purging solution, 10d. Augt. 2. To yourself, 2 oz. syrup of Violets with 9 wafers, 1s. 3d. 23 Sept. To the master, 2 dozes purging pills gilded, 6d. October 17. To your servant, a Bleeding, 5s. 21 April 1741.

To half a pound of camphorated Eye water, 2s. 6d. To a doz best rhubarb, 1s. Augt. 30. To the master, two gold leaves, 6d. Nov. 28. To the master, a bleeding, 10s. 6d. June 18, 1742. To three oz. sacred tincture, 1s. 7d. Sept. 25. To 8 doses aperient pills for Miss Sibbie, 6s. 1d. June 1, 1743. To Miss Sibbie, 18 doses mercurial pills, 13s. 8d. June 13, 1744. To yourself, 30 doses Pacific Pills, 15s.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser of Boblanie, eldest son and apparent heir of the deceased Thomas Fraser of Boblanie and Anna Macbean his spouse, dated 3rd Feb. 1756 (upon a Contract of Wadset, Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and the said Thomas Fraser, of the lands of Boblanie redeemable for £1000 Scots, paying yearly therefor certain custom, Dated Beaufort, 15 March 1695), with relative papers, including a Discharge thereof by the said William Fraser to his Majesty (Regr.), dated at Belladrum, 7 June 1763, and reg. at Inverness, 8 June 1763.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser, writer to the Signet, to a Wadset of the Wester half of Leadcluin, extending to an half Davoch Land of old Extent lying in the Barony of Stratherrick, of which Hugh, Lord Lovat, granted a Charter of date 16 Nov. 1639 years to Alexr. Fraser of Erchitt, for payment of 20 merks Scots yearly at Martinmas and nine merks for kids, butter, and cheese in name of feu duty, redeemable for payment of 2000 merks Scots. Decreet dated Edinr., 19 July 1758. With relative papers, including Discharge and Renunciation of the same by the said William Fraser to his Majesty, dated at Edinr., 17 June 1762.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Hugh Fraser, Tailor in Inverness, upon the Forfeited Estate of Simon, late Lord Lovat, son and heir of the deceased James Fraser, Merchant in Bewlie, upon a Bond by the sd. deceased Simon, late Lord Lovat, for £90, 16s. 4d. Scots, dated 14 Feb. 1702. Decreet dated 13 Feb. 1753. Amount £27, 4s. 0d., with relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the claims of Evan Bailie of Aberiachan, upon the Forfeited Estate of Simon, late Lord Lovat, upon a Bond granted to the Claimant for the sum of £700 Scots by the late Simon, Lord Lovat, dated Beaufort, 21 March 1745 ;

also of a yearly pension for life granted to the Claimant by his Lordship of the sum of £100 Scots, with eight bolls Oatmeal or eight merks Scots for each boll, as the yearly fee and reward to him as his Lordship's Bailie of the Regality of Lovat, dated Beaufort, 21 January 1738. Amount sustained, £79, 0s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. [Dated on back, 26 Jan. 1753.]

Registered Bond for the sum of £6000 Scots granted by John Fraser, younger of Farraline, and others, to Robert Fraser, late of Phopachy, dated at Beaufort, 18 Decr. 1741, and relative papers, including a Registered Bond of Relief by Simon, Lord Lovat, Declaring that the above Bond, and another Bond, of the date *hereof*, for the like principal sum of £6000 Scots, were not the debt of the Obligants, but they had given their credit at his Lordship's desire and in friendship to him. Dated Beaufort, 18 Decr. 1741. Reg. 25 Augt. 1749, with relative papers, including an Instrument of Sasine in favour of John Fraser, younger of Farraline, and others, of an annual rent corresponding to the sum of £12,000 Scots furth of the lands and baronies of Stratherrick and Abertarff, Dated 11 Augt. 1746.

Decreet Sustaining the Claim of Lachlan Grant, writer in Edinburgh, upon the Forfeited Estate of Simon, Lord Lovat, upon a Bill for £42 sterling, drawn by Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Baronet, upon Lord Fraser of Lovat, dated Edinr., 1 Augt. 1735, payable ten days after date, with interest thereof from 11 Augt. 1735, £78, 8s. 4 $\frac{6}{12}$ d. [Dated 12 Dec. 1758.]

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Norman MacLeod of M'Leod, Esqr., upon the Estate of Lovat of a Bond of Relief granted to Mr. M'Leod and others for £500, payable to the Governour and Co. of the Bank of Scotland, etc. Sustained for £250, 9s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. [Dated 8 Feb. 1758.]

Put up therewith are *copies* of two *Letters* by Lord Lovat to Cadboll, 5 Decr. 1741 and 8 Janr. 1742. Copies of two Letters from Roderick M'Leod of Cadboll as far as concerns Bailie John Stewart of Inverness, 8 Decr. 1741 and 9 June 1742; also Registered Bond of Relief, Lord Lovat to Norman M'Leod of that Ilk, etc., of the sum of £500, payable to the Bank of Scotland, dated Beaufort, 6 July 1743, and Reg. at Edinr., 16 July 1746. Acct. of Expenses Laid on Wm. Fraser,

Writer to the Signet, in the Process at the instance of Mr. David Scott . . . and MacLeod of Cadboll agt. Lord Lovat. Sustained for £20, 10s. 2d.

Decrees sustaining Claims of Creditors, with relative Instructions of Debts, 1751-1758.

Bond of Corroboration. Hugh Fraser of Kinnaires to Mr. William Fraser, minr. of Kilmorack, and Jean Baillie his spouse, for 1000 merks Scots, dated at Inverness 18 Nov. 1709.

Contract of Marriage betwixt Master Simon Mackenzie of Allangrainge and Susanna Fraser, daughter of the deceased Alexander Fraser, sometime of Kinnerries, by which a liferent annuity of 400 merks is provided for her out of his lands and barony of Allangrainge, lying in the parishes of Killernan and Killmure Wester and Sheriffdom of Ross, dated at Allangrainge, 28 Augt. 1718. With consent of Hugh Fraser, now of Kinnerries, her brother german.

Partick of the Eik to the Testament Dative of unquhile Mr. Simon M'Kenzie of Allangrainge of the sum of 2000 merks Scots of principal and annual rents from Mart. 1719 proceeding upon the above Contract of Marriage, deducing £39 paid to the defunct during his lifetime.

Assignment of the foresaid Contract of Marriage by George Mackenzie of Allangrainge to Simon, Lord Lovat, Eik, etc. Dated at Beaufort, 14 Sept. 1736, and relative papers.

Principal Bill, Hugh Fraser of Kinnaires to Wm. Fraser, for £136, 13s. 4d. Scots, dated Tanellan, 5 Oct. 1722.

Extract Registered Protest and Precept by my Lord Lovat relative to the above, dated Inverness, 3 May 1723.

Assignment, William Fraser, Merchant, and late bailie, Inverness, to *Simon, Lord Lovat*, of the sum of £46, 11s. 3d. sterling, money due and resting to the said William Fraser as the price and value of merchant Goods and Liquors and other necessaries furnished by him for the funeralls and Interment of the deceased Hugh Fraser of Kinnairies, and the sum of £2, 10s. str. of Expenses debursed in ascertaining the Claim by Wm. Fraser. Dated at Inverness, 4 Nov. 1737.

Disposition and Assignment by Mr. Wm. Fraser, Doctor of

Medicine, eldest lawful son of the deceased Master William Fraser, minister of the Gospel at Kilmorack, and Jean Baillie his spouse, to Lord Lovat of an heritable Bond by the deceased Alexr. Fraser of Kinnerries, as principal and the deceased Hugh Fraser, late of Kinnerries, his eldest son, as cautioner of an heritable Bond, dated 18 Janr. 1703, for 1000 merks Scots, with provisions for infefting them in liferent and fee of the Davoch towns and lands of Tannellan, with manor place, etc., lying in the parish of Kiltarlity and shire of Inverness, and Bond of Corroboration of date 18 Nov. 1709, to which he had right as heir served and retoured to his father, and of which he had sasine 16 April 1735. Dated Inverness, 31 Janr. 1736.

Precept of Clare Constat by Hugh, Lord Lovat, in favour of John M'Culloch, as son and heir of the late John M'Culloch, of the lands called Boghouse and Piccandyte, with the ale house and alehouse croft, houses, etc. Dated at Bewlie, 30 Augt. 1670.

Charter of Confirmation and *Precept of Clare Constat* by the Commissions upon the forfeited Estates in Scotland of the Croft called Boghouse, etc. (*Disponed* 30 Augt. 1670 by the deceased John M'Culloch of Teanwick to the deceased Alexr. Chisholm, servitor to Hugh, then Lord Fraser of Lovat, lying in the barony of Beaully and shire of Inverness, redeemable under a Contract of Wadset, with the Int. of Sasine following thereon, dated 29 Octr. 1670) to Mr. Thomas Chisholm, minr. of the gospel at Kilmorack, as heir to the said Alexr. Chisholm, his father. Dated at Edinr., 16 June 1763. The lands were wadset for 200 mrks. by Simon, Lord Lovat, to John M'Culloch in Altyr — 1703.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of John Fraser, younger of Farraline, and others, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, to a Bond of Relief granted by Simon, late Lord Lovat, to them, of date at Beaufort, 18 Decr. 1741, in regard to a Bond granted by the Claimants of the same date to Robt. Fraser, late of Phopachy, for six thousand pounds Scots, and of another Bond of same date for the like sum. Decree dated Edinburgh, 22 Janr. 1752.

Inventory Vouchers of the Accompts betwixt the late Lord

Lovat and Thomas Fraser, younger of Gortulegg, as factor on the lands of Stratherrick and Abertarff croft, etc., year 1742, 43, 44, and 45. Given in to Exchequer, 12 Nov. 1754.

Discharge by Alexander Mackenzie of Fraserdale, Esqr., to Simon, Lord Lovat, by Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg for £100 Ster., being a years Interest from 1st Augt. 1742 to 1st Augt. 1743 as the equal half of same years interest of the principal sum of £4000 Ster. but what remains due of the sum of £5500 Ster. contained in Bond granted by his Lordship Sir James Grant of Grant, Bart., Sir Robert Monro of Fowlis, Baronet, and Ludovick Grant, younger of Grant, date 2 and 10 July 1735, which sum of £5500 Ster. was the remaining sum then due of the sum of £12,000 Ster. and interest thereof contained in a Decreet Arbitral pronounced by James Erskine of Grange and David Erskine of Dun, dated 13 March 1734, upon a submission by Lord Lovat on the one part and Hugh Fraser, Roderick Mackenzie, eldest son of Alexr. Mackenzie, deceased, his second son, and himself, of date, 6 and 7 March 1733, and by a Contract between the said Hugh Fraser, Roderick Mackenzie, and himself, dated 13 March 1734, by which the said Alexr. Mackenzie was to enjoy the Liferent of the whole surplus. Dated at Lauriston, near Edinburgh, 3 Augt. 1744.

Inventory of the Vouchers of the Accompts depursed by Thos. Fraser of Gortulegg for Lord Lovat in Augt. 1744, with Lord Lovat's order and the Account itself: 12 Nov. 1754 the whole Vouchers with the Accompt and order given in to the Excqr.

'Note of Cash, Bills, and Bank Notes delivered by my Lord Lovat to Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg to be carry'd by him to Edinr. and laid out there in manner directed on the other page hereof':—amounting in all to £500 and signed 'Lovat.'

Follows on the other side: 'Directions to Gortleg for the application of the within sum of £500.' We note the following items:—

'To Lady Lovat two quarters of her annuity, .	£50	0	0
Doctor Brown for his attendance on Miss			
Fraser,	5	5	0
Kincaid the Stationer in part of his Account,	10	0	0

Mr. Rattray, Chirurgeon, in part of his Account,	£10	0	0
To Shaw the Taylor £10, if he consents to Discharge all bygone Accounts for it. If he wont do that. Not a farthing,	10	0	0
John Hope in part of the ballence of Lady Cluny's marriage cloths,	8	0	0
The accounts necessary to be pay'd for Miss Siby—not known, and therefore refer'd to Gortuleg.			

His Lordship declares the List to be one of his most pressing debts, and that the said Thomas, and William Fraser, Junr., are to lay out the money and retain proper Documents therefor to show him at Thomas's return, and if necessary to borrow some money on his account to answer any demands not contained in the List, etc. Dated at Beaufort, 17 July 1744.

'Stated Account betwixt the right Honourable Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg with regard to Gortuleg's Negotiations for his Lordshp. at Edinburgh, in August, 1744.' Amounting to £622, 8s. 10d., Leaving his Lordship *Debtor* to his factor in the sum of £122, 8s. 10d. In the factor's account there is for his 'Gortuleg's personall Charges for 18 days that he stayed at Edinr. Negotiating his Lordships affairs, and holding Interviews and Meetings with Lawiers and Agents on Articles of my Lord's business, £0 9 0

To Miss Sibby to be given three servant maids in Mr. Fraser's house, 0 6 6

To 18 days subsistence for Riddle the Groom at 8d. a day, and for the glyd Post at 6d. that they stay'd at Edinr., 1 1 0

To the price of a second hand Ladle for Mrs. Lithgo, 0 7 6

To a particular Account of travelling Charges disbursed by Gortuleg on his journey from Edinr. to Gordonhal with Miss Siby, 2 servants and six horses, and from thence to Beaufort with them and the master and his servant and

two horses, including the mending of his Lordship's watch and price of four pair of gloves brought north for him.

Omitted given Doctor Brown for his attendance on Miss Sibby on account of the disorder in her eyes 5 guineas Inde,	5	5	0
Given Doctor Clerk for my Lord,	5	5	0

Letter of William Fraser, junr., writer, Edinr., 'To Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, Esqr., att Castle Downie' about the debt paid Lord Findlater and his receipt for £70.

It gave the writer great pleasure to know by his (Gortuleg's) letters to his wife, that Miss Fraser and he had made a safe journey, and that he thought 'Miss well entitled to the character given of her by us here, and he hopes her father and her other relations with you will be of the same opinion,' and hopes to have his 'instructions and final determination concerning the Criminalls now in the prison of Bewlie after you have advised with my Lord and his other friends.'

Discharge by Primrose, Lady Lovat, to Simon, Lord Lovat, by the hands of Mr. Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, the sum of £50 sterling, as aliment due to her upon the 14th day of the same month for the six months preceding that date, at the rate of £25 sterling, a quarter. Reserving to her to claim hereafter payment of any aliment that shall fall due to her quarterly as advanced payment, conform to agreement, dated Edinburgh, 2 Augt. 1744. Witnesses William Fraser, younger, Writer to the Signet, and John Fraser, writer in Edinburgh.

Account The Right Honble. The Lord Lovat Bot of John Hope and Coy.

1742. June 24. 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards richest uncut velvet			
ground grand pattern brocade, 23s.,	. £22	2	9
12 yards best Rose Ingrain Persian, 17d.,	. 0	17	0
$\frac{3}{8}$ yard Rich broad white damask, 8s.,	. 0	3	0
— 25. 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ for 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards Rich broad white			
Damask, 9s.,	. 5	5	9
12 yard best white Persian, 16d.	. 0	16	0
		£29	4 6

Of the above £15 pd. July 13, 1743, and the balance by Mr. Thomas Fraser, 4 Augt. 1744.

1744. My Lord Lovat to John Martin, shoemaker.

21 July. Pair damis shoes to Miss,	0	3	9
28 do. Two pairs shoes and pomps to do.,	0	5	6
			<hr/>
	£0	9	3

Calton, 4 Augt. 1744, Discharged with all precedings by the said John Martin on receiving payt. from Mr. T. Fraser.

Account and Discharge of the price of 86 Stone 2 lib. iron in bars at 30d. the stone supplied to Lord Lovat by Wm. Hogg, Edinr., June 4, 1743. Discharged 3 Augt. 1744.

Accompt the Laird of Garthlock to William Johnston, Farrier in Edinr., To shoeing 6 horses, £0 12 0
Paid Edinr., 13 Augt. 1744.

1744. The Honbll. Miss Fresher Debtr. to John Montgomery. December 13. To a pair of stays,	£1	8	0
May 30. To mending and altering your old stays,	0	2	0
			<hr/>
	£1	10	0

Edinr. 11 Augt. 1744, Received from my Lord Lovat by the hands of Gortuleg, etc., Sarah Montgomery.

1742.

Janr. Miss Sibie Fraser to Kath. Young, The amount is £2, 9s. 10d., Paid at Edinr. Augt. 3, 1744. We note the following items: 'To making a rois coulered Damisk pittycott and Jacket, 4s. To body and slives lyning and topband, 1s. 6d. July 1, To making a fine cotton gown, 2s. 6d. To making a rois coloured Damask gown, 2s. 6d. Feb., 1744. To making a blue taby manty and petty cott, 5s. 6d. May, To making a fine printed cloth gown, 2s. 6d. To making a yelue silk gown, 2s. 6d. July, to making a brown popelon gown, 2s. 6d. To making a suit of riding clothes, 10s. 6d. To body and sleeves lynings, 2s. 6d. Paid by T. Fraser.'

1742. The Honble. Lord Lovat Dr. to Dougall Ged and Co.		
May 3.	To a Gold Cane head Chess'd,	£5 11 6
	To Ingraving a Coat of Arms on do.,	0 12 6
	To Gold Eyes for the Cane,	0 4 0
July 15.	To A bristo Girdle buckle for Miss,	1 13 0
1744.		
May 15.	To a girdle buckle for Miss of the best stones and set in the best way,	2 10 0
		£10 11 0

Edinburgh, 2 Augt. 1744, £8 of the above paid.

Accompt Lord Lovat Dr. to Robert Hunter. Imp. to a year's Board and Lessons to the Master of Lovat at 9lbs. per quarter, commencing July 22, 1741, 36lb. Item to Board for Mr. Petrie three quarters and half from the 12 Augt. 1741 at 6lb. per quarter, 21 lib., several partial payments and finally discharge at Edinr. 30th July 1744, on receiving the balance from Mr. T. Fraser.

Account the Right Hon. Lord Lovat to Jean Seton, consisting of Balance of last account, £66, 14s. 11d., and extending in all to £118, 16s. 7½d., whereof there was paid by Mr. Fraser of Gortuleg, on 7 Augt. 1744, £25 sterling. We note the following particulars:—

July 22, 1743,	A fan to Miss Sibby,	£0 0 6
„ 26.	A velvet cap to Mr. Fraser, 2d.,	0 9 0
Augt. 13.	1 pair mitts to Miss Sibby,	0 0 8
„ „	1 sheet pins,	0 0 4½
„ 19.	1 fine stript cotton gown,	1 1 0
„ 29.	16 yards Linnen, 20d.,	1 6 8
„ „	2½ yards Holland, 5s.,	0 10 7½
„ „	1½ yards Cambricks, 7s.,	0 10 6
„ „	making 6 shifts, 1s.,	0 6 0
Sept. 8.	1¼ yards Calico, 5s. 6d.,	0 6 10½
1744.		
February 3.	1 pair silk shoes,	0 3 0
„ 9.	9 Laces for the shoes, 3s.,	0 3 0
„ 11.	8 yards lace, 8s. 6d.,	3 4 0
July 28.	1 masque,	0 2 0
Augt. „	Miss Sibbey's quarter's schooling,	0 17 6

The Right Honble. my Lord Lovat to Mrs. Fraser to Miss Sibie Fraser's board from 26 May 1743 to 13 August 1744, £24, 3s. 4d. Paid, Edinr. 13 Augt. 1744, by Mr. Thos Fraser of Gortuleg.

Mrs. Sibela Fraser Dr. to Margaret Whitte.
 Augt. 6, 1744, for twilting a green silk coate, . 0 15 0
 „ „ for Drawing the border of ditto, 0 2 0
 Paid at same time by Mr. T. Fraser of Gortuleg.

Discharge by Alexr. Grant, merchant in Edinr., balance of an account of wine furnished to Lord Lovat, and expense of Plea £29, 6s. 6½d. Dated Edinr., 3 Augt. 1744, by T. Fraser.

Decreet-sustaining the Claim of James Fraser, writer in Edinburgh, factor and trustee for Mr. Æneas Shaw, minister of the Gospel at Petty, John Fraser, son to Hugh Fraser of Bochrubine, and Alexr. Fraser, surgeon at Drumreoch (but as regards Alexr. Fraser was afterwards conveyed by him to Mr. Donald Fraser, minst. of the Gospel at Urquart), upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat. Dated at Edinr., 8 Janr. and 9 July 1757. (The debts were (1) Mr. Æneas Shaw, £12, 2s., for the Schooling and Education of Lord Lovat's youngest son, Mr. Archibald Fraser; (2) to John Fraser, £23, 6s. 8d., price of a suit of cloths and fee as Secretary to his Lordship; (3) to Alexr. Fraser, Surgeon, for medicines, £31, 10s. 3d., but these sums were reduced.)

Extract regd. Assignment and Nomination of Executor, Wm. Fraser of Balloan to William Fraser his eldest son, of all debts, sums of money, etc., to enable him to make payments, etc., dated Ruthven, 18 Nov. 1755.

Charter of Adjudication of the half Davoch lands of Achadiach, which pertained heritably before to Alexr. Macdonald in Achadiach, deceased, under reversion of 1000 to the crown as coming in place of the family of Lovat. Dated at Edinr., 26 April 1763.

Accounts betwixt Lord Lovat and Thomas Fraser, younger of Gortuleg, his factor, for crops, 1741, 1742, 1743, with sundry Receipts granted by his Lordship and others to Thomas Fraser: also *State of the Accounts* betwixt the late Lord Lovat and Thomas Fraser his factor, with respect to his Intromis-

sions with the rents 1745, *given in to Exchequer, 1754.* In this last there are the following remarkable items in the *Discharge* :—

1745, Sept. Paid a Tavern Bill at John Taylor's, vintner in Inverness, for the Master of Lovat when returning from a visit to the President at Culloden, . . . £1 2 6

'The late Lord having resided at the house of accomptant from the 1st of January 1746 to the day of April 1746 with all his servants and attendants. To his aliment and entertainment in that time furnished him in the factor's family, £100.'

By the factor's Sallary per annuity Bond, £55, 11s. 1½d. The amount of *Charge* is £769, 4s. 0½d. Discharge the sum, and no balance in factor's hand.

Vouchers 1744. With the following '2d July. This day the accounts . . . as given out to Mr. Alston to be produced before the Court of Session.' They are five in number :—

Order from Lord Lovat to his Factor (Mr. Fraser) to pay to Wm. Fraser of Belnain, W.S., £80 ster., for behoof of Mr. Thos. Craigie, Professor of Hebrew in the College of St. Andrews, for Tuition, Board, Wages, and other accounts due to him on account of Simon Fraser, Master of Lovat and Mr. Alexr. Fraser, his sons. Dated at Beaufort, 28 Janr. 1745.

Receipt by Mr. Wm. Fraser to the factor for the said amount. Edinr., 1 March 1745, etc. etc.

Vouchers 1745. Order Lord Lovat on Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg his principal Factor and Chamberlain on both sides of Lochness, to pay to Mrs. Magdalen Lythgow, £2 sterling in part payment of her wages and travelling charges to Edinburgh. Dated 4 Dec. 1745.

Miss Sibby Fraser's receipt for £6, 6s. 0d. to Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, by the hands of Mr. Banetyne, minister of Dors, dated *Brushill*, October 25, 1746.

List of *Arrears* of the crop and year 1745 given in by the said Thomas Fraser, extending to £28, 4s. 2d. ster.

Receipt by *Simon Fraser* to the said Thomas Fraser, *his father's factor*, for £50, dated *Fort Augustus*, 1 Sept. 1746.

Receipt by Simon Fraser, Esq., to Thomas Fraser, yonr. of

Gortulegg for £80 Ster., being part of his intromissions with the rents of the Lord Lovat, his father's Estate, dated Edinburgh Castle, March 3, 1747.

Receipt by Simon Fraser, Esq., to the above named Thomas Fraser, formerly factor to the late Lord Lovat, his factor, for £105, being part of the Rents of his father (Lord Lovat's Estate in his hands, dated at Glasgow, 11 Feb. 1748).

Receipt by Simon Fraser, Esqr., to Thomas Fraser, above designed, for £115 Ster., 'which shall be allowed him in his Accounts or repaid by me.' Dated Glasgow, Augt. 8, 1749.

Discharge and Renunciation by John Fraser of Farraline, designed in the Bond, younger of Farraline, Thomas Fraser of Gortulegg, designed also in the said Bond, younger of Gortulegg, and others, to his Majesty, of a Debt on the Estate of Lovat contained in two Bonds, each of them for £6000 Scots, to Robert Fraser of Phopachy, and which the deceased Simon late Lord Lovat acknowledged that the same were granted for his account, and granted a Bond of relief of equal date, viz., 18 Decr., 1741. *Discharge* dated at *Balnain*, 27 July 1761.

Writs of the *Wadset* of the Lands of Drummond upon a *Contract* past betwixt Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and Alexander Fraser of Kinmonazie and Elspeth M'Intosh, his spouse, of date 21 Sept. 1669. Redeemable for 2000 merks Scots; and *Decreet* sustaining the Claim of Alexr. Fraser of Drummond upon the Estate of Lovat, 11 Augt. 1756 and 8 Janr. 1757, also *Discharge and Renunciation* of the same by Alexr. Fraser of Drummond in favour of his Majesty and Commrs. of Annexed Estates. Dated at Gortuleg, 1 June 1763.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of John Macfarlane, Writer to the Signet, a Creditor of Lord Lovat, Dated 22 June and 12 July 1751, of a number of Debts on the Estate of Lovat, including a business Account of £88, 19s. 8½d., Inventory of his Grounds of Debt Lodged in Exchequer, 3 July 1761, and other relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Thomas Fraser of Garthmore upon the Estate of Lovat, proceeding upon a Tack and Wadset betwixt Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, one of

the Senators of the College of Justice, then proprietor of the Estate of Lovat, and John Fraser of Garthmore, dated at Beaufort, 28 May 1705, under which the half grassings of Glenmarkie with its proportion of Corrisulagack were granted in satisfaction of the annual rent of 500 merks Scots, free of any rent or duty, so long as the same should remain unpaid by the then proprietor or his successors, with relative papers, including Discharge by Thomas Fraser, son of the original Wadsetter to his Majesty, dated at Gortuleg, 1st June 1763—The Decree is of date 24 Nov. 1758.

Decree sustaining the Claim of Alexander Mactavish, *alias* M'Cuill (first presented by John M'Tavish *alias* M'Cuill and afterwards insisted upon by the said Alexander M'T., his son), to the half Davoch lands of South Miggovie in the parish of Boleskine, Barony of Stratherrick, and Lordship of Lovat; *Wadset* by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, under redemption for 1000 merks Contracted, dated 22, and Charter, 20 Nov. 1639, with relative papers, including a Precept of Clare Constat in favour of the abovenamed Alexr. M'Cuill or Mactavish by the Commissioners of the Trustees of the Forfeited Estates, dated at Edinburgh, 28 April 1763; also Discharge of the Wadset, by Alexander Mactavish, *alias* M'Cuill, Dated at Gortuleg, 13 June 1763.

Decree sustaining the Claim of John Macfarlane and William Fraser, junior, writers to the Signet, on the forfeited Estate of Lovat, Dated 24 Janr. 1756, and 5 Decr. 1758, with relative papers.

Decree sustaining the Claim of Mr. Thomas Chisholm, minister of the Gospel at Kilmorrack, only son in life and apparent heir of the deceased Alexander Chisholm of Teanwick, proceeding upon a Contract of Wadset by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to John M'Culloch in Altyre their author of the Croft called Boghouse redeemable for 200 merks, and a Tack of nine years after the redemption of the lands for yearly payment of two bolls farm Victual yearly, and three merks for the Teinds. *Contract*, dated 1703. *Charter* dated 14 Oct. 1704. *Decree* sustaining the Claim, 23 July 1757, and 4 Janr. 1759.

Inventory of the *Writs*, etc., wherein it is said the 'Decree

was formerly given up to the Gentlemen of Exchequer, when Mr. Chisholm received £30 decerned to him by said Decreet for bygone rents of these lands, out of possession whereof he was kept by the late Lord Lovat.'

Memorial of Hector Scott, Merchant and Flax manufacturer in Inverness, To the Right Honble. the Lord Kaims:—

The Memorialist had for nearly 16 years kept a Hecklery, and carried on the spinning of Flax there. His attention thereto well known to the Magistrates and others of the town and to the late manager of the British Linen Co., who employed him by order of the Board of Trustees upon the forfeited Estates of Lovat and Lands of Lochgarry, from whence he transmitted in 12 months near 5000 spindle of yarn spun exactly to the grist. Understanding that his Lordship is disposed to encourage spinning, etc., where manufacturers are yet in their infancy, he considers there is no place where such attempts have a greater chance to succeed than in this shire where there is no scarcity of hands, that only need encouragement to become industrious, and of whom the greatest resort centres in the town of Inverness, from the Highland country around, and the memorialist flatters himself that his Lordship will find him on enquiry a person proper to be proposed to the Trustees or Commissioners of forfeitures to carry on spinning, etc.

At the foot of the Memorial there is a note to the effect that when the spinning School was restored that it was proposed to employ Mr. Scott to purchase flax for it, and in taking back the yarn when spun. Spinning had been his employment for many years. He had been employed by the British Linen Co., has credit in Mr. Wm. Hogg's book, and is esteemed by every one here as a fair dealer and a man of Industry.

Precept of Clare Constat in favour of Wm. Fraser of Belloan of the town and Lands of Ruthven as heir of the deceased Wm. Fraser of Belloan his father lying in the Barony of Stratherrick, and shire of Inverness, Dated Edinr. 26 April 1763. Instrument of Sasine following thereon and of an @ rent of £300 Scots furth of the lands of Easter Borlum, etc., 1763.

Claim of John Chancellor of Shiehlhill upon the Estate of Lovat. Dated Edinr., 19 June 1717 years, written upon parchment.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Alexr. Fraser of Culduthell upon the Estate of Lovat with respect to the Wadset Lands of Ardochy, in the braes of Stratherrick, dated Edinr., 27 Feb., 1756, which lands were Wadset by Hugh, Lord Lovat, to Hutcheon Fraser of Dulcraig, in few farm for yearly payment of £40 Scots with a sufficient wedder, a stone of butter, and two stone of Cheese, redeemable for payment of 2000 merks. Contract dated 31 Sepr., 1639, with relative papers, Including a Registered Renunciation and Discharge by Captain Alexr. Fraser of Culduthill to his Majesty and Commissioners of Annexed Estates. Dated at Inverness, 12 Nov., 1763.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Simon Fraser, eldest son of the deceased Alexander Fraser of Knockie, for himself and for the other children of the said Alexr. Fraser, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, for 1000 merks contained in a Bill, drawn upon and accepted by the late Lord Lovat, dated 11 March 1727, with Bill itself registered Protest, etc. Decreet dated 26 Janr. 1753. £62, 12s. 6d.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of George Gray, mason in Burghsea, upon the forfeited Estate of Lovat, for the sum of £37, 15s. 9d, Ster., being Balance due to him for *Stones* furnished by the Claimant to the deceased Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, out of the Quarry of Cowsie, being the stones necessary for the hewen work of a new house intended to have been built by his Lordship at Beaufort, amounting to 4474 pieces, all sufficiently dressed, and of the different sizes and dimensions contained in our Estimate by Mr. Adam, Architect, and to the Satisfaction and Contentment of the Master Mason, who was to have the direction of the Building, to be delivered on the bank of the river Bewlie, adjacent to the house of Beaufort, where the boats employed could land against the end of summer 1744, price 4½d. for each cubic foot.

Decreet, dated Edinr., 9 Augt. 1754. The Relative papers include Inventory of the Vouchers of the deceased George Gray his Claim, etc., and the first on the List is the Obligatory

Missive Letter from Simon, Lord Lovat, to George Gray, mason in Burghsea, anent furnishing stones to his house at Beaufort. Dated at Beaufort, 22 March 1743.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Margaret M'Brair (entered for Agnes M'Brair relict of the deceased William Fleeming, Apothecary in Perth), relict of the deceased Charles Maxwell, upholsterer in London, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, for two Bonds granted by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to the said Wm. Fleeming, the one for 550 merks, dated 24 May, 1689, the other for 650 merks, dated 11 Sept. 1694. Decreet dated 21 Decr. 1758, with relative papers (including the two original Bonds) and Inventory of Writs, dated 1st July 1761.

Decreet sustaining the *Claim* of Ludovick Anderson, eldest son of the deceased James Anderson, designed in the Bond Minister in Inverness, of Knoeknageil, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, upon a Bond by Simon, late Lord Lovat for £408 Scots, dated 29 Decr. 1718, with relative papers. Decreet dated 16 Janr. 1753.

Decreet on Claim of Hugh Fraser of Lovat and Alexander Mackenzie of Fraserdale, upon the forfeited Estate of Lovat, Dated at Edinr., 2 July 1751, proceeding upon a Bond Granted by Simon, late Lord Lovat, Sir Jas. Grant of Grant, and Sir Robert Monro of Foulis, Barts., and Sir Ludovick Grant, now of Grant, Bart., for £5500 Ster., dated at Edinr., 2, and at London, 10 July 1735. Part of which (viz. £2000) had, before date of Decree been assigned by the Claimant Hugh Fraser to the other Claimant, Alexr. Mackenzie, with Relative papers and Inventory; and Extract from Testament Dative Umquhile Alexr. Mackenzie of Fraserdale, who deceased in South Leith, 3 June 1755, given up by Mrs. Amelia Fraser, his daughter.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Messrs. James Stuart and Archibald Wallace, Merchants, Edinr., for themselves and others, 22nd Feb. 1753. The particulars of the Debts as follow (1) For merchant goods furnished by the Claimants to Lord Lovat and Miss Sybella Fraser, his daughter, £24, 3s. 3d. (2) To Charles Mack, mason in Edinburgh, for mason

work, £3, 12s. 9d. (3) To Alexr. Stewart, music master in Edinr. for *teaching* the said Mrs. Sybilla fraser *music*, £12, 4s. 0d. (4) to John Murdoch, teacher of *French* in Edinr., for teaching his son, the master of Lovat, the french language, being balance of an account £5, 5s. 0d. (5) and the sum of £100, contained in a bill drawn by Miss Sybilla upon her father, Lovat, and accepted by him, dated 22 July 1746. Sustained to the extent of £29, 15s. $\frac{9}{12}$ d. and dismissed the claim for the £100 per Bill, as granted after 24 June 1745. The other accts. were reduced in same way. (The Account of *Charles Mack*, mason, was for work done in Nov. 1743, viz. to Lord Lovat's proportion of pavement, Palls, Gutter stones, etc., without the pillars of Ashlers Land, at the head of Martin's wynd, conform to his Valuation, £3, 10s. 3d.; and to his Lordships proportion of the Dues of the Guild Court, 2s. 6d. The Account of Simon, Ld. Lovat of Lovat, To, etc., Alexr. Stewart is for teaching Miss Sibilla Fraser the *spinnet*, 16 months at half a guinea pr. month, £8, 8s. 0d.; for *tuning* the spinet from Decr. 1741 to Decr. 1744, being 3 years, £3, 0s. 0d., To a packing box, playing, and penknife for tuning the spinet, 7s. 6d., To a small flute, two set of strings for the spinet, 8s. 6d., in all £12, 4s. 0d.).

Decreet ascertaining the *Claim* of Dougall Gedd, *Goldsmith* in Edinburgh, for the sum of £30, 18s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. as the balance of a current account. Dated 20 July 1751. *Sustained*.

Decreet ascertaining the *Claim* of William Macdougall, Merchant in Edinr., dated at Edinr., 26 Feb. 1751, being for the balance of a Bill for £101, 13s. 4d. Ster. Drawn upon Lord Lovat, dated Edinr., 12 Janr. 1743, viz., £77, 4s. 0d., with relative papers.

Decreet, dated 29th June 1758, sustaining the *Claim* of Hugh Fraser of Dunballoch upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, to the Easter half of the town and lands of Dunballoch, lying in the Lordship of Fraser and shire of Inverness (with the Teind sheaves during the non redemption of the Wadset for £3 Scots annually) under reversion of 2700 merks Scots, with a *Tack* of the lands for *eleven* years after redemption of Wadset by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat and James Fraser, his brother german, to Alexander Fraser in Dunballoch,

thereafter of Phones; Contract, dated 31 May and 1 June 1637, with relative papers, including Registered Discharge and Renunciation of the Wadset by the said Hugh Fraser to his Majesty's Commissioners, dated at Inverness, 14 June 1763, and registered there, on the 27 day of same month.

II

STATE OF THE DEBT AFFECTING THE SAID ESTATE

Bond, Captain John Forbes of Newe, Factor (formerly appointed by the Barons of Exchequer, with the approbation of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury), to be interim Factor on the Forfeited Estates of Lovat and Cromarty, to the Comissrs. and Trustees appointed by his Majesty's Commission under the privy seal of Scotland, dated 20 March 1755, for managing certain forfeited Estates in Scotland. His cautioners, Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Baronet, and Major Geo. Grant of Culbin, for a sum not exceeding £5,600 Sterling. Dated at London, 30 Sept., and at Cubin, 6 Nov. 1755.

Abstract Account of the Application of the Money, Granted by Parliament for Discharging the Debts upon the Estate of Lovat.

Sum voted by Parliament for Discharging the Debts upon the Estate of Lovat and the necessary Expenses attending the payment of the same, £38,553 12 1⁹/₁₂

Whereof Retained at the Excheqr.
at London, Sixpence pr. £, Civil List,
£963 16 6
241 6 2

1205 2 8 Error of £1.

Paid into the Royal Bank, £37,348 9 5⁹/₁₂
Sums, Debts, Prinl. and Int., sustained upon the said Estate paid by Debentures upon the Royal Bank, £33,334, 6s. 6¹/₂d., Sum Wadsetts or Mortgages sustained upon the said Estate

paid by the like Debentures, £2503, sum Debts and Wadsetts,	35,837	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Remains unapplied,	£1511	2	11 $\frac{8}{12}$
1 p. Cent. upon the Debts and Wadsetts is,	358	7	5 $\frac{6}{12}$
And then there will remain,	1152	15	6 $\frac{2}{12}$

Accompt of the Expences disbursed by the Royal Bank of Scotland at London at Receiving the purchase money of the Forfeited Estate of Lovat per Order of Treasury pursuant to Act of Parliament, as in the Abstract already given, viz.: £1205, 2s. 8d., with an additional sum of £9, 1s. 4d. for petty expenses and £100 of a Gratuity to a Mr. Mathias for negotiating the affair, or in all, £1314, 4s. 0d. Sterling.

Claims on the Forfeited Estate of Lovat as at the Term of Martinmas, 1754—£29,008, 13s. 7 $\frac{2}{12}$ d.

3. Petitions by Creditors, 1752-74:—

Accompt of the Rents of a Lodging in Edinburgh sometime possessed by Mr. William Fraser, Junior, Clerk to the Signet, now Surveyed and Vested in his Majesty as the property of the deceased Simon, late Lord Fraser of Lovat, Preceding Martinmas 1752.

Charge Against Mr. William Fraser.

The Rent of the Lodging from Whity. 1747 to Marts. 1752, being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ years at the sum of £15 Ster. yearly, conform to the survey made by Order of the Honble. Barons of Exchequer,
is, £82 10 0

Discharge.

Cash paid for sundry Repairs as follows, etc., etc., amounting in whole to 85 12 5

Ballance due to Mr. Fraser, 3 2 5

Among the Items of Expenditure are the undernoted: 'Paid at sundry times for curing the East-fore Room of Smoak, £2, 10s. 0d. Paid for *cleaning the house of certain Vermin* by which three beds were entirely lost, £10. Paid for repairing the Back Room, the floor and joists having been

damaged by an accidental fire which happened in the house below, £10. Expence of an application and Complaint to the Guild Court for procuring a warrant to build up a breach made in the south wall of the house, and thro' the great pillar that supports it, by Mr. Douglas and the Landlord of the house below by stealth, £5, 10s. 0d. Paid a proportion of the Expence of building up the breach, etc., £6, 10s. 0d. Accompanying this Account is a *memorial* by Mr. Fraser, with *vouchers*, relative to the money disbursed upon the house, which belonged to the late Lord Lovat. Among them are 'Notes of Cess paid by Mr. William Fraser for his house lying at the head of Nydres Wynd, formerly Lord Lovat's, from 25 March 1747 to 25 March 1756, being 8 years, and extending to £125, 10s. Scots., or £10, 9s. 2d. Ster.'

Petition of William Hog, Merchant in Edinburgh.¹ The Petitioner was indebted to the late Lord Lovat in the sum of £46, 8s. 6d. Ster., as appears by the current account, herewith delivered, and was ready to pay the balance as the Barons should direct, and prays them to give him such allowance as they are empowered to do by the late Vesting Act of Parliament in that behalf. Dated Edinr., 30 Nov. 1747. Read 30 Nov. 1747, 5 Feb. 1752, and 19 Feb. 1753, when the debt was ordered to be added to the survey of Lovat, and Mr. Hog was allowed $\frac{2}{3}$ of the sum as the discoverer of the debt, viz. £15, 9s. 6d. Ster. Dr. The Right Hon. Lord Lovat His Account Currt. with William Hogg of Edinburgh. The *Charge* contains, among other items, 'Augt. 17, 1736, to 500 Bushells Spanish Salt sent you per George Clett, and at 2s. per Bushell, £50, 0s. 0d.' 'July 8, 1737, 'To Cash paid Mrs. Carmichael for 550 Bushels salt delivered by her husband 2 years ago, at 2s. per bushell, £55.' The *Discharge* is for one item, 'October 6, 1737, By 126 Barrells *Salmon* delivered to Mr. Andrew Monro for my account at 52s. per barrell, £327, 12s. 0d.

Charge, £327, 12s. (includes a balance of £46, 8s. 6d. balance next due to his Lordship). *Discharge*, £327, 12s. 0d. Edinburgh, 23 Nov. 1747. Errors Excepted.
pr. Wm. Hogg.

¹ Copy of account on p. 42.

Petition by Lady Lovat for her half years jointure and house rent due at Martinmas 1765: the half year's jointure being £83, 6s. 8d., and the half year's annuity £12, 10s., or in all £95, 16s. 8d. She states that 'she hath no other fund of subsistence.' She is designed in the Petition 'Mrs. Primrose Campbell,' signs herself 'Primrose Lovat,' and the Petition is docketed 'My Lady Lovat.'

Report by David Aitken, Land Surveyor, on proposed draining of Lochgarth, made 22 and 23 May 1764, and petition for Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, as to the expense of the survey and a partial drainage effected by him. Read 13 Augt. 1764. The Loch is said to have covered three English miles of land in length, and is for the most part a mile broad, and its greatest depth about 80 feet.

Petition for William Fraser, Junr., Writer to the Signet, for payment of an Annuity of £15 Ster. per Annum out of the Estate of Lovat. Read 19 Janr. 1764.

Petition of Mrs. Primrose Campbell, widow of Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, in behalf of Archibald Fraser, Esqr., her only son, a minor. By the marriage settlement betwixt the Petitioner and Lord Lovat, if there was one child only of the marriage, that child, male or female, was entitled to 20,000 merks, or £1111, 2s. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ Ster. Her son was the only child of the marriage. The Court of Session granted Decree affirming and sustaining said provision, and modified £40 Ster. of aliment from Whit. 1746 (Decree dated 19 Decr. 1750), before which time the father had deserted his family and absconded, to Martinmas this last, and 1000 merks or £55, 11s. 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ster. yearly from that date, until he attained to the age of 21, of which she petitions for payment of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years aliment due, having 'nothing earthly to support himself with but this aliment, and is lately sent to an accademy at London for his education, and is continually applying to the petitioner for money to Defray the expence of his maintenance and education there.' Dated 30 June 1753.

Petition by Simon Fraser, Esqr., To the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, Representing that His Maj. was pleased by his Royal Warrant, of date 20 Decr. 1750, to grant the Petitioner out of the produce of the forfeited Estates

in Scotland Vested in His Majesty £150 Ster. from the day of his surrendering himself in the late Rebellion to the date of His Majesty's Royal pardon, and the sum of £300 Ster. from that date during his royal pleasure. The time of his surrender was on the 13 Augt. 1746, and the date of his Majesty's pardon 1st May 1750. Before any payment was made the petitioner had contracted debts on the faith of the Royal bounty, and he now prays that the balance of £804 of pension due to him, which was ordered according 4 Decr. 1753.

Petition of Margaret Anderson, relict of the deceast Mr. George Crawford, Historiographer in Glasgow, for payment £105, as a Creditor on the Estate of Lovat (over and above what Mr. Crawford got formerly), 23 Feb. 1754; part of the above ordered to be pd.

Memorial for Joseph Forsyth, Manufacturer in Dingwall, to the Commissioners of his Majesty's annexed Estates, in connection with a scheme of the board for erecting at *Beaulie* a station for Heckling of Flax and spinning of Linen yarn, to the oversight of which he offers his services. Augt. 1763.

Petition of John Campbell of Calder, Esqr., and of John Campbell, Esqr., his grandson, praying for payment of bygone feu duties out of the Estate of Lovat, viz. for the Lands of Balliechernock and Terrelcharochan, part of the barony of Durris, in the shire of Inverness, 1773. Read 26 June 1775.

Petition of Miss Sibilla Fraser, 2nd lawful dau^r of the decased Lord Fraser of Lovat, for payment of the interest due upon her Bond of Provision on the Estate of Lovat—viz. 20,000 merks or £1111, 2s. 2½d. Ster., with interest thereof from 24 June 1745. Rendered 12th Feb. 1752.

Petition of Mrs. Primrose Campbell, widow of the dec^d Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, To Barons of Exq^r. The Petitioner had exhibited her Claim in the Court of Session to sundry articles—her Liferent annuity of £166, 13s. 4d. Sterling, agreeable to her marriage settlement, dated 3 April 1733, which the Court sustained, and had also now affirmed to her £200 Ster. as separate aliment from 14 May 1745 to 14 May 1747, the first term after her husband's death, £80 for mournings to herself, son, and servants, £100 in lieu of furniture to

her jointure house, as settled by her marriage Contract, with interest thereof since Whit. 1747; £25 Ster. in lieu of the yearly Rent of Jointure house since Whit. 1747; 20,000 merks (1111, 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Ster.) to her only child Archibald Fraser, an infant about 10 years of age at his father's death, with annual rent thereof, in terms of said Cont., after he should attain to the age of 21 years complete or be married, and a suitable aliment till the interest of the provision should become due, for which the court modified £40 Ster. 'from Whit. 1746 (before which time the father had deserted his family and absconded)' to Mart. 1750 then last, and 1000 merks or £55, 11s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Ster. yearly from that date until he complete his 21 year. Until June 1750 she had not received a shilling of her Liferent annuity or separate aliment, and had to borrow money at Interest for subsistence to her self and family and for mournings and for furnishing her jointure house. She had at same time the burden of the education of her son Archibald Fraser, who had not received a farthing out of the Estate, though he was now about 16 years of age, and had been two years at the College of Glasgow, 'under the direction and in the family of Professor Craigie of Glasgow,' as the petitioner apprehended that it was of 'great consequence to have her son educated in a place of such known loyalty to his majesty and the present happy establishment.' Follows an Abstract of her Ladyship's Claims amounting to the sum of £530 Ster; and of her son's to £263, 6s. 8d. The Barons ordered a Precept to be drawn on the Receiver General for £528, 15s. 0d. to Lady Lovat; and £180 in part payment of the aliment due to her son. Dated — 1752.

Petition of Mr. Simon Fraser, Advocate, to Barons of Excq^r for payment of the half of his yearly pension of £300 out of the forfeited estates due at the then term of Martinmas, as the petitioner has no other fund for his subsistence. Dated Edin^r, 26 Nov. 1755.

Petition of John Fraser, Clerk to the Signet, To Barons of Exchequer, as assignee for Mr. Charles Hamilton Gordon, Advocate, who was employed by the deceased Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and William Fraser, jun^r, writer to the Signet, his Lops. doer, to go from Edin^r to London, and there Act as

Council for his Lordship while under trial for high treason, for his Expenses and Attendance as Council, in attending and assisting at the trial as one of his Lordships Councils, £200, with interest from 23 April 1747, for which Gordon had Decreet, 24 Jan^r 1751. Read 8 Feb. 1759. The Interest had amounted to £117, 10s., making the sum in all £317, 10s., which was ordered to be paid out of the money in hands of receiver general.

Claims sustained upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat at 25 Dec^r. 1752, amounting to £24,673, 18s. 6 $\frac{5}{12}$ d., and there was a further sum due to Wadsetters; and the clear annual value of said Estate appearing from the surveyed Rental thereof, £1550, 13s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Next Rent, £1247, 14s. 8 $\frac{6}{12}$ d. Value at 20 years purchase, £1247, 14s. 8 $\frac{6}{12}$ d. Value of Woods, £1027, 11s. 4d.

King's Warrant, George Ross, Gent., £647, 1s. 0d., out of the Produce of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, being so much due to him by the late Lord Lovat, 16 September 1747.

GEORGE R.

Trusty and Welbeloved, We greet you well. Whereas George Ross, Gentleman, Solicitor to Simon, late Lord Lovat, in the Impeachment against him for High Treason has exhibited the Bill hereunto annexed of Monies paid and disbursed by him, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and forty-seven pounds and one shilling, and has made an affidavit before a Master of Our High Court of Chancery that he paid the said late Lord Lovat and the other persons mentioned in the said Bill the several sums of Money therein said to have been by him paid without receiving any security whatsoever for his indemnification other than the several Receipts referred to by the said Bill, and that no part thereof has been paid to him, the whole being still due, Which said Bill We being graciously pleased to allow and approve of, and thinking it reasonable that the same should be satisfied and paid out of the Estate and Effects of the said late Lord Lovat, or any other forfeited Estate in Scotland Our Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby authorize and require you to issue your proper Warrant or Warrants to any person who

shall have any Monies in his hands that shall arise by the Estate and Effects of the said late Lord Lovat or any other forfeited Estate in Scotland (preferable to all other claims thereupon and free and clear of all Fees and Deductions whatsoever) for paying unto the said George Ross or to his assigns the said sum of six hundred and forty-seven pounds and one shilling, in full payment of the said Bill and for so doing this shall be as well to you for issuing such Warrant or Warrants as to the person or persons who shall pay the same and to all others concerned in passing and allowing thereof upon account a sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court at Kensington the 16th day of Sept. 1747, in the 21st year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's Command.

To our Trusty and welbeloved Our	H. PELHAM.
Chief Baron and the Rest of the	J. CAMPBELL.
Barons of our Exchequer in that	GEORGE GRENVILLE.
part of Great Britain called	
Scotland.	

Geo. Ross, Gent., £647, 1s. 0d., out of the Produce of the forfeited Estates in Scotland, being so much due to him for the late Lord Lovat.

The annexed Bill is certified to have been sworn to 3rd June 1747, in the Chambers of W. Spicer, Lincolns Inn.

The Account or 'Bill' is headed: 'The Right Honble. Simon, Lord Lovat, to George Ross,' from which we extract the following:—

1746.

Nov. 29.	To my several attendances on the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Stone for his Grace's Warrant permitting Mr. Hugh Fraser and me to have access to your Lordship,	£2 13 4
	To attending your Lordship at the Tower with said Warrant,	1 1 0
Decr. 4.	To Cash given you pr. receipt,	10 10 0

	To attending your Lordship for instructions to draw a Petition to the Duke of Newcastle praying restitution of the money in the strong box and possession of your estate,	£1 1 0
	To drawing the said Petition,	1 1 0
Decr. 6.	To attending your Lordship to get the said Petition signed and to report General Campbell's answer to your message with relation to your strong box,	1 1 0
„ 6.	To attending the Duke of Newcastle with said Petition,	0 13 4
„ 7.	To attending your Lordship to acquaint you that the Duke of Newcastle had given directions to the Lord Advocate of Scotland to examine into and recall the Factory upon your Estate,	1 1 0
„ 9.	To attending your Lordship to acquaint you with the resolution taken by the House of Commons of trying you by impeachment,	1 1 0
	To attending your Lordship to acquaint you with the manner and method of your appearance at the Barr of the House of Lords on the Thursday the 11th,	1 1 0
	To writing Letters to Counsellors Starky and Wilmot acquainting them with their being appointed your Council,	0 13 4
„ 22.	To Counseller Forrester's fee at a Consultation at his Chambers with Counseller Ford and your Solicitors,	

	perusing your Articles and drawing a Petition to the house for a further day to put in your answer,	£5 5 0
	To Counsellor Ford's fee,	5 5 0
.		
Decr. 23.	To the Order for admitting Mr. Wil- liam Fraser to your Lordship,	1 1 0
	To drawing a Petition for you to the Duke of Newcastle praying his grace to call and examine Captain Fergu- son with relation to the strong Box and mony and to deliver the same for your support,	1 1 0
„ 24.	To attending your Lordship with Counsellor Forrester several hours at the Tower,	1 1 0
„ 25.	To attending Ensign Gray a French Officer in the New Goal Southwark for Intelligence from him with relation to your Lordship's Conduct during the late Rebellion pursuant to instructions received for that purpose,	1 1 0
.		
„ 31.	To attending your Lordship with Mr. Goostree and Mr. Hugh Fraser settling a Draft of your answers to the Articles of impeachment ex- hibited against you,	1 1 0
.		
1746-7.		
Janr. 3.	To a messenger sent down to the <i>Nore</i> with a Letter from me to Capt. Ferguson demanding an immediate answer with relation to the Duke of Newcastle's order to deliver up the strong Box and money,	3 3 0

Janr.	5.	To attending the Duke of Newcastle for a second order on Capt. Ferguson for delivering up the strong Box and money,	£0	13	4
„	7.	To attending your Lordship with £500 in money and Credit to be given Mr. Hugh Fraser for bringing up your witnesses,	1	1	0
„	9.	To attending your Lordship on writing Letters to your friends in Scotland to be assistant to Mr. Fraser, To Cash given Mr. Hugh Fraser this day p. receipt,	100	0	0
„	10.	To drawing a Petition to the house of Lords praying restitution of the money in Captain Ferguson's hands,	1	1	0

1746-7.

Janr.	12.	To Counsellor Forrester at a Consultation with Counsellor Ford, Mr. Hamilton Gordon examining the several directions they had given with relation to your witnesses before they left Scotland and consulting what was further necessary to be done,	5	5	0
„	20.	To attending your Lordship for Directions to cause examine Cameron of Callard and about Hugh Fraser's going to Scotland,	1	1	0
„	21.	To attending the House of Lords on your petition praying that Mr. William Fraser might be appointed one of your Solicitors, in the room of Mr. Hugh Fraser,	1	1	0

Janr. 27.	To attending your Lordship with the Letters received from Scotland with relation to the examination of witnesses against you by the sheriff substitute of Inverness,	£1	1	0
Feb. 2.	To Cash paid this day to your Agent, Mr. Hugh Fraser, by my correspondent at Edinburgh pursuant to the Letter of Credit given Mr. Fraser for that purpose,	200	0	0
	To the order for putting of your tryal,	1	1	0
	To Coach hire,	5	7	6

Petition of George Ross, Esqr., Solicitor in London, and Alexr. Gray, writer in Edinburgh, his attorney. The Petitioner was appointed by the House of Lords Solicitor for Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to assist him in his Trial for High Treason and in Discharge of that Trust lay out of his own money on account of the said Lord Lovat bringing witnesses from Scotland, feeing Council, etc., £598, and with attendance, etc., makes the amount to £647, 1s., and desires payment, for which he has the King's Warrant, as above. Read 15 Feb. 1748-9. Delayed there being no money in the Receiver-General's arising from the Estate of the late Lord Lovat.

1749.

9 Nov. Ordered to be paid out of the first money derived from Lovat or any other Estate in Scotland.

V.—Orders by Barons of Exchequer upon the Bank of Scotland for the payment of Claims of Creditors.

The Debt due to Mrs. Sibilla Fraser upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat at 12 Augt. 1761 was £1533, 11s. 2 $\frac{8}{12}$ d.,



to which sum Lieut.-Col. Simon Fraser (eldest son of Lovat), her brother, had right by assignation from her, dated 28 March 1753.

The Debt due to Lady Lovat was only £12, 10s. 0d., all the rest was paid up.

The whole sum due to Mr. Archibald Fraser upon 12 Augt. 1761 was £1541, 13s. 4d.

The Debt due to Hugh Fraser of Lovat, eldest son of Alexr. Mackenzie of Fraserdale, at 12 Augt. 1761, £5317, 10s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

VI.—Account of Money impressed in hands of Royal Bank of Scotland for the payment of Claims of Creditors on the forfeited estate of Lovat, June 27, 1761, in virtue of an order from the Exchequer at London amounting to the sum of,

of,	£38,553	12	1
Deductions,	1205	2	8
	<hr/>		
	£37,348	9	5

The sum paid to creditors whose claims had been sustained by Decrees of the Court of Session, .£35,837 6 6

The Royal Bank crave to be allowed the sum of £358, 7s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. paid by them to David Moncreiffe, Esq., Secretary for Forfeitures, as an allowance for his trouble, 358 7 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Also the sum retained by the Exchequer at London, viz., 6d. in the pound for payments of debts agreeably to Acts 7 and 12 years of Geo. 1., 963 16 6

Also Fees paid by them at Treasury and Exchequer, 241 6 2

Also to the Deputy Auditor and his Clerk, 54 0 0

Also to the officers of Exchequer at passing the account, 8 10 0

Total Discharge, £37,463 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Dr. The Right Honble. Lord Lovat his Accot. Currt. with
Wm. Hogg of Edinburgh,—

1736.

Augt. 17. To 500 Bushells
of Spanish Salt sent you p.
George Cleland, at 2 sh. p.
Bushell, . . . £50 0 0

1737.

July 8. To cash paid Mrs. Car-
michael for 550 Bushls. salt
delivered by her husband
2 years ago, @ 2 sh. p.
Busl., . . . 55

1738.

July 8. To cash paid you pr.
Receipt, . . . 120

Augt. 1. To cash paid Francis
Russell the Ballance of your
accepted bill with Interest
and Expense, . . . 41 6

1744.

Sept. 1. To Iron and Steel sent
you p. William Bachop to
Inverness p. accot., 9 17 6

1747.

Nov. 23. To Ballance of this
Accot. dew you, 46 8 6

£327 12 0

1737.

Oct. 6. By 126 Barrells *Salmon*
delivered to Mr. Andrew
Monro, for my accot. @ 52 sh.
p. Barrell, £327 12 0

£327 12 0

Edinburgh, 23d November 1747.

Errors excepted pr.

WM. HOGG.

Factory by Archibald Fraser, Esqr., youngest lawful son of the
deceased Lord Lovat by Mrs. Primrose Campbell, to William
Fraser of Balnain, Writer to the Signet, to be his factor and
attorney. Dated at London, 17 July 1761. Witnesses,
Simon Fraser, Esqr., Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of His

Majesty's 78 Regiment of Foot, and William Fraser, servant to Col. Fraser.

Debt due to John Macfarlane, Writer to the Signet, at 12 Augt. 1761, £2925, 5s. 8½d.

Debt due to him and William Fraser, junr., at 12 Augt. 1761, £1074, 1s. 8½d.

Debt due to Hugh Fraser, Tailor, at same date, £30, 9s. 6d.

Debt due to his Majesty and the Creditors of Ewan Macpherson, late of Clunie, attainted, who was a creditor of Simon, late Lord Lovat, attainted, By a contract of marriage betwixt Macpherson and Mrs. Janet Fraser, eldest daughter of Lord Lovat. Tocher 15,000 merks Scots, with Interest from Whit. 1743. Balance due at 12 Augt. 1761, £466, 2s. 9d.

Wadset Right due to Hugh Fraser of Dunballoch on the estate of Lovat, at same date, £150.

(73 pieces in all.)

VII.—Rentals and Reports of Surveys of the yearly Revenue of the Estate of Lovat, 1749-60.

Letter from Hugh Munro, surveyor on the estate of Lovat, with enclosed papers. Mr. Munro had been obliged to make an additional survey of the Estate, on Reports of Mr. George Clerk, Clerk of Discoveries, to the Barons of Exchequer, 25 July, and Lambas Term, 1749, and other relative papers. The letter is dated Inverness, 4 Nov. 1749.

Letter, Mr. C. Lowe, Treasury Chambers, which has enclosed 'the Treasury's Approbation of Mr. Hugh Munro to be surveyor of the late Earl of Cromartie's and Lord Lovat's Estates.' Dated Treasury Chambers, 2 Oct. 1747.

Letter, Mr. Monro about his Survey of Cromerty, and Lovat. Dated 14 April 1748.

Copy Abstract Rental of the Estate of Lovat, 1749, with the following Certification, 'This is a true Copy of the Rental of the Estate of Lovat as delivered into the Court of Exchequer by the before named Hugh Munro appointed to survey the same,' from which it appears that the 'Total neat yearly Rent of the whole Estate of Lovat is in Scots money, £12,046, 16s. 6d., which in sterling money is £1003, 18s. 0½d.' The services not converted.

Copy Rental of an Additional Survey of the Estate of Lovat, 1752, amounting to £4501, 19s. 8d. Scots, which in sterling money is £375, 2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. This is also certified to be a true copy of the additional Survey of the estate of Lovat as delivered into the Court of Exchequer by the above-named Hugh Munro.

I a. FORFEITED ESTATE OF LOVAT.

VII. Accounts of Factors, Intromissions for Crops 1752, with relative Vouchers and List of Arrears, also Accompt, Charge, and Discharge by the Factor on the Estate of Lovat for the years 1753 to 1773. Warrant John Forbes to be factor on the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, etc., renewed. Dated Whitehall Treasury Chamber, 24 June 1761. Warrant, for payment of a pension of £100 yearly out of the surplus of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, granted by King George II. to John Forbes, factor on the Estate of Lovat, for his great Zeal, in the execution of his office, 1766-1769.

I. part I. Decreet. The Creditors of the Earl of Rosebery agt. Lord Lovat, 10 and 14 June 1743, with relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Alexr. M'Tavish in North Migavie to the Wadset of the *half Davoch lands of North Migavie*, lying in the Barony of Stratherrick, Lordship of Lovat and Sheriffdom of Inverness, whereof Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, with consent of Simon, Master of Lovat, etc., granted a Charter to Taus Oig M'Eane vic Connochie of Garth, and John M'Tavish, his son, under reversion of 1000 merks, with a tack of five years after redemption at the old rent of the lands. Dated at Inverness and Dalcross, 20 Nov. 1639. Decreet is dated 19 June 1756.

Decreet dated Edinburgh, 22 Decr. 1758, Registered Discharge and Renunciation, Alexander M'Tavish in favour of his Majesty and Commissioners of Annexed Estates, Dated at Gortuleg, 31 May 1763. With relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Hugh Ross, merchant in London, and James Braidshaw, merchant in Bordeaux, and

their factors for their interest, upon the forfeited Estate of Simon, late Lord Fraser of Lovat, proceeding upon a Bill of Exchange drawn by the deceased George Macleod, merchant in Bordeaux, brother to Roderick Macleod of Cadboll, dated at Bordeaux, 6 Augt. 1737, for £47, 14s. 4d. Ster., Drawn upon and accepted by John Stewart, merchant in Inverness, etc., and for which Lord Lovat became bound by two Missive Letters. Decreet dated Edinr., 14 Feb. 1752, with relative Decree by David Scott, merchant in Edinr., agt. Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, dated Edinr., 16 Jan. 1745.

Decreet ascertaining the Claim of Daniel Seton, mercht. in Edinr., on the Forfeited Estate of Simon, late Lord Fraser of Lovat, for the sum of £102, 10s. as the balance of a current Account, beginning 9 April 1741. Decreet dated 20 July 1751.

Decreet ascertaining the Claim of Mr. Chas. Hamilton Gordon, Advocate, upon the forfeited Estate of Lovat, dated Edinr., 24 Janr. 1751, proceeding upon a Missive Letter of the deceased Simon, Lord Lovat, from the *Tower* of London, 20 Decr. 1746 to Mr. Wm. Fraser, writer to the Signet, his Lordship's doer, entreating him to repair immediately on the receipt thereof to London, to manage and sollicite on the part of his Lordship, an Impeachment for high treason to be exhibited against him, also to engage an advocate from Scotland to give his aid, counsel, and assistance on behalf of his Lordship, promising to defray his expenses, and reward him for his trouble, for which purpose the Claimant was engaged, by Mr. Wm. Fraser, and accompanied him to London, in the beginning of Janr. 1747, and upon application by his Lordship to the house of Peers, the Claimant was ordered to assist his Lordship in his defence, and continued to give his advice and assistance to his Lordship till the 9th of April 1747, the time of his death. His Lordship by another missive Letter addressed to Mr. William Fraser expressed his sense of the Claimant's friendship, and regretted that he had not been in a condition to reward him according to his wish, but recommended Mr. Fraser to see him well paid. For the Claimant's Expenses in going to and coming from London, and remaining there till the 9th of April 1747, the

time of the late Lord Lovat's death, and for his trouble, assistance, and attendance during that time, the sum of £300 Ster. was agreed to, and directed by the late Lord Lovat, to be paid to him as an indemnification for the same, whereof he had received £100 from Mr. Fraser, upon his receipt, dated 23 April 1747, which claim was sustained with interest from date of Receipt for £100 of the amount. Decreet, dated at Edinr., 24 Janr. 1751.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Mrs. Primrose Campbell, widow of Simon, late Lord Fraser of Lovat, for herself and in name and behalf of Archibald Fraser, her infant son, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, Dated Edinr., 19 Decr. 1750, for an annuity of 3000 merks Scots, during her widowhood (to be reduced to 2000 merks in case she should marry a second husband), and for payments to the children of the marriage, and particularly of 20,000 merks, if there should be but one, as happened in this case, etc. Enclosed is a Reg. Copy of Contract of marriage betwixt Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and Mistress Primrose Campbell, daur. of Mr. John Campbell of Mamore, deceast, brother german of his grace the late Duke of Argyll, with consent of Mrs. Elizabeth Elphingston, her mother, daughter of the late Lord Elphingston, and widow of the said Mr. John Campbell, Colonel John Campbell, her brother german, groom of the bed Chamber to his Majesty, Charles Lord Elphingston, her uncle, Ann Countess of Moray, her aunt, His grace John Duke of Argyll, etc., and of Archibald, Earl of Ila, her Cousin german, Dated at Edinburgh, 3 April, at 'Dunnebrystle,' the 16th, at Elphingston, the 17th day of May, at Clachan of Roseneath, 22 of said month, at London, 21 June, and at Scarborough, 9 July 1733. Registered at Edinr., 27 July 1747.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of James Fraser of Belladrum, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, to the Wadset, right to the town and lands of Eskadale, extending to a half Davoch land of old extent, lying within the Lordship of Lovat, and shire of Inverness, originally wadset by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Thos. Chisholm, second son of John Chisholm of Comar for 2400 merks Scots, with a tack of 21 years, after

redemption for the duty mentioned in the Contract,* dated 8 June 1722, and relative papers, including, Discharge and Renunciation by Capt. James Fraser of Belladrum, in favour of his Majesty and the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates, dated at Belladrum, 7 June 1763.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Alexr. Fraser, merchant in Inverness, son of William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, as assigney of John Ross, mason in Elgin, for the price of the stones furnished to Lord Lovat for his new house at Beaufort, dated 9 July 1757.

Assignment by Mr. Charles Hamilton Gordon, to John Fraser, W.S., to £200, ster., with the annual rent thereof, since 23 April 1747, as a Creditor on the Estate of Lovat, dated at Edinr., 22 Augt. 1754, together with Discharge thereof to the King, by John Fraser at Edinr., 17 Feb. 1759.

Contract of Wadset betwixt Hugh, Lord Lovat, and Alexr. Macdonald of Achdiach of the lands of Achdiach, extending to one half Davach of Land, lying in the Barony of Stratherick parish of Boleskin and shire of Inverness, Dated 16 May 1638, with relative papers, including Disposition thereof to his Majesty, etc., by John Macdonald, travelling chapman, sometime of Elgin, and afterwards of Inverness, dated at Inverness, 7 June 1763.

Writs relative to the *Claim* of Mrs. Jean Hay, relict of John Cuthbert of Castlehill, on the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, proceeding upon a Bond by Hugh, Lord Lovat, to William, Lord Bishop of Moray, for 1600 merks, dated 6 Nov. 1690, with *Discharge* of the same by Messrs. Coutts brothers and Co., Merchants in Edinr., as factor for Mr. Alexr. Cuthbert, son of the said John Cuthbert, Dated Edinr., 14th Augt. 1761.

Decreet ascertaining the Claim of Mrs. Isabella Fraser to the Bond of Provision in her favour by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, her father (in which she is designed, his 2nd lawful

* *Viz.* 8 score merks, two custom marts, two custom Wedders, four custom Kids, two dozen poultry, eighteen loads of Wattins to the *Cruices* of Kilmorack, and for the teinds two wedders yearly.

daut.), dated Beaufort, 26 Oct. 1742, with Reg. Bond and other relative papers, with Reg. Assignment of the same in favour of Simon Fraser, Esqr., her brother, Dated Edinr., 28 March 1753, etc.

Obligation by *Master Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, Lord Justice Clerk*, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, to the Clerks of Exchequer, finding that the *lands of Beaufort* pay £13 Scots of feu duty to the Queen yearly, that the Clerks of Exchequer charge the same as resting since the year 166-, and since the lands now belong to him, that if he do not produce documents to instruct payment of these by-gone duties before the first of Augt., then next he would lodge the accumulate sum in their hands, Dated Edinr., 21 May 1703.

Mr. John Macfarlane, writer to the signet, declares that he had paid the particular sums to the persons mentioned in his Account for their several debts due from Mr. Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, deceased, extending to £16,545, 13s. 4d. Scots, out of the money received by him from Lord Lovat. Which are 'the sums paid for the debts purchased from the Creditors of Prestonhall, besides what is still owing to Mr. Wm. Scott, and what my Lord Lovat paid to Macleod of Cadboll.'

Discharge and Renunciation of two several Debts and Bonds of Relief and annual rents affecting the Estate of Lovat by Sir Harry Monro of Fowlis, and Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, to his Majesty, Dated at Castle-Grant and Fowlis Castle, 12 and 17 Augt. 1761, with relative papers, including Decreet for £919, 18s. 6d., dated 26 July 1751.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg to the Wadset lands of Gortuleg in the Barony of Stratherrick wadset by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, in two parcels, for a thousand merks each, 16 Nov. 1638, and Discharge and Renunciation thereof by Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg to his Majesty and the Commissioners of the annexed Estates, dated Gortuleg, 31 May 1763, with relative papers, including a 'Licence of Improvement and Obligation by Simon, Lord Lovat to Thomas Fraser, younger of Gortuleg, and his uncle, Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, the then tacksman, Thos. Fraser,

younger, being his Lordship's Chamberlain, that he might build thereon and enclose, and be allowed the value and expense of the melioration, not exceeding £100 ster., at the sight of any four gentlemen tacksmen of Stratherrick; also Tack to the said Thomas Fraser, younger of Gortuleg, dated Beaufort 18 Feb. 1742, of the lands of Gortuleg, for two nineteen years by Simon, Lord Lovat, dated Beaufort, 12 Oct. 1743.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Mary M'Gill, only child of the deceased John M'Gill, surgeon in Edin^r, as a Creditor on the Estate of Lovat, dated 4 July 1758. *Discharge* of the same to the King (being the amount of a Bill for £20, 3s. 0d drawn by her factor on Lord Lovat, with interest due thereon since Lammas 1741). Dated Edin^r, 16 Feb. 1759.

Discharge by William Fraser of Beloan, with consent of Mrs. Ann Fraser, his mother, to the King and Commissioners of Annexed Estates, of the lands of Ruthven, in Stratherrick, wadset by the deceased Simon, Lord Lovat, to the deceased William Fraser of Beloan, his father, for 5000 merks Scots, Contract dated 10 Janr. 1736. Instrument of Sasine in favour of his father dated 13 Sep. 1743. *Discharge* dated Ruthven, 1 June 1763.

Calculation of the sums principal and Interest due to Mr. John Macfarlane, writer, at Lammas 1752, out of the Estate of Lovat, viz. £653, 9s. 6d. Ster.

Condescence for the Wadsetters on the Estate of Lovat, whose rights were redeemed at Whitsunday 1763, read 28th Jan^r 1765.

Ane Judicial Rentall of the Estate of Lovat made and given up in presence of Amelia, Lady Dowager of Lovat, Lord James Murray, Lord Mungo Murray, and Alex^r Fraser of Kinneries, Tutrix *sine qua non*, and Tutors Testar Nominat to Amelia, Lady Fraser of Lovat, by the decest Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, her father, at Finisg, Tennatannich, Dulcrag, and Garthmore, the 21, 22, 25, and 26 days of June 1697, years, In ane fenced Court holden by William Duff of Dipple, James Fraser of Rellick, James Fraser of Auchnagarn, and Hugh Fraser of Balnain, their Bailies:—

The Rentall of Glenstrafarir, . . . 933 06 8

Ane Rentall of Stratherick, and Abertarff,
and all be South *Ness*, 2321 00 0

Summa of the whole *money Rent* contained in the ten fore-
going pages extends in all to £6169 00 00

The whole number of *Victual Rent* amounts

	bolls	fir	pks.	L
to	1298	1	2	0

attour teind silver Customes and Casualities.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Hugh Fraser of Bochrubine upon the Estate of Lovat in regard to the wadset of Killin, being the Easter half of the third part shealing and grasing of Killin, which was originally wadset by Hugh, Lord Fraser, by Contract dated 25 June 1662, with Discharge and Renunciation by John Fraser of Bochrubine in favour of his Majesty and the Commissioners of annexed Estates. Dated at Bochrubine, 1 June 1763, with relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser of Deany upon the Estate of Lovat, of the wadset of the lands of Deany in Strathfarrar, upon a Contract betwixt the deceased Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, and Thomas Fraser, eldest son of Simon Fraser, sometime of Bruich, and Katharine Fraser, his mother, for her liferent, under reversion of 3000 merks Scots then paid for the wadset, dated at Beaufort 2 June 1694, with relative papers, including a Registered Discharge and Renunciation of the Wadset by the said William Fraser to his Majesty and the Commissioners of the forfeited estates. Dated Inverness, 11 June 1763, and recorded there on the 27th of the same month.

Discharge to his Majesty, etc., of a Debt upon the Estate of Lovat proceeding upon a Decreet and Sentence obtained by Archibald Dunbar of Thunderton, deceased, against Simon, late Lord Lovat, dated 5 and 27 Decr 1722, for the sum of £88, 8s. Ster., which, with Interest, amounted at the date of Discharge to £323, 18s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ster. when the same was discharged by Archibald Dunbar of Newton, nephew of said Archibald Dunbar, on receiving from the Barons of Exchequer a Debenture on the Royal Bank of Scotland for the amount.

Dated at Duffus, 15 Aug^t 1761. This put up with original Decree and other relative papers.

Bond by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to *William, Lord Bishop of Moray*, for 1600 merks Scots, dated at Phanneallan, 6 Nov. 1690, Mr. Robert Fraser, Advocate, and Robert Robertson, his Lordship's chamberlain, are witnesses with a number of relative papers, among which there is a Missive Letter of said Robert Fraser, dated Edin^r, 9 Feb. 1703, to whom the Bond had been assigned in trust that he might do diligence upon it. He says, 'My Lord Justice Clerk will be att Invernes, God willing, and I with him, about the 10th of March, at which time he will waite one your Lordship. Show *Castlehill* that victuall is not worth five libs. Scots to carrie it heir.' (Discharge of this Debt by the Messrs. Coutts.)

Decreet sustaining the Claim of James Wemyss, Clerk to the Post Office in Edinburgh, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, and afterwards insisted upon and obtained by Christian Wemyss, relict and executrix of the deceased Alexander Wemyss, writer in Edin^r, son of the deceased Jas. Wemyss, for a Debt of £12, 3s. 2d. Ster. per account for newspapers, etc., furnished to his Lordship preceding 12 Dec^r 1740, with interest from 4 Jan^r said year. The account is as follows:—
Decree dated 22 Feb. 1753, amount £20, 0s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. with relative papers and Decree sus^t the Claim of Alex. Kincaid, merchant in Edin. 1751.

Acco^t the Right Honble. Simon, Lord Lovite, To James Wemyss, late Clerk to the Post Office, Edin^r.

To the <i>Edinr. Courant</i> furnisht your Lop.	
from 16 Aprile to 16 September 1738, being	
5 months at 26 sh. ster. pr. year, . . .	0 10 10
To the <i>Caledonian Mercury</i> furnisht your Lop.	
from 12th March 1732 to 12 Dec ^r 1740, being	
8 years 9 months att 26sh Ster. p. year; . . .	11 7 6
To postadge of Letters sent your Lop., . . .	0 4 10
	<hr/>
	£12 3 2

Old Writs connected with Lovat Estate, as under :—

(1) Copy Contract of Wadset betwixt Hew, Lord Lovat, and James Fraser, his brother, on the one part, and Alexander Chisholm of Cromer, on the other part, of certain feu duties, dated Dalcross and Lovat, 12 and 13 Dec^r 1637.

(2) A true Rental of my Lord Lovett His Estate for Crop and year of God one thousand sex hundred and fourscoir fyftein years [1695], signed by Lovat and Robert Robertson, his factor, the lands of Aberchallider, in Abertarf, are not included, because not yet rentalled. Not completed. The Rental besouth the Ness is £3303, 13s. 4d.

(3) The Rentall of Stratherrick, Abertarf, and the Barronie of the Leyes Crop 1709, amounts to £3291 03 00 attested by Mr. Alex^r Mackenzie of Fraserdale and John Fraser of Garthmore his Factor. Dated at Castle Dunie, 22 June 1709.

(4) Disposition by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, in favour of Simon, Master of Lovat, his eldest son, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to Mr. Alex^r Fraser, his second son, etc., of all and sundry his goods, gear, debt, sums of money, corn, cattle, etc., as well as other moveables. Dated at Edin^r, 25 Sept. 1734.

(5) Note of Money Bills, etc., remitted by Lord Lovat to Edin^r by John Fraser of Bruiach, his factor, 18 June 1742.

(6) Disposition by Simon, Lord Lovat, in favour of Wm. Fraser, junr., writer to the Signet, of a Decreet of Adjudication obtained by his Lordship against James Fraser of Foyers, as charged, to enter him to his brother Hugh and the deceased Wm. Fraser, his father, in satisfaction of certain Debts, with all and sundry the lands included in said Decreet while not redeemed. Dated at *London* 17 Nov. 1746.

(7) Marriage articles between the Laird of Cluny, yor., and the Honble. Miss Janet Fraser, with consent of her Father, Lord Lovat, 1742.

(8) Discharge, the Laird of Clunie to Lord Lovat of 2000 merks, 1742.

(9) Disposition by Simon, Lord Lovat, in favour of Wm. Fraser, writer to the Signet, of a Decreet of Adjudication obtained by his Lordship in 1743 against John Macdonald of

Glengarry, as heir to the deceased Alexr. Macdonald of Glengarry, his father, and to the also deceased Angus, Lord Macdonald, his father's Cousin, etc. Dated at London, the 17 Nov. 1746.

(10) Discharge by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Alexr. Arbuthnot, merchant in Edinburgh, of the sum of £1200 Ster., with interest at 4 per cent., contained in a Bond dated 13 Sept. 1744, and the sum of £11 Ster. of an open acct. due to his Lordship. Dated at London, 29 Janr. 1747. Witnesses, William Fraser, junr., Writer to the Signet, and Leonard Sherington, *one of the Warders of the Tower of London*.

(11) Interrogations to be put to Wm. Fraser, senr., Writer to the Signet, 10 Feb. 1752.

(12) Affidavit of Wm. Fraser, Writer to the Signet, summoned before the Barons by the Sheriff's Precept, 11 Feb. 1752.

(13) Rental of the Estate of Lovat given into Court by Wm. Fraser, W.S., dated Augt. 5, 1743, on said day.

(14) Bond, Hugh Fraser, of Foyers, to Lieut. Col. Simon Fraser for £400 Ster., 1757.

(15) Discharge thereof, 1757.

(16) Sundry Affidavits by Wm. Fraser, W.S., before the Barons of Exchequer, 1757.

Decreet sustaining the Claim in part of Wm. Fraser, Writer to the Signet, on the Estate of Lovat, dated 27 Feb. 1751 and 8 March 1753.

Accounts relative to the Claim of Wm. Fraser, junr., W.S., on said Estate, with relative vouchers, 1742-1747.

The Total of his debursments in law affairs, £615, 19s. 0d. This includes the cost of making up an Inventory of the Contents of my Lord's Charter Chest, made up thus: for paper for making first and second draughts, 10s. To paper for a Copy of the Inventory put up with the writs in different bundles, 5s. To paper for a copy kept for recording the Inventories in a large folio, 5s. To paper and binding the folio in which all the Inventories of the writs are recorded, which consists of 526 pages, £1, 5s. 0d. To the Servants who wrote the several copies of the Inventory, £12, 12s. 0d. To the Servants who recorded the Inventory in a fair hand, £5, 5s. 0d. To three trunks in which the papers were put up,

and package when the Trunks with the papers and Inventories were sent to Castle Downie, £1, 5s. 0d. To my own trouble and pains in making up the Inventories, which employed my time for six vacations. Constituted by my Lord's Bill, £300. This last was afterwards reduced to £250. Among the *vouchers* are the following, viz.: *Receipt* by Mrs. Margaret Sheriff, widow of James Sheriff, Shipmaster in Prestonpans, for a quarter's Board for Mr. Alexr. Fraser, son to Lord Lovat, being £4 Ster. Dated at Prestonpans, 6 Nov. 1742. Dr. John Halket, Schoolmaster at Prestonpans, is a witness. Accompt Lord Lovat to Walter Ruddiman and Comp. for a copy of the Caledonian Mercury from the 17th Augt. 1741 to 17 May 1746, being four years and three quarters, £4, 15s. 0d.

Put up with the above are four letters of Lord Lovat: 'To Mr. James Weemes, first Clerk to the Post, Edinburgh,' whom he addresses as his Cousin. In the *first* of these, dated Edinr., 16 March 1732, his Lordship desires him to give the Bearer, his Cousin Mr. Campbell, younger, of Auchalder, his Letters, and to mark down the postages to his account; also to send him the Caledonian Mercury only, for he will not take the Edinburgh Courant this season since he receives so many newspapers from London, 'I earnestly entreat yow may take great care of my letters, for they may be of great consequence to me.' . . . P.S.—'Any letters that come tomorrow for me I desire the favour yow may put them under your own Cover to the Postmaster of Sterline, where I'll call for them friday morning.' The *second*, which is dated Barnbogle, 14 April 1733, he desires his letters to be given to Mr. William Fraser of Dalrymple's office. The bearer, desires to have the papers—the three Mercuries and the three Courants—every Thursday. In the *third* letter, of date, at Beaufort, 10th of Janr. 1735, his Lordship was desirous to have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Wemyss before he left Edinr., but was so indisposed, that he could not go abroad, and Mr. W. was so busy that he could not come to him, although asked to do so. Is very sensible of the care he takes of his letters. Entreats him to send the three Edinburgh Mercuries every week with the Inverness post. If the post that goes now from Inverness to Edinr. could stay there till the Sunday's post

could come from London, they could get the King's speech eight days sooner than by the post coming away on Friday. 'If you can do that favour to the country here I humbly entreat it of you. I don't see that it can do hurt to any body, and it will do pleasure to the curious.' Begs if he got any extraordinary news to let him know of it.

In the *fourth* Letter, which is dated Dunblane, 16 Augt. 1738, His Lordship says that he had sent his Cousin several messages to beg the favour of him to come and 'Do me the favour take a bottle of wine with me in my own house and give me the Account of what I owe you for the Mercurys. They told me you always promised to come, but it seems the hurry of your business hindered yow,' and promises to pay him through Mr. Wm. Fraser. 'I entreat you may put the inclosed letter safe in the Bag for London, because it contains private business.'

Decree¹ ascertaining the Claim of Margaret Anderson, relict of the deceased Mr. George Crawford, Historiographer in Glasgow, dated 7 Augt. 1753, with 16 relative Letters of Lord Lovat to Mr. Crawford, 1728-32; also Registered Bond of Provision Mr. George Crawford to Margaret Anderson, his spouse, dated at Edinr., 30 July 1734, and Regd. there 6 Janr. 1740. Mr. George Crawford (brother-german to the Laird of Cartsburn) was employed as a Historian and Antiquary by Lord Lovat in the beginning of the year 1727, and during the dependance of a process carried on before their Lordships betwixt his Lordship and Hugh Mackenzie, Esq., which depended for seven or eight years, during which time Mr. C. was obliged to attend at Edinburgh four winter Sessions and four summer Sessions, the Expense of his maintenance being Twenty pounds Sterling for each winter Session and Ten pounds for each summer Session, Extending in all to £120 Ster., and besides was obliged to live in Edinburgh in time of vaccance several times for three or four weeks together when employed in Searching the Records and making Excerpts of them; and, moreover, he was employed to ride up and down the Country to several noblemen's houses to see their

¹ See *ante*, p. 33.

writs, and particularly went through the Charter Chests of the Earls of Glencairn and Kilmarnock, Lords Ross and Elphinstoun. Mr. Crawford was also employed by Lord Lovat to compile a History of the Family of Fraser, and that this history was wrote and delivered could be proved by the Laird of Macfarlane, Mr. John Macfarlane, Writer to the Signet, and *Mr. Simon Fraser, Advocate*, the late Lord Lovat's son. To prove which, as also the quantum of the sums claimed, in obedience to an Interlocutor issued by the Lord Ordinary (Drummond), 29 June it was remitted to Patrick Haldane and Alexr. Boswall, advocates, and Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, to enquire as to the articles claimed, and to report their opinion to his Lordship as to the quantum of the sums that should be allowed for these and for writing the History and for making the Abstract, who gave in a Report signed by them, of date, 28 July 1753, mentioning that the Claim made by Mrs. Crawford being mostly composed of general articles, and having no particular account of Mr. C.'s services upon which they could form an opinion, they had called for the papers which were given into the Court of Session during the dependance of the question concerning the Peerage, and from these they found that very laborious collections from the archives of the kingdom, and from the writs in the hands of private families had been made by Mr. Crawford, for which he merited a handsome gratification, and had as yet only a trifle, and they thought one hundred guineas, in addition to what he got, would be a reasonable gratification, which was given effect to in the Decree.

Discharge by Mr. George Gordon, Procurator and Aedilis of King's College, Aberdeen, to Mr. David Moncreiff, Deputy King's Remembrancer, for £50 Stg., Balance of a Promissory Note granted by Simon, Lord Lovat, to Mr. Alexr. Fraser, their Aedilis of said College, dated 29 Decr. 1727, / with Decreet and relative Papers. *Discharge*, dated at King's College, Aberdeen, 2 ffeb. 1762.

Discharge and Assignation by David Ross, writer in Edinburgh, and Alexander Innes, Merchant in Edinburgh, to the Barons of Exchequer of a Bill of Exchange, drawn by the deceased George M'Leod, merchant in Bordeaux, brother to

Roderick M'Leod of Cadboll, upon and accepted by John Stewart, merchant in Inverness, for £47, 14s. 4d. Ster., payable at three usances to Mr. George Auchterlonny, or Order at the house of Mr. James Stuart in Edinr., dated 16 Sep. 1737, and which Lord Lovat bound himself to pay to save John Stewart from going to prison, as appears by two missive Letters put up therewith. Discharge dated 22 Augt. 1761, with relative papers. The two missive Letters of Lord Lovat are dated respectively 5 Decr. 1741 and 8 Janr. 1742, both from Beaufort, to the Laird of Cadboll, at his house at Cadboll, in Easter Ross. In the former Lord Lovat says: 'Honest Bailie Stewart of Inverness, with whom I lived in great friendship for many years, and who is married to my near relation M'Leod of Drynach's daughter, has fallen low more by the misfortunes of the times than by his own fault or mismangement. He is owing you a Debt, and your doers have been very hard upon him, he was forced to fly his own house for fear of being put in prison by Caption . . . If Bailie Stewart does not satisfie you in a moneth's time, I will give my own security for that money payable at Whitsunday next, and my security for that sum is as good as any of the Banks.' In the second letter his lorship writes: 'The Revolution in Russia and the Revolution that is like to be in Swedeland, and the confusion we are in at home and abroad do portend great trouble and changes in our Island, even this very year. I pray God may restore and preserve the liberties of Scotland, whatever alterations and events may happen in the other parts of the world. This should be the constant prayer of all honest men, and I am sure it shall always be mine.

'The patriots have carried the two greatest questions that came yet before the House of Commons, which was the Chair-man of the Committee of Elections, and the Westminster Election. I wish they may go on and prosper against the administration, etc., for I have no reason to have a friendship for them, having used me like a scoundrell.'

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Simon Fraser of Daltulich upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat. Dated 31st July 1756. Discharge and Renunciation by Lieut. Simon Fraser of Dultulich of two wadsets of Wester and Easter Dultulichs. Dated

at Inverness, 14 June 1763, with relative papers. The Contract of Wadset betwixt Simon, eighth Lord Fraser of Lovat, and Wm. Fraser, sometime of Mulloch, great-great-grandfather of Lieut. Fraser, is of date 4 Mar. 1623.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Duncan Fraser, Merchant in Inverness, for himself and as Assigny of others upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat. Among them is due to Wm. Macrobie Bain for service as carrier to the fishing for two years, 1743 and 1744, £4, 10s. Ster., and ten merks Scots for half years wages in winter 1742. Dated at Edinburgh, 13 July, 2nd Aug. and 5 Dec. 1758, with relative papers, including the following:—

Contract betwixt Duncan Fraser, Merchant in Inverness, in name and behalf of the Right Honble. Simon, Lord Lovat, on the one part, and Angus Campbell and David Fraser, Coopers, burgesses of Inverness, on the other part, whereby Campbell and Fraser were to furnish and deliver to Lord Lovat and his servants, at their shops in Inverness, as many good and sufficient Salmon Casks as shall be needful for his Lordship's Salmon, taken or to be taken on the water of Bewly, for the years 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, and to pack all the said fish, and to tighten and full hoop the said Casks yearly, in the ordinary season during the space of these five years, and to furnish the hoops, for which they were to be paid three merks Scots for each of the Salmon Casks, and 13/4 Scots for each barrel packing, and 3/4 Scots for each barrel full hooping, Duncan Fraser to furnish the Coopers with hoops for full hooping and tightening the Casks during the Season of packing. Dated at Inverness 9 July 1741, and Protest dated there 31 Augt. 1742.

Accompt Twixt Angus Campbell, Couper in Inverness, and Duncan Fraser, merchant there.

1741			
Septemr. To 103			
Salmondbarrels			
on Ld. Lovats			
accot., .	17	3	4
To packing, etc.,			

1742	
Mar. 3. By a 1000	
Barls. Staves,	
freight, etc., Re-	
ceived on Lord	
Lovat's account,	3 13 3½

145 barrels Sal- mond, . . . 10 1 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ 1742 Septemr. Toalast Salmond Barrels, 2	2 ^d Aprile. By 10 Bolls meall, . . . 5 0 0 1743 March 3. By 1000 Barrel Staves, ffreight, etc., . . . 3 12 4 By Ballance due Angus Camp- bell, 16 19 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
£29 4 8 $\frac{2}{3}$	£29 4 8 $\frac{2}{3}$

Errors Excepted, Angus Campbell.

Edinr., Feb. 4, 1743.

Received now and formerly from William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, One Pound fifteen shill. and sixpence Ster., ten and sixpence whereof on *my birthday*, and the rest for defraying the expence of Lamot's Ball, Coal, Silver, to my severall Schools and other necessarys, in witness whereof I writ and subscribe these day and date above written.

SIBILLA FRASER.

Decreet obtained by David Fraser, Cooper in Inverness, agt. Simon Lord Lovat, 10 Feb. 1747, as his Lordship's Cooper to his Salmond fishing on the Water of Beauly for furnishing in the year 1745 ten lasts nine barrels Salmond Casks at £2 Ster. per last, packing, etc., the same at 1/1 $\frac{1}{3}$ Ster. per barrel, making in all £28, 13s. 4d. Ster. £21, 10s. per Casks, and £7, 3s. 4d. per packing, etc.

THE ESTATE OF LOVAT.

The Estate of Lovat is divided into three Baronies, viz., the Barony of Bewley, the Barony of Lovat, formerly the Lordship of Lovat or Beaufort, and the Barony of Stratherrick. All lying in the County of Inverness.

The Barony of Bewley extends from East to West, about twenty-four computed miles, with some lands belonging in property to other people, interjected. The nearest part of it,

five miles from Inverness, where there is a Sheriff Court and Prison.

This Barony is all in the parish of Kilmorack, except three farms which are all in the parish of Urray, and the remotest part of it is about twenty-seven miles from the parish Church.

The ministers of these parishes preach once every Sunday in the English language, and once in the Irish. Stipend to one of them is £55, 11s. 3½d., one Chalder of Bear and one of Meal. The Stipend to the other is twelve Chalders of Victual.

There is an itinerant preacher betwixt the parish of Kilmorack and the parish of Kiltarlity with a salary of £25.

There is a Society School within a mile of the parish Church, but no Parochial School.

The English language gains very little ground.

The number of Leases and Wadsetts in this Barony to be seen in the Judicial Rental and Abstract.

About three miles in the Eastern part of this Barony is a most excellent soil and produces great plenty of Rye, Oats, and Pease, and on some farms there is good pasture for black cattle, horses, and sheep; The other part of this barony to the west is fitter for pasture, tho' several parts even there produce a good quantity of Victual, and might produce more if properly managed.

No Limestone, no grass seeds sown, nor Inclosures made; and very little progress made in the raising of Flax.

A good many black cattle reared from forty to fifty shillings Value; a good deal of butter and Cheese, made and brought to Inverness Market for sale.

A pretty large Fir Wood in this Barony, but which was much destroyed after the rebellion.

There is still a considerable quantity of old trees fit for sale, which ought to be valued and sold as soon as possible, it being difficult to preserve them from being stolen, as they ly at a distance from the Inland country.

There are several other bushes of Allar and Birchwood, which are young and worth the preserving, but of no great value at present.

Manufactures have made no progress here, and the people are for a great part of the year quite idle.

There are fourteen or fifteen different stills in this Barony for Distilling of Aqua Vitæ or Whiskie, and as many publick houses ; And the owners of these stills, lett them out for hire, sometimes even to servants, so that all the people of this Barony are concerned in that pernicious trade of Distilling.

The Roads in the East part of this Barony are pretty good tho' not made, But the Communication with Glenstrathfarrer (the West part) is very difficult, the making of a Road to that part of the Country, and building a Bridge over the Water of Bewley would be very usefull.

The East part of this Barony is not well provided in firing as their moss is greatly destroyed by the Distillers: But in the Western part there is great plenty.

On this part of the Estate, there is a little village called Bewley, where the ruins of an Old Priory still remains, and this I think, with great submission, is an extreme proper place for erecting a village, as nature seems to have intended it for some such thing: It is situated on the north side of the water of Bewley, and the tide comes a little further up than the Priory, and a convenient little harbour could be made at a small expence. It lyes in the centre of a very populous, fine country, of excellent soil, but where the inhabitants are strangers to the right method of Agriculture, Manufactures and Industry. There are several yearly Fairs already held in and about this place, a Mercat Cross in it, and a great collection of poor people, who live in hutts, and retail ale and spirituous liquors to the people who resort thither. There are very large, flat level fields of most excellent soil round it, fitt to be feued out for houses, gardens, etc., and there is already a court house and a prison, which might be fitted up at a small expence. Likewise it is to be observed that there is a very fine Salmond Fishing upon the river of Bewley, near this place, capable of great improvement, which would be of great support and encouragement to the trade and manufactures that might be established here. This place also lyes extremely commodious for a communication with a great part of Ross-shire, especially the West Highlands of that county ;

and with Strathglass, Urquhart, and Glenmoriston in Invernessshire. And in short a Village properly encouraged here, could not miss to attract strangers of different professions from many corners, and would consequently soon diffuse a spirit of trade and Industry, as well as promote Agriculture through all this extensive country.

A new erection of a Church would be necessary in Glenstrathfarrer as it lyes at a great distance from the parish Church. The people are grossly ignorant, and among them a great number of Papists; and scarce a person who can speak one word of English.

Two English schools and two spinning schools would be necessary in this barony.

Several of the Farms in this barony are runrigged, and should be properly divided; and in many parts the farms are so small that a family could not be tolerably supported tho' rent free. These should be enlarged to enable the possessors to live comfortably.

The prevailing name here is Fraser, and the common people are, generally, lazy, ignorant, and addicted to drinking, tho' not so poor as in some parts of the Estate of Cromarty, tho' in the Western part of the Barony there are several poor creatures and many perverse, obstinate fellows of bad characters.

INDENTURE betwixt The Lord Lovat and David Fraser,
1743.

At Beaufort, the nynth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and forty-three years, It is Contracted and agreed upon betwixt the Right Honourable Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat On the one part, and David Fraser, his Lordship's servant, brother german to William Fraser, tacksman in Bewly, his Lordship's Musician, and the said William Fraser, as Cautioner and surety for his said brother on the other part. In manner following, 'That is to say whereas the said Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, has, out of his own generosity cloath'd and mantain'd the said David Fraser for these severall years past and has also bestow'd upon him during that time for his

Education as a Pyper with the now deceast Evan M'Grigor, his Lordship's late Pyper, And that his Lordship is now to send him upon his own Charges to the Isle of Skie In order to have him perfected a Highland Pyper by the famous Malcolm M'Grimon, whom his Lordship is to reward for Educating the said David Fraser. Therefore, and in Consideration of his Lordship's great charity, kindness, and generosity, the said David and William Frasers have become bound, and hereby bind and Engage themselves conjunctly and severally, That the said David Fraser shall honestly and faithfully serve the said Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, or his heir and successor, by night and by day, for the hail space of seven full and compleat years from and after the Term of Whitsunday next to come, and that he shall never do or committ anything inconsistent with, or contrary to, that duty and obedience which a faithfull servant owes to a bountifull master, but shall serve them uprightly to the utmost of his skill and capacity. For which Cause and on the other part, the said Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, binds and obliges himself and his Lordship's heirs, executors, and successors whatsomever, to maintain the said David Fraser, his servant, during the space above mentioned in Bed, Board, and washing, and to furnish and provide him in Cloaths, shoes, and stockings, and likewise to satisfy and pay to him yearly and ilk year the sum of fifty merks Scots money In name of Wages during the said space of seven years, commencing from Whitsunday next, and in the meantime to send him with all due convenience to the Isle of Skie, to be perfected a Highland Pyper by the above-named M'Grimon. The Charge and Expence whereof his Lordship is to defray as said is, etc.

In witness whereof (written upon stamped paper by Hugh Fraser, Secretary to the said Lord Lovat) His Lordship and the said William and David Frasers have subscribed thir presents, consisting of this and the preceeding page, Place, and Date above mentioned, before witnesses, John Forbes, Servant to his Lordship, and the said Hugh Fraser.

Pinned to the above is 'Account, David Fraser, tacks-man of Tennacanen [?] of what he received from Lord Lovat'—viz.

8 bolls meal in the year 1744 as part payment of his wages from his Lordship, price 10s. per boll, in all £4 ster.

Copy Disposition and Assignment by Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Hugh Fraser, eldest son of Alexander Mackenzie of Fraserdale, of the Gift of Escheat of his Liferent of all Lands, Grounds, Debts, etc., in Virtue of a sentence pronounced by the Lord Justice Clerk and Commissioners of Justiciary agt. the said Alexr. Mackenzie, dated 15 Oct. 1715. Dated Edinr., 1 Augt. 1735. Registered 5 July 1736.

Decreet ascertaining the Claim of Wm. Ayton, goldsmith in Edinr., on the Estate of Lovat, for the balance of an account of silver work made and furnished to Lord Lovat, extending to £9, 8s. ster., with annual rents thereof from 2 July 1745, dated 22 June 1751, with relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim in part of Wm. Fraser, senr., Writer to the Signet, on the Estate of Lovat, Dated Edinr., 22 Janr. 1752, amounting to £216, 14s. Encloses acct., Master of Lovat to Aenes Shaw, Tailor in Canongatehead, to making a suit of cloathes, etc., £1, 5s. 9d., paid 14 May 1745. James Brown, St. Andrews Carrier for the postage of Mr. Craigies and the Master of Lovat's Letters to him since the 1st Oct. 1744 paid Edinr., 20 June 1745. The Master of Lovat's Receipt for £5 being a quarter's allowance sent him to St. Andrews, dated Edinr., 15 Nov. 1744. Receipt by Thomas Craigie, professor of Hebrew in St. Andrews, for £40 ster., to account of the Master of Lovat, dated St. Andrews, Decr. 25, 1744. *Copy Letter*, Mr. Fraser to the said Professor Craigie, who had removed from St. Andrews, and was then Professor of Philosophy in Glasgow relative to the Accts. which Mr. Fraser had paid for the master of Lovat, and which the Professor had given Lord Lovat credit for when he went north with his son in June 1745. Receipt, Professor Craigie to Mr. Wm. Fraser for £20 to acct. of Simon Fraser and Alexr. Fraser, Esqr., sons of Lord Lovat, dated St. Andrews, 24 June 1745. Another Receipt by Professor Craigie for £25 on account of the Master of Lovat and his brother Alexander, dated St. Andrews, April 23, 1745. Accompt of money laid out by Mr. Wm. Fraser, W.S., with respect to the

education of Simon Fraser, Esqr., eldest son of the deceased Simon, Lord Lovat, in the time he was settled at St. Andrews under the Care of Professor Thomas Craigie, extending to £120, 17s. 4d., of which there was remitted to him upon my Lords acct., 18th Feb. 1745, £80, leaving a balance of £40, 17s. 4d., sustained for £39, 12s. 4d.

Declaration by Mrs. Kath. Craigie, wife of the Professor that Mr. Fraser was at St. Andrews at different times to know how the Master's education went on while he lived at their house, Dated Glasgow, 16 Decr. 1751. There is a charge of £5, 10s. for this and their Visits were made by my Lords directions.

Bundle of Decrets:—(1) Decreet, Alexr. Fraser, merchant in Inverness, against Simon, Lord Lovat, dated Edinr., 21 Feb. 1747, for the Ballance of a Particular Account due to the Pursuer by his Lordship, beginning 12 Janr. 1743, and ending 14 April 1746, and extending to £169, 5s. ster. (2) Decreet sustaining the Claim of John Fraser, Writer to the Signet, upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, dated Edinr., 5 Feb. 1756, and relative papers. (3) Another Decreet by the same upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, dated at Edinr., 10 Janr. 1758. (4) Decreet sustaining the Claim of James Robertson, Merchant in Portsoy, assigny of Alexr. Fraser, Merchant in Inverness, dated Edinr., 26 Janr. 1753.

Decreet Absolvitor, Thomas Fraser of Struie against Simon, Lord Fraser of Lovat, dated at Edinr., 25 Janr. 1745; also Decreet sustaining the Claim of the said Thomas Fraser, designed eldest son of the deceased Hugh Fraser of Struy upon the estate of Lovat, dated at Edinr., 12 July 1755, upon a Bond for 4000 merks Scots, granted by Simon, Lord Lovat, as principal, and Mr. John Fraser, his brother, now deceased, as cautioner to the said deceased Hugh Fraser of Struy, dated at Fingask, 7 March 1702, and relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of James Wauch, merchant in Edinr., against Simon, Lord Lovat, dated at Edinr., 24 and 30 July 1746, for cloths etc., extending to £58, 9s. 7½d.

I b. FORFEITED ESTATE OF LOVAT.

Decreet and Adjudication by the said James Wauch against

Simon, Lord Lovat, as to (1) a Bond dated 16 Decr. 1740 for £128, 4s. 4d. ster.; (2) another Bond dated 25 Mar. 1743 for £101, 12s. 2½d.

Decreet sustaining the Claims of James Wauch upon the Estate of Lovat, dated at Edinr., 24 Janr. 1756, of the whole of the above.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Angus Fraser of Erogie upon the Forfeited Estate of Lovat, upon a Wadset-right granted by Hugh, Lord Lovat, of the Lands of Erogie, extending to a half davoch land, lying in the barony of Stratherrick, under reversion on payment of 2000 merks, dated 16 Nov. 1639. Decreet dated Edinr., 29 June 1758. Discharge and renunciation thereof by Angus Fraser of Erogie to his Majesty, dated at Erogie, 6 June 1763, and relative papers.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, upon the Estate of Lovat, with relation to the grazing of Killine (in which he is designed Wm. Fraser of Belnain), wadset by Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, to Alexr. Fraser, then of Erchite, the third part of the shealling and grazings of Killin, redeemable for payment of 1000 merks with a tack of nine years after redemption. Contract, dated 25 June 1662; Decreet, dated at Edinburgh, 19 July 1758, and relative papers, including Discharge by Wm. Fraser of Belnain, writer to the Signet, to his Majesty, dated Edinr., 18 Janr. 1764.

8 Vouchers 1755, 1757, 1759, 1762, 1763, 1764. John Forbes of Newe, Factor.

The vouchers for 1764 contain, among other documents, Particular Account of Rents Retained by Persons whose lands were surveyed as wadsets, but now Claim as Feuars and are not redeemed, extending to £52 Ster.

Receipt, George Cumming, Gardener at Brahan Castle, for furnishing plants and for planting with Firs 60½ acres of the Park of Belvoir, on the Estate of Lovat, and upholding the same for 5 years at £1 per acre by Agreement, £63, 10s. 0d. Discharge dated Beaufort, 8th Janr. 1766. There is another *Receipt* by Peter May to Capt. Forbes for £25 Str. for 'planting Firs in the Park on the moor of Blairnakyloch,' dated Aberdeen, 9 Feb. 1766.

Particular Account of Deductions of Rent given to the Tenants on the annexed Estate of Lovat, for Soldiers' Lot Crop 1764, and amounting to £31, 13s. 5 $\frac{2}{7}$ d., the soldiers, 51 in number, were distributed over the lands of the estate in the parishes of Kirkhill, Kiltarlity, Kilmorack, and Urray.

Particular Account of Cash advanced by the Factor to King's Cottagers settled on Lovat as part of the £9 Str. ordered to each of them in Loan by the Board, and for which Bills payable one day after date were taken from them per Order of the 13th Augt. 1764, extending to £185, 18s. 5 $\frac{3}{12}$ d.

Particular Account of Bounty money and Travelling Charges advanced by the Factor on Lovat to disbanded soldiers settled on said Estate, 1764, extending to £86, 11s. Str.

Discharged Account, Thomas Monro, Manufacturer in Beaulie, for Wheels and Reels furnished to the Disbanded soldiers, called also the King's Cottagers, on the Estate of Lovat, extending to £21, 12s. Dated Beaufort, 28th Janr. 1765.

Particular Accounts for Building and repairing and for thatching with straw and clay houses for King's Cottagers on the annexed Estate of Lovat, 1764, extending to £89, 4s. 4d. Str.

Account for Spades, etc., for the soldiers on the Estate of Lovat, £20, 2s. 7d. 1764.

Monthly Returns of days' wages paid to Disbanded Soldiers employed on the Estate of Lovat, 20 Feb. 1764 to Do. 1765. £466, 12s. 4d. Ster.

Vouchers continued — 1756, 1760, 1761, 1765, 1766, 1767.

Account of Cash laid out for building Houses for the Soldiers on the annexed Estate of Lovat, 56 houses in all, £591, 14s. 5d. Ster., 1763. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

Receipts soldiers on Lovat for *Seed money*, 1765. 46 Soldiers Receipts for a guinea each, £48, 6s. Ster.

Particular Account of Deductions given to the Tenants on the annexed Estate of Lovat for Soldiers' Lots crop, 1766. £41, 9s. 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. Ster.

Particular List of payments made by disbanded soldiers on

the annexed Estate of their rent crop, 1767, being the first year they were bound to pay, £14, 15s. Ster.

Vouchers, 1758, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1774.

Among these there is a Discharge by Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg for the sum of 1000 merks Scots (£55, 11s. 1½d. sterling), being a pension due to him at Whitsunday then last in Virtue of a Bond granted by the late Simon, Lord Lovat, for said sum yearly during all the days of his life, upon which he obtained Decree in the Court of Session, which was thereafter affirmed by the House of Lords. Dated at Gortuleg, 3 June 1769. There is a Discharge of the sum 3 Jan. 1772. Do. 8 June 1773.

Account, Capt. John Forbes of Newe, Factor on Annexed Estates of Lovat and Cromarty, to Peter May, To planting a large enclosure on the *Lovat* estate on the moor of Blairnaky-lach, lying north from the Morass of Cunnan, consisting of 151 acres, one half Scots and the other English, at 15/- an acre, being the same price made with George Cummine, Gardener at Brand, by Mr. Menzies, the General Inspector, £113, 5s. 0d. To carriage of said Firs from Aberdeen to Lovat, being 77 miles, with 4 Cart loads of a double Cart at 1/- per Cart, £15, 8s. £128, 13s. 0d. Paid 31 Oct. and 4 Nov. 1766.

Receipt, George Cumming, Gardener at Brahan Castle to the said Capt. Forbes, To planting with firs the park of Plat-caick, 94 acres, half Scots and half English measure, at 15/- per acre, per agreement with Mr. Menzies, Inspector General, £70, 10s. Paid 19 Dec. 1767.

Discharged account by Kenneth Forbes, mason, for building a house for Arthur Forbes, weaver in Beauly, 23 Decr. 1772.

Receipt, Simon Fraser, late apprentice to Alexr. Steel, wright in Canongate, for £10 to buy Tools, 12 Decr. 1774.

Receipt to the Heirs of Capt. John Forbes, Factor on the Estate of Lovat, for £50 allowed by the Commissioners of annexed Estates, for building a new Kirk at Fort Augustus out of the arrears of said Estate, subscribed by Lieut.-Governor Trapaud, at Fort Augustus. Dated Fort Augustus, 4 Sept. 1777.

The Commissioners of Annexed Estates issued a printed

circular, dated Feb. 6, 1764, by way of Notice to the Tenants of said Estates who have no leases that it would greatly recommend them to Long Leases of their several possessions if they would follow nine rules of husbandry therein laid down, one of these covers the vouchers for 1774.

ACCOUNTS and Receipts for various matters connected with the Factor's Management on Lovat.

Discharge Mr. John Fraser, assistant minr. at Bolleskine, for Salary from Whitsunday 1764 to Do. 1765, £30 paid, 9 July 1765.

Receipt, Lieut. Sutherland in Mains of Newtarbet, £10, a premium given by the Commrs. for manuring ground with sea-shells. Dated 7 Decr. 1768.

Gross Rent of Lovat for 1753, £1973, 19s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Additional Price of Victual and Mussel Scalp, makes the charge £2193, 19s. 9 $\frac{5}{12}$ d.

Bill, John M'Tavish on John Forbes, Esq., for £20, part of the £60 Ster. allowed by the Commrs. of Annexed Estates as an aid towards making an addition to his house and stable, being the principal Inn or Stage house there, dated Fort Augustus, 8 April 1774.

Receipt, Bailie Alexr. Shaw, manufacturer at Glenmoriston, for £30 Ster. to Acct. of enclosing and Improving his farm of Dillcatick in terms of Board's Order (dated 13 Augt. 1764), dated Beaufort, Feb. 20, 1766.

Acct. of Charge and Discharge on the Estate of Lovat between 24 June 1745, the date of Forfeiture, and Christmas 1752, at which time the same was annexed by Act of Parliament, as also the money paid out for contesting Claims and other charges of management since that period to Midsummer 1755, at which time the Commissioners were appointed to manage the same pursuant to said Act.

'Before beginning the Charge it must be observed that tho' this Estate was Forfeited from the 24th June 1745, yet *the late Lord Lovat* and his doers were allowed to uplift the Rents of Crop 1746, and part of 1747, to *defray the Charge of his maintenance while in prison at London, and for defraying the*

Expence of his Tryal before the House of Peers there. The Total Charge is £9253, 15s. 2d.

Schools, etc., on Lovat, 1767-8; as under, £39, 5s. Ster. to Mr. John Fraser, missionary minister in Stratherrick from Whitsunday 1767 to Whitsunday 1768 £30; to Alexr. Fraser, Society Schoolmaster at Kirktoon of Phannua, from Martinmas 1766 to Martinmas 1767 £5; to Margaret Philip, spouse of James Wright, disbanded soldier on the Estate of Lovat, the sum of £4, 5s. 0d. Ster. for teaching seventeen girls to spin and knit stockings since Mart. 1767 at the rate of 5/- for each, in terms of the orders of the Annexed Estates thereanent. Discharge dated Beaufort, 14 Decr. 1768.

Discharged Account, Alexr. Fraser for building two Bridges in Stratherrick, £9, 15s. Ster., 15 July 1758.

Memorandum of 41 years' Lease granted by the Board to Isobel Baillie, relict of the deceased James Grant, in the mains of Lovat, and Capt. John Grant of the 58 Regt. of Foot, her son, jointly, having laid out more than 5 years rent in improvements. Land (Mains of Wester Lovat) lying in parish of Kirkhill and shire of Inverness.

Victual Accts. 1766, and sold out to the tenants of Lovat and Cromarty, the oats measured with the corn firloft of Inverness, at 16/- per boll, the wheat measured by the standard meal measure of the Burgh at £1, being an advance of 1/- on the oats and 2/6 on the wheat above the price paid by the Commissioners.

Discharged Account, John Forbes, factor on Lovat, to George Cumming, Gardener at Brahan, To planting the large enclosure above Bruiach, Consisting of 349 acres 2.1 f., half Scots half English measure, at 15/- per acre, as per agreement with Mr. Menzies, £261 15 0

To planting Ash, Elem, and Fruit trees round the enclosure and in the gardens at Barnyards, as per Particular Acct. undernoted, 12 6 8

£274 1 8

Discharge dated Beaufort, 17 Decr. 1768.

10 March, to two hundred ash and Elms planted by the Street of Barnyards at 6d. per tree and planting them,	£5 0 0
7 May, to sowing four Parks round about with French Fuzzers,	1 0 0
22 Nov., to planting in the soldiers' gardens in Barnyards, one hundred and sixty standard Apple trees, at 8d. per Tree,	6 6 8
Error of £1 on last article.	<u>£12 6 8</u>

Accounts due to *Surveyors*, etc.

Receipt, Peter May for £52, 10s. 0d. Ster. for planting with Scots firs the Moor of Annat, autumn 1767 and spring 1768—70 acres half English and half Scots at 15/- per acre, as per agreement with Mr. Menzies. Dated Elgin, 16 Feb. 1769.

The Commissioners for managing the Forfeited Estates in Scotland to Peter May for surveying the Estates of Lovat and Cromarty, examining the quality of the soil on the several farms, making surveys and plans, etc., £113, 2s. 0d. He laid down in correct plans 68,990 acres of the Estate of Lovat, made out a book of 120 sheets containing the measures and estimates of each particular farm with observations for the improvement thereof, etc.

On 14 July 1755, the Board of Annexed Estates agreed to employ Peter May to survey the Estates of Lovat and Cromarty, and to pay him at the rate of 13/- ster. a day for himself and five assistants while he was out on the survey, and 7/- a day for himself after his return home during the time he was drawing out the plan fair; and directed the factor to appoint proper Guides to the Surveyor and to pay them exclusive of the 13/- a day. On 14 June 1756, the Board allowed Peter May to employ an assistant surveyor to be paid at the rate of 5/- ster. a day.

Discharged Account, Capt. Forbes of Newe, Factor on Lovat and Cromarty, Dated Beaufort, 6 Augt. 1765. *To measuring the runrigged lands on the Lovat Estate, in the parishes of Kirkhill and Pharnaway and Kilmorack, and dividing and laying them out as much together among the present possessors as the situation of the land and houses would admit of with a*

view to enclosing and taking their signed agreements consenting to these divisions, from 3 May to 5 July inclusive, 64 days, at 13/- per day for the surveyor and his assistants, £41, 12s. 0d.

Accompt, Peter May, to surveying the Lovat and Cromarty Estates, £80, 10s. 10d. Discharged at Beaufort 4 Nov. 1767. The surveyor examined the soil of the different farms with the natural advantages and disadvantages, each in order, to make out an adequate Rental.

Reports by Secretary, Solicitor, and other superior officers connected with the management of Estates, 1753-73.

Report by Archibald Menzies, General Inspector, Read 11 July 1768. By orders of the Board he left Edinr. on the 20 of March and proceeded directly to the Estates of Lovat and Cromarty, where he and Capt. Forbes proceeded to arrange with the tenants for the conversion of one half of the Victual at 8 merks per boll, leases, etc. The plantations on Lovat, 500 acres, thriving extremely well, and they pitched upon a considerable quantity of ground to be planted in the ensuing season. Came south by *Monaltry*. Corn ground a poor light soil, scoured with one crop Barley and two of Oats, and the tenants in general a set of the most beggarly wretches he ever saw.

Report showing the orders of the Board with respect to enclosing woods, draining Lochs, etc., Janr. 1772, on various Forfeited estates, with particular Orders for preserving the Woods of Lovat and Cromarty: Capt. Forbes to Report to the Board whether there are any young trees rising in the *Wood* of Glenachnafian. If it would be proper to enclose that wood, and what the expence of enclosing might be, 1 Augt. 1768.—A Letter from Mr. Williams mentioning that the woods in Stratherrick are greatly destroyed and exhausted by the tenants cutting what quantities they please—peeling thousands of fine young *Oaks*, which die when stript of the Bark—that the practice of keeping *Goats* is likewise very destructive to the woods there, 26 Nov. 1770.—Concerning the Petition by the tenants of Garthmore, Garthbeg, and Mr. Fraser, Wadsetter of Gortuleg, about the damage done to their farms by the Overflowing of Loch Garth and the waters that run into it and out of it. The Factor to commune with the tenants

and report what proportion of the expense they will contribute. 14 Augt. 1759.—Lieut. M'Tavish in Garthbeg agreed to contribute £10 for altering and widening the channel of the river Dee, and Gortuleg £5 for draining Loch Garth. The Board to contribute £36, 13s. 4d. for the former and £20 for the latter to make up Mr. May's Estimate. 11 Augt. 1760.—Gortuleg writes that he had laid out £33, 1s. 9d. on draining Loch Garth, that the farms adjacent had been benefited, and that in his opinion the whole might be drained. 30 Decr. 1762.—Gortuleg says that the work has had a good effect—that he has laid out £55, 8s. 7d., etc. The factor was directed to propose to David Aitken, Surveyor, that if he will undertake to drain 400 acres of Loch Garth and to maintain the drain for five years, the Board will give him £350, 13 Augt. 1764. $\frac{2}{3}$ of £20 allowed for draining Loch Knocky in Stratherrick, Mr. Fraser of Dillachaple to contribute the other $\frac{1}{3}$, 14 March 1768.

Report by Messrs. Adam relating to Lord Lovat's House with plans thereof, Read 16 Feb. 1756.

Edinburgh, 16 Feby. 1756.

SIR,—We receiv'd your Letter of the 26th of Janr. advising that the Honble. Commissioners for managing His Majesty's annexed Estates had order'd that we should inspect and make a Plan of the House which belong'd to the late Lord Lovat in the High Street, and to Report our opinion whether it may be made fitt for an office, and what Repairs it will require for that purpose.

In obedience to their commands we have survey'd the said house and made a Plan thereof, which we herewith transmit to you, to be laid before the Honble. Commissioners; and along with it another Plan showing the way in which we think it will most properly convert into an office.

The House in general is in very indifferent condition, so that to put it in proper order and to make the alterations necessary for converting it from its present shap into an office would at least require £300. At the same time we beg leave to observe that the accomodation would be very much confined, and indeed less than such an Office ought to have. We are very respectfully, Sir, your most Obedient Humble Servants,

JNO., ROBT., and JAS. ADAMS.

For Stamp Brooksbank, Esqr., Secretary to the Honble. Commissioners for managing His Majesty's Annexed Estates at Edinburgh.

'Plan of Lord Lovat's House as it is at Present,' which is enclosed in the Letter, shows a single flat divided into six principal apartments, one $9\frac{1}{2} \times 21\cdot8$; one $9\cdot4 \times 14\cdot4$; one $8\cdot4 \times 14\cdot4$; one $13\cdot4 \times 16$; one $8\cdot6 \times 16$; one $143 \times 9 \times 10$; also by two small rooms or closets, one 5 by 5·8, the other 5 by 5·4. Two passages are 2 feet, 10 in. and 5 feet respectively.

Report of the King's Remembrancer to the Barons of Exchequer upon the Petition of the Honble. Archibald Fraser of Lovat referred to their Lordship's from the Board of Treasury, anent Arrears of Feu and Teind duties for lands holden of the Estate of Lovat by Macdonald of Glengarry. Read 19 June 1787, which show the various changes subsequent to Lord Lovat's attainder (1) The Act 20 Geo. II. Cap. 41,¹ by which the Estates of Lord Lovat and those of every other person attainted for Treason between 24 June 1745 and 24 June 1748, were vested in His Majesty and were put under the Charge of the Barons of Exchequer for his Majesty's behoof. (2) Act 25, Geo. II. Cap. 41. The Estates of Lord Lovat and certain others therein mentioned from and after 25 Decr. 1752 were annexed to the Imperial Crown. (3) By Act of Parliament 14 Geo. III. Cap. 22 It was Enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to Give, grant and Dispone to Major-General Simon Fraser all the Lands and Estate of Lovat, as possessed by his father the Lord Lovat before his attainder, chargeable with the payment of £20,983, 0s. 1d. Ster. of principal, at any term of Whitsunday that the same shall be demanded after Whitsunday, 1784, with interest at the rate of three per cent. from the term of Whitsunday, which shall immediately follow the date of the grant, which was followed by a Grant under the Royal sign manual of date 13 April 1774 ordaining a Charter to be made out in favour of the said Major-General Fraser.

Appointment of Mr. Andrew Muckle to repair to the water of Conan immediately, and examine the state of the

¹ See Appendix.

River and give the necessary directions, for repairing the damage that has happened to the fishing upon the said water, so as the same may be done by turning the River into its ancient course. This Order proceeded from a Memorial of Mr. Mackenzie of Fairburn, Tacksman of the salmon fishing of Conon, that the rapidity of the water had entirely changed the course of the River, so that the south side where the *Cruives* stand is entirely dry, and that unless the same were immediately attended to, either by erecting Cruives on the north side or by building a strong bulwark to turn the river into the old channel, the fishing would be entirely lost; and offers to bear part of the expense in the event of his getting a 19 years' lease. He also draws the attention of the Board to the ruinous condition of the Corshouse on the river.

Petitions by Factors, 1752-74.

Petition of John Baillie, W.S., *late* factor to the Barons of Exchequer on the Estate of Lovat anent clearing his Accounts. Read 21 Feb. 1753. Petition of George Baillie, son of the deceased John Baillie, relative to the same, 30 July 1754.

Memorial of John Forbes, factor on Lovat and Cromarty to Commissioners of Annexed Estates who had come to town three weeks ago to clear accounts, and desires that he may not be unnecessarily detained in Town. The inconveniency of continuing the disbanded soldiers on daily pay, and the Order by Commissioners that only such as were capable would be preferred to other workmen, a premium to be given to those who should manage and improve their lots to best purpose. Has paid up their daily wages to the 2nd of last month, and will be clamorous when he returns, unless every thing is fixed by a peremptory order. There are 140 married and unmarried soldiers on the estates under his management, besides 6 sailors, and there is betwixt 5 and £600 of Loan money due to them, he having given only £5 of the Loan money to each of the married men who settled first, but they will be clamorous for the balance of the £9 when he returns. Agreeably to orders he had advertised the intention of the Board to establish a village at Fort Augustus. He encloses an Estimate of the Expense of building a Lint Mill on the Estate of Lovat, furnished by Bailie Shaw, manager of the manufactory of Glen-

moriston who has such a mill of his own at Elgin. From Letters enclosed it appears that a number of the soldiers were removing to their own respective *countries*, to whom the factor had given from 10s. to 20s. to bear their travelling charges, Memorial read 11 March 1765.

Reports by Factors, 1755-74.

List of *married* disbanded soldiers settled on the Estate of Lovat, with the names of Regiments they served in, 42 in number, settled as under, 7 at Morass of Conan, 4 at Relig, 15 at Barnyards, 4 at Ardnagrask, 12 at Little Phonas. The *unmarried* soldiers 12 in number have no particular place assigned them.

In a Note Mr. John Forbes the factor states 'that there were 58 houses built on the Estate and that several of the men in the above list who were unmarried at Martinmas last have lately married and must get houses and lotts in terms of the Advertisement, as well as severall others who got letters this last winter.' The list is dated 1764.

Report Capt. Forbes anent planting Moors, etc. in a Letter dated Edinb., 29 Feb. 1768, desires the Secr. Harry Barclay, Esqr., to let him know whether the Board inclines him to continue to enclose and plant such barren moors as he thinks can be spared without disaccommodating the pasturage of the tenants, and whether or not he should commission for acorns to mix with the firs in those parks that are already planted.

Report General Inspector and factor on the Estate of Lovat and Cromarty to the Board of Annexed Estates (undated). In which, after referring to other matters, they say that they cannot give precise information with respect to the Hemp Manufactory at Inverness, only that they are going on with spirit, that a considerable sum has been expended in buildings, sheds, warehouses, etc., that a number of girls are already employed in spinning after the Montrose manner, and that a quantity of bagging cloth was woven, and that the general Inspector saw a *ship* at Inverness *freighted on their account*, on board of which, he was informed, there were 150 tons of hemp.

Letter by the inhabitants of the parish of Boleskine, to Mr. James Fraser, writer to the Signet, at his house, Edinr. The situation of the parish of Boleskine, probably occasioned by the long vacancy in a dispute about the patronage, and of the

wester division of the parish of Durris owing to the valetudinary state of health of the incumbent was lamentable and not unknown to Mr. Fraser. The Board of Commissioners sent a Mr. Jas. Grant to be their missionary, who was now otherwise provided for. The petitioners pray that the Board may continue the salary as before, and a Mr. John M'Killican, lately licenced, having preached to them the previous Sabbath, they would be very happy to have him as their missionary. Signed by 15 all of the name of Fraser, of whom 6 were Elders. Dated Bellatoyne 6 Nov. 1769.

Report by Capt. Fraser, Factor on Lovat, of Compositions for arrears, 1747, 1748, etc., on the Estate of Lovat, 1763.

Total amount of Arrears with which the

tenants are charged,	£36,114	1	3
Payments made in whole or in part,	1,412	13	4
Compositions offered or that may be expected,	3,627	14	4
Bankrupts, dead and removed,	7,507	6	7

Letter by Capt. Forbes, factor in favour of John Grant in Groan, who had been refused a lease in consequence of the factor having neglected his Petition, for which he is sorry. A stranger in the country has set a good example in managing a small farm, has built an exceedingly good dwelling house, and offices, has drained his land which was wet, by making open and covered drains, and had begun to enclose, and would very soon have his farm in top order, and ought to get a consideration for his improvements in case the Board should not think fit to give him a lease. Letter dated Beaufort, 21 Feb. 1774, and addressed to Mr. James Morison (wants cover). Read 14 March 1776.

Petitions of James Fraser of Belladrum, and of John Fraser of Gartmore to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates for Leases. The former, as tenant of half of Inchbearie, is willing to lay out a sum equal to five years' rent in improving the farm. Dated 1771, and enclosed in a Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Beaufort, 25 July 1771, to Mr. Barclay, Secr. to the Forfeited Estates Commissioners.

XII. Letters from Factor to Barons of Exchequer and the Trustees and Commissioners, 1752-1775.

Letter of Mr. Hugh Munro of Tenenich surveyor of Lovat, etc., to Mr. David Moncrieff, Remembrancer in Exchequer as to a Mussell Scalp not included in his survey of that Estate, dated Inverness, 15 Augt. 1752.

Letter on the same subject from Mr. Fraser of Relig, dated Moniack, 26 Sept. 1752, from which it appears the proceeds of said Mussell Scalp had been formerly the property of the poor, never claimed by the proprietor of the Lands, not included in any rental and never so much as mentioned 'in that imaginary large one made by Lovat himself.' There is enclosed in the Letter a narrative of some boats coming to this scalp about the middle of July 1752, which lies to the eastward of Inchberry to carry off the Mussells for bait, for which some of the country people who had been fishing for seals took money from them, which being reported to two of the Justices of the peace they made the parish collector lift the money in future for the use of the poor, which was resisted by James Grant late depute factor, possessed all the mills and three farms considered the best in the country, who brought an armed force of soldiers, but these the Justices dismissed, and there had been collected in all for the poor from 15 July to 31 Augt., for mussells, £81, 8s. 6d. Ster.

Advertisement by Capt. John Forbes of Newe to the people on the annexed Estates of Cromarty and Lovat in his appointment as factor fixing the time for paying rents, and how to conduct themselves by obeying the laws, applying themselves to agriculture, manufactures, the education of their children in the Protestant religion, and to speak and read English, knitting stockings, etc. 1752. This was to be read in all the parish-churches, and the ministers requested to explain it to the people in the Irish language.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Newe, 19 Nov. 1753. Refusal of the tenants to pay the price of the Victual, as per agreement. They have a fine fertile soil, yet they are a lazy, idle set of people, who instead of cultivating and improving their farms, employ the most of their time in distilling spirits, for which they import an incredible quantity of grain from other countries, whereas if they farmed, as they ought, they could pay their rents to the King and have plenty to sell. The

distilleries are vastly pernicious, as the whisky is mostly consumed among themselves.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Inverness, Oct. 3, 1754, intimating the Let of the Salmon Fishing, the previous day, at that place, to Bailie James Fraser of Inverness, the former tacksman, at £125 Ster. yearly rent. The sheriff was judge of the Roup, the former Rent was £100. A *Berwick man* offered £120 for a 20 years' lease but did not offer at the roup.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Castle Leod, Feb. 7, 1755, enclosing estimate for repairing the house of Moniack as possessed by Capt. Paul M'Pherson (till he was obliged to go out of it on account of its ruinous state) £40, 18s. 10d.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Castle Leod, Augt. 1, 1758, anent arrears of Rent, 1748, the tenants on Lovat in their defence state they memorialised the Barons in 1750 representing many distresses and in particular the great quantity of forage taken from them in the year 1746 to the army, of which they never received payment notwithstanding they sent an agent to London to solicit it, and they say that this forage at an average exceeded a year's rent, many desire to take advantage of the Clan act—two years rent to peaceable tenants—and the tenants of Cromarty refuse to give a shilling of Composition for these two years.

Letter by Capt. Forbes; desiring instructions as to building a house for himself at Castle Dounie, Edinr., 1 Augt. 1757.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Edinr., 28 July 1757, anent arrears which have been long delayed and for which their Lordship's had applied to his Majesty for power to compound. The tenants circumstances infinitely worse than formerly by the two last crops, which rendered it impossible for many to pay any composition. Many of them, and these the most solvent, had not been in the Rebellion and they had entered their claims for two years' rent in terms of the Clan Act, and that the numbers of those who could be forced or were able to pay were so inconsiderable that they humbly hoped the Barons would not think it worth the while to single them out, and therefore they earnestly prayed to lay these their distressed circumstances before the court. The factor remarks that it will be very hard for him to determine who

are best entitled to favour, because at present they do all live very quietly, and give no sort of offence, and conform to the laws in every respect, so that he humbly hopes their Lordships will not insist upon making distinctions which must be disagreeable, in which he might very possibly be mistaken, as he *was not acquainted with the people till several years after the late rebellion*, and they have all behaved well since he had any concern amongst them. In a *Postscript* Mr. Forbes says, 'I had almost forgot to acquaint you of some circumstances that are materiall with respect to the Estate of Cromarty, which is divided into three baroneys, viz. Newtarbet, Coigach and Strathpeffer. The Tennents of Newtarbet barony, which lyes on the East Coast, are sober and Industrious farmers, and none of them were engaged in the Rebellion, and they have all claimed the two years' Rent in terms of the Clan Act.

'The Tennents of Coigach were generally all in the Rebellion, and many of them were taken prisoners during that time, and were transported to America, by which means a great part of that barony was waste for several years untill John Baillie, my predecessor in office, sett a Lease of the whole barony to Mackenzie of Auchilty and he brought tennents from the Island of Lewes and the neighbouring countrys who possess these at present, but cannot be made lyable for these arrears, as they were not in possession for the years 1747 and 1748, which are due.

'As for the barony of Strathpeffer the lands there are so dear and high rented that the tennents, in general, are the poorest Wretches I ever saw, and unless the Honble. Board of Commissioners give them an abatement of their rents I am perswaded the lands must soon be waste, and by this account you will easily perceive that it will not be an easy matter to recover any of those arrears from them.

Letter of Capt. Forbes on the Memorial of Sir Harry Munro, etc., dated Castle Leod, 3 Feb. 1759. In obedience to orders of the Board of the 22d ult., had considered with attention the Memorial of Sir Harry, and that the prospect of finding *Coal* in the country of Ross, and the advantages that would arise from thence, are fully and justly stated. 'As to the Coal at Castleleod, 'tis true that there is a Vein in the middle of a

Rock, in the face of the hill above the house, and that the late Lord Cromarty did frequently cause dig several Barrels of it, and that his family was supplied with it in firing for a winter Season. I am also informed that he brought Coaliers and people of skill from the south in hopes of making a farther discovery; but I am apt to believe that the thing was never pushed to any great length. The Vein in this Rock is but 12 inches broad, and in some places not so much. I am also told that there were tryalls made in another part of this Estate, not far from Castle Leod, where the expectation was greater than in the place above the house.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, Beaufort, Decr. 4, 1762. Two or three years ago he heard of several persons who were afflicted with the disease called The Sirens, but there is none at present.

Letter of Capt. Forbes, dated Beaufort, 4 May 1763. Proposal to erect a windmill to accommodate the sucken of Achnagairn, in place of rebuilding the former Water mill. Part of the morass of Conan to be converted into a settlement for Soldiers who are to be employed immediately to perform the work.

Letter of the same, dated 14 June 1763, anent building two bridges.

Another Letter of 17 May 1763 intimates that he had got a crew of six sailors to accept of the Boat which he (Mr. Forbes) made for them at Inverness, thinks her very good, being 25 feet keel, but none of the others will accept one of that kind. He expects they will be at sea this week.

Letter, Capt. Fraser, Beaufort, 25 April 1763. Has been looking out for Boats, but cannot get them for the sum allowed. They demand there £18, 15s. 0d. for a small boat 25 feet in the keel, with six oars, including sails, nets, hooks, fishing lines, etc., and more than twice that sum for a large boat fit for cod and herring fishing, 28 feet in the keel, with 8 oars; has resolved to buy a small boat for the crew already arrived at Newtarbet in the cheapest way he can, but advises that one of the larger kind and a small one should be bought at Leith and sent north, with some of the fishers intended to settle in that country in order to be patrons to the rest.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, July 5, 1763. Was last week at Newtarbet, to see how things were going on there,

and found all in perfect good order, and the work well and regularly executed conform to orders. Is perswaded the sailors will not remain. They are grumbling prodigiously, and vastly impatient for their boats, but whether they stay or not the works carrying on there will not be lost, because the houses and enclosures are carrying on so substantially that they will be a great encouragement to industrious manufacturers, or others to settle there. Formerly wrote that he was forced to buy 450 bolls of Meal for the use of the tenants, colonists, and workmen, with ready money; and was obliged to pay it last week, and this, with other demands, had exhausted all the money in his hands. Besides the Pay and Bounty money of Sailors and soldiers he had masons, wrights, boatmakers and artificers of every kind, who have already got an immense deal of money, and at present £100 a week will not answer his demands, so that there was not only a necessity to honour his Draft, but also to give him credit to draw more when requisite.

Letter of the same, dated 25 June 1763, desiring 50 bolls of meal for the poor, upon the application of several ministers upon the Estates under his management, 'representing the distressed and calamitous situation of the poor in their several parishes, and that he might lay the same before the Board in hopes that they will order some small relief, as they were pleased to do in summer 1757, which was a distressing occasion, as well as the present.' The meal he brought from Aberdeenshire had done immense service and assisted the Tenants greatly, but the poor people are very numerous here, and many of them can neither get money nor credit.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, Nov. 9, 1762. A very base murder committed in that neighbourhood about a fortnight or three weeks ago by one Hugh Glass a Chelsea pensioner, residing at Main, in Lovat, who having a prejudice against one James Fraser, who lived on the same farm, followed him out of a public house, where they had been drinking, attacked him under silence of night, beat him severely, and dislocated his neck, and afterwards threw his body into the River Beaulie. The relations of the murdered man being poor, the factor thought it incumbent upon him to interfere,

and had the criminal apprehended and committed to jail at Inverness.

Letter of Duncan Fraser and Hugh Fraser concerning the making of a good road between Inverness and the Ferry of Beaulie, dated Achnagairn, 30th June 1762, addressed to John Forbes, Esqr., of Newe, at Beaufort.

Letter of Alexr. Mackenzie, dated Coull, 12 Feb. 1760, addressed to Alexr. Forbes of Newe, at Edinr., anent making good roads, particularly betwixt Castle Leod and the River Conan, of which, at the request of the Commissioners, he had made an estimate of the expense the previous year, but had not heard of their resolution, and insists upon the factor representing to them 'that the Key of all improvements in the Highlands is by first making the country accessible.'

Letter, Capt. Forbes, dated Beaufort, June 2, 1763. Happy when he saw an advertisement of the Board for delaying the admission of more soldiers for a time, and sorry that many have been admitted since then, and are now on their march northward, and astonished that so many are put on the Estate of Cromarty, as there are more come than it is possible to accommodate there without setting the tenants adrift, and asks a discretionary power to take part of them to Lovat.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, 19 June 1763, transmitting Returns of soldiers and sailors under his management. All the men admitted to the Bounty not at work, many of them went home to see their friends, and others are daily asking furloughs, and are not fond of working while they can make a shift to live otherwise. Has contracted for a great many more houses, which will come considerably cheaper than he imagined, particularly at Barnyards, near Beaulie. Has employed a man to make *mud* or *clay houses*, which will be very neat, and answer the purpose abundantly well.

Letter, Rev. Donald Macleod, moderator of the Presbytery of Gairloch, dated Lochcarron, April 7, 1763, addressed to the Right Honourable the Commissioners for managing the annexed Estates at their office, Edinburgh. Offering their hearty acknowledgments to their Lordships for the Orders they have issued for the erection of a new parish and school in Lochbroom, which had been laid before them, and for other

erections and improvements which they hear are to be carried on in their bounds. The spirit shown by their Lordships for introducing religious knowledge and industry into the Highlands will be productive of the most happy effects. The Bounds of their Presbytery stretch along the West coast from the County of Sutherland to that of Argyll, and may be called the Highlands of the Highlands. 'If Ignorance, Idleness, extensive and almost impassible parishes and disaffection in former times to our happy constitution be objects of the public attention, these bounds claim a peculiar regard from your Lordships.' The Presbytery observe further that Knoydart, the most southern part of their bounds, 'is the most unmixed nest of Popery in all the Highlands,' and in their opinion 'would require that a particular regard be had to the manner of reforming and civilising it.'

Extract Minutes of meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Ross, held at Dingwall, 5 Augt. 1763, Sir Harry Munro of Fowlis, Bart., Preses, when a Letter of Capt. John Forbes of Newe, factor on the annexed Estate of Cromarty, of date 6 July, then last, was submitted to the meeting, intimating that the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates had resolved to lay out £50 Sterling in searching for coal on the annexed estate of Cromarty, and wanted to be informed what assistance the landed gentlemen in the county were willing to give in making such trial. The gentlemen were happy at the determination of the Commissioners, and made no doubt but that the sum mentioned would be sufficient for a commencement of that useful work, but the meeting being suddenly called, and several gentlemen of large property being out of the country, and others at a distance, it could not be immediately determined what concurrence might be expected.

Letter, Capt. Forbes, which had enclosed the above, dated Beaufort, 8 Augt. 1763, notices that 6 of the sailors at Newtarbet had accepted a boat, but he had to provide them likewise with two nets for the herring fishing, for each man, such as are used in the Murray firth, with bladders and ropes, which will cost near to £6.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, 5 July 1770: The disbanded soldiers employed enclosing barren muirs for planting,

they had refused to work unless he gave them additional wages. They had formerly seven pence a day, but servants and day labourers were now so scarce that they could have got 9d. from country gentlemen, and he was obliged to give them 8d.

Another of the same, dated Beaufort, 23 Janr. 1771, 'As to peeling of young oaks, it is a certain fact there are no oaks on that part of the Estate [Stratherrick in Lovat] except at a place called Portclair, and there has not been £10 worth of Oak there for twenty years backward.'

Letter of Capt. Fraser, dated Beaufort, 9 June 1772, desiring permission from the Board to purchase 400 bolls of meal from Aberdeen or Banffshire, to be sold to the tenants in small quantities, and some given to the poor to prevent them from starving, most of the gentlemen of estates in that neighbourhood and in the highlands finding themselves under the necessity of nursing their tenants upon this melancholy occasion, when the crop turned out so ill, and so many of their cattle perished for want of fodder in the severe winter and spring. Meal selling at 18/- per boll and daily rising, and not enough to be had for money.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, 22 July 1772. Agreeable to the Orders of the Board, he brought 400 bolls of meal to that country and sold it to the poor people there and on the Estate of Cromarty, which had an extraordinarily good effect and prevented many from starving, but the other day a great body of the people assembled there and begged with tears in their eyes that he might bring more, yet, otherwise some of them would starve, and he finds that will take betwixt 2 and 300 bolls to supply them, and he had written to try if it could possibly be got and brought to Beauly, and desires to know if the Commissioners approve of his selling this additional quantity at 13/4, as was done by the former order.

Letter of the same, dated Castledounie, 6 Feb. 1775, enclosing Discharge by Lieut. Alexr. Fraser in Bunchegovie, of his Salary and Expenses as Forrester and Gamekeeper of the Barony of Stratherrick from May 1772 to May 1774.

Letter of the same, dated Beaufort, 9 Feb. 1774. Impossible for him to go south on account of the storm and frost,

but will send his Clerk with Accounts as soon as he can travel with safety.

XIV. Letters from Various Persons to the Barons of Exchequer, and Trustees and Commissioners, 1751-74.

Letter of the Commissioners of Enquiry to the Lords of the Treasury (or Exchequer), relative to a Petition of Amelia, Lady Lovat, to his Majesty, for a Grant of £300 per annum out of the Forfeited Estates, pursuant to a clause in an Act of Parliament in her favour, but while sensible of the honour done them by their Lordships giving them an opportunity of giving their opinion, their powers in relation to money extend only to bringing it to the Exchequer, not to the disposal of it when paid, that being wholly under the direction of the Treasury. Dated from their Office, at Edinr., 23 July 1720.

Letter from the Treasury ordering payment of the arrears of the pension of £150 per Annum to Simon Fraser, late of Lovat, which his majesty had granted him out of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, their Lordships being fully satisfied that he merits favour. Dated Treasury Chambers, 6 Oct. 1752.

Copy of a Letter to the Lords of the Treasury relative to the same, as to how the payment may be met, dated Exchequer Chambers, Edinr., 28 Oct. 1752.

Letter, Capt. John Forbes, factor on Lovat and Cromarty, anent Mr. Grant, depute factor, wood sales, Mussel Scalp, etc. The Justices will not deliver the money collected for the mussels to him. Dunballoch's claim to it. Encloses a Letter from T. Fraser, dated Moniach, 8 Decr. 1752, mentioning that Dunballoch had not come home, and that he told him that the Mussel Scalp was 900 yards within his marches, and that he would not agree to have the money paid to the factor, nor would he take it into his own possession until the property of the Scalp was determined in a legal manner.

Letter from the Treasury relative to the payment of young Lovat's pension out of the general produce of the Forfeited Estates, and if a new signature is required, to prepare and transmit it. Dated Treasury Chambers, 12 Decr. 1752.

Letter from George Collingwood, Commanding officer at Fort Augustus, to the Lords of his Majesty's Exchequer,

having lately received from General Churchill their Lordships' commands to Capt. Forbes, factor upon the late Lord Lovat's Estate, to let him have as much timber out of Lord Lovat's wood as would repair the *King's Gally* upon *Loch Ness* for his majesty's service, and the renewal of the Lease of a small farm. Dated Fort Augustus, Decr. 1752.

The above grant of Timber was in response to a Letter of James Stewart, aide-de-Camp to Genl. Churchill, dated the Abbey, Novr. 20, 1752, addressed to David Moncreiff, Esqr., Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer.

Letter by the Lords of the Treasury to the Barons of Exchqr. in Scotland, dated Treasury Chambers, 9th Feb. 1753, in reply to the Barons' Letter of the 29 Decr. desiring the particular directions of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury with regard to the sale of certain Forfeited Estates. The Lords of the Treasury approve of the immediate sale of the liferent of Lord George Murray and of the Estate of John Hay. They are of opinion that the sale of Glastulick, where the Irish language is spoken by the tenants, should, for that reason (although not included in the annexing Act), be postponed.

Letter of Archibald Campbell, Sheriff of Argyll, to Mr. David Moncrieff, at the Exchequer Chamber, Edinr., in answer to his requesting an account of the Expense of publishing the Rentals of the Forfeited Estates in the shire of Argyll, but finds no Articles upon that head but an enclosed excerpt amounting to 14s. 2d. Ster. laid out on account of the *Estate of Maclauchlan, which was afterwards found not to be forfeited.*

Letter of Capt. Forbes, Factor on Lovat, anent lifting arrears. The generality of the tenants on Lovat who can be made liable have agreed with difficulty to offer a fifth part of what remains unlifted, and even many of those who were not in the rebellion had empowered him to offer this, but some few gentlemen, tenants of the Barony of Stratherrick, had absolutely refused, and are resolved to stand by the Clan Act. Dated Beaufort, 26 June 1760.

Letter Mr. William Fraser to David Moncrieff, Esqr., Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer, dated Edinr., 23d Feb., 1763.

SIR,—With respect to that £800 which you mentioned as paid into me. The fact concerning that Payment, or anything of that kind I was concerned in was this, That after the burning of the House of Castledounie the evening of the day of the Battle of Culloden, General Husk, who attended with the Military, took care of all that was within, and the Sutherland Militia carried off the whole that was without, of Cows, Horse, Oxen, etc., and the very meal out of the Mills and Ginnells; so that except three old Coach Horse that were taken away by a servant of the late Captain Munro of Culcairn there was not a sixpence saved of the late unfortunate Lord's whole effects, within or without doors; and in this situation there were besides the eldest son, three other young children left to their Connections, who for some time took the charge of them, but in [the] end wearied. And in the year 1747 or 1748, opinion of the first Council then in the Country was taken, how far such considerable tenants on the estate as were peaceable and loyal subjects had a right to retain two years' rent of their possessions on the Clan-Act, and the opinion of Council being that such Tennants as could qualify themselves so, had good right to those two years' rent. Directions of Council were followed out in this matter, and certain of the tenants did pay into me and my order some money from time to time, which was all applied with some other gratuities that came into my hands, to the support and maintenance of those younger children, and part of it to the support and maintenance of the eldest, then at his education at Glasgow, as His Majesty's gracious pardon and pension to him was not granted till 1751, and no part of the pension paid for some time after (the fund on which it was allocate not answering), and the Tenant of the fishing being the most considerable on the Estate, and at the same time as dutifull and loyal subject as any in the kingdom. It is very probable the £800 you mention might [have] been paid into me on the footing of the Clan-Act, tho' at this distance of time I cannot positively say that I distinctly remember the payment or the manner of it, but this I can be positive in, That whatever I got, was laid out and bestowed in the manner I have already mentioned, and that all that was ever got, did not defray that charge;

for, after that such of the younger children as drew any portions out of the Estate received payment of those portions, Part of the Debt they contracted in the meantime remained a Charge upon them.—This, Sir, is the true fact, and all I can say on that unfortunate subject, which if you think proper you may Communicate to their Lordships the Barons.—I am, Sir, your most Obed. Humble Servt.,

WILL. FRASER.

Letter, Mr. Macleod of Muiravonside impowering his doer to receive his Precept for an annuity granted to him by the late Lord Lovat, addressed to Mr. John Robertson, Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, dated Feb. 4, 1760.

Letter, Alexr. Shaw, manager of the Manufactures at Inverness, relative to the purchase and sale of Lintseed to the tenants on Lovat and Cromarty. He had been ordered by the Barons to purchase 40 Hogsheads of Lintseed to be sold at *one fourth* of a reduction, but the lateness of the order and a higher price having to be paid, and two years previously the deduction being *one half* made the demand less, so that three hogsheads were left unsold. Each of the soldiers on the Estates got a half peck *gratis*. Thinks with a liberal and early arrangement that he could distribute betwixt two and three hundred hogsheads be-north the Spey. Complains that although he transmitted his Accounts for the manufactory at Inverness he has been paying upwards of eight months in advance. Inverness, 19 June, 1766|. Mentions the sowing of Lintseed, an object worthy of the attention of the Board, upon which the rise or fall of the Linen trade depends. The present distress on account of the high price of flax in Holland and the Baltic, as if intended to crush them in the bud.

Letter by the Earl of Findlater and Seafield on behalf of some gentlemen whose names are not given till the proposal is accepted who are willing to give £300 Sterling of yearly Rent for the Salmon fishings on the Estate of Lovat, dated Cullen House, July 11, 1769. Addressed to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates at Edinburgh.

Letter by John Piry, addressed to Capt. Forbes of Newe, at

Beaufort by Inverness, relative to the feu rent payable by Ross of Aldie, which he will endeavour to clear when he knows the state, also as to his tenement in Milntown, which twenty-six years previously cost him 300 guineas in building, but if the Commissioners think it proper for a *Tillysoul* at Milntown he will sell it for 200 guineas, but if there is no intention of appointing a *Tillysoul*, or *public house*, there, he hopes, as the subject holds of the crown, that if he live himself in the house that the Commissioners will give him 30 or 40 acres of the lands of Newtarbet on lease. Dated Balblair, 17 Janr. 1771.

Correspondence relative to the Woods of Lovat, read 28 Janr. 1771.

Letters relative to an offer to Lease the *Salmon Fishings* of the river Beaulie, five in number, viz. (1) James Gordon, Portsoy, not to appear as an offerer,—John Richardson and Co. of Perth to have a third share, and J. Robertson and Co., Perth, two third shares, 5 July 1771; (2) J. Robertson and Co., Perth, dated July 8, 1771; (3) J. Richardson and Co., Perth, 10 July 1771; (4) Copy of a Letter from Annexed Estates Office, dated 9 July 1771; (5) John Richardson and Co., Perth, dropping the application on learning that *General Fraser* was an offerer, dated Perth, July 12, 1771.

XV. Leases to Tenants, 1757-72.

Inventory of Plans, Books, Leases, and other papers, relative to the Estate of Lovat, delivered to Major-General Fraser, with the General's Receipt for the same. (Signed) S. Fraser, dated Edinburgh, 9 January, 1775.

Tack betwixt the Commissioners and Trustees for managing the annexed estates and James Fraser, merchant, Inverness, of the *Salmon Fishing* on the waters of Bewly with the Cruives and Corsshouse, for 15 years after 12 Decr. then nixt, for payment of £125 Sterling yearly, dated at Edinr., and Inverness 7, 18, and 24 May, 1757.

XVII. Reports, Estimates and Schemes of Improvement etc. upon the Estate of Lovat, 1749-1753.

Report to the Chief Baron and other Barons of Exchequer

at Edinburgh by John Baillie, Steward or Factor appointed by their Lordships on the Estate of the deceased Simon, late Lord Lovat. The Factor in pursuance of their Lordships Commission had in April and May last [1749] repaired to the Estate of Lovat, and after appointing a Bailie and other officers of a Baron Court, summoned the feuars, wadsetters, tenants and possessors of the estate, and took a Judicial Rental thereof, which he examined and compared with the survey of the estate, the variations consisting of a few articles in arrears with what had occurred since the survey was made. With respect to the arrears of Rent he had claimed in the Baron Court payment of the Rents, etc., for the years 1745, 1746, 1747, and 1748, and all arrears preceding the year 1745, not only upon the oaths of the Tenants, but insisted upon a production of their receipts. The Tenants' Defences were (1) That when the late Lord Lovat was impeached for High Treason he applied to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament for money to defray the charges of his Trial and Defence and for other uses, and obtained warrant to receive by himself and factors the proceeds of the Estate in the same manner as if he had not been accused of High Treason, and in consequence of this warrant received the whole rent of the year 1746, and as for 1745 he also received it being then at home and in full possession of the estate, excepting some residue and arrear in the hands of a few tenants, who acknowledge the same but are unable to pay it, being very poor, and as for what was paid for crop 1746 and residue of 1745, the Baron Bailie was obliged to absolve the tenants who produced their Receipts. (2) With regard to the years 1747 and 1748, such of them as continued dutiful and loyal subjects, claim retention and allowance of these two years' rents in Virtue of an Act of Parliament, made in the first year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the First entitled an Act for Encouraging all superiors, Vassalls, Tenants, etc. To this Defence the factor answered that this Act was made on Account of the Rebellion of 1715 and could not have respect to the rebellion of 1745, but the Tenants observed that it had been decided in the Court of Session that this Act was found to be a subsisting law until the first day of September

1748. 26 July 1749. Ordered the Factor to suspend diligence till the Clan Act is determined, and to levy what arrears are owing for Crops 1745, 1746.

Letter, James MacNab 'To Stamp Brooksbank, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees of the Annexed Estates, at his Lodging in the Canongate, Edinburgh,' concerning improvements, on the Forfeited Estates, dated Hepscoot, 28 Augt. 1755.

Letter by the same to the Secretary dated Edinburgh, 22 Augt. 1755 containing proposals to be laid before the Commissioners of these estates for improving the Highlands, read 23 Oct. 1755.

Representation to the Trustees for the Annexed Estates concerning the Improvements of Hugh Grame of Airngomery, upon Moss and other soils, on the representation of Thomas Grame of Duchray, J. P., John Campbell of Kilpont, John Stirling of Garden, John Buchanan of Glins, and John Callander of Craigforth, read 8th Decr. 1755.

Letter of James MacNab relating to his encouragement in case he should be employed in improving the Annexed Estates, to Mr. Brooksbank, dated Hepscoot, 1 Nov. 1755.

Letter of the same, dated Morpeth, 17 Decr. 1755, on Improving lands, by dyking, ditching, and hedging, and propagating the 'thorn quick' has raised to Lord Carlisle since 1740, no less than 1,676,147 Thorn Quicks, and has planted into field hedges in his Lordships Estates 1,397,309, which did not cost above $\frac{3}{6}$ a thousand. When at Edinburgh in July last he spoke to a nursery man who professed to have the spirit of improvement, when he told him that he had never sold 1000 quicks under 10/ and would never do so. Mr. Macnab quitted his place under Lord Carlisle at Martinmas last, and had been since that time employed in some improvements on the Estate of the Countess of Oxford, who died of a cold palsy on the 10th of this month in five days' illness. The estate falls to the Duke of Portland, who married the Countess Dowager of Oxford's daughter. As long as the Countess lived, she would never allow the tenants' rents to be raised. The Estate is unimproved, and the farmers have their rents for about half value.

Report with Respect to *schools* on the annexed Estate of

Lovat, of which the following is an epitome. 1761. *Parish of Kilmorack*, and Barony of Beauty. There is no *parochial* school at present in this extensive parish, the remotest part whereof is 17 miles from the parish Church. One *Society* school at a place called *Balblair* about an English mile from the Church.

Number of Inhabitants catechizable computed at 2500, of these 600 are Papists, of which 20 on *Lovat* and the remainder upon the Estate of *Chisholm of Strathglass*.

Is of opinion that a *parochial* school should be established at *Balblair*, and that the *Society* School should be removed to *Aigas* and a new school established at *Ochteroe* in *Glen Strathfarar*, which is 14 miles from the parish church and 12 miles from *Aigas*. Another school is extremely necessary at *Wester Crochel*, 8 miles from the Church, 5 miles from *Aigas* and 5 from *Ochteroe*. This part of the country very populous and most of the papists on this estate reside here, and are extremely anxious for a school, and have told the minister that they are willing to have their children bred Protestants. It is also contiguous to many of the Papists on *Chisholm of Strathglass's* Estate.

Another school would be useful at *Culgeran*, which is half way betwixt *Aigas* and *Ochteroe*, but thinks the *Society* school might be made ambulatory, three years at the one and three at the other, which would supersede the necessity of a new one at *Culgeran*.

The schoolmaster might easily be accommodated with 7 or 8 acres of land. It is difficult to say what the expense of building a school and schoolmaster's house might be, but he calculates that £60 or £70 would be sufficient for both if built with stone and lime and thatched with heather or fern, the tenants would be obliged to lead the material. If the houses were slated it would require a much greater sum. The enclosing of the 8 acres for the schoolmaster with a dry stone dyke might cost £15 or £20.

United parishes of *Kirkhill* and *Pharnua*, Barony of *Lovat*.

There is a *parochial* school and one *Society* school in this parish which accommodates the people perfectly, as the remotest part is not above three miles from the parish church, but

there is the appearance of the Society school being removed owing to a difference betwixt the minister and schoolmaster, in which event another school would be necessary and should be built at *Kirktown* $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church, where a schoolmaster can be accommodated with land, etc. The number of catechisable persons in this parish is computed at 1200. No Papists.

Parish of Kiltarlity and Barony of Lovat.

There is a Parochial School at Cammalt, a mile and a half from the parish church, and more central than the church, part of the parish being 8 miles distant from it. There are 1600 catechisable persons, of which 360 are Papists, but none of the latter is upon Lovat. A Society school lately here but none at present. A new one absolutely necessary at *Glenconvetth*, at a place called *Fanblair*, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Church, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Parochial School.

Parish of Durris and Barony of Stratherrick.

The remotest part of the parish 14 miles from the church, and there are a Parochial and two Society schools, one at *Belnain*, 6 miles from the Church, and another at *Bonachlin*, 4 miles from it. One new school necessary for the parish, and should be established at *Tombreck*, as most central. Does not see another school is necessary except the Society schools are removed, of which the inhabitants are apprehensive, there are 1200 or 1300 catechisable persons, but not above 12 or 14 of these are Papists.

United Parishes of *Boleskine* and *Abertarff* and Barony of Stratherrick.

The remotest part of the parish 14 miles from the parish Church. No Parochial School but there is one Society school at Fort Augustus, 10 or 12 miles from the Church. It is computed that there are betwixt 1300 and 1400 catechisable persons, whereof about 190 may be papists. A new school should be established at a place called *Culyntyre* part of the farm of *Garthbeg* or at *Garthmore*, betwixt 4 and 5 miles distant from the Parish Church, and the schoolmaster to be accommodated with lands.

There follows a 'List of the different Heritors and their respective Valued Rents in the following Parishes, viz.'

	Scots Money.
Parish of Durris,	£2182 16 8
Parish of Boleskine and Abertarff,	3295 3 4
Kirkhill and Pharnua,	2068 10 4
Kiltarlity,	2455 15 0
Kilmorack	4073 11 8
	<hr/>
	£14,075 17 0

The whole is signed by John Forbes, Factor.

Motion with regard to the use of Unburned Limestone.
Read 31st Janr. 1763.

Motion concerning Baron Bailie Courts, 25 March 1763.

Estimate of Bridges on the Burn of Belladrum and Downie.

Scheme for the Improvement of the Highlands. Read 28 July 1763. Plan for the Improvement of the Highlands, being Encouragements to Industry and Manufactures by Bounties, read 28 July 1763.

Estimate by Robert Meikle of the Expense of a Wind Mill at Achnagairn on the Estate of Lovat, 14 May 1763. Read 15 Augt. 1763.

Estimate of the building of a Store House in *Strathpeffer*.
Read 16 June 1760.

Estimate of building two Meal Mills in Easter Downie, 1761. Estimates and reasons for building the same, 1761.

Estimates of Bridges on the Estate of Lovat, 1761.

Report by Robert Meikle as to the Mill and Mill Lead of Auchnagairn : Report and Estimate as to the repairing of the same, 1762.

Resolutions and Orders of the Board not comprehended in last Report, with sundry applications and Proposals in relation to *Manufacturers*.

25 March 1763. Resolved that a *Spinning School* be established at *Callendar*, and a Flax raiser appointed there. Factor to transmit plan and Estimate of Expense.

4 July 1763. Said plan and Estimate of promoting the *Linen Manufacture* at *Callendar* £182, 10s. given in by Lieut. Campbell and generally agreed to.

22 March 1763. Six Hogsheads of *Lintseed* ordered to be

distributed amongst the Inhabitants and Tenants on the Estate of Strowan.

16 March 1764. Twenty Hogsheads of *Lintseed* ordered to be purchased for behoof of the Tenants of said Estate.

27 Feb. 1764. Resolved that the *Woollen Manufacture* be promoted in *Rannoch*. Referred to Lord Kames to bring in a plan for that purpose.

15 December 1763. A plan approved for establishing a *Spinning School at Inverness*, according to an estimate of the yearly expense thereof amounting to £133, 5s. 0d.

23 March 1764, £6, Impressed in the hands of Lady M'Intosh for defraying the expense of said Spinning School.

15 Augt. 1763, £13 paid William Forsyth, Manufacturer in *Cromarty*, for purchasing of *Wheels* and *Reels*, to be distributed among the *soldiers' wives* settled on the Estate of *Cromarty*.

12 March 1764. The Woollen Manufacture to be promoted in *Lochaber*. £20 to be laid out in purchasing of *wheels*, for *spinning woollen yarn*, to be distributed among the Tenants of the Estate of *Barrisdale*. One Hogshead of *Lintseed* to be distributed among the Tenants of said Estate *Gratis*.

12 March 1764. £57, 10s. paid for Establishing and maintaining a spinning school in the Island of *Leishmore* for one year.

16 March, —. £300, Paid Duncan Grant, Manufacturer, to enable him to prosecute the Linen manufacture in *Badenoch*, *Strathspey*, *Braemurray* and *Strathdown* for one year.

23 March —. £5 paid for purchasing *Wheels* and *Reels* to be distributed in *Badenoch* by Lady M'Intosh.

12 March —. A premium of Three pence per 'spynkle,' to be allowed Alexr. Shaw, Manufacturer at *Glenmoriston*, to the extent of a sum not exceeding £50.

21 Do, £15 to be allowed for three intakers in the neighbourhood of *Glenmoriston*.

23 Do. £10 Impressed in the hands of the said Alexr. Shaw.

12 March, 1764. A House to be built at *Port Leich*, to serve as a Granary for part of the Estate of *Cromarty*, and also as a Storehouse for the Manufacturers *Sandeman* and

Forsyth, according to an Estimate amounting to about £160.

14 June —. The sum of £20 or £25 to be added to the above estimate on account of the Carriage of Stone from the opposite side of the Firth of Cromarty.

12 March 1764. A premium of Three pence per 'spyndle' to be allowed Ninian Jeffrey at Lochcarron to the extent of a sum not exceeding £70.

£5 allowed for an Intaker there.

23 March £10 Impressed in the hands of the said Jeffrey.

16 March 1764. 14 Hoggsheds of Lintseed to be Distributed among the Tenants of the Baronies of Lovat and Stratherrick at half price.

5 July 1764. An Itinerant Spinning Mistress to be appointed at Strelitz.

13 Augt. —. An aid craved for promoting of Manufactures at Cowal in the East Division of *Argyllshire*.

Mr. Campbell of Airds to report a state of the Manufactures in that part and transmit an estimate.

14 Augt. £126, 10s. 6d. Paid for 40 Hoggsheds of Lintseed purchased for behoof of the tenants on the Estates of Cromarty and Strowan.

26 July 1764. 12 Spinning wheels and 12 reels to be purchased and distributed among such of the women as can spin in Coygach.

12 March, 1764. £20 to be given George Sinclair, dyer and dresser of Cloth at Ullapool for building of a Waulk mill, and for enabling him to prosecute his business there.

Follows 'an Account of the Monies already paid by Precepts on the Receiver-General for promoting of Manufactures,' amounting to £1067, 15s. 6d.

Besides the expense of a number of articles the amount of which could not at that date be ascertained.

Resolution of the Board on a motion of Mr. Swinton with regard to granting Leases and enclosing and improving lands. The Expenditure to be according to an established plan,—The Monies to be applied with his Majesty's approbation, and the expense of certain plans to be executed according to the previous report (supposing the expense of enclosing were



restricted to £800), amount to £9195, 8s. 4d., a sum nearly equal to the surplus of two years' rents of the annexed Estates.

Receipt for *premiums* given to the tenants of *Lovat* and *Cromarty* for sowing *Lintseed* £50 as per Order of 15 Feb. 1768.

Accompt of money laid out to Overseers and for Tools to *make and repair the public roads* on the annexed Estate of *Lovat summer*, 1768, £23s, 14s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Str.

Report of Mr. John Forbes, factor on *Lovat*, on the petition of Mr. Colin Mackenzie, minister of Fetterly, in favour of Robert Sinclair, weaver, etc. Read 28 Janr. 1771.

Petition in favour of Arthur Forbes, journeyman weaver in Edinr., for Looms, etc., allowed £15 for Looms and £5 to carry him and his family North.

Plan for encouragment of Manufactures at Beauuly. Read 11th March 1772.

Note of Improvements proposed to be made on *Lovat*, summer 1772, £748, 13s. Read 11 March 1772.

Appreciation and Inventories of Office Houses, and enclosures, etc., built by Capt. Forbes at Beaufort since his entry as factor on the Estate, rend. 19 Decr. 1774 and 23 Janr. 1775.

Mr. Skene's Plan for a *Cottars' Croft*, with Explanation *Papers* connected with Mineral Survey.

Observations on the remarks made on the Judicial Rentals of *Lovat*.

Do. of *Cromarty*.

XVI. Papers connected with Parochial Matters, 1752-73.

Representation of Mr. Alexr. Mackay, missionary, minister in Strathglass, within 10 miles of Inverness, contains above 1500 inhabitants, more than one half bigotted papists, and have always one and sometimes two Popish missionaries among them. No minister of the Presbyterian church ever resided there before he did so four years before. Points out the want of schools, the smallness of his living, £30 a year of the *Royal Bounty*, and every article of living is bought at as dear a rate as in any market town in the north of Scotland, and carried from a

considerable distance, and could not procure for pay an acre of ground to maintain a horse or cow, or even so much as might suffice for a garden. Read 6 March 1758.

Extract estimate of the Presbytery of Dingwall for building the Kirk of Kilmorack. Read 14 June 1756.

Papers relative to the Parish of *Kirkhill*, concerning the Relief of the poor 1757, small teinds, 1763, anent building a schoolhouse, instead of the one then in use, made of earth and drystone neither wind tight nor water tight, and the poor people thereby much discouraged to send their children to it, although it is the most conspicuous place on the Estate or country of Lovat, and where not only Latin and Greek, but Reading, Writing, Church Music, Cyphering and Bookkeeping are taught as appears from the Petition of the Master, Donald MacLean, 1764; anent Vacant Stipend 1772.

Papers relative to the parish of Boleskine anent church, manse, schools, Glebe and casting of Peats, 1756-73.

Papers relative to the Parish of *Kiltarlity* anent removing the Kirk and Manse, 1762-1764, anent a schoolhouse for the Parish signed by the ministers, schoolmaster, and others, 1765.

Petition of the parishioners of Durris and of Mr. John Grant, the minister of the parish for a Bridge over the river Farigaig. Read 6 March 1758.

Petition of the Heads of Families in the Kirktown of Pharnua to Capt. John Forbes, for a schoolmaster, 1764 (being in the united parishes of Pharnua and Kirkhill). The parochial school distant about three computed miles from the place. The schoolmaster had formerly £10 from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The Society afterwards gave £5 and the parishioners engaged to give him other £5, but were unable to continue it. No less than 60 and sometimes 80 children attend. Signed by eight Frasers who print their initials, only one writes his name.

Petition of Donald Williamson, schoolmaster, at *Bellalyne* of Stratherrick on the Estate of Lovat, praying the Commissioners of the annexed estates to allow him a salary as schoolmaster and Catechist in Stratherrick, having laboured there for several years, Janr. 24, 1765.

Petition John Mathieson, schoolmaster at New Tarbet, praying that his additional allowance may commence from Mart., 1764.

Another Petition of Donald Williamson, above named, to same effect, 1766. Meml. and Petn. Mr. Pat. Grant, Minr. of Daviot, 1766-70.

Bundle of Papers relative to the parish of Kirkhill, 1752-72.

XVII. Proceedings in a charge of oppression and cruelty made against James Grant depute Factor upon the Estate of Lovat, 1752-1753.

XIX. Miscellaneous Petitions, 1752-73.

Among these are proposals for draining the Loch of Knockie, 1768. Petition anent agreement with Alexr. M'Pherson, Foxhunter, 1770, John Fraser, Wheelwright, 1773.

XXI. Notes, Memoranda, etc. Includes Scroll of the Feuduty paid out of the Lordship of Lovat 1722. The Feuar of Lovat charged upon the Rental with £13, 6s. 8d. of feu yearly for Beaufort, and has not counted for the same since 1660, which to 1722, both inclusive, extends to £840 Scots, and by a Charter of 1704 it is found there is an additional charge of £1, 13s. 7d., for other lands which reckoning 40 years backward is £67, 13s. 4d., or in all £907, 3s. 4d.

The same feuar is charged for £236, 13s. 4d. of feu duty for the *Priory of Bewlie* and lands of *Kilmorack* in the *Bishop's Rental*, and it does not appear that he has paid any of these Rents since the Revolution, which to 1722, 34 years, extends to £8046, 13s. 4d. But by the Charter of 1704 he ought to be charged only £211, 18s. for Bewlie, which would extend only to £7204, 12s. 0d. To be determined by the Barons whether he is so charged by the Rental or Charter.

Some Interrogatories, and the answers by Frazerdale, Friday, 31 January [1752], Mr. Mackenzie of Frazerdale, having appeared in Court, and given in answers to the Interrogatories put to him by the Court, their Lordships were pleased to (1) ask him if he knew the value of the woods on the Estate of Lovat, answered that when he possessed the

Estate, he had one saw mill on the water of Bewlie which yielded him £200 Ster. per annum, but another saw mill might be built on the Fir woods of Glenmoriston. Some years ago the York Buildings Company took a Lease of the woods from the late Lord Lovat for 19 years at £500 Ster., but on finding that his Lordship had only then a gift of the Escheat of Fraserdale, the bargain was given up. All the woods are near the sea. (2) The court asked him if he knew the value of the Estate of Lovat when he possessed it, he answered £1100 besides casualties, and that from all the moveable tenants he had a year's Rent every fifth year by way of Grassum. That the Salmon fishing set at three times the sum or Rent in the Judicial survey, and that since the year 1745 it has been worth £500 per annum, but says the Value may be exactly known upon inspecting the Custom house books with regard to the drawback that is there paid on foreign salt. That he set the Customs of three fairs of Bewlie for £20 Ster., and knows the rent of Kilmorack Mills when he possessed the estate was £500 Scots, swine and other casualties, which in the Rental is only given up at £213 Scots. (3) The court asked him if he knew whether or not the late Lord made any new purchases, answered that he believed he had purchased to the Value of £400 Stg. per annum. Particularly that he had bought these lands called Lentrán from M'Kenzie of Delvin, which were about 10 Chalders Victual besides a Miln. That he had bought the lands of Moniack from Lord Strichen. That in the country of Stratherrick he had bought about £100 Stg. per annum from Lord Strichen. That he had bought from Mr. Rose of Kilaick, the lands of Crochels. That he had bought near Castle Downie the Lands of Fanellan from Fraser of Kinneries. That he had bought Ryndownie from Applecross.

'Exceptions by Hugh, Master of Lovat, son of Alexander Mackenzie, late of Frazerdale, and by John, Earl of Cromarty, his Curator, *ad lites*' to the Lords of Council and Session, etc., July 28, 1719.

Narrating that the deceased Mr. Roderick Mackenzie of Prestonhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice,

absolute Fiar and proprietor of the Estate of Lovat, did, upon the 9th Feb. 1706 make over by Disposition and Tailzie, the said Estate to *Alexr. Mackenzie*, his only lawful son in Liferent, and to Hugh, Master of Lovat, the Excipient, his Grandchild and the heirs male of his body in fee, whom failing to the other heirs of tailzie therein expressed heritably and irredeemably, etc., etc. In the month of Decr. 1716 the said *Alexr. M'Kentie*, late of Fraserdale, was convict of High Treason, and was forfeited to his Majesty, but the fee of the Estate was not then Vested in *Alexr. M'Kentie*, late of Fraserdale, but in the Excipient, and that it ought to be found and declared by sentence of the Lords of Session that the lands belong to the Excipient, etc.

Certificate by the Sheriff Substitute of Banff that *Kenneth Mackenzie* in Delvabolle was qualified by taking the oath to King George II., to hold a Lease on the Estate of Lovat, Keith, 3 April 1758.

I c. FORFEITED ESTATE OF LOVAT.

XXII. Papers connected with the Restoration of the Estate of Lovat to Major General Simon Fraser, eldest son of Simon, late Lord Lovat attainted.

(1) *Copy of an Act to enable his Majesty to grant unto Major Genl. Simon Fraser the lands and Estate of the late Simon, Lord Lovat*, upon certain conditions. Anno, 14th Georgii III., No. 37. (2) Copy Sign Manual. (3) Memorial and Petition for Col. Simon Fraser to the Board of Annexed Estates for a Lease of the *Salmon fishing* of the River Bewly, part of the annexed Estate of Lovat. Narrates that in the time of the late Lord Lovat the fishing was let at 800 merks yearly, or £44, 2s. 2d. ster. After the forfeiture of his Lordship, the fishing was reported in the Survey of the Estate made by Order of the Barons of Exchequer at the yearly Value of £66, 13s. 4d. That from the year 1747 to 1751, it was Set by the Factor over the Estate at £67, 13s. 4d., and in the year 1751 It was put up to public auction before the Sheriff of Inverness, and again Set at the same Rent, £67, 13s. 4d. It was Set by the Board to Provost Fraser of

Inverness for 15 years at £125 Ster. yearly, and his lease ends on the 11th Decr. 1772. The River had of late years begun to alter its course, and threatens to hurt the village of Bewly and surrounding fields, and the memorialist in the event of his getting a lease proposes to expend several years' Rent of the old Tack duty in fencing the River, building a house and enclosing some barren grounds near it for an overseer of the fishing, etc., 1770.

Memorial to the King by Major General Simon Fraser, for the Restoration of the Estate of Lovat to him. He had the misfortune to be involved in that forfeiture by the force of an influence which his youth made it impossible for him to withstand, contrary to the principles in which he had been educated at Glasgow and St. Andrews, but he was no sooner freed from that influence than he proved his attachment to the principles of his education by rejecting the offer of a Regiment in the French service which was pressed upon him at 16 years of age, when he had not a shilling of fortune to depend upon. He took the earliest opportunity of offering his service at the beginning of the late war, and altho' it was not immediately wanted, in two years thereafter he was called upon and did not hesitate a moment to sacrifice to his Majesty's service a profession which even then promised him independence, In less than a month he raised 1800 men, with whom he served at Louisbourg and Quebec, and till Canada was conquered, with the approbation of his Majesty, and was the first who offered to call forth from that part of the country many thousand soldiers who shared in the glory of his Majesty's arms in every corner of the globe, etc.

The Memorial was referred by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland for their opinion upon the matters stated in the *Petition*, also to Report them the *annual produce of the Estate of Lovat*, and the amount of *debts*. Dated, 20 Augt. 1773.

The *Barons* in their *Report* give the *net rent* of the Estate of Lovat for seven years from 1764 to 1770 inclusive, as £901, 14s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, and the Debts £24,850, 6s. 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ d.

'The Memorialist was sent to School at Glasgow in the year 1739, and was boarded in the house of the late Principal

Campbell, that he was the following year at Edinr., under the Tuition of Dr. [Hugh] Blair, where he continued till towards the end of the year 1743, when he went to the University of St. Andrews, and was boarded in the house of Professor Craigie, and all these persons were well known to be zealously attached to the Constitution and Government of this country. The memorialist remained at St. Andrews till June 1745, when he was called home by his father, the late Lord Lovat, by whom he was afterwards sent into the late rebellion, being then 16 years of age.

‘That the Memorialist has made affidavit that some time after the battle of Culloden being at Locharkig with the late Cameron of Lochiel he was solicited by him to go with the Pretender to France in a ship which then waited for him on the Coast, and Lochiel said he was authorised by the Pretender to assure him that he should immediately have a regiment in the French King’s service; and that after the Pretender went to France, the Memorialist was solicited by Message from him to go over, and was assured that one of those regiments to which the Pretender had the nomination was kept open for the Memorialist. And Mr. Fraser of Balnain has made affidavit that he remembers in the year 1747 to have been spoken to either by the Memorialist or by Major Kennedy, an officer in the French service, but does not recollect by which of the two, of such an offer being made to the Memorialist.

‘That the Memorialist was called to the Bar in Scotland in the year 1752, and to the Bar in England in 1755, and during the short time he practised, was in very good business for his standing, and had a great prospect of success.

‘That in January 1757 the Memorialist was appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of a Regiment of Highlanders and it is well known in the country that he raised 1800 men in a very short time, of which a great number were from the Estate of Lovat, with whom he afterwards served in America, etc. Dated Exchequer Chambers, Edinr., 9 Decr. 1773.’

Copy Memorial to the King by Major Genl. Fraser and Treasury, with reference to request that his Majesty may be pleased to consent to an application being made to parliament, that the estate which was in the Memorialist’s family may be

granted him, either subject to an annual payment by way of quit-rent, of such a sum as shall be found to have been the clear annual Income of the Estate to the Public, or else upon the Memorialist making payment of a sum of money equal to the debts which were paid by the public at the time of the annexation, 1773.

Copy Memorial for Major Genl. Simon Fraser and Deliverance of the Board. Read 19 Decr. 1774. In consequence of an Act of Parl., passed in the last Session of Parliament, the Memorialist obtained his Majesty's Royal Signature, of date 13 April 1774, but these do not mention the term of entry.

XVI. Petitions to Commissioners, etc. of Forfeited Estates.

Petition of William Robertson, tenant in *Teachnock*, parish of Kilmorack, part of Lovat. His father and grandfather had been tenants thereof since 1711, when the late Duke of Atholl sent the petitioner's grandfather to be factor for his Grace's sister, the then Lady Dowager of Lovat who held part of the Estate in Liferent. His grandfather improved the farm by ditching and draining several parts of it. He also built a convenient *dwelling house*, mostly of *stone* and *lime*, with good *stables*, *barns*, and other offices of *stone* and mortar, a large Kiln mill harled with lime, *practices quite new* in that country, where the tenants built their dwelling houses of Turff and earth only and their barns with salke and rue. He was the very first who ever cut and win hay on this farm, and by his example the neighbours came by degrees into the same practice. The Petitioner's father continued in possession of the farm till his death in 1739, consisting of Teachnock and ward thereof $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of a pendicle or outfield, pasture, and sheep gang called Relick, the present rent of which is betwixt £11 and £12 Ster., reckoning victual at 8 merks Scots, or 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ster. pr. boll.

The petitioner desires a lease of the farm, and his loyalty is attested by Thos. and David Chisholm, minrs. at Kilmorack, as well as by James Fraser, J.P. Read 9 Janr. 1758.

Petition of Robert Fraser of Kinnudie anent being put in possession of the mill and small farm formerly possessed by his brother, an officer in the army now in America. The

Petitioner suffered more than any man of his station in that part of the country for his firm attachment to government, being not only imprisoned in the common Jail at Inverness, and heavily fined, but was also conveyed before the famous Mr. Drummond of Bohaldie as Baron Bailie to Lord Lovat, who without any shadow of law arrested the memorialist's effects, even the very horses on which he and his wife rode, by which they were obliged to walk many miles before they could be supplied, in great danger of their lives. Read 24 July 1758.

Petition of James Farme and David Lee of the town of *Berwick* upon Tweed, Coopers and Killers of Salmon. They had been informed that the Lease of the Salmon Fishing near Bewly expires in Septr. then next, and offer to take a Lease of the Fishing for 21 years at £120, with liberty to quit at the end of the first three years. This rent is (they are informed) £20 more than is paid for it at present. Read 21 and 25 June 1754, and the fishing ordered to be set by public roup for 3 years. (According to the *Factor's Report* soon after the attainder, the fishing was let at £812 Scots, or £67, 13s. 4d., and continued at that Rent till May 1752, when it was exposed to public roup by the late factor and carried by Bailie Jas. Fraser, merchant, Inverness, at £100, a person well recommended by his loyalty during the late Rebellion).

Petition of James Fraser, Merchant and Bailie of Inverness. The petitioner carried the Lease of the Salmon fishing of the river Beauly, when it was exposed to public roup before the sheriff of Inverness in May 1752, at the Rent of £100 yearly. He was at considerable pains in providing materials, hiring proper servants and repairing the boats and cruive dykes on the river; but having sent the fish of last year to the Spanish market, the merchant to whom it was sold, unfortunately became bankrupt and the petitioner had not yet been able to recover any part of the price. On consideration of these losses and to prevent the servants being so soon thrown on his hands, the factor for the crown promised to continue him for another year, provided he could obtain their Lordship's approbation.

That the petitioner's zeal and attachment to his Majesty's person and government were notorious, as it is also that he suffered very considerable losses during the late unnatural rebellion. He did at that time attend his Majesty's troops under the command of my Lord Loudon in the character of Cashier and Receiver-General, and when the rebels took possession of Inverness he made his escape, and at the imminent hazard of his life preserved the whole sum in his custody, amounting to several thousand pounds; which so exasperated the rebels that they pillaged his house and carried off salt, wine, and other merchant goods belonging to him to a very great extent. The petitioner prays to be continued another year at the rent he then paid, or to give him a Lease of the same for three years. Read 7 August 1754, and refused.

Petition of James Fraser, Merchant, Inverness, 2 April, Read 2 May 1757. His *Set* of the Salmon fishing of the water of Bewlie expires in February then next. At his entry the fishing Chests or Cruives were totally decayed, which he supplied without having hitherto made any charge. The great floods of the previous winter had done considerable damage to the Cruives, and one of the Chests was broken to pieces, and totally carried away, by which means, though the season is so far advanced, no fish has yet been taken.

The shortness of the Lease was a great discouragement to the petitioner taking measures for securing and building the Cruives and for making bulwarks to support the banks of the river. If a Lease for a number of years were granted him at the present rent, he would undertake this as well as discharge his claim for the expense already incurred.

He sustained a considerable loss during his possession of the fishing, having, independently of common incidents, lost totally the whole fishing of one year, together with the expense of fishing and freight thereof by the bankruptcy of a Spanish merchant.

He also by his attachment to the government was robbed to the value of £500 Ster. by the rebels in 1745, for having been pitched upon by Lord Loudon and Lord President Forbes to take charge of the money for paying the Troops, and being with them on that service, when the rebels by force got into

Sutherland, he made his escape in sight of the rebels, with £3000 Ster. of public money in a small boat to the Murray Firth, where he remained till he fell in with one of the King's ships. In revenge of which the Rebels seized a ship of his then at Ferryoons, and carried off the whole cargo.

Petition, Suetin Grant, barrack master, Fort Augustus, petitions for a farm then to let owing to the late Tacksman having gone to North America as an officer in Col. Fraser's Battalion of Highlanders. His attachment to his majesty King George and the government is unquestioned. 20 July 1757.

Petition of Alexr. Campbell of Delnies for a farm, can bring sufficient proof of his loyalty. During the late rebellion he mentions one instance out of many. He furnished Lord Loudon and the late Lord President Forbes, when they were harassed by the rebels in the north, with money and meal to the extent of £800 Ster., and was otherwise serviceable to them to the utmost of his power. Read 1 Augt. 1757.

Petition of Malcolm Fraser and other tenants of the lands of Holm and Cragaick, on the estate of Lovat, for which they pay 108 bolls of yearly rent, being parts of the barony of Lentrán purchased in 1734 by the late Lord Lovat from Mr. Mackenzie of Lentrán. The Lands were purchased by his Lordship on account of their lying in the heart of his Country of Aird, and likewise in connection with an approaching election in the shire of Inverness, and Lentrán to make the appearance of a higher rental imposed a merk on the possessors of the grounds for each boll of farm Victual in name of conversion for services. This fell into disuse in account of the poverty of the ground, and was again imposed, and this the petitioners wish to be relieved of. Read 14 Nov. 1758.

Petition of Hugh Fraser, Boatman at the Ferry of Bewly. The Petitioner is obliged to keep up the Boats at his own charge and to pay twenty merks of yearly rent for the Ferry. He has only a small pendicle of Land, for which he pays six bolls, upon which it is impossible for him to support a family. There is a piece of land adjacent to him called Croftnabalgan, possessed by the tenants of Donaldstoun, but distinct therefrom, paying of yearly rent nine bolls, the half

of which would be very serviceable to the Petitioner. In bad weather passengers are frequently obliged to stop at the Ferry, and there being no house to accommodate them the Petitioner had this year built a house, which is nearly finished and will cost him £20 Sterling and upwards, for the use of travellers, who shall be obliged to stop at the Ferry Boat, which was done by the advice of the Factor, and he hopes that their Lordships will pay him the expense of building. 11 March 1765.

Petition of William Grant in Moniack, who entered into possession of that farm in 1756, and in 1764 the Board were pleased in consideration of the improvements he had made to order a forty years' Lease for him. He had expended on Buildings £133, 16s. 6d., on enclosures £42, or in all, £175, 16s. 6d. His rent is £21, 12s. 3½d., and he desires an abatement of £1, 12s. 3½d., to reduce him to the £20 allowed by law. 18 February 1765.

Petition of Alexr. Shaw, Manufacturer at Glenmoriston, for liberty to burn *ferns* on the annexed estate of Lovat. The petitioner having observed for some years past the price of *foreign ashes* continually rising and the *linen* manufacture brought to distress on that account, had begun to burn the ferns where they could be found and selling the ashes at a very moderate price until this year, when he signified his intention he was told he would not be permitted to do so without payment. 1766. marked on the outside: 'To be allowed liberty to burn ferns upon the Estate of Lovat.'

Petition of William Fraser, Tacksman of Wester Downie, and sometime *Highland Piper*, etc., to the late Lord Lovat, had been favoured with the charity and good will of the Commissioners no further back than Feb. 1764, when he was discharged of four years' arrears of rent, and orders given for putting two of the Petitioner's sons to trades, under direction of Capt. Forbes the factor; but the eldest, who was to be educated as a farmer in East Lothian, left his master within ten days after his being engaged. The petitioner is now involved in a process with Mr. James Grant, sometime depute-factor on Lovat. He has also met with several losses and disappointments, particularly the loss of horses, which will soon oblige him to give up the tack of his small possession

unless he has the aid of the Board to support him in his distress. 7 Augt. 1766.

Petition of William Fraser, late Soldier in the Highland Regiment, lately commanded by the Honourable Colonel Simon Fraser. The Petitioner's father and mother, Donald and Margaret Fraser, lived many years on a small pendicle of land on the estate of Lovat called Groam of Annat, in the parish of Kilmorack, of which the rent was only four bolls, exclusive of customs and services, but upon which they managed to bring up four children, the petitioner and three daughters. In the year 1757, when orders were given for Col. Fraser's levying his regiment with all possible expedition, which the service then required, Intimation was made over the estate by order of the Commissioners, that the parents of such of the tenants' sons as were fit for service and would enter voluntarily would be continued in their possessions, and that the young men on returning home, when the service of their King and country was over, would meet with proper encouragement. Mr. David Chisholm, joint minister of the Gospel, intimated the same to the Petitioner and his father and mother, who were far advanced in life and for whom he managed their small farm, but they cheerfully dispensed with his services, and he entered the Regiment as a Volunteer and got several young men of his acquaintance also to enter with him. He served in the Colonel's own company from the time they were levied until they were reduced, when the petitioner was draughted into another regiment in America, which prevented him returning to Britain with the rest of the Regiment. Father died in 1760 and mother in 1762, both leaving wills in his favour. The Petitioner applied for and purchased his discharge, and arrived in Britain in Janr. 1764. He had been much disturbed in his possession by a brother-in-law, after he had paid arrears and rents to considerable amount, and the petitioner is now informed that a warning is issued against him. Encloses a Certificate from Mr. David Chisholm, anent Wm. Fraser, 1766. Also attest copy of Discharges by Capt. John Forbes, factor on the Estate of Lovat, to William Fraser, 1766. *Petition* Dated 26 Feb. 1767.

Petition for Duncan Robertson in Wellhouse on the Estate

of Lovat for a Lease and an addition to his farm. On 23 Feb. 1764 had a minute of a Lease for 15 years, the factor to advance money for improvements the first three years free of interest and at 5 per cent. thereafter. He had laid out of his own money £111 Ster. in enclosing, ditching, planting, and draining, also the sum of £148 Ster. in building a dwelling house and offices, and expects the Board to reimburse him of his outlays, and grant such a tack as they shall judge his outlays and improvements deserve. He has also obtained the best utenciles from *Leith*, such as ploughs, carts, etc., from Robt. Bull and Son's manufactory, amounting to the sum of £36, 19s. 2d. Ster. The account is enclosed, also a note of dykes, ditches, drains and roads made, barn trees and fruit trees, in which the place is called *Teachnuicht*, parish of Kilmorack. Read 2 March 1767.

Letter of Mr. John Fraser, factor, containing his Report on the Petitions of Mr. Alexr. Mackay, missionary minister of Strathglass, and others. He is of opinion that it would be a very proper measure to grant a fund for erecting a school with a salary for a schoolmaster at Crochell, the place pointed out in the petition, for no corner in the Highlands of Scotland stands more in need of one. Mr. Mackay is diligent and useful in his profession, and labours under many disadvantages. Thinks it would be very right to give him a small croft of land to maintain a horse and a couple of cows. Dated Edinr., March 2, 1758.

Petition of Thomas Fraser in Garthmore. His second son Alexr. obtained possession of the lands of *Glendomore* in Stratherrick from Hugh Fraser, late tacksman thereof, who then held the lands by *tacite relocation*, his last tack from the Lovat family having previously to the date (1756) expired, for which the father, Thos. Fraser, became bound to pay, and had since paid £30. *Col. Fraser* having gone to that district in the winter of 1756-7, in order to levy his regiment, he was pleased to procure an *Ensign's commission for the Petitioner's said son, Alexr. Fraser*, who has gone with the rest of the Battalion to America, without reaping a single crop, leaving the father burdened with the stocking of the farm and payment of the above sum. The Petitioner has learned that the

barrack master at Fort Augustus, Mr. Grant, has applied for a Lease of the farm, and he now prays the Board to take his case into consideration and grant him relief. Although Fraser got possession of the farm without his approbation, Mr. Forbes, the factor, thinks 'the petitioner merits some compassion.' Read 6 March 1758.

Petition of Lieut. John Mactavish of the Hon. Col. Simon Fraser's Regiment, now in North America, and Tackman of the lands of Little Garth, part of the Estate of Lovat. He went abroad in his Majesty's service in April 1757, leaving his wife and seven children in possession of the Farm. The object of the Petition is to seek a remedy for the injury done to the lands by a burn which runs through them. Read 14 Augt. 1759.

Petition of Mrs. Jean Gray, widow of Lieut. Simon Fraser in Col. Fraser's Regiment. The Petitioner's husband having been upon the Expedition against *Louisburgh*, and one of a party who attacked a battery erected by the French for opposing the landing of his Majesty's Troops, received a wound in that attack, of which he died in two days thereafter, leaving the petitioner and three infant children in very narrow circumstances. She prays for a Lease of the mills of Kilmorack, in the neighbourhood of which she occupies a small possession of six bolls pay. Read 26 Feb. 1759.

Petition for Lieut. Simon Fraser and other wadsetters on the annexed Estate of Lovat, whose wadsett rights were redeemed at the term of Whitsunday, 1763, as to the Term when the full rent or tack duty after redemption fell due, and praying to have regular leases according to the conception of the wadsets. Read 23 Feb. 1767.

Correspondence relative to the proposed removal of Alexr. Grant, Depute Barrack-master at Fort Augustus, from the farm of Glendomore, with Depositions of witnesses, 1764.

Petitions and Representations for Lieut. Alexr. Fraser, of Col. Fraser's Regiment, lately reduced, with *Answers* from Alexr. Grant, deputy barrack master, to Petition and additional Petition of Lieut. Fraser, etc., 1764.

Memorial and Petition of Alexr. Trapaud, Governor of Fort Augustus, who had a subtack of part of the farm of Easter

Borlum, lying contiguous to the fort, and now desires a lease, which farm was held in Tack from Lord Lovat by Fraser of Belloan. Read 3 March 1760. Petition by Governor Trapaud, 1763, Petitions and answers for Donald and William Fraser, sons of the deceased Wm. Fraser of Belloan, to Governor Trapaud. Read 19 January 1764.

Representation and Proposal for Ann Fraser, widow of the deceased Alexr. MacGillivray in Knocknagyle, and Wm. Fraser, W.S., as tenant and cautioner for the Mill of Auchnagairn, 1763. Encloses a Letter of Mr. Forbes, Factor, in which he has the following Postscript, 'none of the *Sailors* will agree to go to Lewis, I have other two *boats* ready which will be delivered this week, but I am affraid to provide more least the *Orkney people* don't come. Dated Beaufort, Augt. 2, 1763.

Petition of James Cumming, Gardener at Mid Leys, in the County of Inverness, for a Lease of the Orchard of Bewlie. Read 24 Feb. 1763.

Petition of Capt. Alexr. Fraser of Culduthel, who had served in Col. Fraser's Regiment in America, and had returned to his wife and young family on the peace, and desires a small farm, his own being let to tenants. Read 17 Feb. 1763.

Representation for the Inhabitants of the parishes of Boleskine and Durris in regard to the lack of public worship from the distances many of the parishioners have to travel, and other causes, the minister of Boleskine being upwards of eighty and blind, and the minister of Durris very infirm and so much afflicted with the gout as to be seldom in a condition to travel to the remote parts of his parish. The Petitioners laid the matter at the last meeting of the General Assembly before the Committee for the management of his Majesty's bounty by Petition to the same effect, and were answered that their funds were scanty, and all applied, but as these parishes made part of the annexed Estate of Lovat, an application should be made to the Commissioners. Read 21 February, 1763.

Petition of Lieut. Simon Fraser of Major Allan M'Lean's Regiment, eldest son of the deceased John Fraser in *Farraline*. The Petitioner's father the first to offer a composition for the two year's rent retained by the tenants. The Petitioner was

named a second Lieut. in the above corps, when the Expense of Recruiting became so high that the Listing money rose in the end from 10 to 15 guineas a man, and at the same time no levy money was allowed him by the government, being himself very young and unable to give any assistance, his Father in raising the complement of men against a certain time, or forfeit the Commission, hurt both his health and circumstances, so that he fevered and died soon after, leaving a widow with seven more children all young. The affairs of his father are in such disorder that the Petitioner prays the Board to allow an ease of the Composition his father intended to pay. Read 1 March 1763.

Petition, James Grant, possessor of Wester Lovat. He has expended more than £150 Ster. on buildings and improvements since his entry in Feb. 1747. Applies for a new Lease. Read 13 Feb. 1764.

Petition by Hugh Fraser, tacksman of the plough lands of Kinbrylie, for a renewal of his lease to the extent of 41 years, in terms of the annexing act, to enclose and improve said farm. Read 15 Feb. 1764.

Memorial for William Fraser of Belloan for a Lease, and to rebuild his farm house, etc., read 19 March 1762.

Petition of Capt. Hugh Fraser, born on the Estate of Lovat, late of the 78th Regiment, for a farm. He had served his Majesty 28 years, 26 of which in the 27th Regiment. In the war before the last in the West Indies, and in Scotland all the winter Campaign during the late rebellion, and all the last war in America, and was at the reduction of Ticonderago, Crown Point, Isle aux Noire, and Montreal. He purchased a Company in the Hon. Col. Simon Fraser's corps, but the peace following soon thereafter the regiment was reduced, and he was put on half pay. Read 13 Feb. 1764.

Petition for Lieut. Alexr. Fraser, praying to remove Alexr. Grant, Barrack-master at Fort Augustus, and restore him to the possession of Glendomore, 23 July 1764.

Petition Wm. Grant in Moniack for a Lease. Has been employed as Baron Bailie and Factor's Clerk on the annexed Estates of Lovat and Cromarty from the year 1752 to Whit. then last, when he was obliged to demit the office of Clerk on

account of his health. The petitioner has built a farm house with stone and lime, two stories high and slated, together with offices, and enclosed his farm all to about 40 roods, has taken in and improved several acres of new ground, built a garden dyke, and planted a number of fruit trees, etc. Read 16 Feb. 1764.

Petition of the Tenants of Kirkhill for fencing the Morass of Conon (since the common Moss of the United parishes is exhausted) which in their opinion would continue a lasting Moss for many ages to come. Read 14 June 1764.

Petition of the several merchants, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of the *Village of Fort Augustus*, praying the Board *not* to erect the village proposed to be built on the South side of the river Tarff, but on the North side of that river. Read 23 July 1764.

Petition of Alexander Shaw, Tacksman of Derculich, for encouragement for building houses and fencing his farm of Derculich, which at Whitsunday 1758, when he was put in possession of it he found only a few ruinous 'creel huts, without doors, bands or locks,' and had forthwith to build a dwelling house, stable, barn, and kiln, etc., all thatched with 'fearns,' and is presently building a barn and sheep cot. There was, moreover, no fence on his farm, and he has already enclosed a good part of his arable land and pasture ground, with 753 yards of stone wall, and where the land was wet and boggy with 1546 yards of Ditch and Dyke, and had at the date of the petition four men employed in building stone walls to complete the same. He is under the necessity of applying to the Board to be relieved of the expense, for which he is willing to pay 5 per cent. for what may be laid out, according to the rules and articles. Read 13 Augt. 1764.

Petition (additional) and Information of Thomas Fraser in Garthmore and John Fraser his son. The Petitioners having applied to the Board for renewal of their lease of the lands of Garthmore, and a counter Petition having been preferred in the name of Dugald M'Tavis, merchant in Fort Augustus, the Petitioners beg leave to inform the Board in their own Defence of the Character and Circumstances of their opponent. M'Tavis had the misfortune in his earliest years to assist his

father in plundering a gentleman's house in that country, while the family were from home, which chased them out of that country and obliged them to wander for some time begging their bread. They at last found shelter in the Kitchen of the late *Lord John Drummond*, where either the mother's profession of the Roman Catholic religion or the father's talent as a fiddler or both contributed to recommend them, where Dugald got as much education as qualified him for the business of a chapman, and in the course of some years he settled as a merchant at Fort Augustus, but his increased expenditure had rendered him insolvent. He seduced and afterwards made a runaway marriage with the daughter of Thomas Fraser, one of the Petitioners. The Petitioners resented the injury done them, as they expected a more comfortable settlement for her, and they look upon M'Tavises' efforts to obtain the farm to have been partly prompted by revenge. The Petitioners make no doubt that M'Tavis may avail himself of the fact of the petitioner, John Fraser, having been concerned in the late Rebellion, but he humbly hopes the Board will not now have much regard to that accusation, especially when it is considered that besides the violence of the times and the general situation of that part of the country, the petitioner was but a boy under 18 years of age, and was among the first to return to his duty. He contributed on every occasion to the recruiting of his Majesty's army, and acted as one of the Commissioners for putting the *Press-Act* in execution. (*N.B.* M'Tavish says to his confidants that he has no intention of being a farmer, but that he wanted to fright the old man to give him a Tocher and to get a Bribe from his son.) Read 26 Feb. 1759.

Petition of Angus Fraser in Erogie. The Petitioner's father had a small wadset or mortgage on the lands of Erogie to the extent of 2000 merks, and when the late Lord Lovat acquired the full right to the Estate of Lovat from Alexander Mackenzie of Fraserdale and his son, and began to set tacks of the Estate for 19 years, he cut off one half of the Petitioner's wadset, and at the same time augmented his rent. In the year 1745 the late Lord Lovat was using means to send his people into the rebellion which was then begun. The petitioner being a dealer in black cattle, bringing these from

the north highlands to the south country, and into England, he continued his dealing that year as formerly, and avoided coming near the late Lord. And when Sir John Cope was on his march north to disperse the rebels, the petitioner met him coming south with a drove of cattle, which was the first particular intelligence Sir John Cope got of the part of the country where the rebels were gathering. The Petitioner has ever since lived in that part of the country and paid his rent regularly, having only the allowance or deduction out of it of the annual rent of 1000 merks yearly, the other half having been cut off. He has declined to pay the composition on the Rents of the years 1747 and 48, until he first laid the case before their Lordships, and he cannot make his appearance before them at this time (being the period when he puts his droving cattle together) without great loss. *Read* 5 Augt. 1760, and the Petitioner ordered to appear in court on Tuesday the 18 of Nov. next peremptorily.

Petition of William Fraser in Kirktown and the other tenants of the Estate of Lovat, for a supply of good Flax seed. The most considerable part of the Estate being extremely fit for raising flax, which by proper attention would tend to the general advantage. In that country where victual is the sole product they are greatly straitened when prices are low to pay their rents, which obliges them to have recourse to the distilling of their barley into spirits, which they dispose of to a distant day of payment, and very often to insolvent persons, yet, bad as this is, it has been hitherto the only course they have had, but now the severity of the excise laws and the strictness with which they are executed by the officers of that branch of the Revenue has altogether put a stop to the distilling trade. The *Petition* is addressed to 'Captain John Forbes, factor on the annexed Forfeited Estate of Lovat,' 1760.

Petition and *Representation* of Simon Fraser in Knockie, relative to an order of Court charging him to appear and show cause why he had not paid up to the factor on Lovat the arrears of that part of the Estate possessed by him, for crop 1752 and precedings, and being unable from the state of his health to answer that summons, as appears from a certificate by minister and elders. The Petitioner states that

previously to 1752 the only part of the forfeited estate of Lovat with which he had any concern preceding 1752 were the lands of Delcatack and Little Portclair, which lie locally in the country of Glenmoriston, disconnected from the rest of the Estate, and within two miles of Fort Augustus. *In the year 1746 the whole country of Glenmoriston, including this part of the forfeited Estate, was burnt down by the troops, the cattle taken all away, and the inhabitants taken prisoners, and afterwards transported*, which was a fact well known, by which means this small part of the estate lay waste for several years thereafter, until the year 1750, at the request of John Baillie, Writer to the Signet, then factor on Lovat, the petitioner, who was acquainted with that corner of the country, from having been forester of the fir woods there in the time of the late Lord Lovat, undertook to take some concern in stocking these lands with tenants, which he did and had ever since for the year 1751 downwards regularly paid the rents to the several factors. For a few years preceding the 1745, when the petitioner was forester on the woods of Glenmoriston, he was in use of uplifting the Rents of these lands and applying them by directions from the late Lord Lovat and his factors, which must be the reason that he is charged with these arrears, imagining that he continued his intromissions after the 1745. The fact of the lands having been entirely laid waste by the troops in the 1746, and continuing so for several years thereafter, is notoriously known by all the neighbourhood, as well as that the petitioner never had any intromissions with them between the forfeiture and 1751, and hopes the Court will be satisfied that he ought not be charged. *Read 5 Augt. 1760.* ‘Ordered the Petitioner to appear in Court on Tuesday the 18 of Nov. peremptorily.’ Enclosed a Certificate from Mr. Thos. Fraser, minr. of Boleskin and Abertarff, that the petitioner is unable to attend from distress ‘with the gravel.’ Dated, Boleskin 27 July, 1760 also his summons, dated Edinr., 2 July 1760.

Petition of Wm. Fraser of Belloan who had been cited for surplus rents. Read 18 Decr. 1761 and referred to the factor who states that the matter cannot be cleared up except by Belloan’s oath, and he has very good ground to believe that

neither this Belloan nor his father were concerned in the late rebellion. Dated Beaufort, 25 January 1763.

A second Petition of Simon Fraser in Knockie, in 1761, encloses a Certificate by William Chisholm, surgeon in Inverness, of Fraser's inability to undertake so long a journey (being afflicted with gravel and rose) unless at the risk of his life. In a report by the Factor, Capt. Forbes, he says that the Lands of Dallcattick with Easter and Wester Portclair were set in Tack by the late Lord Lovat to Capt. Fraser of Culduthel and Simon Fraser in Knockie, the Petitioner, and the tack was existing the time of the late rebellion. He believes that Simon Fraser possessed only Dallcattick and Little Portclair, and that Culduthel possessed Wester Portclair. He believes that the Hutts and Houses belonging to the subtenants of these lands were burnt in the year 1746, but how soon they were rebuilt and at what time the petitioner began to uplift the rents again he has not learned, or whether the petitioner did so only at the desire of the former factor, and that there is no way to clear up the points except by the Petitioner's oath. Dated Beaufort, 5 Janr. 1763.

Petition by Hugh Fraser, in Leadclune, charged with arrears of rent for the years 1747, 1748, charged against him by the deceased John Baillie, W.S., sometime factor on the Estate of Lovat. The Petitioner did not possess any land he says in these years, for he was employed in the service of the late Lord Lovat and lived in his family from his infancy till the year 1746, and he did not commence farmer till the year 1749, after his Lordship's death, and regularly paid his rents, so that the arrears charged against him must be owing to a mistake. Read 18 Decr. 1761.

Petition of Mrs. Jean Inglis, relict of Mr. David Chisholm, minr. of the Gospel at Kilmorack, for a renewal of the lease of the farm of Teawick on the annexed estate of Lovat, whereof her husband had been in possession before his death, which happened about five years since, leaving her with a family of infant children, and no other means of subsistence but the farm, her husband being so much in arrears to the widows' fund that she had not drawn sixpence and will not draw anything from it for some time. Read 8 Feb. 1773.

Petition and Representation of the Tenants and Possessors of that Part of the Annexed Estate of Lovat comprehended in the Parishes of Kiltarlity, Kilmorack, and United Parish of Kirkhill and Pharnua, relative to the hardship of an additional rent which was laid upon all the tenants in these parishes at Martinmas 1769. These lands were higher rented from being under the eye of the forfeiting person, before the 1745. For several years the price of grain has risen and black cattle have also risen, but bad seasons and sterility of crops have produced different effects from what the proprietors of land expected—for the value of the land has not risen in proportion. Many are letting down their rents on account of the bad state they find their tenants in, and the conviction they have of the impossibility of rendering them effectual, and also to put a stop to the *Emigrations*, which are daily taking place, and so much seem to threaten a total depopulation.

The greater part of the lands which the petitioners possess are let out in small parcels from 3 to 8 bolls pay, where it is *victual rent*, and from £2 to £4 generally where it is money rent, so that on the victual farms it is well if in such years of scarcity the produce even in a starved way can support the farmer's family. How then can they afford to pay a high conversion for the farm Victual which does not grow, and if the holders of small grass farms should at times draw an advanced price for their cattle, the excess is more than balanced by the high price they must pay for grain in these uncommon years of scarcity. But this is not all, the wages of servants and labourers are doubled and every other necessary holds pace with these, even to the implements of husbandry which they use.

There is another material circumstance affecting the tenants on this part of the estate, the appropriating of such large tracts of muir and pasture grounds for enclosures and planting, and although it may be a most useful improvement and a very proper way of applying the rents, yet meanwhile it is highly detrimental to the tenants in the vicinity of these enclosures, who are stript of their pastures, for which no consideration is allowed. Were there no other reasons than those assigned they would seem sufficient to account for the

incapacity of the Petitioner to sustain the additional rent. They are Tenants only from year to year, dismissable at the pleasure of their Lordships, and if there are not frequent instances of the exertion of that power, it is rather owing to the great goodness of their Lordships than to any security the Petitioners have to quiet their minds, and that they shall reap the fruits of their industry and be suitably gratified for any small improvements they shall be able to make.

They have hitherto endeavoured to make their payments as prompt as possible, by borrowing at a very high rate of interest, that is, by selling so much of the present crop, which is scarce sufficient to support their Families, at an undervalue, to people who take advantage of their straits, to pay off the Rent and Arrears of former years, and thereafter buying at a dear rate, and to a day, to replace what they have sold; 'and thus,' say they, 'We have lived upon credit till it is no more, by which we are at length brought to this fatal issue, that unless we are relieved we are apprehensive we must follow the same steps which our unhappy neighbours have pointed out to us, of quitting our farms, transporting ourselves and family's to new and distant lands to find that Bread which our native country denies us. We mean not to offend, we humbly beg leave, with great deference, to inform your Lordships that we are advised the Raising of Rents falls not under the words or meaning of the annexing Act. We are told there are powers to diminish but not to augment. But it is your Lordships' sympathy and compassion on our circumstances, and not this, which we plead. We are perswaded, the additional rent was not imposed without superior approbation; and tho' at the time it might have appeared reasonable to your Lordships to move for an augmentation, yet a change of circumstances will justify an alteration of sentiments, and we humbly hope this will influence your Lordships (if relief must be asked from that quarter) to move a second time the Lords of the Treasury to authorise the taking off this augmented Rent again for the various reasons above mentioned, etc.' The Document is signed by 176 tenants, of whom only 37 write their names, the rest by their initials, 1773. Mr. Malcolm Nicolson, minister of the gospel at Kiltarlity, and Mr. John Fraser,

minister of the Gospel at Kilmorack, thus testify to the facts contained in the Petition :—

‘We, Mr. Malcolm Nicolson, minister of the Gospel at Kiltarlity, and Mr. John Fraser, minister of the Gospel at Kilmorack, having perused the foregoing Representation and Petition, Do hereby testify and declare that it is consistent with our Knowledge there is a considerable alteration in the circumstances of the tenants in this part of the annexed estate of Lovat from what they were some years ago, and that they are greatly reduced by the failziurs in their crops and other causes set forth in their address, particularly that they are hurt by the frequent Inclosures for planting which has stripped many of them of their pasturages, and that, upon the whole, their situation calls for the sympathy and compassion of the Honourable Board. In witness whereof, we have signed this, written by the said Mr. Malcolm Nicolson, at the manse of Kiltarlity, this 27th day of January 1773.

(signed) MALM. NICOLSON.

JOHN FRASER.’

Petition of John Fraser, tenant in Ardochy of Stratherrick. The Petitioner and his predecessors have lived on the Estate of Lovat for several generations. He had a possession there along with his father, with whom he lived in family for upwards of 20 years. Father dead, and the petitioner supported him for several years before his death. He has a wife and large family besides his old mother to support. He possesses only a third part of the farm of Ardochy. He is informed that Alexr. Fraser, writer in Haddington (nephew of the petitioner) has applied, or intends to apply, for a Tack of the whole possession, which, if he obtain, the Petitioner will lose his only means of support, and thereby be obliged to leave this country with his whole family. He requests a Lease of that part of the lands which he possesses, and if that cannot be done, the tack of some other place in that country. Read 8 Feb. 1773. On the back of the Petition there is a note by Mr. John Forbes, factor, dated Edinburgh, 8 Feb. 1773, to the effect that there was already an order of the

Board for granting a Lease of the Farm of *Ardochie* to Alexr. Fraser, writer in Haddington, a nephew of the Petitioner.

Petition and Representation of Lieut. Alexr. Duncan, of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Lieut. of a Company of Invalids stationed at Fort George and Fort Augustus, requesting a Lease of the farm of Meikle Glendo for the space of 41 years, having obt^d leave from the Board of Ordnance to rent a farm. The Heirs of the deceased Lieut. Malcolm Fraser (late Deputy Superintendent of the Western district of Highland Roads), the late tenant, having petitioned the Board to be relieved of the same, The Petitioner paying Lieut. Fraser's heirs £150 for buildings and improvements paid by him to the previous tenant, Mr. Grant, Deputy Barrack-master at Fort Augustus. Dated 25 November 1772. Read 25 Janr. 1773. Encloses the Petition of James and William Fraser, brothers-german of Lieut. Fraser, dated 10 Augt. 1772.

Petition of John Richardson, merchant in Perth. The Board had granted a Lease of the *Salmon Fishing* on the Water of Beauly to General Fraser, to commence from the 22 Decr. then last. The Petitioner had undertaken the management of the fishing 'joined' with the General, and for its improvement had engaged Robert Tait, late of Berwick, a man bred to fishing, to reside constantly there, and purposes to engage one or two more stranger fishers, and requests as much land adjacent to the place of fishing as will give each of them a house, cows' grass, and kaillyeard, and for the petitioner himself grass for a horse or two, in the time he may be there in the Season of catching, curing, and packing, and is informed that there is a small place, near the river, called 'Cruive's End,' which was in use to be possessed by the fishers, Read 15 Feb. 1773.

Petition, Plan and Estimate for Thomas Fraser in Auchdioch, in the Barony of Stratherrick. This Barony is divided into half Davoch Lands, bounded by natural marches, of rocks, rivers, and lakes. Some of the half davoch lands are far better than others. The Petitioner considers his farm much inferior to any in the barony, but it is saddled with an equal share of public burdens. To serve to lessen the expense of management he proposes to enclose and subdivide the same with a proper stone dyke or ditch, faced with stone, and as

the biggings on the farm are trifling, he proposes to build a farm house and offices, but cannot afford to make the improvements if burdened with the additional rent, which he proposes to lay out, within ten years, upon getting a 41 years' Lease, viz. for a dwelling house and offices, £50; for 2640 yards of stone dyke at $8\frac{1}{2}$, £93, 10s. 0d. (Five years' Rent is £51, 18s. $10\frac{8}{12}$ d., 41 years of the additional rent is £91, 16s. 8d. = £143, 9s. $6\frac{8}{10}$ d.) Total £143, 10s. 0d. Read 15 Feb. 1773.

Petition of Lieut. Alexr. Fraser, tenant of Bunchegavie, for an equivalent of land for what will be taken off his farm, for the kirk and glebe of Boleskine, to be transported to the lands of Drimiample, part of his farm. Read 22 Feb. 1773. *Memorial* on the same subject, Lieut. Fraser for a lease and 'melioration.' Read 26 June 1773.

Memorial and Condescendence for Alexr. Fraser, only son of the deceased Hugh Fraser, late wadsetter of *Ardochy*, part of the Barony of Stratherrick, on his obtaining a 41 years' lease (1769) of said farm. Upon which he proposes to lay out £243, 16s. 0d. Read 22 Feb. 1773.

Petition of William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, for three years' possession of the old Glebe of Boleskine for carrying on his Lime work. Read 15 March 1773.

Petition of Capt. James Fraser of Belladrum, nephew of the deceased Mrs. Fraser, relict of the deceased Wm. Fraser, late in Inchberry, and heir and successor to his aunt in that possession. The Board having refused his application for a Lease until such time as he build a house and and reside upon the farm. He has repaired the house, finished the enclosures with a substantial dry-stone dyke at considerable expense, and resides part of the year, but is unwilling to renew his application for a lease, if continual residence upon the farm is necessary, and shall proceed with his improvements provided the Board allow payments for these at his removal, and strike off the additional rent lately imposed, which makes it too great rent for the farm of any tenant moveable at pleasure. Read 15 Feb. 1773. Mr. Forbes, the factor, in a note appended, dated Edinr., 10 Feb. 1773, testifies as to the substantial nature of the improvements on Inchberry, and the justice of Capt. Fraser's claims for melioration.

Petition of Lieut. Allan Grant, read 22 Feb. 1773. The Petitioner had applied for a lease of the farm of *Dalcalloch*, lately possessed by Alexr. Shaw, and the only objection, that the petitioner was an officer in the army, had now been removed, as the petitioner, with permission of his Majesty, had sold his commission, and prays that the lease may be made out, in terms of the Board's former order.

Petition of William Fraser, Writer to the Signet. *Read* 19 July 1773. The *Petition* of date 9th inst. The Petitioner has for some years past been engaged in an *expensive* Lime Work for Liming lands at the lower end of Lochness, the first attempt of the kind in the district, and had met with several difficulties, with an outlay beyond his expectation. He quarried the Limestone at first 4 miles to the West of Fort Augustus, at the West end of the Loch, on the Estate of Abertarff, with 4 miles of land carriage on a good road, and the benefit of water-carriage down the Loch on easy terms, by the small vessel which carries provision to the garrison, but on the sale of that estate the purchaser put a stop to the quarrying of the limestone, except for his own use. He then began a new work at a Quarry above the old Kirk of Boleskin, near the fall of Foyers, where he has been working for two years, and as the Kirk and manse of Boleskin have been lately transported to a more convenient place in the parish, and as he cannot do anything without the accommodation of the Glebe, he desires the Board to give him a feu or a long lease of the same, on such terms as they may think proper. Mr. Forbes, in his 'Opinion' appended, states that the Petitioner had expended considerably upon his plan of Burning Lime, and had met with some difficulties and disappointments; and that Mr. Fraser of Foyers, whose estate lies contiguous, had applied for a Lease or feu of the old glebe as well as the Petitioner, and that it is now entirely at the disposal of the Board, and they may give it to whom they please against Whit. next. Dated Edinr., 16 July 1773.

Memorial of Captain James Fraser in Inchberry states that the farm originally paid twenty bolls rent, and now there is an augmentation of £5 Ster. yearly put upon it by the Commissioners. Since Whit. 1771 had laid out not less than

£100 Ster. in improvements, more than has been done in the same period on any farm on the annexed estate in that neighbourhood. He desires as much more of the other half of Inchberry as with his present possession will make a £20 rent, and he will provide for the present tenant. Read 26 July 1773. The factor, Mr. Forbes, says in his Report, dated Edinr., 24 July 1773, That Capt. Fraser sets a good example of industry to the neighbourhood by raising crops of Wheat, Turnips, grass, and flax, and if the Board don't choose to give him a lease, he should at least get an order for payment for his enclosures, as they shall be estimate at his removal, and for amelioration of bigging to the extent of £30 or £40 Ster., which he is entitled to, and if refused it will not only discourage him, but many others, from proceeding with improvements.

Petition of Alexr. Fraser, tenant in Drummond, in the Barony of Stratherrick, dated 21 July 1773, also a Petition and memorial for allowance of ground taken off his farm parish of Dykes, etc. Read 15 Nov. 1773.

Petition of Hugh Fraser of Foyers, concerning the old Glebe of Boleskin. The Petitioners predecessors were proprietors of the whole lands of Boleskin, and held them of the Bishop of Murray. But a kirk being built some time after the reformation, a Glebe, consisting of a few acres situated in the middle of the said lands, was allotted for the minister without any consideration whatever being made to the petitioner's predecessors. The petitioner built an Inn beside the glebe, which is the half-way stage between Inverness and Fort Augustus. The inconveniency of the glebe, kirk, and manse being situated in the heart of one of his best farms, was fully compensated for by the additional rent which the innkeeper was enabled to pay him from the contiguity of the parish kirk, and the occasional resort of the parishioners at burials, marriages, and baptisms, besides the weekly preachings. The petitioner's interest must suffer considerably by the removal of the Kirk, but he is averse to oppose himself to what may be deemed a matter of police or conveniency to the parish in general. As the new church and manse are to be built on the estate of Lovat, by which the former glebe, it is believed,

may become the property of their Lordships, and being entirely surrounded by the petitioner's lands, it will be of infinite loss to him that it should be possessed by any other person, and hopes they may be disposed to grant him a feu right or Lease of the Glebe, on such terms as they think proper.

The factor (Mr. John Forbes), in his report thereon, dated 24 Nov. 1773, says that, with regard to the narrative of how the old Glebe was obtained from the Petitioner's ancestors, he is an entire stranger. The minister has got a new glebe, and the old one is at the disposal of the Commissioners, who will be the best judges whether the old glebe should be given to this petitioner or to Mr. Fraser of Balnain, whose pretensions are fully stated in a Petition presented last Session, but whoever of them is preferred should be taken bound to enclose the ground immediately to prevent dilapidation or confusion of marches. Read 6 Decr. 1773.

Memorial from William Fraser, writer, praying to be put in possession of the Old Glebe at Boleskine, as Tenant at will. Read 6th Decr. 1773.

Memorial from William Fraser of Balnain, writer to the Signet, containing a proposal to Exchange the lands of *Balchernock*, lying in the barony of Stratherrick, formerly held of the late Lord Lovat, as superior, for payment of a yearly feu duty of £70 Ster., and now paid to the factor for the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates, as come in place of the late Lord, for the lands of *Leadclune*, and the lands of *Little Glendo* and *Murvalgan*, with a small grazing called *Shelach*, of which the Memorialist had a Lease from his Lordship, whereof there are 23 years yet to run, lying in the same barony. The free-rent of Balchernock, after deducting the £70 for feu duty and £4, 8s. for minister's Stipend, is £40, 9s., and the rent paid yearly by the memorialist for the two towns, with the small sheillings of *Shellack* and *Erchits* Sheill, is £40, 16s. 1d., so that both are equal to within a few shillings. 1770.

Memorial for William Robertson, Tacksman of *Teachruick*, part of the annexed estate of Lovat. Memorialist refers to an Extract from the Records of the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates, dated March 16, 1767 (in reply to a Petition by the

memorialist) that at the end of his Lease, he may be reimbursed of what should be properly laid out on his biggings more than the estimation of those he got at his entry:—‘Resolved that the Memorialist be allowed the Melioration of his biggings at the end of his Lease.’ His father and grandfather having been tenants of the farm, and for ascertaining how much the biggings have been meliorate or shall be better at the end of the Memorialist’s Lease than they were at his entry, a clear and distinct rule was fixed by an authentic valuation made at the time the Memorialist’s grandfather entered into possession, 11 Novr. 1713. In which valuation every thing left on the ground was fully and fairly estimate, and the memorialist’s grandfather paid the full appraised value for all the Houses, biggings, etc., etc. Except the value of *Three Bolls* of meal which was the settled allowance for what biggings ought to be left on the ground by the outgoing tenant for the accommodation of the incoming Tenant. Of this fact the most authentic evidence has been carefully preserved, and handed down from father to son, viz. The principal original appreciation drawn out by the Clerk of Court and subscribed by the sworn valuator, etc., etc.¹

The Document is signed by Chas. Robertson for the Memorialist, and addressed to Harry Barclay, Esqr., Secr. to the Commissioners. Mr. Forbes, the factor, thinks that all the papers referred to should be remitted to the agent of the Board, and that the Memorialist has expended a great deal of money in building a house and offices, and is a very industrious and good farmer, and shows an excellent example to others. Read 12 Feb. 1770.

Petition, James Fraser in *Lettoch*, part of the estate of Lovat. Petitioner has made upwards of 2000 yards of fence² round his possession, and expects the Board to grant him a Lease of 41 years. Factor thinks he is entitled to a 21 years’ Lease. Read 19 Feb. 1770.

Petition of Mr. Simon Fraser, advocate, for a Lease of the lands of Farraline and others in the barony of Stratherrick, to which he succeeded as heir to his father, and of which only

¹ The petitioner’s grandfather succeeded a bankrupt tenant.

² Dyke and ditch.

eleven years are now to run. The petitioner proposes to make considerable improvements on his farm, by planting barren places, building a farm house and offices, etc., and to spend some vacations in Yorkshire to study agriculture, if the Board will grant him a Lease of his farm (which is below £20) for 41 years, to commence at the expiry of the present Lease. Read 8 July 1770.

Representation and Memorial of William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, who was charged to show cause to the Barons of Exchequer why he had not paid certain arrears of Rent to the factor on the Estate of Lovat. No arrears personally due by the petitioner, but such as became due in the time of Alexander Fraser of Balnain, the Petitioner's father, contained in a Lease by the late Lord to the father in liferent, and after his decease to the memorialist. Father died in 1750, and the memorialist avoided directly representing him as being a cautioner for the late Lord Lovat. The arrears were two years' rents of the possessions held in tack by his father, which he was advised to retain as a dutiful and loyal subject at the time of the *rebellion*, in virtue of the act of Parliament known as the Clan Act. At that period the father of the Memorialist attended upon, and gave all the assistance in his power to the Earl of Lowdon and the late Lord President Forbes, before his Majesty's Troops came to that country, and after that his Royal Highness, the Duke, came up with the army as far as Fort Augustus, he gave his time and attendance there. One of the possessions for which the arrears are claimed is a grass room called *Glendo*, near Fort Augustus, which was laid waste for the benefit of the horses to graze upon, and the biggings were consumed and destroyed by their attendants for firing, so that it continued waste for two years before the biggings could be restored and the grounds brought to their former state.

The memorialist (Wm. Fraser of Balnain, W.S.) made oath as to the facts contained in the petition, and the sum of £15 was ordered to be accepted as a Composition in full of all demands. Read 28 June 1763, and 22 Feb. 1764.

Petition of Alexr. Trapaud, Esqr., Lieut. Governor of Fort Augustus, who had obtained a Lease of parts of Easter and Wester Borlum, then possessed by him, during his incumbency

as Lieut. Gov. praying to have his Lease extended and money to inclose his farm. Read 23 Janr. 1769.

Petition of John Fraser, tenant in Easter Bunchegavie, and John Fraser, his eldest son, joint possessors of said farm. The Petitioner, now in his 76th year, has possessed the Lands on a Tack of the late Lord Lovat for a yearly rent of £5, 17s. 11d. for 46 years, and continued loyal to his sovereign notwithstanding the temptation he was under of joining in the rebellion of 1745. John the son had served seven years in his Majesty's 78 Regt. of Foot, Simon Fraser, Colonel, when, on account of the Regiment being reduced, he obtained his Discharge, which is enclosed, of date at Glasgow 14 Decr. 1763. Also a Certificate in favour of the old man John, from the Kirk session of Boleskin. Fear that they were to be dispossessed to let in Donald Fraser in Easter Borlum, brother-in-law of Mr. Fraser of Gortuleg, had brought them to Edinr. at that severe season to lay their case before the Board. Read 6 Feb. 1769. There is another Petition by them of date 3 July 1769.

Petition of Capt. Hugh Fraser, late of the 78th Regiment, has been above 30 years in the service, and in the last Campaign in America as a Capt. in the 78th Regt., and on the peace being concluded the regiment was disbanded. Had prevailed on his uncle, Andrew Fraser of *Aigas*, to give up his small possession of *Inchclair*, of £7, 12s. 1d. ster. of Rent, and having laid out some expenses, although only from year to year, hopes to get a *Lease* of the same. Read 27 Feb. 1769.

Petition of Lieut. John Fraser, late of Col. Fraser's Regt. Late Wm. Fraser of Balloan, was the Petitioner's uncle, relative to a competition as to parties who should get possession of a farm. Read 3 July 1769,—Memorial for Elizabeth Fraser, widow of the deceased Wm. Fraser of Balloan, and others, read 3 July 1769. Memorial of Lieut. Alexr. Fraser of Col. Fraser's Regt. who was preferred to the farm (Ruthven). Read 3 July 1769.

Petition of Alexr. Calder in Croyard, in consequence of an order from the Commissioners of Annexed Estates, of 9 March 1767, he has almost enclosed his possession, and belted the same with planting, and praying for the removal of three small tenants at the term of Whitsunday then next, as

formerly proposed, and to grant him a lease of Croyard of rent 13 bolls, the three small possessions 7 bolls, in all, 20 bolls rent yearly. Read 26 Feb. 1770.

Petition of Wm. Fraser, Tenant in the Kirktown of Pharnaway, has agreed to the augmentation of rent put upon his farm, and desires a Lease, and proposes to lay out to the extent of five years' rent on buildings and enclosures. He has long possessed the farm. Remitted to Factor and Mr. Menzies. Read 18 July 1768.

Petition of Alexr. Fraser of Culduthel, praying for a 40 years' lease of his possession of *Dunballoch*, and such additions thereto as will make up a £20 rent, has already laid out £300 sterling upon it, and is willing to be bound to add to what he has already laid out on enclosures alone to the amount of five years of the farm at least. Read 4 and 11 July 1768.

Petition of Duncan Robertson in *Wellhouse*, praying for a Lease of *Achteroe*, the rent of which his present possession will not exceed £20, and that the endurance of the Lease may be the same. Read 11 July 1768.

Petition of Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg for a Lease of the Grazing of Foirbeg, possessed by him, of 100 merks yearly rent, as augmented by the late Lord Lovat in 1736, in enclosures upon which he has laid out already considerably more than five years' rent, and nearer double that sum. *Gortuleg* of which he has a lease pays 160 merks of yearly rent, summer sheilling paying about 40 merks more, so that the whole does not come near to £20 sterling. Read 25 July 1768.

Petition of William Grant in Muniack, praying for an alteration in his lease, which reserves liberty to the Commissioners to feu, etc. Read 25 July 1768.

Petition of Capt. John Grant, eldest son and representative of James Grant, possessor of Wester Lovat, *for a farm*. The Petitioner's father suffered losses and inconveniencies during *the late Rebellion*, for attachment to government. He was the resident factor upon the Estate of Lovat for several years after the forfeiture. The first to introduce spinning schools there, and the first to set the example of enclosing and right management of farms, and in building good houses and offices. *Pctitioner* possessed the farm of *Tormich* for many years, but

upon his being called upon to join his regiment the farm was given to Mr. Campbell of Delness, a gentleman of Property in Nairn. *Petitioner* served during the whole of the late war in America, and was so very severely wounded as to be unable to continue longer in the service. Read 22 Feb. 1768.

Petitions, Memorials, and Letters relative to the *Inn* at Fort Augustus, possessed by Dougald Mactavish, additions to, repairs upon, etc., also his *Petition* for the farm of Ferbeg, or any other possession the Board may allow him, 1768-1774.

Petition of Isobel Baillie, relict of the deceased James Grant of Wester Lovat. Her late husband had laid out £278, 6s. 6½d. Ster. on buildings and enclosures, a sum more than equal to 13 years' rent of the lands, and she prays for a longer lease than 15 years. Read 13 March 1767.

Petition of Duncan Robertson in Well-house, who had laid out in building a farm house and offices to the amount of £148, and in ditching and enclosing, etc., £111, and hopes the Commissioners will give him such redress as they shall find just. Read 13 March 1767.

Petition of Mrs. Grizel Fraser, relict of the Rev. Patrick Nicolson, late minister of the Gospel at Kiltarlity, of which parish her son is present minister, praying for a lease of the old manse and Glebe, which she continues to occupy, being an old woman betwixt 60 and 70 years of age, for 15 years or during her life. Read 16 March 1767.

Petition of the Tenants of the *Aird* of Lovat, complaining of the high conversion of their Victual Rent. Read 15 June 1767, and refused.

Petition of James Chisholm, tenant in *Platchaick*, praying to be continued in possession, read 10 Augt. 1767, with relative papers, and encloses also *Memorial* by Mrs. Betty Fraser, relict of Lieut. Hugh Fraser, late of his Majesty's marines, for a lease of said farm.¹ Read 15 June 1767.

Petition by the Heritors and Tacksmen astricted to the Mill of Auchnagairn, which had been carried away by a flood some years ago, and which it is now proposed to rebuild at Easter Downy on the Estate of Mr. Fraser of Belladrum, with a proposal to pay 40 bolls of dry multure yearly, and put a stop to

¹ See *post*, p. 134.

the building of the mill after the materials were provided, which would be for the advantage of the proprietor of a mill near the stance of the former, viz. Mr. Fraser of Dunballoch. Read 20 July 1767.

Petition of the Tenants and others in and about *Beaulie*, and of all the soldiers who have Lots in the East end of Kilmorack parish. The Parochial School, lately rebuilt near the Kirk, being at too great a distance for the children of the Petitioners to attend during winter and spring, when they can most conveniently afford to send them, that they may be instructed in reading and writing English. The Petitioners pray that the commissioners may appoint a *school* in the town of Beaulie, which is in the heart of a populous country where the children have been long neglected. Read 25 Janr. 1768.

Petition by Colonel Simon Fraser, eldest son of the late Lord Lovat, and William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, his factor.

The Petitioner having received a Royal Grant of three Debts from the King, which were resting to the deceased Lord Lovat by the deceased John M'Donell of Glengarry, James Fraser of Foyers, and Roderick Mackenzie of Reidcastle, and prays that the sum of £83, 6s. 8d. paid by Mr. Mackenzie into the hands of the receiver general may be paid over to him. Read 17 and 19 June 1767, and the money ordered to be paid.

Petition by William Fraser, Tacksman of Wester Downie, praying for money to enclose his farm. Read 25 Janr. and 1 Feb. 1768. The factor reports that the Petitioner has a liferent lease from the late Lord Lovat, that it would be right to enclose the lands as they lie near a public road, but the petitioner cannot be trusted with money himself.

Petition of George Denoon in *Bailchraggan*, parish of Kiltarlity, for a 41 years' lease of the same. Read 25 Janr. and 22 Feb. 1768.

Petition by the tenants thirled to the mill of *Teachraik*, that they may be reimbursed of the Expense of the Mason Work of the mill. Read 8 and 29 Feb. 1768.

Petition of James Chisholm, son to Mr. Thos. Chisholm, minister of the Gospel at Kilmorack, and late possessor of *Platchaick* on the Estate of Lovat. The Petitioner, on his

entry to Platchaick, paid £10 Sterling for the biggings on said farm to the former possessor, the voucher of which payment he can produce, and as there were not as many houses on the farm as was necessary, and those that were standing being in a ruinous condition, the petitioner built dwelling house and all the office houses fitt to accomodate the farm of new at his own expense, and carried the timber necessary for the building at a considerable distance. The Expense of the biggings built by the petitioner was upwards of £20 Ster., over and above the £10 St. paid to the former possessor at his entry. The petitioner considers it a very great hardship, that the present possessors of the farm should enjoy the biggings without refunding him the expenses he laid out, and hopes the board will order him to be paid these expenses. The Factor, Mr. Forbes, considers it just and fair that the Petitioner should be reimbursed of the meliorations by the Board on the entering tenant, and the latter is not very able to do it, and will probably remonstrate against it. Edinr., 29 Feb. 1768. Read 29 Feb. 1768.

Memorial for Elizabeth Thomson, relict of Lieut. Hugh Fraser, late of his Majesty's Marines. The deceased Lieut. Fraser served his Majesty first in the regiment of Horse, commanded by General Wade, and thereafter as a volunteer under the late Admiral Boscawen in the East Indies, the Admiral having the command of both the fleet and land forces there, who gave him a commission as a Lieut. in the Foot service. On peace being restored Lieut. Fraser was reduced to half pay, and retired to his native 'country' of the Aird, where he got the farm of Croyard, near Beauly, of about 14 bolls, and the mill of Kirkton in farm, married the memorialist, daur. to Mr. Robert Thomson, minister of Kirkhill. At the breaking out of the last war Mr. Fraser offered his services, and was appointed a first Lieut. of Marines, and repaired to London, in Janr. 1756. The following summer the memorialist joined him there. During her absence her servant was turned out of the mill, and she was afterwards, during her husband's absence, turned out of the farm, without any allowance for the biggings thereon, built by him. At which time the deceased was on board the Ambuscade man of war in the Mediteranean,

and afterwards on board the Marlborough man of war at the taking of Martinico and the Havannah, the taking of which place he survived, but died there. The memorialist has laboured a small farm for four years six bolls near the manse, and two bolls to pay at the Conan which her father sublet to her, and from which she and her three children are now in danger of being turned out, on account of a Precept of warning issued against her father, and she prays that the Board may give her such redress and relief as they shall think proper. (Signed) Betty Fraser. Read 29th April 1765.

Petition of John Macdonald, late wadsetter, and present possessor of *Achadiach* upon the Estate of Lovat, for a Lease of the farm. The original wadset was for 2000 merks Scots, and a tack of 7 years. By an after transaction betwixt the family of Lovat and one of the heirs of the wadsetter, he, like most of the wadsetters in Stratherrick, accepted a tack, bearing in the narrative that the wadset sums had been for somewhat less. The Petitioner's claim was the first of all the claims of the wadsets given in and determined, and the lease after redemption refused, all the others got leases after redemption. The Expenses of Litigation left only £25 Ster. to be drawn for the wadset right by the Petitioner. He now craves to have a Lease. Read 14 Augt. 1765.

Petition of Ensign James Willox, late of the 89th Regt. of Foot, commanded by Lieut. Col. Staats Long Morris, which was stationed in the East Indies, and reduced after the peace. John Fraser in Kinmondry of Stratherrick, paying a yearly rent of about £12, brother-in-law of the petitioner, is willing to cede his possession, if the Board approve. Fraser is two years in arrears, which the petitioner is willing to pay, and desires a lease of the Lands for 19 years. Read 16 Decr. 1765.

Memorial of Sir Alexr. Mackenzie of Coul. Setting forth that the Memorialist's lands of Coul, Kinnellan and Kinnaird lie immediately contiguous to the lands of Strathpeffer, part of the Estate of Cromarty, and their limits fixed by Charter. After the year 1745, the people of *Strathpeffer* fell into the practice of brewing and distilling, and for the greater conveniency of fuel made incroachments on the memorialist's mosses, and directed Mr. May, the Surveyor, when employed

by the Commissioners to make an erroneous line. On a complaint by the memorialists to the Board, a Perambulation was made at the sight of the Sheriff of Ross, but notwithstanding, these encroachments continue, and one Farquhar Macrae has built a house, and sown corn upon a spot of heath within the memorialist's boundary. Read 16 Decr. 1765.

Petition of John Mackenzie, brother german and heir to Kenneth Mackenzie, late tenant in Lannaey of Lovat, for a Lease of his late brother's farm. Petitioner had served 7 years in the army as a soldier. Read 16 Decr. 1765.

Petition of Capt. Alexr. Fraser of Culduthel, late of Col. Fraser's Regt., has acquired the years to run of a Tack after the Redemption of Dunballoch from Hugh Fraser, and hopes the Board will give him encouragement to build a house and offices, and to enclose his farm. Read 25 March 1765.

Petition of Capt. James Fraser of Belladrum and William Grant in Muniack for encouragement to enable them to carry on the working of a lime Manufactory in the parish of Kirkhill. On 13 March 1765, the Board allowed a premium of *one* penny ster. for each boll not exceeding 4000 bolls yearly for three years, and if the Capt. proceeded in the undertaking with diligence and spirit, they were to consider what further encouragement they could give him. He had since found it necessary to take a partner. They broke open the Lime quarry at Clunes in May 1765, built a Lime kiln store house, brought about 60 tons of coal from Torryburn to Lovat, but meeting with such a mixture of bad rock, after quarrying and burning for some time they were obliged to stop, having scarcely burnt 800 bolls. They then made another effort on the Quarry at English-town, where they built a kiln in Nov. 1765, where they burnt about 700 bolls and had also to abandon it, from experiencing such difficulties in the working, and have lost £200 ster. The Petitioners wish their Lordships to consider whether it would not be right of them to bestow £100 for a further experiment. Read 2 March 1767.

Petition of Alexr. Mackay in Milntown of Newtarbet, praying to have his farm Victual converted into money. Read 2 March 1767. The farm pays 5 bolls victual yearly

and the petitioner has some times to furnish the victual from others. The petitioner has enclosed his piece of land. Dated Milntown of Newtarbet, 18th Oct. 1766.

Petition of John Fraser, tenant in Little Foanish, a part of which he possesses, and with difficulty has hitherto been enabled to support himself, wife, and numerous family. In Decr. 1766 he had two barns full of corn burnt by the negligence of a servant threshing before day light, and the servant himself burnt in the flames, whereby he lost all his crop to a trifle. He prays the Barons to grant him some aid to rebuild his barns and lay down the ensuing crop. Read 2 March 1767.

Petition of Hugh Fraser, tenant of the farm of Dell or Kinbyly on the Estate of Lovat. Requesting a Lease for which he had made two applications formerly, and for encouragement to improve and enclose his farm and for buildings thereon. He has enclosed a part, with approval of the factor. But the Petitioner being a pretty considerable dealer in black Cattle, it is inconvenient for him to advance money, and has been obliged to stop his work of enclosing. The Petitioner's dwelling, a *creel-house* after the ordinary manner of the country, is entirely ruinous, and the couple-trees and other timber worn out. He is desirous of rebuilding the farm-house with stone walls instead of the earthen walls now used, and to proceed with the enclosing of his farm, if their Lordships give him the encouragement they give to other tenants, 28 feeb. Read 2 March 1767.

Petition of William Robertson in Teachnock on the Estate of Lovat. The Petitioner entered upon a three years' lease in 1758, which they have from time to time *prorogued* and lengthened. He has laid out considerably in building a dwelling house and offices, and more in enclosing, ditching, draining and planting, of which he has lodged a particular account with the factor, and the Surveyor-general also visited, and carefully examined the whole premises. To whom and as well as to the factor he refers his case, and the assurances formerly given the petitioner makes, assured either of reimbursement or a lease of his possession. Read 9 March 1767.

Petition of Lieut. John Mactavish, possessor of the Lands of Gortlebegg, which lands the Petitioner's predecessors had possess'd for centuries. Has enclosed and improved his farm, and taken in ground never before made arable, and requests a Lease. Read 5 Augt. 1771.

Petition for Donald Fraser, late in Easter Borlum, for payt. of meliorations. Read 26 Feb. 1770.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Stratherrick, for a Bridge over the River Farrigay, or Faarigack, in Stratherrick, with estimate £46, 10s. 0d. Ster. Read 9 Decr. 1771.

Petition for Lieut. Alexr. Fraser, concerning the Lands to be taken from his farm of Bunchgrew for a Glebe to the minister of Boleskin and about marches. Read 24 February 1772.

Petition of John M'Gilespick in Wester Clunes part of Lovat, tenant for 26 years, has enclosed most part of his farm with a stone dyke, which will soon be finished, desires a lease and to be relieved of the additional rent. He had enclosed part, the factor says, before the augmentation and thinks his prayer should be granted, being very honest and industrious. Read 25 Feb. 1771.

Memorial of William Hall of Whitehill anent the grazing of Portclair, on the Estate of Lovat, which he got Ensign Fraser, tenant of the memorialists house and lands of Innisnacardoch, to renounce in his favour. Read 7 March 1774.

Memorial and Representation of Major General Fraser and William Fraser, Writer to the Signet, his factor, against the Board granting a Lease of the Grazing of Portclair to Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall purchased that part of Glengarry's Estate called the barony of Abertarff in 1769, which lies round the barracks of Fort Augustus, in the neighbourhood of the Annexed Estate, and soon after the small property of Innisnacardoch with the extensive grasings belonging to it from Capt. Fraser of Culduthill. The value of all Highland farms depends on the accommodation of grass belonging to them, and that more in winter than summer. In this respect, most of the farms on that part of the annexed estate are defective. The farm of Meikle Portclair, being well wooded and well grassed, and lying by the side of Loch Ness, where little snow

lies, is the very best winter place on the whole annexed estate, and his Majesty's gracious intention to the petitioner being now so far advanced as to be in all the public papers to take place, it is hoped the Board will stop execution of the Lease to Mr. Hall. Read 14 March 1774.

Petition of John Fraser in Bruiach on the Annexed Estate of Lovat, for whom a Lease for 21 years is ordered, an old decayed man, and his two eldest sons, officers in his *majesty's service*, and abroad, and will not probably come home to occupy the farm, wishes his wife who is younger than he to have the Lease if she survive him. Read 17 Feb. 1772 and agreed to.

Petition of Lieut. Roderick Mackenzie in Lannaey, served in his Majesty's 32nd Regt. of foot, before the last war commenced, and then in the '71, and was reduced at the peace to half pay with a family. Has laid out £100 on the place. Read 24 Feb. 1772. Factor thinks he should get a 41 years' lease, and if a shorter lease, to be allowed *melioration* at his removal. Edinr., 22 Feb. 1772.

Petition of Mary Fraser, relict of the deceased Alexander Fraser, sometime in the Aird of Lovat, husband died in 1768, has brought up 4 children, one bound to a Coppersmith in Edinr. 1770. Not yet able to pay his prentice fee. Another son is importunate to be bred a millwright, and being informed that the *Board are in use to bind so many boys annually from the annexed estates to such trades as are most useful*, and wanted in the country, she makes this application, in behalf of Hugh Fraser her son. (The factor supports the *Petition*.) Read 24 Feb. 1772.

Petition of Lieut. Allan Grant, brother of Mr. Grant of Glenmoriston for 21 years in the 42nd Royal Highland Regt. and afterwards in the Royal Americans, who on account of the state of his health had returned to his native country and acquired the farm of Dalcattock from Mr. Alexr. Shaw, manufacturer, and now requests a lease of the same from the Commissioners. With a favourable report by the factor. Read 4 March 1772.

Petition of Capt. John Grant at Lovat, who with his mother had a lease of Wester Lovat for 15 years from Whit. 1767. He is now to have a 41 years' Lease of the same (not yet

extended), and begs a small farm for his mother, as the place is too small for both. Read 13 Mar. and 22 June 1772.

Petition of Mrs. Grizel Fraser, relict of the Rev. Mr. Pat. Nicolson, late minister of Kiltarlity, who, in 1767, obtained a Liferent Lease of the old manse and Glebe, praying that a limited number of years would rather be mentioned, and instead of the present rent 3 bolls bear to convert the victual at the ordinary rate. Read 25 Janr. 1773.

Petition of Wm. Robertson in *Teachnuick* (which was leased to him in 1768 for 41 years), for a Lease of his brother's possession of *Wellhouse*, who is prepared to renounce in his favour, and who about two years ago went from the last fairs of Crieff and Falkirk, with his brother, with about 1600 or 1800 cattle, and the prices having unexpectedly fallen had come to great loss. Read 15 Feb. 1773. (Factor approves.)

About the same time the Commissioners were pleased to grant another Lease to the Petitioner's brother, Duncan Robertson, of his possession of *Wellhouse* and of the Grass Room of *Achteroe*, all in the parish of Kilmorack. Duncan was at that time an active young man, and having a turn for traffic, he imported meal, bear, oats, salt and iron, and in return for these, he dealt pretty considerably in the droving trade, in which he was successful for the first three or four years, till about two years ago, having gone from the last fairs at Crieff and Falkirk, with about 16 or 18 hundred head of Cattle into England, and the prices having unexpectedly fallen he spent the whole winter there, driving that *eating* stock from place to place at a great expense, whereby he lost more of his health and effects than he has since that time been able to recover or make up again.

Petition of Alexr. Fraser in Ardochy for a Lease. Read 10 March 1773 and 15 Nov. 1773.

Petition of Simon Fraser (nephew of William Fraser, sometime wadsetter of *Boblainie*) now tenant of *Boblainie*. His uncle being unable, from age and his circumstances, to manage the farm had given it to his nephew, who prays for a 41 years to his uncle and himself. The factor, in his Report of 27 July, states that the uncle died about a fortnight before,

and that, in his opinion, the nephew should get a 21 years' Lease. Read 4 Mar. and 5 August 1771.

Memorial from the tenants of *Stratherrick*, relative to *Wood* for their houses. This barony lying equidistant from the East and West Seas, and one of the highest countries in Scotland is very stormy for upwards of half the year, which makes it necessary for the Memorialists to cover within houses their whole crop, and cattle, as otherwise they would be totally destroyed by the uncommon severity of the weather in this very high country. This obliges them to have a great many small houses on their farms. For the keeping up of these biggings the tenants have been allowed from time immemorial to use the birch woods growing upon the Estate. This year they have been forbidden to use these, and in consequence the Memorialists crops and cattle must be utterly destroyed for want of covering during the ensuing winter, and pray that they may be allowed the same indulgence they have always had, at the sight of the forester. Read 10 August 1772.

Petition of Alexander Shaw, manufacturer at Glenmoriston, for a *Lease* of the Lands of *Dellcatich*, having been sent into that remote part of the Highlands several years before, for the improvement of manufactures; and to accommodate himself and his work people with some of the necessaries of life, the Board gave him a Lease of said farm for 7 years, from Whitsunday 1758. Petitioner still carries on the manufacture at his own expense, without any support from the public. The improvements he has already made upon the farm are known to the Inspector-general who visited it in harvest, 1767. Read 6 March 1769.

Memorial for Colonel Fraser for a Lease of the *Salmon* fishing on the river Beaulie. Encloses a Letter of Provost Fraser of Inverness to Henry Barclay, Esq., Secretary to the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates. In which he states that his Lease terminates in December 1772, but knowing the situation of the Colonel's family, he consents to anything the Board judges proper to do in the matter. The subject, he observes, will be found to be more precarious and expensive than is generally imagined. After improving it to the highest

he could contrive, or be advised to, for some years he had genteel returns for labour and expense, and for others he had little or nothing beyond cost, but there was one material point to be attended to, viz., to take care of the course of the River. Read 15 July 1771.

Petition of Mr. Simon Fraser, Advocate, Lessee of the farm of *Tarraline*. The Petitioner had applied for a prorogation of his lease for 30 years after the expiration of his current lease, upon the same conditions of improvement with those who get a 41 years' lease, which the Board on his renouncing his present lease ordered for him, but a subsequent minute altered the nature of the agreement, and the petitioner complains that he had not met with greater indulgence when asking a Lease of his grandfather's property, who inconsiderately gave it away without any value whatever, from clannish subordination and attachment. His Renunciation (which is enclosed), shows that his father John Fraser had a lease of 19 years from Lord Lovat in 1736, and two 19 years' Leases in 1743. Read 16 Decr. 1771.

Petition of John Fraser in Garthmore for a Lease. Read July 8, 1771.

Petition of Lieut. John Fraser, late of the 78th Regt., praying to be put in possession of Bunchegavie and for a Lease. William Fraser of Belloan is dead, and is succeeded by his brother Donald, late in Borlum, whom the Board ordered formerly to be put in possession of Bunchegavie. The Petitioner is a nephew of Donald, who is willing to cede possession of the farm to the Lieut. Read 26 June 1769.

Petition of Hugh Fraser in Kinbrally for a Lease and an addition to the farm. He has built a house of stone and lime about sixty feet in length, besides offices, stone dykes and enclosures. The factor thinks he ought to get a Lease. Read 29 Janr. and 5 Feb. 1770.

Petition of sundry Tenants in the Barony of Stratherrick against the augmentation of their Rents. Factor to Report. Read 25 Feb. and 29 July 1771.

Petition of Captain Jas. Fraser of Belladrum, possessor of the half of Inchberrie (formerly possessed by his aunt, whom he succeeded) for a Lease, 6 July. Read 8 July 1771.

Memorial by Donald Fraser in *Easter Borlum*, relative to a Resolution made by the Board, the previous summer, to remove him to accommodate Dougald Mactavish, Inn-keeper, at Fort Augustus, accompanied by the following original Tacks (1) *Tack* by Lord Lovat to John Fraser, 1730. (2) *Tack* by Lord Lovat to Thos. Houstoun, 1735. (3) *Assignment* by Thos. Houstoun to Thos. Fraser of Gortuleg, 1748.

Petition of Hugh Fraser in *Kinbrydie* (Lovat) for a Lease and enlargement of his farm. Read 11 Feb. 1771.

Petition by William Fraser in *Boblainey*, formerly wadsetter thereof, now redeemed, for a *Lease*, and the Factor knows no objection to him getting a 21 years' lease. Read 5 and 12 Feb. 1770.

Petition of Donald, Elizabeth and Ann Fraser praying to be continued in possession of *Ruthven*. Read 10 July 1769.

Petition of Donald Fraser, commonly designed of *Belloan*, concerning the farm of *Ruthven*. Read 5 Feb. 1770.

Petition of Wm. Robertson in *Teachruich*. The Petitioner has laid out 5 years' rent of Ochteroe in buildings and dykes, etc. in terms of Lease, Decr. 1774. Read 23 Janr. 1775.

Memorial for William Robertson, Tacksman of *Teachruich* as to the Estimation of Biggings. Read 12 Feb. 1770.

Petition by Thos. Fraser, possessor of the farm of *Achnacloch*. Petitioner has laid out considerable expense in enclosing his farm, but cannot complete the enclosures without assistance and encouragement. The farm had been visited by the Inspector-general. The Factor supports the Petitioner's statements and thinks he ought to get a Lease. Read 19 Feb. 1770.

Petition by John M'Gilespick in *Wester Chnies* for a Lease, with Factor's Report, Factor thinks he ought to get a Lease, but not an abatement of Rent. Read 5 Feb. 1770.

Petition of Alexr. Fraser in *Drummond* for a Lease. His predecessors for several generations have been tenants. Read 13 March 1769.

Petition by Alexr. Calder in *Teanallan*, whereof he had

been a tenant for 30 years, for a Lease and relief from the Augmentation. Read 16 July 1770.

Petition by Alexr. M'Sorril, late tenant in *Little Phoneus*, praying to be put in possession of *Millifiach*, occupied by the widow of Donald M'Andrew. Read 16 July 1770.

Petition of David Fraser in *Dunballoch* for the farm of *Little Phoenus*, with Factor's Report. Read 25 Feb. 1771.

Petition of John Fraser in *Bruiach*, praying for a deduction from his rent on account of damage done to his farm by the water of Bruiach, with attestation of Burleymen. Read 13 March 1769.

II

FORFEITED ESTATE OF GORDON OF TERPERSIE, Co. of Aberdeen.

Factor's Accounts, 1746-51, etc.

Epitome of a Copy of the Rentall of the Estate of Terpersie, described thus:

Copy Rentall of the Rent Estate which belonged to Charles Gordon, late of Terpersie, in the County of Aberdeen and parish of Tillienesle, taken by Mr. Francis Grant one of the Surveyors of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland.

Sum of the Gross Rent,	£419	3	10
Victual and Customs Converted,	136	1	8
	£555 5 6		
To be added pr. Affidavit of James Fordyce in Mill of Cuillieblane,	61	13	4
6 Bolls Victual at £4, 3s. 4d. per Boll,	25	0	0
90 Loads peats at 1s. 6d. Scots per Load,	6	15	0
	£648 13 10		
Gross Rent in Scots Money,	£648	13	10
Deduce public burdens Converted,	121	10	0
	£527 3 10		

Division among the Creditors of Charles Gordon late of Terpersie, attainted, whose Claims have been sustained and Ranked by Decrees of the Lords of Session—as on the 26 July 1779.

(1) Fund of Division from the sale of the Estate at 20 years' purchase by James Gordon of Knockespick, Esq., thro' David Wight, Writer in Edinr., of £43, 18s. 7¹⁰d. the neat rent, with

interest from Whit. 1752 the term of Entry Inde principal,	£878	13	0
Interest from Whit. 1752 to 26 Dec. 1752 new style,		25	12 8
	Sum	£904	5 9 ⁴
Balance from Rents, etc., due by the factor before the sale,		160	16 7 ⁴
		1065	2 4 ⁸

A stock of £700 required to be kept to meet Lady Terpersie's annuity of 600 merks and £20 Scots yearly for a house, both amounting to £35 Ster. She lived till March 1777. Her Contract of Marriage was dated 7 April 1726. The fund was exhausted paying heritable creditors, and the personal creditors lost £282, 7s. 3^d.

Margaret Gordon, relict of the deceased Charles Gordon, late of Terpersie, attainted, and Margaret and Helen Gordon, her daughters, were found to be lawful creditors upon the Estate real and personal of the said Charles Gordon, and the sum of £78 8s. Ster. as per scheme of Division was paid to the daughters, their mother being dead, 6 Augt. 1779.

Petitions for creditors, etc., 1752-79.

Petition of David Wight, Writer in Edinburgh, Doer or Attorney for James Gordon, late of St. Christophers, now of London, Merchant, to the Lords' to postpone the sale of the Estate from Wed. 8 to Thursday 24 July 1752, as he had been disappointed of a letter from Mr. Gordon with final orders as to the purchase. Sale ordered to be adjourned as requested and advertised in the next newspapers.

Miscellaneous.

Discharge by Margaret and Helen Gordons, daughters of the deceased Charles Gordon, late of Terpersie, attainted, with consent of George Cattanach, farmer in Moss of Kildrummy, husband to the said Helen Gordon, and the said George Cattanach for himself and spouse, of certain Claims upon the Estate of Terpersie (scroll undated).

III

FORFEITED ESTATE OF FARQUHARSON OF *MONALTRY*, Co. of Aberdeen.

Bundle containing 'Orders by Barons of Exchequer on Receiver General for payment of Debts to Creditors, 1770-1771.'

(1) Order by the Barons of Exchequer that John M'Hardie, grandson of the deceased Charles M'Hardie of Crathie, or his representatives, do show cause, on or before the 20th of November next, why the lands of Crathie and Tamdues, lying in the parish of Crathie and shire of Aberdeen, which were adjudged by Decreet of the Lords of Session, bearing date 14 January 1737, to pertain and belong to Alexander Farquharson of Monaltry in payment of the sums contained in said Decreet of Adjudication should not be surveyed as Forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of *Francis Farquharson of Monaltry*. Signed D. Moncreiffe, Secr. Dated Edinr., Exch. Chambers, 2 Augt. 1758. On the back of the Document there is an affidavit by James Duncan, one of the sheriff officers of the county of Aberdeen, that he had made all possible enquiry for the within-named John M'Hardie within that county, and on being informed that he died some years before in Edinr. leaving two sons, he (the deponent), by virtue of a warrant from the Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeen, had on the 31 of Octr. the last past, duly served the order on *James Farquharson of Invercauld*, who is now in possession of the within-mentioned lands, at his dwelling house at Invercauld. Dated at Aberdeen, 3 Nov. 1758.

Discharge by Alexr. Farquharson, Accountant in Edinburgh, as factor for *Francis Farquharson of Finzean* as Assignee of *Robert* and *Elizabeth Farquharson*, Executors of *John Farquharson*, a Creditor upon the Forfeited Estate of Francis

Farquharson late of Monaltry, for the sum of £323, 12s. 9d. Dated Edinr. 24 Decr. 1770.

Do. by the said Alexr. Farquharson for the above-named *Francis Farquharson of Finzean*, a creditor upon the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, as creditor to John Farquharson, for the sum of £89, 18s. 11d. Dated Edinr., 24 Decr. 1770.

Do., by the same, for the above designed *Francis Farquharson of Finzean*, as assignee for Jean Watt, spouse of Robert Calder, mariner in Aberdeen, a Creditor upon the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry for the sum of £104, 6s. 7½d. Dated Edinr., 24 Decr. 1770.

Do. by the same for the said *Francis Farquharson of Finzean*, as a Creditor upon the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, for the sum of £52, 9s. 3¼d. Dated Edinr., 24 Decr. 1770.

Do., by the same, for the before named *Francis Farquharson of Finzean*, as Assignee of *Daniel Farquharson*, shipmaster in Aberdeen, a Creditor on the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, for the sum of £447, 6s. 10d. Dated Edinr., 18 Decr. 1770.

Discharge by the said Alexr. Farquharson, Accountant in Edinr., for himself, and as Factor for *Robert Farquharson, son to the deceased Alexander Farquharson of Monaltry*, and the now deceased *Francis Farquharson of Haughton*, Assignee of the also deceased *Rachel Farquharson*, daughter of the said *Alexr. Farquharson*, Creditors on the Estate of Monaltry, amounting in all to the sum of £539, 12s. 2½d. Dated Edinr. 24 Decr. 1770.

Discharge by James Farquharson of Invercauld, Esq., a Creditor on the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, for the sum of £211, 19s. 10d. (undated). Order for payment on 18 Dec. 1770.

Discharge by *Jean and Mary Farquharson*, children procreat between the deceased *William Farquharson* and Margaret Steuart in Milnhead of Melgum, as creditors upon the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, with consent of their husbands, William Grant, sergt. in his Majesty's 53rd Regt. of Foot, husband of Jean, and Charles Farquharson, merchant in Aberdeen, husband of Mary, for the sum of £264, 15s. 2½d. Dated at Aberdeen, 26 Decr. 1770.

Discharge by Dr. John Chalmers, Principal of the King's

College of Aberdeen, and then present Master of the Hospital of Old Aberdeen, Mr. Alexr. Burnet, sub-principal of the said College, and Mr. James Mitchell, first minister of the Gospel at St. Machar in Aberdeen, Overseers and Managers of said Hospital and their successors overseers thereof for the sum of £179, 4s. 11d. (undated). Order for payment dated 18 Dec. 1770.

Rentals, Monaltry, etc.

Rent Roll of the Lands and Estate of *Craigmyle*, which formerly belonged to Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltry, attainted at the date, possessed by Mr. Richard Gordon, Advocate, Aberdeen. Dated *Craigmyle*, 17 July 1758, which shows the Gross Rental to have been £2166, 0s. 6d. Scots, including meal and services converted.

On the other side of the sheet there is a Report of the Survey taken of the Estate of *Craigmyle* by James M'Donald of Kineton, in Obedience to Orders from the Barons of Excheqr., of same date (viz., 17 July 1758). *Craigmyle* held in feu of Sir Robert Burnet of Leys. Good mansion house, garden, etc., *three parks planted with firs*. The houses and parks built and *firs planted* about 30 years before by Alexr. Farquharson, late of Monaltry. The *Valued Rent* of the Estate is £620 Scots. *The free rent* (after deducting burdens off the real rent) £2037 4s. 8d. Scots.

The whole Estate of *Monaltry* consists of 16 Oxgates of land besides the pendicles of Corintavin and Duchory and the miln-lands. The Total Rent in Sterling money £62, 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

It appears from Observations upon the Rental by the Factor (enclosed in the Rental) that Soldiers possessed certain lots extending to 24 acres, and that they had refused to pay the proportion of the multure falling upon those acres.

Reports, etc., 1756-1776.

Report of the Solicitor for Forfeitures relating to a *Tenement in Old Aberdeen*, which was held by the deceased *Alexander Farquharson* of Monaltry (father of the forfeited person), and *Ann Farquharson*, his spouse, in conjunct fee and liferent,

and which after her husband's death his widow, the said Ann Farquharson, disposed to Mr. Farquharson of Finzean. Dated 12 Decr. 1757.

Report of John Russell, Solicitor for Forfeitures on finding a Minute of Sale, dated 30 Decr. 1741, between Alexr. Farquharson of Monaltry, father of Francis Farquharson, attainted, and John Farquharson younger of Monaltry, brother to the said Francis, and Mr. Richard Gordon, advocate, Aberdeen, whereby the Farquharsons, father and son, sold and disposed of the Estates of Craigmyle and others to the said Richard Gordon for the sum of 68,000 merks Scots money, and that Mr. Gordon entered into possession of the lands at Whitsunday 1742, and had continued. That part of the price was paid, but a considerable part still remained unpaid, John Farquharson died without leaving issue, and the King by the attainder has now a title to the remaining price. Dated 14 Nov. 1757.

Two Petitions by *Robert Farquharson* in Kinaldie, to the Commissioners for the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, dated respectively 1 July 1757, 7 Augt. 1758, and Report by Wm. Alston thereon dated 29 Janr. 1759, desiring payment of three years' annuity of 600 merks annually due to his mother, *Ann Farquharson relict* of the deceased *Alexr. Farquharson* of *Monaltry*, the said Ann Farquharson having *died* on 11th Feb. 1757, leaving a Disposition in his favour, dated 16 July 1756.

Letter signed Jas. M'Donald, Factor, dated Kineton, 14 Augt. 1765, noticing the building of two houses for the accommodation of the soldiers and the employing of the eight soldiers sent in to work for the benefit of the estate.

Report by Factor on Monaltry with respect to a Public House 1767. Sets forth that there is a 'commodious Public House at Castletown of Braemar, eight measured miles South from the proposed station at Monaltry, and five tippling houses intervening, three of which are on the lands of Monaltry to the Northward, the first stage is at Cockbridge, fourteen miles from Monaltry and a few tippling houses 'twixt the two last named places.'

Report by Mr. Stuart upon Encroachments upon the lands of Monaltry and accommodation for the soldiers appointed to

be settled upon that Estate, 24 Decr. 1764. Six houses only as yet built, *and these in a line*. Mention made of a *servitude* which the Estate of Monaltry had upon the *Earl Fife's firwoods*.

Report by Allan Macdougall concerning the extent and nature of the servitude upon the Earl Fife's woods, which seemed to be matter of questioning with the Earl's doers, 1773.

Report to the Commissioners by the Factor on Monaltry as to his difficulties with the soldiers, since the Board gave orders that no more money should be advanced to the soldiers settled upon any of the annexed estates by way of loan, daily pay or otherwise, who are only to be paid as other workmen in the country when employed on any of the public works, 1766.

'Reformed Report of David Russell and Alexander Farquharson, accomptants, Upon the *value* of the Estate of Francis Farquharson, late of *Monaltry*, and the state of the Debts due to the Creditors at 25th Decr. 1752' with scheme of Division,

Value of the Estate Rental	. £61 15 4 ^s
Deductions for feu, minister's	
Stipend and School, .	. 6 16 5
	<hr/>
	£54 18 11
Pays a Feu Duty of £2, 15s. 6 ^s d.	
to James Farquharson of In-	
vercauld.	
This is valued at 28 years purchase	. £1538 9 8
Value of Woods, viz.,	
Young trees and Stool of Woods	
£55 11 1 ⁴	
19 0 0 Saleable Timber	
	<hr/>
	£74 11 1 ⁴
	<hr/>
Total Value	£1613 0 9 ⁴

Petitions by Factors, Tenants, and others, 1755, 1784.

Memorial for the Factor on the Estate of Monaltry, 1751.

Notices that 'in May 1746 the *mansion house* of *Monaltry*, with the *hail offices* and others thereto belonging, were by

orders from Colonel Jackson *burnt down to the ground* by a party of the military.' Said houses and the mains of Monaltry to the extent of about £12 Ster. yearly were in the natural possession of Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltry, the forfeiting person, but for want of proper farm houses and offices the factor never drew more than £40 Scots, for the grass on the mains, and prays that such may be provided.

Petition of Ann Farquharson, Lady Monaltry, 1751. States that she was provided by Contract of Marriage betwixt her and the deceased Alexander Farquharson of Monaltrie in an annuity of 600 merks, after her husband's decease, and for security thereof she was infest in the lands of Monaltry. Her husband died in July 1745. Francis Farquharson, last of Monaltry, her son, engaged in the late rebellion, was convicted of high treason, and the estate forfeited.

Copy of a Letter addressed 'To John Stewart in Kienetton and John Symon in Delldownie'

'John Stewart in Kienetton

John Symon in Delldownie,

'You'll preceisly be here tomorrow be day light to march Directly with us to Tullich, where we are to be tomorrow Night, faileing that you will not come you may Assure yourself that I shall go up and visite you with a party to burn your Corns, house, and Drive away your Cattle, so that my humble Advice to you is to Join your Company at this place to morrow be day light, and I shall be your friend, while I am

JOHN SHAW.

'Crathy, February 13th

1746.'

In connection with the 'Replys for the Tenants of Monaltry 1754,' the following facts are stated in a Letter from Mr. Wm. Macdonald, younger of Kynetton, Writer in Edinr., factor on the Estate. Dated Edinr., 7 May 1754.

'The present Tenants of the Estate of Monaltry have been in the possession of their respective Farms these severall years, and always paid their rents punctually to the King's Factor, notwithstanding of which they are all just now warned to remove and a Process of Removeing carried on against them

before the Sheriff of Aberdeen, in order to make Room for John Shaw, son to James Shaw at Deldowny. John Shaw was a Rebell Captain, and James Shaw's behaviour and Conduct will speak for itself in the Course of the Tryall against Macdonald and Clerk for the Horrid murder of Sergeant Davies.'

Memorial for Mr. Moncreiff, from Mr. Middleton, 21 Nov. 1757. His friend Mr. Richard Gordon purchased the lands of Craigmyle in 1742, on a Minute of Sale betwixt Alexander and John Farquharson, elder and younger of Monaltry. John Farquharson died before the Disposition was signed, and the fee of the lands were provided to him, and his heirs male. His brother Francis, afterwards engaged in the Rebellion of 1745, fell to be heir male. The sum of 26,000 merks was retained by Mr. Gordon, the purchaser, as the *stock* to meet a liferent of 1300 merks to the widow of John Farquharson. The *widow* was *lately dead* and the Balance of the price fell to be payable to the creditors of Monaltry, elder and younger, or to the crown in right of the forfeiture.

Petition of James Farquharson of Invercauld for payment of 50 merks of yearly feu duty to him as superior of the lands of Monaltry, in Aberdeenshire, whereof a Charter was granted by John, late Earl of Mar to Alexr. Farquharson of Monaltry of the Davoch Land called Monaltry, to be holden in feu of the Earl for said sum, dated 22 Octor. 1713. The Superiority of the Earldom was forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of the Earl of Mar in 1715, and was thereafter purchased by the Lords Dun and Grange, who by Disposition dated 25 July 1732, disponed the superiority of Monaltry and some other lands to John Farquharson, late of Invercauld, the Petitioner's father, who expeded a Charter thereon, under the Great Seal 12 March 1739. Registered in Books of Session 5th August 1739.

Petition of the *Tenants* on the Estate of Monaltry, 1764, when 16 soldiers came to settle among them, and requiring three acres of each of the 16 ox-gates for their accomodation, which if taken will render it impossible for the 19 or 20 families to live upon the remainder, as every ox-gate, taking them together, is computed to sow only 6 bolls of victual, and if these acres be taken from them, each tenants portion will not sow 4 bolls complete.

Petition for Francis Farquharson late of *Monaltry*. Read 30 June 1777. The Petitioner, desirous of having some spot to retire to in his old age in his native Country, applied to the Board for a lease of certain parts of what had been the property of his family to the amount of £20 of Rent, which the Board, on 11 Decr. 1775, agreed to, provided there was no solid objection by the Factor in his Report, and that security be given to, or provision made to the smaller tenants. He now points out to the Board the parts which seem available for his purpose. Enclosed is a favourable *Report* from the Factor, John Farquharson, also a *Letter* from Wm. Macdonald, writer, Edinr., addressed 'To Francis Farquharson Esq. of Monaltrie,' dated 30 June 1777, promising that in the event of the Board of Forfeited Estates granting a Lease of any part of Monaltry, including the Hill grazing of Corintaven, he will cede possession thereof. Another Letter from Peter Farquharson who held the mains of Monaltry in lease, dated 27 June 1777, and addressed to James Farquharson Esqr. of Invercauld, to the same effect.

Petition, by Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltrie, and William Farquharson of Bruxie, factor on said Estate, to whom the Board of Commissioners had granted two separate leases of parts of the Estate for the space of 41 years each. They are desirous to subdivide their farms with good stone walls, and Mr. Farquharson, late of Monaltrie, had already built several hundred yards of these, which is a complete fence against Cattle, sheep, and horses, and they are anxious to be assisted by the Board in building a march Dyke, on the east side where there has never been a fence of any kind, and are willing to pay interest for the money to be advanced by the Board. Read 8 August 1780.

Letter, Jas. Stewart, Aid-de-Camp, Dalkeith House, July 19, 1753, enclosing Letter from Capt. Salt, commanding a Company of Lieut. General Skelton's Regt. then employed in carrying on the new road from Braemar to Fort George. The troops had been hitherto indulged by the proprietors along the course of the new Roads in the Highlands with *firewood*, but at Monaltrie they had been ordered to desist. Capt. Salt mentions one Mackenzie who had been lately seen wearing arms.

Letter, Mr. Farquharson, factor on Monaltry, shows how the gentlemen in that country have succeeded in the destruction of Foxes, etc., and to which association the Board were pleased to give five guineas annually for the Estate of Monaltry. Dated 21 June 1779, for the years, 1776, 77, 78, 164 Foxes, 14 Pole cats, 10 wild cats, 15 Eagles, 47 Falcons and Gosshawks, 294 Small Hawks and Kites, 18 Ravens, 135 Hoody Crows. The first year the premiums only extended to Foxes, Eagles, Falcons, and Gosehawks. The second year, pole cats, wild cats, small hawks and kites were added. The third year Ravens and hoody crows were also included.

In a *Letter* of the Factor on Monaltry, read Feb. 5, 1781, it appears that the number of Foxes, etc. killed within the parishes of Braemar, Crathy, Glenmuick, Tullich, and Glengarden from Janr. 15, 1776 to Oct. 25, 1780, were as follow, *Foxes* 302, *Pole Cats* 24, *Wild Cats* 27, *Eagles* 28, *Gosshawks* and *Falcons* 100, *Small hawks* and *Kites* 580, *Ravens* 58, *Hoody Crows* 515.

Letter, Thomas Gordon of Crathinard, dated 24 July 1781, relative to a proposal for a march dyke between his Estate and the forfeited estate of Monaltrie. He speaks as to the hardship to him of perhaps 6 or 8 miles of such a dyke over hills and stony ground and a thing quite new in that Highland corner, for which there would be no return, and the petitioners would probably never think of it, if it were to be built at their own expense. Mr. Farquharson, late of Monaltrie, and his *nephew*, Mr. Farquharson of Bruxie, factor of the annexed Estate of Monaltrie, were promoters.

Letter of William Farquharson, relative to the sale of the Forfeited Estate of Monaltry, of which his uncle, Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltry, had a 41 years' lease. In which he states that 'The late proprietor of Monaltrie is my Uncle, and the only forfeiting person now alive, he has no children, and my Father, who died last year, was his younger Brother by the full Blood.' *Letter* dated Leith, June 13, 1784, and addressed to John Russel, Esqr., Junr., W.S., George Street, Edinr., *Encloses* a '*State of Facts respecting the Forfeited Lands of Monaltrie*,' in which it is said that the Estate of Monaltrie at the time of the Forfeiture was Bankrupt being

worth little more than £40 a year and the debts were reported £1492, 13s. 0d. The Feu duty paid to Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, £2, 15s. 6d. Stipend to the Minister of *Crathy*, £3, 17s. 3d., and *School master's Sallary*, £0, 1s. 9½d., in all £6, 14s. 7¾d.

‘The Birch wood valued at £74, 11s. 1d. has been cut down, and there is not now a single tree of any value on the lands . . . six small houses were built for the soldiers, which have been rebuilt more than once by the poor people who lived in them, and at present are not one bit better than the Huts of the Tennants. A short dyke was begun many years ago but never finished, and even what was built is now a ruin. A Lime Kiln . . . and a road made from it to the moss at an expense not exceeding £10, are all the improvements on the Estate since the forfeiture.

‘*The Mansion House*, consisting of two floors well finished, together with the offices, and a considerable part of the *Furniture*, were burnt to the ground.’ ‘The Estate still holds of a subject superior, Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, who lost it upon the Clan Act by a single voice in the Court of Session.’

Letter, William Farquharson, Mount Murray, Isle of Man, June 9, 1802, relative to his Accounts,

Do. dated Ballater, March 20, 1803.

Do. dated Ballater, Sept. 2, 1805.

(9)

Depositions by Tenants and others.

(1) Order by the Barons of Exchequer for a Commission to be made out for Captain John Forbes of Newe, Alexander Leith of Glenkindy, Captain Alexander Grant, the Sheriff Depute, or his Substitute, of the shire of Aberdeen or any two of them to take ‘the Depositions of the Tennants anent their *Complaint* of several hardships and Acts of Oppression imposed on them by Samuel Gordon in Brackly and Charles Farquharson subfactors appointed on that Estate by Thos. Innes of Muryfold, and craving relief from the Barons; and allowing the Factor or his Deputes to prove any Facts or Circum-

stances that may tend to Exoner them.' Dated Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, 31 July 1754.

(2) Commission in the name of King George II. To Mr. David Dalrymple, Sheriff Depute of Aberdeen, Charles Forbes, Sheriff subt. thereof, and the gentlemen alive named or any two of them to examine witnesses in the said cause, Dated at Edinr. 6 Augt. and 28 year of the King's reign (1754).

(3) Deposition of Witnesses, taken at Tarland, 4 October, 1754.

(4) Declarations of the Tenants on the Estate of Monaltry concerning the hardships sustained by them and others from recruiting parties.¹ Dated at Bridgend of Monaltry, 7 Feb. 1760, enclosing a Letter which accompanied the signed Declarations by James M'Donald, Factor on Monaltry, dated Kineton, 20th Feb. 1760.

(5) *Another Copy* of the last Document, 'Transmitted by Order to the Board by Express.'

(6) *Declaration* by Alexander Robertson, soldier on the Estate of Monaltry, as to the orders given to the principal mason when the foundation of the first of the soldiers' houses was laid 'to make sufficient work.' Dated Monaltry, 8 Decr. 1764.

(7) A similar *Declaration* by Angus Symon at Brigend of Altrine and Alexander Florance, soldier, on the Estate of Monaltrie. Dated Monaltry, 12 Decr. 1764.

(8) *Declaration* by Donald Stuart, late Sergeant in Fraser's Battalion of Highlanders, now Overseer of the soldiers settled on the Estate of Monaltry, that the soldiers under his inspection were *eleven* men, who were payed their wages weekly at sixpence per day each, which he received from the factor since his entry on the Estate at the beginning of April, then last. Dated 3 Decr. 1764.

(9) *Declaration* by Francis Macdonald, Factor for Invercauld, that the price of Invercauld's Farm meal in Summer and Harvest 1763, for crop 1762, was Ten Pounds Scots per boll. Dated Clunie, 29 Oct. 1764.

¹ The 'Complaint' was against 'Lieutenant' James Farquharson of Murray, Keith's Battalion of Highlanders, and others.

(10) *Order* that the whole farm of Concraig and Lagg be equally divided betwixt John Guild and John Taylor, that each of them have a lease of ten years from and after the Term of Whitsunday then next. The factor to lend them money at 5 per Cent. for enclosing their farms. Annexed Estates Office, Edinburgh, 5 March, 1764.

(11) *Description* of the *Estate of Monaltry*, Docketed '4 Monaltry.' The document, very slightly abridged, is as follows:—

The Barony¹ of Monaltry is in the County of Aberdeen and Parish of Crathie. It is of small extent being only about two miles in circumference, except three or four pieces of ground among the hills. It is upwards of 36 miles from Aberdeen, the nearest residence of a sheriff depute or substitute, and where there is the nearest prison. It lies near the parish church and parochial school. The minister preaches in the English and Irish language by turns. There is an Itinerant minister in this part of the country, who preaches in English. The minister's stipend is about £50. There are neither parochial nor charity Schools on any part of the Estate. The English language has made little progress, nor have the people any commerce or manufacture. There are no Leases, nor Wadsets. The soil is gravelly and light, and produces good small oats, barley and rye, no pease, and few potatoes. There is little progress made in raising flax, no grass seeds sown and little hay made, and scarcely any enclosures. There is plenty of lime stone but seldom used. The Estate has an extensive hill pasture, and produces black cattle, sheep and goats. The black cattle sell at about forty shillings and the sheep at four shillings. They make very little butter and cheese.

The Corn mill of the Estate is at some distance from it, and surrounded by other gentlemen's properties, which occasions great inconveniency to the tenants, as they are obliged to carry the earth and stone for the reparation of the mill lead or aqueduct from a considerable distance. It would therefore be proper to build the lead with stone and lime which would

¹ *Estate* is erased and then *Barony* written above it.

stand a long time, and ease the tenants of an intolerable grievance.

There is a small birch wood on the Estate of little value. There are no maltmakers or stills on the Estate. There is a plain piece of ground, about three fourths of a mile in length, extremely proper for building a village upon, on the banks of the Dee. The King's Highway from Perth to Fort George goes through the middle of it, and the County road to Aberdeen joins the King's highway at this place, so that manufactures of different kinds might be carried on here. The garrison at Corgarff is but a few miles distant, and that of Braemar still nearer, so that it would be of advantage to have a weekly market for buying provisions, as also a post office; several parts of this country are forty miles from a post office. An English school would also be necessary upon the Estate. It would be very beneficial to have a prison for the occupation of thieves and malefactors, and that a sheriff substitute be appointed to hold courts, which would save the people the hardship and expense of going 30 or 40 miles for justice.

All this would have a good effect towards civilizing the inhabitants of the Highland parts of Aberdeen and Banff.

There is a passage or Ferry Boat upon the River Dee at this place.

The Estate is extremely well supplied with firing, as there is an inexhaustable moss upon it.

There are no prevailing names upon it. The people are generally honest and peaceably inclined tho' poor *and idle*.

Miscellaneous.

Order to enquire who are the Representatives and Cautioners for the late factor (Thomas Innes of Muriefald) on the Estate of Monaltrie, 31 Oct. 1755, and Report that his eldest son, Thomas, is a writer in Edinr., 12 Nov. 1755.

Division of the Farms on the Estate of Monaltry by Birlawmen, subscribed by the possessors, 23 Oct. 1764, at the Boat-town of Monaltry.

List of Soldiers settled in Monaltry, corps they served in, age, etc., in all 14. Dated Kineton, Oct. 20, 1764.

Complaints of Soldiers and Inventory of Complaints, etc.
Memorial for the Factor anent Soldiers.

Certificate in favour of William Lowe, late of the 87th Regt., by Robert Murray Keith, Lt. Col. Commandant, late 87th Regiment, in all 13 pieces.

Printed *Petition* to the Lords of Council and Session, by Thomas Miller, Esq., his Majesty's Advocate, in the Process of Valuation of the Forfeited Estate of *Monaltry*, of which the neat yearly Rental is £54, 18. 11 Sterling, and desiring their Lordships may appoint a day for taking into consideration the value of the Estate and Woods, Novr. 20, 1762.

Memorandum concerning the value of the Woods of *Monaltry*, 24 Janr. 1763—amounting to £74, 11. 1.

Copy of Memorial for the Claimants upon the Forfeited Estate of *Monaltry*, in the Process of Valuation of the said Estate at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate; and of an Estimate of the damages done to the woods thereof. January 1763.

State of the Process of Valuation at the Instance of his Majesty's Advocate, against the Claimants on the Forfeited Estate of *Monaltry*, and Scheme of Probation relative thereto, 1760 (printed).

Decreet of Valuation, the Commissioners of the Annexed Estate of *Monaltry* against the officers of State, 3 February, 1773.

Copy, Proceedings of Arbiters on Submission betwixt Commissioners of Annexed Estates and Thos. Gordon of Crathinard, 1783.

Copy, Requisition by Bruxie, and Answer by Crathinard Sept. 1783.

Bond by William Farquharson, Esq., of Bruxie, and James Farquharson, son of Invercauld, both in the shire of Aberdeen, and William Macdonald, Writer to the Signet, in the shire of Edinburgh, his sureties, as Factor on the Estate of *Monaltry*, for £150 Sterling. Dated 21 Decr., 1784.



IV

FORFEITED ESTATE OF ADAM HAY OF ASLEID

I. Claims.

Claim and Protest by James Hay, Writer to the Signet, for himself, and as procurator for Anna Forbes, relict of Mr. Adam Hay, minister at Montwhiter, grandmother to Adam Hay, late of Asleid, convict, also for Christian Cummine Lady Asleid, mother of the said Adam Hay, and produced a Tailzie of the lands of Asleid and Cairnbanno, etc., made by the deceased Mr. Adam Hay in favour of Adam Hay, late of Asleid, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the said James Hay and the heirs male of his body, containing several irritant clauses, and represented that the said Adam Hay by contraveening these clauses had forfeited his right to the lands, and that the same now devolves upon the said James Hay. That the survey should not prejudice his right to the property nor to the debts due by Adam Hay to him. That the said Anna Forbes was provided in a liferent annuity of 400 merks out of the lands by her deceased husband in money and victual, also to the flying Customs and services, and that the same was due and resting for several years, and that the said Christian Cummine had a right to her terce and other provisions. Dated at Asleid, 6 Octr. 1747.

Claim by John Forbes, resider in Edinburgh, of a *Debt* of £15 Ster., contained in a Promissory Note by Adam Hay to him, dated Edinr. 22d Feb. 1745. Claim dated 1756.

Claim for two years' Rent by the Tenants of Asleid in virtue of the Clan Act, 1747.

2. Petitions.

Petition by William, Lord Braco, to the Barons of Exchequer, as proprietor of the Barony of Kelly, of which the lands of Asleid are a part, as appears from the last Charter granted to the deceased Adam and Andrew Hays, father and grandfather of the attainted person, in the year 1692, by the deceased John Keirie of Gogar, from whom the petitioner derives right by progress to the Barony of Kello. The Reddendo contains a feu duty of £8 Scots yearly, with Duplicando at the entry of every heir. The Petitioner submits that the holding of the lands should be set forth in the Articles of Roup, and the purchaser taken bound to pay the bygone feu-duties. The Barons ordered the feu duties since the forfeiture to be paid to his Lordship. 1755-1756.

Petition by James Hay, Clerk to the Signet, in regard to various Claims on the Estate of Asleid, and particularly of Anna Forbes the widow, and Anna Hay the daughter of Mr. Adam Hay, minister at Montwhiter, and of an annuity executed by the said Mr. Adam Hay in favour of his spouse and daughter Anna Forbes died in Decr. 1749, when Anna Hay claimed for herself and as executrix for her mother. Jean Hay, daughter of Mr. Adam Hay, was also a creditor in virtue of a Bond of Provision granted to her by her father. He mentions that he had purchased the Estate from their Lordships on 3 Augt. last. The Debts to which he had right by Assignation, amounting to £662, 18. 2. principal and interest. Ordered to be paid him, 14 Decr. 1756.

Petition by the above designed James Hay to the Barons of Exchequer mentioning a Decree pronounced by the Lords of Session in a Claim by Mary, Countess of Errol, Great Constable of Scotland, Titular and Patron of the Parish of Montwhiter for the Teinds of the Lands of Asleid lying in the parish of Montwhiter, in which the Petitioner was now invested as the Disponee of the Countess, in the sum of £12 Scots or £1 sterling yearly, being the fifth part of the Rent of the lands after deducting minister's stipend from 1705 to 1756, fifty one years. The sum was ordered to be paid 5 Augt. 1757. Hay had got a Tack of the Teinds from her Ladyship.

3. Letters.

Two Letters of James Hay, Writer to the Signet, one dated Edinr. 19 Feb. 1755, recommending a Factor on Pitsligo and Asleid, in place of the deceased Thos. Innes of Muriefald. The other, dated Edinr. 18 Decr. 1756, accompanying an account of Money and Victual uplifted by Anna Forbes, widow of Mr. Adam Hay, Minister of Montwhitter, and Anna Hay, her daughter, from the tenants of Asleid, 1747-1750.

4. Factors Accounts.

Money Rent for Crop 1747,	. . . .	£422	6	8
Customs,	. . . .	32	2	0
Meal, per Survey,	. . . .	170	16	8
		<hr/>		
Sum of Rental Crop, 1747,		£625	5	4
Being in Sterling Money,		£52, 2, 1 $\frac{4}{8}$.		

5. Discharges by Purchaser of Estate, 1757.

Discharge by James Hay, Writer to the Signet, of three Precepts Drawn upon the Receiver-General for sums due to himself, or as assignee for others out of the Rents and purchase money of the Estate of Asleid. Dated Edinr., 10 Janr. 1757, from which it appears that Mr. Adam Hay by a Disposition and Tailzie, dated 2 June 1726, disposed the lands to Adam Hay, therein designed his grand child, and appointed the above James Hay his sole Tutor and Curator.

Discharge by the same to his Majesty of £51 Ster., being 51 years' Teinds of the lands of Asleid, payable to the Countess of Errol, and of which Hay was now Tacksman, 1757.

Registered Latter Will and Testament of Jean Hay, second daughter of the deceased Mr. Adam Hay, minister at Montwhiter. She nominates James Hay, W.S., her brother german, and Anna Hay, her eldest sister german, her conjunct Executors. Dated at Canbanno, 20 Nov. 1728. Leaves 200 merks to Anna Hay, her sister, and 300 merks to James Hay, her brother, but provides in case Charles or Adam Hay, her brothers german, then abroad, should be straitened in their circumstances, James Hay shall give them 100 merks out of his share. Registered at Edinr., 23 Janr. 1751.

Registered Indenture betwixt James Hay, W.S., Edinburgh, and Adam Hay, eldest son of the deceased Andrew Hay of Asleid, with consent of Andrew Hay of Mountblairry, as an apprentice to the calling of a writer to the signet, for three years, with £1000 Scots, in name of prentice fee and aliment, and entertainment.¹ Dated Edinburgh, 8 Augt. 1738, and Registered at Edinr. 5th July, 1746.

¹ The prentice fee not paid. There were also expenses incurred in regard to Adam Hay's trial, remaining as against his personal estate.

V

DECREES SUSTAINING CLAIMS UPON
THE ESTATE OF GEORGE ABER-
NETHY, Merchant in Banff, 1745-46.

(1) A Decreet Sustaining the Claim of Joseph Lindsay and Co., merchants, Greenock, for the sum of £176, 2s. 8d. Ster. for goods by Bill, dated 30th June 1745, wherein it is stated that *George Abernethy was convicted of high treason* against his Majesty in the Court of *Oyer and Terminer*, held in and for the *County of Surrey*.

Discharge and Assignation by Joseph Lindsay and Co. to John Abernethy, dated 1759.

Petition by Joseph Lindsay and Co. for payment of their share of the Division of the Estate. Read 8th Feb. 1759. Granted. The amount, £59, 5s. 7d., Ster., ordered to be paid.

(2) *Decreet* ascertaining the Claim of Peter Gordon of Ard-mellie, upon the Estate of George Abernethy 1755. The claim consists of a Bill, 23 Janr. 1744, addressed to and accepted by John Abernethy, shipmaster in Banff, and George Abernethy, merchant there, for the sum of £40, 13s. 4d. Ster., and relative papers, six pieces.

(3) *Decreet* ascertaining the claim of John Hamilton, Factor to his Grace the Duke of Gordon, the foundation of the Claim being a Bond subscribed by John Abernethy, younger of Corskie, and the deceased George Abernethy, merchant in Banff. Dated Banff, 29 Oct. 1744, for the sum of £590, 12s. 6d. Scots.

Discharge, etc., by John Hamilton to John Abernethy of Corskie, shipmaster in Banff, purchaser of the estate of George Abernethy, of the said Debt with the exception of a part

formerly paid. Dated at Gibston near Strathbogie, 27 Feb. 1759, and relative papers, six in number.

(4) *Decreet* sustaining the claim of James Shand, Merchant in Banff, for himself and others upon the Estate which sometime belonged to George Abernethy, late merchant in Banff, Dated Edin., 6 Mar. 1755, with relative papers, nine pieces.

(5) First Bill of Exchange granted by David Allan, shipmaster in Portsoy, payable by Messrs. George Abernethy and John Duffus, merchants in Banff, to John Hyndman and Co., merchants, Greenock, three months after date, for £176, 2s. 8d. Sterling. Dated Peeltown, 30th June 1745, For value received by Allan. Bill endorsed by John Hyndman to Mr. John Coutts, merchant, Edinburgh, and late Provost of that city, in trust, and after being protested by Coutts along with a Bill for £15, 12s. 6d., drawn by Thomas Mybreu on David Allan, and accepted by him, dated 30 June, then last, both Bills were assigned by the said John Coutts to John Hyndman and Co. by Assignment. Dated Edinr., 30th Nov. 1745 Decreet and other relative Papers, seven in number, Including Abstract of the Decreet of Ranking the Claimants upon the Estate of George Abernethy, dated Edinr. 1st March and 9th Augt. 1757. From which we learn that the sum of £100 Sterling was paid by John Abernethy of Corskie for the *houses*, and other heritable subjects, which belonged to the said George Abernethy *in the town of Banff*, at a public roup before the Barons of Exchequer, and annual rents thereof from Whitsunday 1755, till payment. There was also the sum of £32, 17s. 9d. Ster. arising from the Rents of the said houses from Whitsunday 1746 to Whitsunday 1753, lying in the hands of the Receiver General.

(6) *Decreet of Adjudication*, George Abernethy, merchant in Banff, for himself and as Trustee for John Duffus, merchant there; against George Chalmers, junr., late merchant in Elgin, now tidewaiter there. Abernethy's part consists of three Bills drawn upon and accepted by the Defender in 1739.

(7) Decreet, Thomas Innes of Muriefald, Factor on the Forfeited Estates in Banff and Aberdeenshire, against Alexander Duff of Hatton, for £200 Scots as two years' Rent of a House in Banff taken and possessed by him from Whitsunday 1746 to

Whitsunday 1748, belonging to the deceased George Abernethy, merchant, and late Bailie of Banff, which sum the pursuer has right to receive as Factor for said Estates. The case was brought before Alexander Thomson, Esq., of Banchory, Commissary Depute of Aberdeen, who found it proven that Alexander Duff, the Defender, took the house for one year from Whitsunday 1746 to Whit. 1747, at £100 Scots of Rent—that the house was possessed by the military till the end of October 1746; at which time the Defender only got access thereto; that he was not liable for rent during the time he was debarred possession by the military, but finds him liable for six months and a half rent, or Fifty-four Pounds three shillings and four pennies Scots, from Nov. 1746, being the time he got access till Whitsunday 1747, because although he removed sooner, yet it does not appear that there was any reason why he might not have possessed till Whitsunday if he had thought proper. The Defender to be allowed to retain his expenses for repairing and cleaning the house out of the half years' Rent, amounting to £16, 14s. 6d. Scots.

The Defender acknowledged 'that he took the house from Mrs. Abernethy, then spouse to George Abernethy, for a tryal for one year from Whit. 1746 to Whit. 1747—that he intended to have entered thereto at Whitsunday 1746, but in April 1746 *his Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland*, having march'd from Aberdeen for the North Country, he lodged a few days in Banff, and from that time to the first of November 1746, the House was possess'd by the Duke's Army as a Hospitall and the Lower part thereof as a Magazine, Mrs. Abernethy having removed therefrom before the army moved, and George Abernethy being convicted and sentenced, the army looked on it as the King's, so that it was with difficulty they would remove and give the Defender access in Novr. thereafter, and when he got access he was put to extraordinary expence, in mucking, cleaning, washing, repairing, and fitting it up for being habitable.' It appears in the evidence of Alexr. Morrison, in the Mains of Hatton, servant to the Defender (which was corroborated by Wm. Thomson, wright at Miln of Legatt, who accompanied him) that when sent with the first of Hatton's furniture to Banff, to the house that pertained to

George Abernethy deceased, the house was possest and taken up with Accoutrements, Tents, Baggage and Ammunition which pertained to the Regiment commanded by Colonel Deyan, which baggage Thomson and several others of Hatton's servants assisted to remove in order to give Hatton access, which was obtained by the interest of Provost James Innes with the Colonel, having been possessed by the army as an Infirmary, and otherwise, by the troops lying in Banff from the time his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland marched from Aberdeen to Banff till then. That the house was full of nastiness, a good many of the windows and locks spoiled and broken, floor spoiled, all the chimneys broken down and some locks awanting.

There is a *Declaration* by Alexander Innes of Rosieburn, then Provost of Banff, to the effect that the Officers of Lord Ancrum's Regiment possessed the house in Banff which sometime pertained to George Abernethy, merchant, for the space of 16 weeks in the year 1747, for which they paid him weekly four shillings sterling, of house rent, amounting to £3, 4s. Ster., which sum he paid over to Thos. Innes of Muriefald, factor to the Barons, Dated at Edinburgh, 16 July 1751.

Decreet, Thomas Innes of Muriefald agt. John Abernethy of Corskie for the sum of £20 Sterling, as two years' Rent of some houses possessed by the said John Abernethy, lying within the burgh of Banff, which pertained to the now deceased George Abernethy, sometime merchant there, and which were forfeited to the Crown by his being convicted of high treason, being from Whit. 1750 to Whit. 1752. Dated Banff, 17 July 1753. There are relative receipts, making seven numbers in this bundle.

In 'notes of Claims on the Estate of George Abernethy, merch., in Banff' (No. 2 Reports 1750), it is said that *Elizabeth Forbes*, widow of the attainted person, claims the liferent of his 'tenement and lodgeing' during her life, to take place at Whit. 1747, being the first term after his *death*, which Claimant says was in *April* 1747, in virtue of a liferent right and Disposition by her husband to her (in supplement of a Contract of marriage between them which was communed upon, but never extended), dated 3rd Sept. 1745, and her sasine

thereon, the 13th day of that month, and year, and recorded in the Burgh Register of Banff on the 26th of said month. But the claim falls to be dismissed because it does not set forth the writer and witnesses, and though the same were produced and formally done, the deed cannot avail her as being granted after the 24th June 1745, and in the very heat of the Rebellion.

Depositions by John Hackett of the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex, Perukemaker, and James Guthrie of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields in the same County, Saddler, who voluntarily made oath that Mr. George Abernethy, late merchant in Banff, in North Britain, died sometime in April last, and that the deponents saw him dead, and that on or about the 30th day of April last they saw him buried in the Churchyard belonging to the parish church of St. Margaret in Westminster. Sworn voluntarily before Jas. Fraser, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, this 23rd of Feb. 1747.

Discharge and Renunciation by George Barclay, merchant in Banff, late heritable proprietor of certain tenements and houses lying in the Burgh of Banff, to George Abernethy, merchant in Banff, narrating that he disposed of the subjects on 6th Dec. 1747 in favour of himself and Mrs. Isobell Ogilvie, then his spouse, now deceased, and the longer liver of them two, in liferent for the said Mrs. Isobell Ogilvie only, and to Mrs. Christian Barclay, his daughter, now also deceased, her heirs, etc., in fee; whom failing, to the said George Barclay and his nearest heirs, etc., heritably and irredeemably, his two tenements with closes, houses, and yards lying near the Cross of the said Burgh upon the West side of the High Street, leading from the Cross to the Lodging sometime belonging to the Earl of Airlie and now to Lord Braco, which two tenements, land, etc., were at the date of the Discharge possessed by Capt. John Urquhart of Cromarty, Alexander Fife, litster in Banff, John Sim, junr., merchant there, and himself, upon which disposition they were duly infest. The said Christian Barclay married George Abernethy, merchant in Banff, Contract, dated 3rd March 1739, and she with consent of her father disposed the property to herself and future husband in fee and liferent, and to the children of

the marriage in fee; whom failing, to the said George Abernethy, if he survived her, his heirs, etc.; whom failing, to herself, in case she should survive him, and her heirs, etc.—reserving her father's liferent, with power to the father to burden the property to the extent of £100 Sterling. In virtue of which Contract of Marriage, Christian Barclay and George Abernethy, her husband, were infeft. Subsequently George Abernethy and John Abernethy, younger of Corskie, his nephew, granted an Obligation to pay George Barclay an annuity of £100 Scots, besides binding themselves to discharge an account due to the Executors of the deceased Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar, relict of Pat. Ogilvie of Raggall and others, whereupon Barclay grants a *Discharge* of his Claims on the property to Abernethy, who had now the fee of the same (his wife having died childless), which is of date at Banff, 28 July 1744. Sir Wm. Gordon of Park is a witness.

Letter of John Abernethy to James Milne of Kinstair, at Milntown of Keith, relative to a half year's annuity payable to Elizabeth Forbes, spouse and 'Factrix' to George Abernethy, merchant in Banff, relict of the deceased John Miln of Kinstair, son of the said James. Written by Robert Innes, Town Clerk of Banff. Dated Banff, 8th May 1746.

The next *fund* to be divided among his creditors (*Petitions*, etc., 1747-59), as at Candlemass 1759 was £231, 9s. 1d. Str., and each Creditor to draw a fraction more than a third of the Debt due to him.

Petition for James Milne of Kinstair, read 20 Nov. 1753, in regard to an annuity payable to Elizabeth Forbes, wife of the late George Abernethy of 800 merks restricted to 600 merks during the life of the heir male of her first marriage with John Milne, younger of Kinstair, who died in July 1743, and of the *petitioner* and his wife, who were both still alive. In Sept. 1745 Abernethy and spouse assigned £100 of the annuity during the life time of George Barclay to John Abernethy, ship master, Banff, and they Discharged at same time (20 Sept. 1745) the annuity payable at Mart. 1743, Whit. and Mart. 1744, and Whit. 1745, etc. There is marked on back of said *Petition* '24 May, 1756, Delivered to *Doctor Abernethy*, two receipts by George Barclay to John Abernethy,

the one dated 8 April 1747 for £52, 17s. Scots, and the other dated 7th September 1747 for £50 Scots.

Discharge by John Abernethy of Corskie, shipmaster in Banff, to the King's Majesty of the sum of £96, 5s. 9d., being the amount of Debts sustained by him according to the scheme of Division, he having previously become purchaser of Abernethy's, *his brother's*, heritable subjects; Dated Banff, 7 March 1759. Encloses Registered Assignment by Geo. Abernethy and his wife with Notarial Intimation therof to James Milne, of £100 Scots yearly of her annuity. Dated Banff, 20 Sept. 1745.

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VI

ESTATE OF SIR WILLIAM GORDON
OF PARK

No. 1.

Claims, 1746-1769.

(1) Inventory of Claims upon the Forfeited Estates of Pit-sligo, Asleid, Park, Monaltry, Kinloch and Nevay, given in to Mr. Francis Grant in the course of his survey; among these there is a 'Claim of the Tennents of Park to two years' Rent in virtue of the Clan Act.' 'Claim of Captain John Gordon, brother to the late Sir William Gordon, to the Estate of Park in virtue of a Tailzie.' 'Claim of Lady Gordon to a Terce and other provisions out of the Estate of Park,' 1747. The three last are included in this lot.

(2) The following is an epitome of *Cap^t Gordon's Claim* which is of date, At Park, 8th October 1747, in the presence of Francis Grant, Esqr., one of the surveyors of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, in which he designs himself of Brigadier Pawlett's Regiment of Marines, second lawful son of the deceased Sir James Gordon of Park, That by a Tailzie of the lands and Estate of Park made by the deceast Sir James Gordon, dated 19 October 1713, the Estate of Park was provided to Sir William Gordon, late of Park, now attainted, therein designed eldest son of the deceased Sir James Gordon by *Dame Helen Fraser*, his spouse, and the heirs male of his body, whom failing to the heirs male of the said Sir James Gordon's body of the then present marriage, and the other heirs therein mentioned, that the Tailzie contains several irritant, prohibitory, and resolute clauses by contravening which the said Sir W^m Gordon had forfeited his right to the Estate of Park, and that the children of his brother born to him in

France, if there be any, are aliens, and that the same now devolves upon him, (the said Capt. John Gordon) as next heir of Tailzie, and thereupon took instruments.

(3) *Dame Janet Gordon*,¹ spouse to Sir William Gordon late of Park, enters a Claim to a terce, and to the other provisions conceived by her husband in her favour, and that no survey of the Estate to be taken may prejudice her interest, and that the same may remain entire to her as accords of law. (signed) JANET GORDON. Dated at Park, 8th Oct. 1747.

(4) CASE of John Gordon, Esquire, second son of Sir James Gordon of Park, deceast, Claimant, against His Majesty's Advocate, on behalf of his Majesty, Respondent, 1st Nov. 1750 (printed). In which it is stated that Sir William had been in foreign parts ever since his attainder, and that the 'Irritancy upon breach of conditions does not belong to the Claimant but to the son of Sir William who had been born to him since the attainder, and who is the next member of the Tailzie.'

(5) Information for his Majesty's Advocate, on behalf of his Majesty, Respondent, against John Gordon, Esqr., etc., dated 1st Nov. 1750 (printed).

The rest of the papers in the bundle concern personal and other debts of no special interest.

No. 2.

Decrees Sustaining Claims, 1755-1759, and including a great number of Bills, and Bonds, affording no material of value.

No. 5.

Accounts of Thomas Innes of Muriefald, Factor upon the Forfeited Estates in Aberdeen, and Banffshire, for the Estate of Park; also account, Charge, and Discharge of John Innes now of Muriefald as representing his father, 1751-1759, contain nothing noteworthy. Includes Expenses of Litigating Claims upon the Estate of Park.

¹ Second daughter of William Duff, Lord Braco of Kilbride, in the Peerage of Ireland, afterwards Earl Fife, in that Kingdom. She mar. 2ndly George Hay of Montblair, and had issue to both.—Douglas's *Baronage of Scotland*, p. 140.

No. 9.

Petitions by Factors, Tenants, and others, 1747-75.

Petition for Capt. Gordon, younger, brother to the late Sir William Gordon of Park, Claimant of the forfeited Estate, to grant warrant to the Sheriff-Depute of Banffshire or his Substitutes to make open the seals of certain repositories where writs of the Estate of Park lie, and to deliver the same to him or his Agent in order to instruct whether the lands of Tilliernoch were part of the Barony of Park. Read 26 July 1750.

Petition of the said Capt. Gordon that, pursuant to the judgment of the House of Lords, the appellant hath right to the Estate and Barony of Park, and their remit to the Court of Session to put him in possession of the premises, and of the profits thereof since the commencement of the Petitioner's right upon the death of the late Sir William Gordon, 5 June 1751. That in virtue of this judgment the petitioner was put in full possession of the lands and Barony of Park, and he now desires their Lordships to issue orders for payment of the half of the Rents of Crop 1751, amounting to £170, 16s. 1d. $\frac{7}{12}$, and to desist from all further intromitting with the Rents of said Estate in time coming. There was produced with the petition the Judgments of the House of Lords and Court of Session therein referred to, Rental of the unentailed lands of Park with the account of the Agent for the Crown of the balance of Rent found due for crop 1751, and an Inventory of papers for distinguishing the Entailed lands of Park from those not contained therein. Read 2 July 1754.

No. 9.

Report by the Solicitor for the Forfeitures, John Russell, junr., to the Barons of Exchequer, dated 1st June 1759, anent (1) a Decreet of Adjudication obtained at the instance of Sir John Gordon of Park against Arthur Forbes of Brux, recorded 24 April 1700; (2) another Decreet of Adjudication at the instance of Sir James Gordon of Park against Arthur Forbes of Brux, recorded 7th Feb. 1718, that William Gordon of Park as having right to the debt by his grandfather Sir James by progress, conveyed the first of these DECREETS to Arthur

Gordon of Carnousie by disposition, dated 2 July 1739, and that the said Sir James Gordon conveyed the second Decreet to Arthur Gordon younger of Carnousie, by Disposition, dated 31 Oct. 1724, and the Solicitor is therefore of opinion that no part of the said Debts were in the person of Sir William Gordon at the time of his attainder.

Nos. 10 and 11 contain nothing of special interest, the first being anent Adjudications for Debts in which Park had an interest and the second, Letters relative to the creditors and the ranking thereof.

No. 12.

Papers connected with the Sale of the Estates.

Order by the Barons of Exchequer to Alexander Brebner, merchant in Portsoy, purchaser of the *unentailed* Estate of Park, pays to his Majesty's Receiver General the Interest upon the purchase money or to give good heritable security (as he had agreed to do) on or before the 20th September next that an Extent issue against him.

Purchase money of the unentailed Estate of Park is £2215 sterling. Interest thereof from Whit. 1756 to Whit. 1764 amounts to £886 ster., as is certified, in the absence of the Secretary, by Magnus Henderson.

Petition for Alexander Brebner, merchant in Portsoy, the purchaser of the unentailed parts of the Estate of Park, who had not paid up the price of the lands within the time mentioned. Creditors on said estate consent to stay proceedings till 15 April, then next, on condition that he repair forthwith to Edinr. with the title Deeds of his bonded Estate. Dated 13th Feb. 1767.

A *Petition* from the Doers for the Creditors of the late Sir William Gordon of Park, that legal diligence be stayed upon Brebner for recovery of his debts as also for the interest of the price, and that the sale of the Estate should proceed before Whitsunday then next.

Two *Letters* of Alexr. Dirom, Sheriff-Substitute of Banff, relative thereto; also Mr. Dirom's Return of Dispossessing Alexander Brebner from the Lands of Brackenhills, Rothmac-

kenzie and Thoran by Order from Barons of Exchequer, Dated 16th Augt. 1766.

Petition for the Right Hon. the Earl of Findlater and Seafield to the Lord Chief Baron and remanent Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, Shewing that the Petitioner had lately purchased, and has paid for and obtained their Lordships' Disposition of Brackenhills and Rothmackenzie part of the Forfeited Estate of Park. That the Sheriff of Banff has taken possession of the Lands, and the Petitioner desires the Court to order the Sheriff to deliver over the possession to him. Dated 9th Decr. 1766.

The other papers are all relative to the matter of Brebner.

VII

FORFEITED ESTATE OF JOHN GORDON
OF GLENBUCKET, Co. Banff

(1)

Decreets sustaining Claims, with relative instructions, Rebellion, 1745-6, including, among others,

Decreet sustaining Claim of John Gordon, Merchant in Fochabers, designed in the Bill first Claimed upon, Factor to the Duke of Gordon, and now designed of Cluny, with other Debts. Dated 23rd Janr. 1760.

Registered General Disposition John Gordon of Cluny in favour of Cosmo Gordon, Advocate, his eldest son, dated at Fochabers, 11th Janr. 1769. Registered at Edinburgh, 16th October 1769.

Decreet sustaining Claim of George Stewart in Cottertoun of Auchintoul, brother german to William Stewart in Kirkhill, and uncle to John Stewart, and Executor, confirmed to his brother and nephew, in the Claim of the said William Stewart and of Anna Cumming, relict of the deceased John Stewart, son of the said William Stewart by his marriage with *Margaret Gordon*, his spouse, upon the Forfeited Estate of John Gordon elder, late of Glenbucket. Dated Edinr., 10th Augt. 1759. The Debt founded on is an heritable Bond granted by John Gordon, elder of Glenbucket, to William Stewart, above designed, and Margaret Gordon, his spouse, in liferent, and to John Stewart, their son, in fee, dated Kirkhill, 25th May 1733.

Decreet sustaining Claim of John Gordon, eldest son of John Gordon, late of Glenbucket, Mrs. Anne Lindsay, spouse of the said John Gordon, younger, and *Clementina, Henrietta, and Cecilia Gordons*, daughters of the said John Gordon, late of

Glenbucket, for their several interests proceeding (1) upon a Bond of Provision by said John Gordon of Glenbucket, dated Perth, 19 Decr. 1721, in favour of John Gordon, younger, and his spouse, wherein the latter is secured in an annual rent of 600 merks or other annual rent agreeable to the principal sum of 1200 merks in case she should survive her husband. (2) Disposition and Assignation by the said John Gordon, elder, dated Edinr., 2nd March 1744, to his children, proceeding upon an heritable Bond and Tack betwixt Cosmo-George, Duke of Gordon, and himself for the sum of £20,000 Scots, dated 29th Sept. 1742, payable by his Grace when his Tack of certain lands should expire, viz. at Whitsunday 1762, and the security of an annual rent granted by the Duke out of his estate for the above amount, so that 'the one annual rent might meet and compensate each other, without any Discharge on either side.' By this Disposition Gordon designs the lands for the Jointure of his daughter-in-law, and appoints annuities to *George Gordon, doctor of medicine, his second son*, and to *David Gordon, his third son*, and the heirs male of their bodies, under the burden of an annuity to *Jean Forbes*, now deceased, spouse of the said John Gordon, elder, and after her death an annual rent to be paid to *Clementina, Henrietta, and Cecilia Gordons* equally amongst them, and failing one or more of them, to the survivor or survivors and their or her heirs. John Gordon, younger, Mrs. Ann Lindsay, his spouse, and Dr. George Gordon were infeft in their respective rights 19th Janr. 1745. *William Gordon*, subsequently, obtained a Precept of Clare Constat from Alex., Duke of Gordon, for infefting him in £8000, as heir to John Gordon, his father, and the remaining £12,000 as heir male to John Gordon, his grandfather, the other substitutes *George and David having died without issue male*, with interest from Whitsunday 1766, at which time the Duke of Gordon paid the £20,000 Scots into Exchequer. Claim sustained of *William Gordon, now of Glenbucket*, to the £8000 Scots. Decreet Dated 31st July 1771 and 8th March 1788.

Decreet sustaining the Claim of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, on the Forfeited Estate of John Gordon of Glenbucket, 1788, and relative papers, with an Inventory of writs, dated 1790.

Petition of John Gordon of Cluny and the other Creditors to have the tenements of Fraserburgh and arrears of feu pertaining to the deceased John Gordon of Glenbucket exposed to public Roup for the benefit of all concerned, Chas. Gordon for the Petitioners. Yearly rent £4, 5 Ster. paid £5, 6, 8 Scots. Read and ordered 1766.

Petition, understanding that the Duke of Gordon had applied to the Barons of Exchequer for paying in the £20,000 mortgaged by Glenbucket on Achnachan, and that the same may not remain dead but be lent out at four per cent. till the claims are discussed. 15th Augt. 1766.

Abstract of Decreet sustaining Claim of James Dalgardno of Milnhill upon the Estate of John Gordon, late of Glenbucket, for 2000 merks Scots, with the annual rents thereof from and after Whit. 1744, proceeding upon a Contract of Marriage betwixt the Claimant and *Mrs. Jean Gordon, fourth lawful daughter of the said John Gordon*, dated 2nd April 1743. Abstract Decreet, dated Edinr., 22nd Feb. 1755.

Extract Disposition by James Dalgardno of Milnhill to James Dalgardno, his eldest son, of the lands of Diplebrae, parish of Crimond and shire of Aberdeen, with certain roods of land in the town of Rattray, under the burden of 19,000 merks to his five sisters and brother, agreeably to a Bond of Provision in their favour, with the yearly payment of 200 merks Scots to *Jean Gordon*, their mother, together with the whole Domicils and household furniture belonging to him to be disposed upon by her at her pleasure. Dated Dalgardno Seat, 6th July 1767.

Extract Assignment by James Dalgardno and his Curators to Charles Gordon, Writer to the Signet, of the Decreet upon the Contract of marriage, Dalgardno receiving a right and assignation to some tenements in the town of Fraserburgh belonging to the Forfeited Estate of Glenbucket, as the same was purchased by Charles Gordon, at a Sale by the Barons of Exchequer, and resold by Gordon to his father with the amount still due on said Contract of marriage. Dated at Dalgardno Seat, 28th Mar. 1768. Reg. at Edinr., 23rd Oct. 1784.

Memorandum for David Moncreiff, Advocate, shows that the

Estates which belonged to Glénbucket at his attainder were a Wadsett of certain lands from the Duke of Gordon and the property of a house in Fraserburgh, holden of Lord Saltoun as superior, and that he was informed the Duke had Claims against Glenbucket to the extent of the sum of the Wadset, but these were not yet sustained, and the Creditors are desirous that since they can get payment of no part of their claim, at least soon, that the house in Fraserburgh be sold by Public Roup, 1756.

Judicial Rent-roll of the Estate which sometime belonged to John Gordon, late of Glenbucket, taken by Authority of Mr. Francis Grant, one of the Surveyors of Forfeited Estates in Scotland, before Alexr. Stuart of Lismurdie [?], one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at Hardhaugh, the 16th day of October 1750.

1. William Reach in Wester Gianlarig, and pays yearly therefore £33, 6s. 8d. Scots, Eight pound of Butter, six Poultrie, one Reek hen, and half a Wedder.

Patrick M'Alpin in Gianlarig, possesses and pays the same as Reach does.

Lachlan M'Pherson in Easter Gianlarig pays double what each of the others pay.

2. Grigor Roy M'Grigor in Delavorar, and pays yearly therefore £16, 13s. 4d. Scots, one Reek hen and four merks two and eight pennies of Stipend to the minister.

Janet Farquharson in Little Delavorar pays the Double of what M'Grigor pays.

Robert Crookshank in Delavorar pays the same as M'Gregor.

William Crookshank pays for his possession in Delavorar, £20, 16s. 8d. Scots., and three and a half Poultry.

Donald Gibbonach *alias* Stewart in Delavorar pays yearly £12, 10s. Scots, two and a half Poultrie, and ane Reek hen.

John Stewart in Delavorar pays £12, 10s. Scots, and

Patrick and Grigor Grant there pays yearly £16, 13s. 4d. equally betwixt them.

3. Angus Stewart in Achnahyle pays yearly £12, 10s. Scots, Three pound of Butter, Two and a half Poultry, one Reek hen, and half ane merk as his proportion of a Custom Wedder.

Donald Stewart in Achnahyle pays the same.

Donald M'Gilavrae in Achnahyle pays £8, 6s. 8d. Scots, two pound of Butter, one and one half Poultry, and one Reek Hen.

Malcolm M'Gregor in Achnahyle pays £20, 16s. 8d. Scots, five pound Butter, three and ane half Poultry, a Reek Hen, and twelve shilling and six pennies as his proportion of a Custom Wedder.

Lodoveek Smith in Knock of Achnahyle pays yearly £33, 6s. 8d. Scots, Eight pound of Butter, six poultry, ane Reek Hen, and a quarter of a Wedder.

Donald M'Donald in Ridorach pays yearly £25 Scots.

Peter Constable in Achnahyle pays yearly £16, 13s. 4d. Scots, four pound of Butter, Three Poultry, a Reek Hen, and the third of a Wedder.

James Stewart in Achnahyle pays yearly £20, 16s. 8d. Scots, five pound of Butter, Three and ane fourth Poultry, and a Reek Hen, and twelve shilling six pennies Scots, as his proportion of a Custom Wedder.

4. Robert Cameron in Keppoch pays yearly One Hundred and twelve merks and one half, and one Reek Hen.

5. Compeared James Mackwillie, officer to John Gordon of Glenbucket, and deponed that the above is a 'Just and true Rental of the Estate that was in the Possession of the deceast John Gordon of Glenbucket the tyme of his death, which lies in the parish of Kirkmichaell and shire of Banff, and all this is truth, as he shall answer to God, and Depones he cannot write.'

'N.B. The Ordinary Conversions in the County of Banff for the Customs above mentioned is as follows, viz. four merks for a stone of Butter, one shilling Scots for each Poultry, two shillings for a Hen, and two pound Scots for a Wedder.'

As mentioned by the several witnesses the tenants had all paid last year's Rent and the four preceding years 'to the present Glenbucket.' The tenants also paid their respective proportions of Cess and Minister's Stipend.

FACTOR'S ACCOUNTS, WITH VOUCHERS, 1753-64.

Account of Charge and Discharge, James Macdonald of Kineton, Factor, appointed by the Barons of Exchequer upon the Estate of John Gordon of Glenbucket for the Rents of Crops and years 1758, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 1764.

Charge.

To the *Gross Rental* £510, 4s. 7d. Scots per Annum as per the Survey, Exclusive of all public burdens, being in Sterling money, £42, 10s. 4 $\frac{7}{12}$ d., being for seven years £297, 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{10}$ d.

Discharge.

Shows a Balance of £183, 6s. 4 $\frac{5}{12}$ d. paid into the Receiver General during the same period. *By* arrears of Insolvent Tenants who had become totally bankrupt, £66, 5s. Factor's Salary for seven years, £29 15s. 4d. Fees for Factor's Commission, £1, 1s. 0d. Fees for passing this Accompt, £11, 1s. 5 $\frac{8}{12}$ d. Fees for an Extract of the Survey, 10s. 6d. Fees of Commission for swearing to the Acct. 10s. Discharge, £297, 12s. 8 $\frac{1}{12}$ d.

PETITIONS BY FACTORS, 1751-66.

James Macdonald of Kynetton, who was appointed Factor, in 1758, over the lands held in Lease by the late Gordon of Glenbucket, attainted, from the Duke of Gordon, has fitted and cleared his Accounts from 1758 to 1764 inclusive, and seeing that he lives at a considerable distance from the lands, and from age and infirmities has been obliged to employ others to assist him in collecting the Rents, and as the tenants are poor and in labouring circumstances owing to the scarcity of meal, this and the preceding year, he humbly declines to be further concerned in recovering arrears from these poor people. The Petitioner understands that the Duke of Gordon is now paying up the money due to the crown in the Right of Glenbucket, and is to enter to immediate possession of the lands. Dated 15th Augt. 1766. The Petitioner ordered to pass his Accts. for the year 1765 and then to apply to have his bond delivered up.

Petition by Tenants who had been charged with Horning at the instance of James Macdonald, factor, for the Rents they had already paid to young Glenbucket. Read 4th Feb. 1760, when they were required to produce their receipts within a fortnight after notice and let diligence be sisted till further order.

2. *Petition* of Alexander, Duke of Gordon, who was desirous of getting possession of the Lands of Achriachan and others held under Lease by the deceased John Gordon of Glenbucket, attainted, from the also deceased Cosmo George, Duke of Gordon, the petitioner's father, which was then expired. The Petitioner, altho a very considerable creditor, was prepared to pay up the whole sum of £20,000 Scots, for which the lands under Lease stood mortgaged, upon getting a proper Discharge, Reserving his Claims against Glenbucket in Competition with his other Creditors. The Lands under Lease 'were subsett by Glenbucket to a number of poor illiterate tenants, who were, after the Rebellion of 1745, not only exposed to many disasters, but they also erroneously paid up their Rents to Glenbucket's son and Grandson, who afterwards became bankrupt, whereby there is a considerable Arrear now standing out against them. And as they are not in a Condition to pay that arrear, and must become bankrupt if it is attempted to be exacted.' The Petitioner was desirous that these poor people may not be rendered destitute and his lands laid waste, and offers to pay £20 sterling as a Composition for their arrears preceding Whitsunday then last, and if that is not accepted, that the Barons may expose the same to public Roup at that upset price. 4th Augt. 1766. The Secretary to report the state of the Case. 15 Augt. 1766. Read again, and order given that upon the Petitioner paying the Wadset that he get a Discharge and Renunciation. The Creditors to have liberty to put out the money at interest on proper security; and the arrears of the Tenants to be exposed to sale on the 19th of November next ensuing. 1766.

VIII

ESTATE OF WILLIAM, LATE VISCOUNT
OF STRATHALLAN

III. Discharges of Debts paid by Andrew Drummond, Esq., Banker, London, as for the price of the Estate, 89 pieces, all granted in 1756 except two, the one in 1759, the other in 1761.

Among these is a Discharge by Mr. Drummond of two Bonds to the King granted by the Viscount (wherein he is designed William Drummond of Machany) to his sister, Mrs. Ann Drummond, Lady Monzie, the one, dated 17th Jan. 1710 for 500 merks Scots, the other, dated 18th Janr. 1712, for 1000 merks Scots. Mr. Drummond reserves his claim for the balance still due. The Discharge is of date at London, 23rd July 1756.

By Disposition and settlement Lady Monzie constituted her assignee and donator Mrs. Margaret Drummond, eldest daughter of the Viscount Strathallan, and her claim was sustained by the Court of Session. The Bonds were assigned by Disposition and settlement of the said Mrs. Margaret Drummond to Mrs. Euphemia Gordon, spouse of James Drummond, eldest son of Viscount Strathallan, 31 Mar. 1750. Mr. Drummond was purchaser of the Estate. (He is designed Banker and Goldsmith, in London, and was brother of the Viscount.)

Discharge and Assigment by Mrs. Margaret Drummond, sister of late Viscount Strathallan, of a Bond for 4000 merks granted to her by the said Viscount, her brother, dated 17th Decr. 1713. Her claim was sustained, reserving power to his Majesty to take the benefit of a clause that the sum should return to the Viscount and his heirs if she should remain unmarried. Dated Machany, 14th Augt. 1756.

IV. Accounts of John Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor on

the Forfeited Estate of Strathallan, 1746-53, contains among other documents :

State of the yearly Rent and Value of the Estate of Strathallan :

Free Rent	£266	19	7½
	<hr/>		
At 20 years' purchase	5339	12	6
whereof the purchaser is allowed upon paying the Lady's Locality	£1614	5	3
Also on Account of an overcharge of £3 yearly for nine shearers	60		
	<hr/>		
	1674	5	3
	<hr/>		
	£3665	7	3
Value of the woods on Machany	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£4165	7	3

V. Petitions of Creditors, 1749-67, a large Bundle, among which may be noticed :—

The Petition of Margaret, Lady Strathallan, to the Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland that agreeably to Decree of the Court of Session she may be put in possession of her Liferent of the lands in the Barony and Estate of Machany lying in the parishes of Blackford, Muthill, and Kinkell, and sheriffdom of Perth, with the manor place of Machany, conform to her Sasine of 15th October 1713, duly registered in the Register of Sasines for the shire of Perth, upon her Contract of Marriage with William Viscount Strathallan, dated 1st Nov. 1712 and registered in the Books of the Court of Session 14th Nov. 1747. She claims from 15th May 1746, the term following the death of her husband, and to continue during her life. 1749.

Petition of Mrs. Margaret Drummond to the Barons of Exchequer for payment of the sums for which she was preferred as a creditor on the Estate of the late Viscount Strathallan, her father—Read 11th Feb. 1752. She was allowed the sum of £99, 6s. 1½d, being 6½ years' interest, from Whit. 1745 to Mart. 1751 of the principal sum of 5,500 merks.

Petition of Andrew Drummond, Banker, for payment of the two Bonds granted by William late Viscount Strathallan to his sister, Mrs. Ann Drummond, widow of Duncan Campbell of Monzie, the one for 500 merks the other for 1000 merks, and by her assigned as already noticed. By a scheme of division the sum falling to the Petitioner was £80, 2s. 9¼d. Read 24th June 1756, and the prayer of Petition granted.

Petition of Janet Drummond and Alexr. Home of Manderston, her husband, for payment of two Bonds out of the price of the Estate of the late Viscount Strathallan, according to a scheme of Division. Read 3rd Feb. 1756, and ordered to be paid.

Petition of Mrs. Margaret Drummond, sister of Viscount Strathallan, for payment of £210, 3s. 11½d. ster., as a creditor of the late Viscount for 4000 merks Scots with interest from Mart. 1745, according to Scheme of Division. Read 27th Janr. 1756, and Barons of opinion that this cannot be paid without security that whatever money she shall have remaining at her death, after paying her debts, shall return to the Crown.

Memorial from Miss Drummond for payment without the clause of return if she shall die unmarried for reasons submitted, and enclosing a Letter from the creditors passing from any interest they can pretend to it. Edinburgh, 31st Janr. 1756. Read 20th July 1756. (Not granted.)

VI. 3 Letters to the Secretary for Forfeitures, 1754.

(1) Letter from Mr. Campbell of Barcaldine's Clerk, to Mr. Moncreiffe, Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer, with the Rental of Strathallan (not put up therewith). Dated Crieff, 20th May 1754.

(2) Letter from Mr. Jas. Montgomery about the 'Tythes,' Edinr., 26th June 1754.

(3) Letter, Mr. John Campbell, factor to the Barons of Exchequer, anent proportions of Ministers' stipends, and that Lady Strathallan's doers now find that her jointure lands are liable to pay public burdens. Dated Barcaldine, 16th July 1754.

Factor's Accounts, Vouchers, 1740.

Discharge by Sir William Moncreiff, Bart., minister of

Gospel at Blackford, for stipend 1745 and precedings, and for 1746, dated Crieff, 15th March 1750.

Discharge, John Campbell, Merchant in Crieff, for £2 Ster. for allowance for loss of Business and his pains and trouble in attending and officiating as Baron Bailie when called upon to the Baron Court held upon the Ground of the Estate of Strathallan for decreeting the tenants for arrears of Rent 1746 and precedings, and for carrying a clerk along with him, Dated Crieff, 5th June 1750.

Do. for the same amount and object in 1753-55.

VII. Reports of Mr. David Moncreiffe, secretary to the Barons of Exchequer for Forfeitures, relative to the Petition of John Pringle, Purchaser of the Estate of Strathallan for Andrew Drummond, Esq., craving deduction of the price for certain articles overcharged. Exchequer Chambers, 4th Decr. 1754. Another Report with regard to the Teinds of the Lands of Middle Drumquhenie to which the proprietor has right, and the purchaser is ordered to pay an additional sum of £63, 9s. 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ d., being 20 years' purchase of these teinds, into the hands of the Receiver-General (as at Mart. 1755,) 27th Janr. and 4th Feb. 1756.

VIII. State of the Tythes of the Parishes of Blackford, Muthill, Trinity Gask, and Kinkell, in Perthshire, and of Fearn, Logie Easter, and Tain, Ross-shire, 1754.

IX. *Extract Registered Contract of Marriage* betwixt William, Viscount of Strathallan and Mrs. Margaret Nairn, eldest lawful daughter of William, Lord Nairn, with consent of her father, and Margaret Lady Nairn, her mother. Dated Nairne 1st Novr. 1712. Witnesses ane high and mighty prince John Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Tullibardine, etc., Lord James Murray of Dowaly, John, Master of Nairn, Mr. Robert Nairn, *second* son to the said Lord Nairn, Thomas Drummond, brother german to the said Viscount, etc. Reg. 14th Nov. 1747.

X. Observations on the Minute of Sale.

Registered Protest, The Royal Bank of Scotland against George Bryce, Stewart-Clerk of Strathearn, anent a Bill for £100, 16s. 8d. Ster. at sixty days sight granted by Viscount

Strathallan, and for which George Clark in Westmilk of Earn and the said George Bryce were Cautioners, dated Edinr., 28th May 1745, and which was protested at Edinr., 25th Oct. 1745 and reg. 20th Janr. 1746.

Bond by Mr. Andrew Drummond, Banker and Goldsmith in London, to King George the II., narrating that by a Bond of Provision of William late Viscount of Strathallan in favour of Mrs. Margaret Drummond, his third sister, of date 17th Decr. 1713, he was to pay her, or her heirs, 4000 merks Scots, with interest from Mart. 1713, but if she should happen to die unmarried the same should return to him and his heirs. She got *décree* in her favour as a lawful Creditor, 20th June 1752, from the Court of Session, and on a *Petition* to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, 21st July 1756, they ordered a *Precept* to be issued upon their Receiver-General, for payment to the said Mrs. Margt. Drummond of the sum of £210, 3s, 11½d. ster., being the proportion of the produce of said Estate of Strathallan effeiring to the principal and interest of said debt as at Mart. 1755 and therefore the Clause of return contained in the Bond of Provision shall have its proper effect if insisted on either at the instance of the Crown or of the other creditors; in that case the obligation to be void or else to remain, or be in full force and virtue. Signed and Sealed 23rd Augt. 1756.

A List of Claims on the Forfeited Estate of Strathallan contained in 14 folio pages, in principal and interest extending to £8405, 14s. 5½d. sterling as at Mart. 1754. It is recorded that Mrs. Margaret Drummond, daur. of Lord Strathallan, as assignee to Mrs. Anne Drummond, Lady Nairn, is preferred *Primo loco* to the hail other Claimants for payment of £305, 11s. 1½d. and interest thereof as the same is secured by infestment, the only infestment affecting the bonds.

Decrees sustaining Claims, two Bundles, among which are the following:—

Decreet, Captain John Stirling of Auchyle against his Majesty's Advocate in behalf of the Crown sustaining the Claim given in by Mr. George Stirling, surgeon in Perth deceased, upon the Estate of William late Viscount of Strathallan, attainted of High Treason, dated at Edinburgh, 28th

Febry., 26th June, and 11th Decr. 1751. Encloses the following papers:—

(1) Extract Registered Assigation by George Stirling of Byres, surgeon in Perth, to George Stirling, his son procreat betwixt him and Mary Cheap, his spouse, of $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of some tenements in the burgh of Perth. The half of his household furniture, books, shop goods, medicines, gold and silver, bank notes, sums of money, etc., with instructions of Debts. An Adjudication of the Lands, Lordship, and Estate of *Nairn* for £3993, 9s. 0d. Scots, and of sundry Bonds and Bills due to him by William Viscount of Strathallan, and to the sum of £259, 13s. 0d. Scots of an Account due to him by the Viscount; also to the sum of £57, 9s. 6d. Scots, the amount of an account, and for attendance resting to him by the late *James Drummond*, commonly called the *Duke of Perth*, and to the sum of £890, 19s. 6d. Scots of an account and for attendance resting to him by the late *Lord George Murray of Glencarse*; and to an Account and attendance resting to him by the late *Laurence Olyphant* elder of *Gask*, £1185, 15s. 6d. Scots, etc. Dated Perth, 15th Nov. 1749. Reg. 28th Sept. 1750.

(2) Registered Protest, George Stirling agt. Visct. Strathallan, 1745.

(3) Registered Bond, George Stirling agt. Viscount Strathallan, 1748.

(4) Registered Bill, George Stirling agt. Viscount Strathallan, 1748.

(5) Registered Assigation and Inventory, Capt. John Stirling of Auchyle to George Stirling, his son, dated at Herbertshire, 18th Nov. 1754. Reg. 13th Feb. 1756.

(6) Particle of the Testament Dative of umquhile George Stirling, son of Dr. George Stirling of Byers, who died at Paris, 31st Augt. 1750, given up by Capt. John Stirling of Auchyle, uncle to the said defunct, only Executor Dative *qua* nearest of kin decerned to him by Decreet of the Commissar of Edinburgh as the samen of date 8th Janr. 1751 at more length bears.

(7) 'Accompt' as undernoted:—

'Accompt, The Right Honourable the Viscount of Strathallan Dr. To George Stirling; surgeon in Perth,' extending to

the sum of £259, 4s. 0d. Scots for medicine, and 'To pains and attendance to his Lordship and family Fifteen Guineas during the Currancy of the preceeding Accott.' £189 Scots, or in all £448, 4s. 0d. Scots. The Court of Session, however, 'Found that the articles in the Account after the 24th June 1745, must be struck off, and that the said articles extend to £19, 2s. 6d. Scots.' The account extends from Decr. 2nd, 1743, to Feb. 1st, 1746. A few extracts will show the practice of medicine in those times.

1743.

Decr. 2.	Imprimis To Mr. Hary, a Blistering plaister and two Doses of purging salts,	. 0	18	0
	Item, a large pot Cataplasm,	. 1	16	0
	Item, a pot of degestive and red powder,	. 0	12	0
	Item, a Glass of spirit of wine camphorate,	1	16	0
14.	Item, a Glass of spirit of wine and oyle of turpentine,	. 1	16	0
	Item, a pot of Egyptiack oyntment,	. 0	16	0
20.	Item, 2 dozes purging mercurial pils,	. 1	4	6
	Item, a large pot Althea oyntment with camphire,	. 0	18	0
	Item, to Mary Strang, a vomiter,	. 0	10	0
	Item, a pot of Basilicon for Mr. Hary,	0	12	6
	Item, 24 dozes of Aethiop's mineral, at 2d. per doze,	. 2	8	0
22.	Item, purging Materials with rhubarb,	. 1	4	0
	Item, a spread plaster,	. 0	12	0
	Item, to Mr. Robert, 4 dozes purging mercurial pils,	. 2	8	6
	Item, a pot of Linament of Arceus,	. 0	18	0
26.	Item, a Glass syrup of popies,	. 0	18	0
	Item, a Glass of Root of Alder,	. 0	16	0
	Item, a Glass Oxemell of Squills,	. 0	12	0
	Item, a pot of plantine Oyntment,	. 0	10	0
27.	Item, a glass of tincture of Myrrh,	. 0	18	0
	Item, a glass honey of roses,	. 0	12	0
	Item, a glass Barley Cinnamon water,	. 1	2	0
29.	Item, a glass holy tincture for the family,	2	10	0

1744.	Item, to Alexr. Crawford, Gardiner, a vomiter,	0	10	0
Janr. 4.	Item, to James Lawson, Grieve, a Vomiter,	0	10	0
	Item, to 2 dozes rhubarb,	1	0	0
6.	Item, to my Lady, a vomiter Glass,	1	4	0
14.	To Mr. William, 4 papers bitter materials,	1	16	0
	To a pot Venice Tryacle,	0	16	6
Feb. 6.	To a glass of hysterical drops,	1	14	0
30.	To one of the maid servants, a box of hys-terick pils,	1	10	6
May 9.	To <i>the master</i> , a glass annadine spirits,	1	16	0
12.	To <i>Miss Anna</i> , a glass of Spirit of Wine with camphire,	1	16	0
20.	To 6 dozes worm powders for <i>Miss Amelia</i> ,	0	18	0
	To a glass of drops for <i>Mr. Thomas</i> ,	0	18	0
26.	To my Lady, sliced rhuburb,	0	18	0
1745.				
Feb. 20.	To Miss Mary, 2 dozes purging salts,	0	12	0
Mar. 24.	To Miss Drummond, a pot mercurial balsam,	1	4	6
Sept. 14.	To paid for cleaning and mending my Lord's Gold watch two different times,			
	7 sh. ster.,	4	4	0
Decr. 1.	To a quieting	0	18	0

IX

ESTATE OF LAURENCE OLIPHANT
OF GASK

(1) States and Lists of Debts affecting the Estate Claims sustained with Interest to Whitsunday 1753,

£201,490, 18 4 $\frac{9}{12}$.

In Sterling Money, £16,790, 18s. 2 $\frac{4}{12}$ d.

(2) Abbreviates of Decrees sustaining Claims of Creditors, 1751. A large Bundle of these contains Claim at the instance of William Chalmers, residenter at Gask, designed in the Agreement and Contract claimed on as Tacksman of *Sir John Arnot's Coal Works in Linktown of Arnot*, Creditor on the Estate of Gask to the amount of £20 Ster.

Claim of *Jean Lindsay*, relict of *Mr. Laurence Mercer of Piteucher*, for the sum of 1000 merks *Scots* with interest from Candlemas 1743.

(3) *Petitions* by Creditors praying the Barons of Exchequer to issue Precepts upon the Receiver-General for payment of their Debts, with Deliverances by the Barons thereon, 1751-60.

Petition of James Oliphant, Merchant in Leith, brother-german to Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, for payment of the sum of £28, 4s. 6d. for 'furnishings' to his brother's family of wine. The Acct. commenced in March 1744 and ended in May 1746, and amounted to £38, 13s. 6d., but the Acct. was only sustained for what was furnished before 24 June 1745, which cut off £10, 9s. Ster. The Barons ordered £20 at one time and £8, 4s. 6d. at another to be paid to Petitioner, which extinguished the debt, 2 July 1753. (A large Bundle of these *Petitions*).

(4) *Discharges and Assignations of Debts* due upon the Estate of Gask, 1753-1760. Among these are:—

Discharge by Laurence Oliphant of Condie, purchaser of the Estate of Gask, to his Majesty of a feu duty of £1 Str., payable furth of the lands of Condie¹ to the University of St. Andrews, which had been overlooked in the settlement of the price, and for which he now receives twenty years' purchase with two years' interest thereof, in all £22, and the feu duty remains a burden on the Estate of Gask payable to the University. The Lands and Barony of Gask, as we know from this Document, were exposed to Sale before the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, when the said Laurence Oliphant became the purchaser at the price set on the same by their Lordships, *viz.*, £10,481, 6s. 1½d. Ster., with a further sum of £676, 18s. 9¾d. Ster. for the wood and planting, to be holden blench of his Majesty according to the Articles of Roup and Disposition in Mr. Oliphant's favour.

Discharge by Laurence Oliphant of Condie to his Majesty as having right by progress to various Debts affecting the Forfeited Estates of Nairn and Gask, and in particular to an heritable Bond of Corroboration by Margt. Lady Nairn, with consent of William, Lord Nairn, her husband, and John, Master of Nairn, their eldest son, of date the 23 and 27 days of Feb. 1723, proceeding upon the narrative of a marriage-contract betwixt Mr. Laurence Oliphant of Gask, younger, and Mrs. *Amelia Nairn*, daughter of the said Lord and Lady Nairn, dated 26 Sept. 1719, containing the sum of 10,000 merks Scots of *marriage Tocher*.

Discharge by the said Laurence Oliphant to the King of the sum of £997, 7s. 4d. Ster., being balance of Debts due to him by progress out of the above Estate. Dated Newton, 5 Augt. 1760.

5. *Memorial* to the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, Certifying the following facts in Obedience to their Lordship's directions of 1st July, *viz.*, That Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, was attainted, for high Treason, and his Estate sold, that the petitioner had obtained a Decree of the Court of Session for an Annuity of £111, 2s. 2¾d., provided by her marriage settlement in case she should survive her husband.

¹ For the lands of Cluthybeg and others in the part of Gask, conform to a gift of King James VI., dated 31 January 1586.

The purchaser of the Estate retained £2222, 4s. 5d. of the purchase for paying said annuity, Laurence Oliphant having died two years before the date of document, and that the petitioner is entitled to receive the interest of the capital sum during her life, and after her death the same will belong to his Majesty, and be at his disposal. The Petitioner's daughters entered their Claims before the Court of Session for a Bond of £500 assigned them by their grandfather with interest from the year 1731, and the eldest daughter further claimed the sum of £555, 11s. 1½d. contained in a bond of her father to her, and the second daughter further claimed the sum of £500 contained in a bond to her of her father, but the bond from their grandfather was cancelled by their father when he granted his own two bonds, and these not having been delivered before his attainder, the Court of Session found they could take nothing either by their grandfather or their father's Bonds, so that they were destitute of any provision.

The elder daughter is since married to a gentleman of very small estate, and has a very large family. The second daughter and her husband are dead, leaving an infant son who is supported by his relations.

The eldest daughter and the son of the second daughter are thought very proper objects of his Majesty's compassion, and as the sum of £2222, 4s. 5d. will be at the demise of the petitioner at the disposal of the Sovereign, he might be pleased to order the same to be paid to her for reimbursing her in the first place of her expense with her daughters and the residue be divided after her death between her surviving daughter and the son of her second daughter.

On the other leaf there is a Royal Warrant in answer to foregoing Memorial, authorising payment of an annuity or yearly pension as long as she shall reside in our dominions of £111, 2s. 2½d. to Amelia Oliphant, wife of Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, the petitioner. Dated at the Court of St. James', 7 Decr. 1763.

Later on His Majesty by his *Royal Sign Manual*, dated 29 Nov. 1768, authorises the capital sum of £2222, 4s. 5d. Ster. to be paid to Mrs. Amelia Oliphant, on condition that she renounce the life annuity, and grant security after reim-

bursing herself of the expense of maintaining her daughters, to divide the residue after her death between her surviving daughter and the second daughter's son.

Mrs. Oliphant acknowledges receipt of the sum in question on the back of said warrant, 22 Feb. 1769.

Report to the Barons of Exchequer on the Petition of Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, shows that by sundry Acts of Parliament the King was enabled to provide for the Wives of Attainted persons both after the rebellion of 1715 and 1745. Dated 20 July 1763, D. Moncrieff, Esq.

Letter from the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury addressed to the Chief Baron and the rest of the Barons of H. M. Exchequer in Scotland at Edinburgh, instructing them after consideration of their report of the 3rd inst. upon the petition of Mrs. Amelia Oliphant to prepare a signature for granting to her the sum of £2222, 4s. 5d. Ster. on the conditions already stated. Dated Treasury Chambers, 19 Aug. 1768.

Letter from John Campbell, Factor on Gask, enclosing a Rental of the Lady's Jointure Lands.

Report of D. Moncreiffe, Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer, in obedience to their Orders of the 18th inst., setting forth a state of facts in relation to the application of Mrs. Oliphant, late of Gask, praying their Lordships to allow her a pension in lieu of her jointure from the date of the Attainder of her husband, which being referred to their Lordships (22 April 1763) what was fit to be done. They reported (3 Aug. 1763) that Mrs. Oliphant had lived for the most part abroad with her husband, but intended for the future to reside in this country, and that she was a proper object of his Majesty's compassion, and that he might allow her the interest of the sum retained by the purchase of her husband's estate, in lieu of a Jointure at 5 per cent. Dated 23 July 1764.

Letter of Thomas Whately, acting under instructions of the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, authorising payment of the Interest of said sum, dated Treasury Chambers, Octr. 18, 1763.

Letter of David Watt to David Moncrieffe, Esq., Rem-

brancer of Exchequer, Edinburgh, dated Edinr. 31 July 1764: Had received Mr. Moncreiff's Letter, signifying that he had been directed by the Barons of Exchequer to make a further Enquiry and report the amount of Mrs. Oliphant's Debt and how it was contracted. States that Mrs. Oliphant had been destitute of all support for many years except the good will of her friends, and had contracted several Debts particularly about two years before, when her daughter-in-law, who was in family with her, suffered from a long and dangerous illness, after child bearing, in which her life was despaired of, which caused an extraordinary expense, and about the same time Mrs. Oliphant received advice that her husband was in great distress and ailment abroad, having, among other things, lost the sight of one of his eyes, and that her son was likewise lingering under a consumption with little hopes of life. In these circumstances Mrs. Oliphant thought herself called upon by the ties of nature and duty to go and visit them, And the Expense of two several journeys upon this occasion added considerably to her debt, which was furdher increased by her spending some time at London soliciting the application for the grant of her Jointure, while her daughter-in-law and family, however private, required a necessary expence in the country. In this destitute and distressed situation that Mrs. Oliphant was in, Mr. Oliphant of Condie, her nephew, was prevailed upon to advance her at different times, as her exigencies required, a sum equal to £330 or upwards. . . . It is needless to trouble you with the particulars of sundry other contractions which Mrs. Oliphant is owing in the country.'

6. *Accounts* of John Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor of the Estate of Gask, with relative vouchers for crop and years 1745 to 1752 inclusive, with lists of arrears.

7. *Reports* by the Secretary upon the Factor's Accounts, 1752 and precedings 1765. *The Estate was sold* by their Lordships, 16 Feb. 1753.

'State of the Funds Arising from the Estate of Gask and of the Application thereof.' Shows a Total paid to the Receiver General of £18,485, 6s. 5 $\frac{5}{12}$ d., as at Feb. 22, 1760, out of which there had been applied £17,738, 16s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., leaving a

Balance in the hands of Receiver General of £746, 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. But there was resting £1538, 19s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., for which the factor has not accounted nor given to the Court any list. It is marked in the Charge that Mr. Oliphant of Condie had paid of the Purchase money of the Estate, 28 May and 5 June 1753, £12,908, 0s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and that an heritable debt of £1432, 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., due to Gask out of the Estate of Nairn, had been transferred to this acct.

The Secretary in his report states Mr. Campbell was allowed 5 per Cent. of the Gross Rent for the years 1745, 6, 7, 'altho a great part of these Rents had been paid to the forfeiting person and his Lady, who continued in possession till 1747.'

8. *Letters* from John Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor in Gask, to the Barons of Exchequer, 1749-65, 15 in number.

Letter, dated Inverary, 24 June 1749, mentions that he had been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Valuation of the Land Tax in Argyleshire.

Letter, dated Crieff, 10 Nov. 1752. Part of the lands which had been in *Gask's* own natural possession and afterwards in Lady Gask's, had been let to Mr. Oliphant of Condie, by order of the Barons for three years. His lease ended at Martinmas last. The factor's 'present orders are not to give a lease to any person related to the forfeiting persons, that would subset, or to any but such as would qualifie by taking the oaths. Condie is a relation of Gask's, and I did not ask whether he would comply with the other two articles or not, as the first made him exceptionable. He was here yesterday and seems desirous to keep his possession, which I would not agree to without orders. . . . It will be difficult to gett tenants that will pay their Rent as well as Condie does.

Letter, dated Crieff, 25 Janr. 1753, encloses—

Valued Rent of the Estate of Gask.

In the Barony of Gask, . . .	£1750	0	0
In the Barony of Cowgask, . . .	600	0	0
In the Barony of Williamstoun, . . .	862	6	8
	<hr/>		
	£2212	6	8

Much of the correspondence refers to the arrears of Rents

and the difficulty of getting substantial tenants, many of the tenants having become bankrupt.

9. Memorials by Mr. Campbell, Factor on the Forfeited Estates of Perth, Strathallan, and Gask, 1750-65.

Memorial anent *Salary* shows that Parliament empowers their Lordships to give ten per cent. of the yearly value of Forfeited Estates. The Extent of his factory lying in no less than 15 different parishes separated 20, 30, 40, and even 50 miles from each other, and the number of tenants between 7 and 800 persons, and his whole time is occupied in the business of the factory. Obligated to keep more servants about him than he would otherwise do. He mentions also the expense of remitting money to the Receiver-General, which he can never venture to do without a guard. 19 June 1750.

Memorial as to what he must do in regard to a Claim of the Tenants to retain the two years' rents, in consequence of their Loyalty during the late Rebellion. Dated Edinr., 5 March, 1753. The Estate had been sold with entry at Whitsunday then next.

Memorial on the same subject. The Tenants having petitioned their Lordships last year to be allowed retention of two years' Rents in virtue of the Acct of Parliament, when the Barons only ordered the Factor not to uplift these two years' rents, but to take bills for the same, which some had agreed to do and some had not, 1755.

10. *Petitions* by Tenants 1748-53.

Petition From the Tenants of Gask to the Right Honourable the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, 1753.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Chieff Baron and the other Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland.

The Petition and Representation of the Tennents and Possessors of the Estate of Gask under subscribing.

Sheweth, That during the late unnatural Rebellion We in spite of . . . arts of the Rebels and the many hardships we suffered from them Continued stedfast . . . in our Loyalty and in our sincere and firm affection and Attachment to his Majesty's [Govern]ment, which brought upon us the Resentment of the Rebels and occasioned Innumerable hardships, sufferings and losses . . . both in our persons and Effects. Inso-

much That we have never been in a capacity to pay . . . Rents of our Possessions Due to his Majesty upon the Forfeiture of the Estate of Gask.

We Therefore Humbly Implore His Majesty's Goodness and Clemency, and Hope that Upon Account of our sufferings, and the low Condition we are brought to therethrough, His Majesty will be Graciously pleased to allow us to make retention of Two Years' rents of our Possessions, which we always Flattered ourselves we would be Allowed to do Ever since the Estate whereon we are Tennants fell to His Majesty, and we Beg of your Lordships to use your Intercession and Influence for Us, to Procure the Allowance of these two years' rents which would in some Measure Enable Us, at least the greater part of Us, to clear up all the Rents and Arrears of Rents due by us to his Majesty, Which without some such allowance be made to Us we will never be in a Capacity to do, Seeing that through the many Losses we Sustained during the time of the Rebellion, we were thrown so far back in our Rents that we have never hitherto been able to Come upon any tolerable footing with Regard to the payment of them. And are at this day in Arrear of other years' rents besides the two years' rents we humbly Hope from His Majesty's known goodness to be allowed to make Retention of.

May it therefore Please your Lordships out of Compassion to poor unhappy sufferers to take our distressed Condition into your Consideration, and make the proper application for procuring us remission of these two years' Rents, or what other Redress shall be Judged proper for us, To prevent such as who had the happiness beside living under his Majesty's equitable Government to be tennants to Him, from being Reduced to Misery and want, or if your Lordships can do it of your own proper authority Retention of these two years' rents in our hands, or at least that we should not be Distressed for the same until his Majesty's pleasure were known, or to give us Relief in whatever other manner to your Lordships shall seem proper, and your Petitioners shall ever pray.

Follow the signatures of 73 tenants, while in addition 17 sign with their mark, in all 90.

Read 21 Feb. 1753, and the Factor to *Report* whether all the Rents, since crop 1747, have been regularly paid. The Factor's *Report* is enclosed. He begins his Introumissions in 1748, and applied the first payments towards clearing the arrears of Crop 1746 and precedings, and all the payments since made have been applied to the immediately subsequent years. Some have cleared further and others have not. Is of opinion they will never be able to pay up the arrears due by them unless they are allowed the two years' Rents of which they have made retention. Has been at pains to enquire into their Conduct during the Rebellion; and by all he could learn from their parish ministers, elders and others, they continued steadfast in their Loyalty to His Majesty's person and government, which brought upon them a good deal of trouble from the Rebels.

Read again, Feb. 28, 1753, and the Tenants who have signed the Petition whom the Factor knows to have been loyal to be allowed retention of the two years claimed, subject to pay a proportion of the Debt effeiring to the sum of the rents so retained.

Petition for John Lawson and others who were tenants on the Estate of Gask in the year 1745, etc.

Sheweth that Mr. Oliphant of Gask engaged in the late unnatural rebellion and his Estate forfeited and ultimately sold for payment of his Debts. The *Petitioners*, his Tenants, were *strongly solicited by their master to join in the Rebellion*, but they resisted both his *tempting offers* and *threats* and continued peaceably at home, excepting when called upon to assist his Majesty's troops when passing and repassing in their neighbourhood, a service alway performed readily and cheerfully. That the factor on his appointment in 1748 made a demand for all rents due preceding his factory. The *Petitioner* claimed retention of the two years allowed to such as they by Act of Parliament. The factor's instructions were to lift what he could thereof, but not to distress for these arrears, and some part was paid. After the Estate was sold the factor was ordered to take Bills from the petitioners for Balance but

not to use Diligence till further orders. That they understand that it is now intended to demand payment of these Bills, and submit that what their Lordships did for other loyal tenants, particularly those of Mr. Mercer of Lethindy, who were ordered to be discharged of two years' rent, that they are entitled to the same, and hope their Lordships will order the factor to deliver up the Bills to the Petitioners, for although they should use Diligence they have not so much in all the world as would pay the contents of one of the Bills.

Read 24 Feb. 1764. Delayed till the factor report.

Read 6 Decr. 1765. Referred to the Secretary to report what has been usually done in like cases.

11. Papers relative to an action raised against Lady Gask to Account for her intrusions with the rents of the Estate for 1747-8, and payment of the money in lieu of her jointure, 5 pieces.

(1) *Letter* from John Campbell, factor on Gask, to Mr. Moncrieffe, Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer, announcing that he had raised an Action against her in the Court of Session for the Rents of these parts of the Estate of Gask in her possession in the above named years, dated Edin^r., 7 Feb. 1752.

(2) *Memoirs* anent the above Process, that the Factor pursues Lady Gask for £1494, 13s. 4d. Scots for the yearly rent of the Gardens and some parks about Gask for 1747-8, and for £93, 3s. 4d. and £66 Scots, said to have been uplifted by her from tenants in said years,—Extending in all to £3148, 10s. Scots, Dated 14 Mar. 1753.

(3) *Petition* by Mrs. Amelia Nairn, wife of Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, relative to the same. She pleads that these subjects were never *sett* to her, she did not assume the possession nor intrude herself into it, she only continued to possess the subjects and took care of them until a factor was appointed, when she immediately ceded possession. 21 Feb. 1764. Read, and the Barons order the Factor to accept of £15 Ster. of Composition, and in Discharge of all arrears.

(4) *Report* by the Secretary relative to Mrs. Oliphant's Jointure, states that her husband died in 1766, and that the Court of Session dismissed the Claims of her daughters as he

is informed and believes by a narrow majority, that the eldest daughter married a gentleman of a very small estate who had brought him a large family. The second daughter married an officer in the French service, and are both dead, leaving a son without any provision. Dated 25 July 1768.

(5) Petition by the said Mrs. Amelia Oliphant praying the Barons to issue warrants to Laurence Oliphant now of Gask to pay the sum due to her by his Majesty's Royal Grant, and that the Bond relative thereto may be delivered up and cancelled. Read and ordered, 15 Feb. 1769.

12. *Abstract* of the Rental of the Estate of Gask with Articles of the Sale and Roup thereof, Feb. 1753. 4 copies printed—

Barony of Gask, Total,	.	£469	10	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Annual Deductions,	.	56	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
					413 6 11
Barony of Coulgask .	.	£125	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Annual Deductions,	.	14	9	5 $\frac{2}{3}$	
					110 14 4 $\frac{2}{3}$
Barony of Williamstin,	.	£212	13	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	
Annual Deductions,	.	18	2	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	
					194 11 7 $\frac{5}{12}$
					<u>£718 12 10$\frac{5}{8}$</u>

X

EXTRACTS FROM DECREES SUSTAINING CLAIMS UPON ESTATES, WITH INSTRUCTIONS OF DEBT

REBELLION, 1745-6

(1) ARNPRIOR.

In a decree sustaining the Claim of Mr. John Graham of Buchlyvie upon the Estate of Arnprior, it is stated that Francis Buchanan of Arnprior was convicted of Treason before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Carlisle, in the month of September 1746, and founds upon the Act of Parliament, 20th George II., 'An act for Vesting in his Majesty the Estates of certain Traitors, etc., and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawfull debts and Claims made thereupon.'

Abstracts of Debts on Arnprior, 1746-59, four pieces.

Decreet of Declarator in the Claim of Elizabeth Buchanan, Lady Arnprior, upon the Estate of Arnprior, 1749. No Contract of marriage between Thomas Buchanan and the Claimant, the Defect thereof supplied by a Writing Obligatory of date at Laggan in Strathyre 10 April 1738, upon a recital that the Claimant was secured in a like annuity upon the lands and Estate of Buchanan, in the shire of Stirling, which lands he had then sold, became bound and obliged to secure the Claimant in a yearly free annuity of Two thousand merks Scots in case that she should survive him and that there should be no issue of the marriage, upliftable out of the lands of Strathyre and Arnprior.

June 18, 1751. Exchequer Chamber, Edinburgh. The Barons order that John Græme and Robert Græme, elder and

younger of Blaircessnock, do attend the Court against the 17th of July then next, to answer such questions as shall be asked at them Concerning a debt of Twenty thousand Merks (contained in a Contract, betwixt the said John and Robert Græme and the deceased Colin Buchanan of Leny, of date 12th Feb. 1734) the agreed upon price of woods sold by him to them, which was (afterwards) in the person Francis Buchanan of Arnprior, Convicted of High treason. There is a Discharge of the Debt covering said Order by the said Francis Buchanan to John and Robert Græme of the price of the wood of Leny, at 'Lenny,' 30 Decr. 1740.

(4) ARNPRIOR.

Petitions of Creditors. 1750-84.

Petition of James Erskine Esquire, of Cardross, to the Commissioners for managing the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, said Mr. Erskine being the superior of the lands of Arnprior and Kep, lying in the parish of Kippen and Sheriffdom of Perth, intimating that, agreeably to Letters of Presentation in favour of Hugh, Earl of Marchmont, and other Commissioners named therein, directed to the Petitioner in 1771, he had executed a Charter of the said lands in favour of the Commissioners, to be holden for payment of Duties contained in the former rights thereof and for the additional sum of £3, 1s. 1d., as the yearly Composition fixed for the personal service of Hosting and attending the Superior in the King's Wars, abolished by law, at the rate of a half per Cent of the real rent as fixed in the question between the Board and the Dukes of Gordon and Argyll, with regard to the like services prestable from the forfeited estate of Lochail, and the Petitioner desires the Commissioners should give orders for taking out their Charter, and for procuring themselves infest thereupon, and for paying the yearly Composition of £3, 1s. 1d. Scots for personal services from Martimas 1745, when the Estate of Arnprior fell to the Crown. Signed David Erskine for the Petitioner. March — 1783. Under the Petition there is a Note dated Edinr., 10 March 1783. 'I can see no objection to the taking out the Charter and paying the Com-

position for personal services which is stated in the usual manner. (Signed) Allan Macdougall.' Marked 'Read 9th. April 1783.'

Petition of Margaret Muirhead, relict of Robert Buchanan, and mother of the late Francis Buchanan of Arnprior, attainted. By her marriage Contract and infestment thereon in 1697 she stood Vested in the Estate of Arnprior for an Annuity of 720 merks or £40 Sterling. On the attainder of her son Francis Buchanan, her claim was sustained by the Lords 29 June 1749, and she received her annuity down to Martinmas 1763, when in pursuance of a dormant warrant of the Lords on the late Receiver-General, this application became necessary for a renewal of the former warrant on the present Receiver-General, that she may receive her bygone annuity, 'the want of which has reduced her in her extreme old age to the greatest straits and difficulties, as her annuity is her only support.' The Barons were of opinion that the Precept directed to Allan Whitefoord is a sufficient Warrant for John Fordyce, Esqr., to pay the Petitioner her Jointure in all time to come. Feb. 23, 1776.

Memorial for Elizabeth Buchanan, Lady Leny, widow of the deceased Francis Buchannan of Arnpryor, praying the Barons of Exchequer to grant warrand to the factor on the Estate of Arnpryor and Strathyre to pay her annuity of 2000 merks then due, and in time coming. The Lords ordered the factor to pay in the rents to the Receiver-General, and ordered a Precept to be drawn on the Receiver-General for paying the Petitioner her Jointure during her life. 1750. Other *Petitions* follow in 1751, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8.

Two *Petitions* of the said Elizabeth Buchanan relative to her annuity, which had not been paid in consequence of the death of said factor, and the appointment of others. 1765.

Petition of John Buchanan in Bochastle to the Commis-sioners for managing the Forfeited Estates to allow the petitioner another year for cutting the Woods of Strathyre, part of the Forfeited Estate of Arnprior, purchased by him upon 15 Nov. 1757 for £290 Ster., to be cut in three years from his entry thereto. 'Barn Timber' and 'Oak' are named. Read 14 March 1760.

Petition for Archibald Govan, writer in Edinr., a Creditor of Francis Buchanan, late of Arnprior, 'who was execute for high treason.' 1756.

Memorial for Katharine Campbell, widow of the deceased Henry Buchanan of Leny, and Christian Buchanan, widow of the also deceased Robert Buchanan of Leny, and Margaret Muirhead, widow of the deceased Robert Buchanan of Arnprior, in regard to the payment of their several liferent annuities out of the Forfeited Estate of Arnprior and others. 1749. There are others of Margaret Muirhead (above designed) in 1751-4-6-7-60-61-64 and 67.

Petition of Katharine Hamilton, relict of Mr. Wm. Anderson, Professor of Church History in the University of Glasgow, May Hamilton, relict of James Brown of Monkton-Mains, and Elizabeth Hamilton, spouse to Thomas Buchanan, Esqr., daughters of the deceased John Hamilton, elder of Bardowie, and sisters-german and heirs-portioners of the also deceased John and Robert Hamilton, younger of Bardowie, his sons, and of the said Thomas Buchanan, husband of the said Elizabeth Hamilton, for his interest. 3 July 1761.

Petition of the same parties relative to the same subject, with report to the Barons of Exchequer on these petitions, showing that Francis Buchanan of Arnprior was at the time of his conviction of high treason infest in a fourth part of the lands of Bardowie in Trust for their use, and that the Court by their Decree of the 1 and 9 of Augt. last (1764) found the Petitioners entitled to demand a Disposition from the Barons of Exchequer of a Disposition and Conveyance of all right to the said lands that was formerly vested in the said Francis Buchanan. 21 Nov. 1764.

XI

ESTATE OF ALEXR. ROBERTSON OF
STROWAN, CO. PERTH, ATTAINED

V. VOUCHERS 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 78, 81

These show the efforts of the Barons, not only in the material improvement of the estate, such as enclosing, road-making, and planting birch trees from the seed, killing foxes, eagles, and other ravenous creatures, but also in encouraging industry among the people by providing them with looms and other weaving apparatus, spinning wheels, etc., and providing religious instruction and education.

There is an annual 'Certificate' for the Schoolmaster of *Kinloch Rannoch*, in the parish of Fortingall. The School is called a 'Charity school.' These Certificates are interesting and exhaustive, and as showing the nature of them it may be observed that at the 'Visitation of the School, as appointed by the Presbytery of Dunkeld, 20 March 1773, we have the names of the ministers, elders, and other Correspondents present. The Rev. Duncan Macara, minister at Fortingall was chosen Preses and opened the meeting with prayer.

Particular enquiry was made concerning the faithfulness, diligence, and success of Mr. Archibald Campbell, master of the Charity School since last year, when the Schoolmaster was found to have been faithful and diligent, and more particularly that he teaches no Latin in his School. He teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic. Total number 63, of whom 18 were absent, for whom excuses were sustained; some were sick, and others had gone to the low country. An attested list of the Scholars is appended according to the Society's regulations. A few small books were thought necessary for the poor

Scholars. On enquiry the Schoolmaster had no grievances, neither had the people any, and the Schoolmaster and Scholars being suitably exhorted, the Preses concluded the meeting with prayer.

The List of Scholars gives the name, age, entry, and what each began at, from Nov. 1772, with their progress. The ages of the *Boys*, 49 in number, were from 5 to 18. There were 15 learning the A.B.C. from the age of 5 to 18, 16 writing, 5 writing and 'Compts.' The Books used were English Collection, Proverbs, 'Gulliver's Travells,' spelling-book, Bible, 'Gaelic' Testament, and one was reading 'Telle-machus,' and *all* got the Catechism, those in the A.B.C. as well as the others. The ages of the *Girls*, 14 in number, were from 5 to 12 years, ten were in the A.B.C. aged from 5 to 12, the others were using the spelling book and Proverbs, and all were learning the Catechism. None of the girls was writing.

In 1781 there were 50 boys and ten girls attending the school, and all the girls were in the alphabet but 4, and none writing.

Among the Disbursements for 1782 the following may be noted, To Mr. John Moncreiff, missionary of Foss and Rannoch, for a year, as missionary, from 1st May 1781 to 1st May 1782, £15 Ster. To Mr. Archibald Campbell, Schoolmaster in Kinloch Rannoch, £10 Ster., allowed by Commissioners of Annexed Estates yearly for keeping said school. Jean M'Diarmid, for keeping a 'Shewing' School at Kinloch, from Whitsunday 1781 to Whitsunday 1782, £8 Ster.

There was also given to the Overseer of Roads £3, 18s. 0d. Ster., and for Charity meal £6 ster.

In 1774 Donald M'Iver, Fox Hunter, was allowed £5; and there is an account for Killing Foxes, Eagles, hawks, etc., in 1773 and 1774, amounting to £8, 4s. 6d.

VI. VOUCHERS, 1775-6-7-9-81, etc.

Account, 1767, for Building a Waulk mill, £46, 13s. 11½d.

Account for a Machine for pounding Limestone, 1767, £109, 11s. 6d.

Account for Lintseed, 1765, £34, 11s. 6d.

Account for Rye Grass, 1767, £2, 10s. 0d.

Account for Wheels and Reels, 1767, £10, 6s. 8d.

Made by Duncan Louthian in Kinloch Rannoch at Perth; prices, viz., 6/2 for each wheel, and 2/6 for each reel, and 3d. more as half Carriage, for each wheel and reel, and disposed of to the people of Rannoch by order of Mr. James Small, factor on the Estate of Strowan.

Discharge by John Macpherson of Invernahaven of £50 Ster. as two years' Rent of the house and farm of Dalwhinnie belonging to him, set in Tack to the late Commissioners of Annexed Estates—for the years from Martinmas 1786 to Martinmas 1788. Dated at Invernahaven 15 Novr. 1788.

Another *Discharge* of the same, 1784-85, both Docketed the 'Inn at Dalwhinnie.' There is a Discharge Enclosed in a Letter to Alexr. Robertson, Esqr. (dated 13 Feb. 1802), for 1798 and 99, for like amount.

Gross yearly Rent of the Estate of *Callart*, which belonged to *Allan Cameron*, £489, 13s. 4d. Scots. Deduce feu duty to Duke of Gordon, £66, 13s. 4d. Cess and Teind yearly, £57, 10s. 3d.; neat yearly Rent, £365, 9s. 9d. Scots. Certified by Wal. Williamson, Registrar, from the Records of Forfeited Estates in Exchequer.

Policy of the Sun Fire office in London, Insurance of the Inn at Dalwhinnie, on the Great North Road from Edinr. to Inverness, £400, offices £100, all stone and slated, paid 15 shillings. Dated 26 Janr. 1787. Paid by James Baird, Deputy Remembrancer in H.M. Court of Exchequer.

1. RENTALS OF ESTATE, 1750-1777.

Old Rent, £365, 16s. 6^d.; New Rent, £120, 8s. 9^d.

Total, £486, 5s. 3^d.

Yearly Rent of the whole Estate of Strowan

Crop 1753, £504 8 5¹/₂

'Rental of the Real Estate of Strowan, which belonged to Alexr. Robertson of Strowan, in the County of *Perth* and parish of Fortingal, Logierait, and Blair, taken by Ensign James

Small, Factor on said Estate, by Order of The Right Honble. the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland,' 1755.

Sum of Gross Rent,	£474	0	2
Public Burdens Deduced.	18	17	11
	<hr/>		
	£455	2	3
Add yearly Rent of Fernan set in Tack to Lord Breadalbane,	77	5	10 $\frac{4}{12}$
	<hr/>		
Total Free Rent of the whole Estate of Strowan,	£532	8	0

In 1771 The Gross Rent was £475, 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Abstract of the Expences of Managing the Forfeited Estates from the Forfeiture to Midsummer 1755.¹

From which the following particulars are noted. *Rental* of Estates Vested under the Direction of the Barons of Exchqr., £48549 10 7 $\frac{2}{12}$

Rental of Estates annexed to the Crown which the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty have taken the Management of,

Lovat,	9610	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Perth,	19526	11	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cromartie,	6186	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barisdale,	381	16	8
Strathyre,	797	13	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Monaltry,	226		7
Estates annexed as yet under the management of the Barons of Exchequer,	5586	2	5 $\frac{2}{12}$
	<hr/>		
Grand Total,	90864	7	4 $\frac{11}{12}$

'Expences of Managing the Forfeited Estates,' £6096 1 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Document is dated Edinburgh, 6 Sept. 1755.

¹ Since this document was transcribed in 1892 it has been misplaced in the collection, but it is of sufficient interest to be included here.

Claims for Debts on Estate of Strowan which do not bear Interest, or which bear Interest from periods posterior to 25 June 1746:—

Sum of Class 1st,	.	.	.	156	4	1
Sum of Class 2nd,	.	.	.	441	0	2
				<hr/>		
Total,				597	4	3
				<hr/>		

In 1756 There is a Discharge for £23, 12s. for building a public house at Kinloch Rannoch.

Representation and Resignation by William Ramsay, Factor on the Estates of Strowan, Cluny, and Lochgarry, 1753.

Mr. Ramsay was appointed by the Barons as Factor of the Estates of Strowan and Cluny in Nov. 1749, and upon Lochgarry in March 1751. He experienced great difficulty from the opposition of Capt. Robertson, of the family of Drumachine, before getting full possession of the Estate of Strowan, after which he formed some designs for improving that part noted for barbarity, thieving, and rebellion. Upon that large and extensive estate there was but one school, with only twenty or twenty-four scholars. Upon an application made by him to the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge another school with an additional salary was erected in place of the former in the most uncivilised part of the country, and upon observing how numerous and ignorant the people were generally he erected in Strowan and Lochgarry six different schools at his own expence, both for the instruction of the young and those more advanced in years, with the result that at present (1753) there were 350 persons, young and old, in these schools trained up in reading, writing, knitting stockings, and several of the girls were also taught sewing, spinning, etc.

He also erected three schools upon the Estate of Cluny for reading, spinning, etc., one of them constantly employed in spinning. He made lint be purchased at Inverness, and carried to Cluny, and sold to the people at prime cost, of which the carriage alone cost him £10 Ster.

The people were instructed in the principles of Religion and

Loyalty by Dougall Buchanan, a Catechist, whom he found after a year and a half's trial of such singular service in the country that he settled him there with his family, brought from a great distance, that to encourage him in his diligence Mr. R. granted him his personal obligation for the payment of £20 Ster. yearly for ten years, whether he continued in the factory or not.

To promote Manufacture in that part of the Highlands the Board of Trustees, on application, sent 100 reels and 100 wheels to encourage Spinning, besides what some purchased for themselves and brought to the country.

Mr. Ramsay brought a lint-dresser from Edinr. to Strowan and kept him there for a year, also a man to instruct them in improving their lands.

He built also quarters for the officers and men sent to the estate of Strowan in Rannoch, with a boat for the use of the troops for crossing Loch Rannoch and the river that runs near by the barracks, etc.

Memorial for William Small, writer, Perth, and Robert Ferguson, writer, Edinburgh, Cautioners for the deceased Mr. James Small, as factor on the Estate of Strowan and Highland Division of the Estate of Perth, 1778. Read 1 March 1779.

Petition of Robert Menzies, Factor on the annexed Estates of Strowan and Lochgarry, wanting a small farm in a central part of the estate, that he may have provender for his horses, etc.' Read 26 Feb. 1781.

Extract of the Judicial Rental of the Estate of Strowan,
by Order of the Commissioners of Enquiry, 1781.¹

State of the Gross and Neat Rental of the Estate of Strowan since the Forfeiture, and of the Fund for paying Claims. 1745 to 1754 inclusive. This Estate was sold 6 Feb. 1755, and the purchaser's Entry was at Whitsunday there- after the Gross Rent Scots Money, . £122,372, 4s. 11d.

In Sterling money, £2826, 11s. 2½d.

Price of the Estate of Strowan principal and interest
£17,899, 0s. 9d. as at 5 July 1758.

¹ Since this document was transcribed in 1892 it has been misplaced in the collection, but it is of sufficient interest to be included here.

II. Treasury Warrants for Appointment of Factors 1755-1782. Ensign James Small was appointed factor of *Strowan*, *Clunie*, and *Lochgarry* in 1754, as successor to Wm. Ramsay resigned.

III. Accounts of Factors, 1752, 83.

V. Vouchers already examined.

VIII. Memorials and Representations by Factors, 1750-1781:
2. *Memorial* of Wm. Ramsay, Factor on the Estate of Strowan, relative to an advertisement by the Barons that the *Fir Wood* of Carrie and others in Rannoch were to be set for three years from Whitsunday 1751, and let of the same to cut 2000 trees for £350, and relative correspondence by Mr. Small, Wood Keeper. One Letter by Mr. Campbell of Correcharmag, joint Tacksman with John Robertson of Perth, dated Carrie, 5 June 1753, addressed to 'Lieut. James Small of Ld. Loudoun's Highland Regt. for Present att Finart' as to the cutting of the trees, one Letter addressed to David Moncreiffe, Esqr. of Boghall, King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Edinr.

XII

REPORTS BY FACTORS, SURVEYORS,
ETC., CONCERNING THE CONDITION
OF THE ESTATE OF STROWAN (a
very Large Bundle), 1752-84

Memorial relative to the Estate of STROWAN, 1784.

The Estate was forfeited by an Act of the Parliament of Scotland in the year 1690. In the year 1703, Alexander Robertson, late of Strowan, the Forfeiting person, obtained a pardon for his Treason, and Gift of his Estate, and entered into possession of it, but neither the Pardon nor Gift were completed by passing the Seals.

From 1703, when he obtained the Pardon and Gift, till 1746, he enjoyed the Estate by residing on it, levying the Rents, etc. Contracted Debts from a great many persons who, from his acting in every particular as proprietor of the Estate of Strowan, were induced to lend him money. These Creditors, in terms of the Vesting Act, 20 George II. Cap. 41, entered Claims before the Court of Session for the debts, but his Majesty's Advocate objected to all the Debts contracted posterior to 1690, being sustained as having been contracted by the late Strowan during the time or posterior to the attainder. This objection being, *as is now supposed*, thought well founded in law by these Creditors, no decrees sustaining any claims for Debts posterior to 1690 were passed.

In 1723 His Majesty George I. Gifted the Estate of Strowan to Mrs. Margaret Robertson, sister to the forfeiting person, revokable at pleasure, and she in 1724 Conveyed the same to Trustees, redeemable by her brother on payment of £55, 11s. 2½d. Sterling. This Grant was determined in 1749, and the

said Estate, thereby having become Escheat the possession was seized by the Court for his Majesty's behoof.

By the said Act, the said Estate of Strowan was annexed ^{25 Geo. 2d.} inalienably to the Imperial Crown, and was surveyed by order ^{C. 41.} of their Lordships, when the clear annual value was found to be (exclusive of the lands of Fernan), £455, 2s. 3d. The Debts, affecting the Estate at Christmas 1752, to the sum of £1089, 5s. 5d., and supposing the creditors to get any accumulation of the amount from Christmas 1752, £1742, 16s. 8d., and the debts to be paid at Xmas 1784—32 years—£2832, 2s. 1^d., to which add two wadset sums £155, 11s. 1^d., little more than six years' purchase of the Fernan rent as surveyed in 1753, exclusive of Fernan, £2987, 13s. 2¹⁰d.

Report and Answers by Ensign James Small, Factor on the Estate of Strowan, To the Instructions given him by the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland. He will do every thing in his power to promote the design of the annexation. He has gone to live on the Estate of Strowan, will not accept of any gratuity whatever, and will make his family and dependants do the same. There are no Farms on the Estate let to tenants who do not reside upon them.

'There are no Nonjurant Clergymen or meeting of that kind on the Estate of Strowan, nor in its neighbourhood, except one Cameron, who stays with Mrs. Stewart of Kenichan, near Tumble Bridge, and preaches in the ordinary way, viz., has only four People in the Room, but perhaps a numerous audience without. He likewise Baptizes Children, but Mr. Small has not heard that any of the King's Tenants have employed him this way.'

The whole of the Estate lies in the county of Perth. The nearest part 12 and the farthest 30 computed miles from the residence of the Sheriff-substitute. *Rannoch*, the most material part of the Estate, belongs to the Sheriff-substitute of Killin. The braes of Rannoch nearest to Killin are 12 computed miles from it, and over mountains that can scarce be crossed in summer, but on foot and in winter are impassable.

No Justices of the Peace nor any Magistrate on the Estate of Strowan, the nearest Justices are Mr. Campbell of Auchalader, Sir Robert Menzies, and Mr. Steward of Urrard, all of whom

are at least 12 computed miles from any part of Rannoch. The nearest prison is at Killin, but the access to it is so bad that all prisoners from Rannoch are sent to Perth.

All the Estate of Strowan in Rannoch (except the Village of Carrie) lies in the parish of Fortingall. The furthest inhabited end of the country is twenty computed miles from the parish church. *Carrie* lies in Logierait, likewise twenty miles from its parish church. That part of the Estate called Fernan, part of Breadalbane, is in the parish of Kenmore. Glencrochkie and Inverak, part of the Braes of Atholl, are in the United parishes of Blair and Strouan. But Fernan and the last two are at moderate distances from their parish churches. The ministers of all these parishes preach one half the day in English, except Mr. Stewart, who preaches *Irish* only at Strowan. But when any of them come their seldom Visits to Rannoch they preach always in Irish, at least if there are none present but the country people. Mr. John Douglas is Minister of Kenmore, is about 40 years of age, and has £50 of stipend, Mr. Duncan Macara is minister of Fortingall, is 36 years of age, and has about 1200 merks of Stipend, Mr. Stewart at Blair has the same, and is upwards of 40 years, Mr. Robert Bisset is Minister of Logierait, is 30 years, and has about 1000 merks of Stipend.

The only school on the Estate of Strowan till of late was at Finart in the braes of Rannoch, by the appointment of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, removed last year to Bunrannoch, and salary given partly and now wholly to Dougal Buchanan, Schoolmaster at Drumcastle, part of Estate of Lochgarry, and all the schools on Strowan now in charge of Commissioners, viz. *Finart*. Roderic Kennedy, about 26, had last year 100 merks from Society, but this year taken away, factor prevailed on him to continue and take what the Commissioners would be pleased to give. Presbytery gave him a large character as a diligent master, and very useful in catechising and reading to the people on Sunday. Has about 70 Scholars who make surprising proficiency. *Carrie*, Alexr. Cumming, upwards of 30 scholars, £2, 10s. of Salary, but scruples to continue unless augmented. *Murlagan*, Pat. Stewart, a young man there last year, had but £1, 10s.; has left

it, now taken up by John M'Intosh for same salary, a young man of 24. Glenorchy, Pat. Maclaren, 26, has taught a school there for some years, £4 salary, catechises and reads on Sundays. All these masters first examined by the Presbytery before admitted, and schools Visited every year by some of their number.

Schools useful in learning the young, English, and the masters discharge the Scholars to speak Irish. Nothing taught in the schools but to read, write, and accmpt.

The laws prohibiting the use of the Highland Dress, and the Disarming Acts completely put in execution on the Estate of Strowan, and such parts of the neighbourhood where the troops are. Rannoch, with respect to theft, so universally well known that it is needless to give its full history, but for two years past, so far as the factor could learn, not a single beast had been stolen.

Rannoch, about 24 miles long and 14 broad, divided by a Lake called Loch Rannoch. The north side belongs to Sir Robert Menzies, the south to his Majesty. It is 24 miles long and 6 broad, five villages or farms on the side of the Loch. Neither Lint nor potatoes were sown in Rannoch till within these two years, when the Barons supplied lintseed at prime cost, and two hogsheads were sown in Spring 1754, and six in spring last. Potatoes are likewise making great progress.

'The most prevailing names on the Estate are Camerons and Macgregors (who have assumed other names), and a few Macdonalds, all of whom seem originally to have been refugees, come to Rannoch, not for building of Kirks, tho' the Camerons are by far the worst.'

'Till last year there could be no country worse of access or with fewer conveniencies for communication than Rannoch, as there was no road to it but was extreemly bad and even dangerous for Riders. It was a saying of the late Strowan's that be the roads never so bad, his friends would see him, and he wanted no visits from his enemys.

Colonel Watson, having the previous year taken a view of Rannoch saw the utility of a Road from the East to the West Seas which would cross the three great roads made by his Majesty. From Alyth where it begins it passes thro' five well

inhabited Highland countries, before it comes to Rannoch. Every country fond to have it made by themselves, as they saw the advantage of it, and the previous year Col. Watson got a sergeant and twelve men as an encouragement for Rannoch to begin, and they did so, and made from Tumble Bridge to the East end of Loch Rannoch *six* measured miles, and were then carrying it up the King's side of the Loch. When Mr. Small was sent to Rannoch three years before, there were ten outlaws, and now by the diligence of the troops not one. No leases on Strowan but two, one over Kinaldy, possessed by Robert Robertson, and that of the Fir Woods. The first a liferent without payment of any rent, granted by the late Strowan in place of a Wadset-right which Robert had on part of Glenerachy and Inverack, which right Strowan obliged Robert to assign to Mrs. Mary Robertson, his niece, and is now claimed by her. The chief dependence of the country has always been in cattle and grass. Limestone on several parts of the estate. There were never any grass seeds sown in Rannoch, nor any hay made, except on little spots. The cattle are generally small, as they live in the hills most part of the winter, and are then generally ill-fed. Their Value when sold with calf in spring, or when sent to market after harvest, is about £2 Ster. per head. Rannoch has wet hills, and not good for sheep. Goats thrive very well. Wild horses, so called because never housed, nor hands laid on them till about four years old, are valuable there. They are not handsome, but hardy, and are mostly sold into England, for about £2, 10s. each, and are particularly used about Newcastle for the coals. There are four corn mills, one in each barony, an immense deal of birch and alder wood in Rannoch, but the only valuable timber is the fir woods called the Black Wood of Rannoch. There is oak in the park of Mount Alexander to the value of about £60 Sterling. (Report of the Factor on Strowan, read 22 Decr. 1755.)

Report, Mr. Small, on a proposal for a church at Loch Rannoch. Read 15 March 1773.

XIII

LETTERS FROM FACTORS TO BARONS
OF EXCHEQUER AND COMMIS-
SIONERS OF ANNEXED ESTATES,
1752-1783

Letter by William Ramsay, Esqr., to David Moncreiffe, Esqr., Secretary of Exchequer, Edinr., about the woods of Rannoch, with a Scheme of Declaration anent the same.

Letter of Mr. Moncrieffe, transmitting the Accts. of Messrs. Ramsay and Small, factors on the Estate of Strowan, for 1753 and 1754.

‘There is no use for Abstracts because the Estate bears no proportion of management with the other Forfeited Estates.’

Letter of Mr. Small, Keeper of the Woods of Strowan, to Mr. Moncrieffe, complains of Mr. Campbell of Barcaldine having so much business when in that country. Now in Argyllshire, and does not purpose leaving it till harvest, very much surprised and extremely sorry that he comes so seldom, or rather that he is not like to come at all. Necessary that a factor should always be at hand to tutor and nurse them up, almost like so many infants. Several of the people had come to him, and said plainly that as they had no master to apply to for assistance, yet steal they would, rather than starve. Invercomrie, 24 July 1753.

Letter of Mr. Small, dated Fort Augustus, 17 Janr. 1755.

Last week took a Judicial Rental of the Estate of Clunie. At Badenoch he understood Glengarry had taken up the Rents of Culachie. At first the tenants would not compear unless desired by Glengarry, as there had not been before, any step made to take possession in name of the Crown. Glengarry came to him there, and told him he could hold no Court on his property, but he was answered by Small that he was determined

to do both. He then beg'd of Small to hold a Court at Fort Augustus, but that Small would not agree to do (addressed to Mr. Moncreiffe.)

The same. The Officers of the Detachment in Rannoch and the troops who continue there all winter very ill accommodate, complain for want of a garden, and want an enclosure for their horses, 23 July 1755.

The same. Answering some queries and transmitting Report, accounts for his not coming to Edinr. had an information about cattle-lifting in the end of harvest 1746, and purchasing some cattle for the military which they were not ready at the time to kill. Carrie, 12 Decr. 1755.

Letter, Mr. George Miller, Baron Bailie, on the Estate of Strowan, transmitting the Judicial Rental Abstract and State of the Farms on that Estate. To Stamp Brooksbank, Secretary to the Commissioners on the Estates Annexed to the Crown. Edinburgh, dated Perth, 22 Oct. 1755.

‘I earnestly wish they [the Commissioners] may soon settle some proper methods for employing the numerous people on that Estate so as they may be in case to alimnt themselves, and their many Children, as the only way to civilize and make them happy; for their Corn Grounds are not sufficient for the support of one half of them.’

Letter of Mr. Small, factor, informing that Mr. Lesly, land surveyor, had finished the survey of Rannoch. He had been there since 12th July constantly employed till that day 15 weeks and four days. Had been in the field 12 weeks and 1 day and in the house ‘Protracting,’ etc., 2 weeks and 5 days, the odd four days discounted as he went to see Blair Atholl in that time. It may be thought the work might have been done in less time, but it is great and extensive, and Mr. Leslie has been diligent and attentive to every circumstance that might contribute to make an exact plan. He had given Mr. Leslie £22, 10s. sterling as his subsistance agreeable to instructions. Letter, dated Carrie, 29 Oct. 1756 (addressed to *Mr. Williamson*, whose designation is not given).

The same. Has apprehended one Ewan Cameron, a notorious thief, who wants to be banished, but as his wife and five children are each of them as great thieves as he I told them

he would be hanged unless all the family joined in the same petition for banishment, this they are willing to do, and the only difficulty will be if the Commissioners will be at the expense of their freight, as it behoved to have a very good effect to transport a whole family ; it's thought, the money could not be better bestowed in civilizing this country. Carrie, 15 June 1757.

The same. He cannot help acquainting the Board with the deplorable situation of the poor in that country, as meal is not to be got at any price. Had given credit to some tenants for seed corn and bear, and given money to some who even owed their Rents, but unless he (the factor) is directed to find a bargain of Meal to be distributed according to their necessities several must die. Dated Carrie, 16 May 1757, addressed to Mr. Brooksbank.

The same. Complains that Stewart of Bonskeid deforced the officers of the law when apprehending an Alex. Stewart in his service charged with theft and wearing of arms. Rannoch, 18 April 1757, to the same.

The same. To give obedience to the Board for raising recruits for the Regiments quartered in Scotland. Carrie, 8 Decr. 1757, to the same.

The same, addressed to Mr. Robertson for the Secretary. No corner of the County in proportion to numbers had made so much *Road* within these four years as Rannoch, some of it over hill, some of it over bogs, and some to cut out of wood and moss, but notwithstanding there has been made within that time 16 measured miles, and the country people are now so fond of it that they go cheerfully to the work, but without a Sergeant and some troops the Road can neither be well conducted nor so well made. The Tools formerly allowed by the Commissioners are all almost worn out. Six spades and six shovels will, he hopes, be all that will be wanted new this year. Dated Carrie, 26 June 1758.

From the same. Informing as to a right of drawing and drying nets claimed by Sir Robert Menzies on the *Strowan* side of Loch Rannoch. Carrie, 28 July 1758.

From the same, to Mr. Robertson, finds that Roderic Kennedy, school master at Finart is entitled to £5 from the

Board for one year. He has continued to teach not only the Children but also the Country people on Sundays, in hopes of its being continued to him, as well as the £5 allowed him by the Society. Was directed by the Board, 6 March 1758, 'to pay Dougal Buchanan, Schoolmaster at Bunrannoch £7 ster. for one year only,' and as the year is expired, begs for further orders. The man has come from a distant country in hopes of having the Bounty continued, and the writer cannot help observing that till there is a Minister of the Gospel settled there 'so much money cannot be better bestowed than on Mr. Buchanan, who does wonderfully as a Catechist, and has every Sunday an audience of above five hundred people.' Dated Carrie, 11 Decr. 1759.

From the same. Mr. M'Intyre had come with part of the soldiers. Seems to be a well-deserving good man. The Bridge ought not to be built this season, as it would now cost £100 more than it could be built for next year, as every good workman is engaged long before this time, and the quality of the work would be inferior, and the river, coming out of a great lake, if once made full after the equinoxial storms may continue high for months thereafter. Meantime Mr. M'Intyre and his men shall not want work. Has set them to enclose part of the Black Wood, and if any more potash is to be made, Mr. M'Intyre will also superintend that. He has heard something of it in America, and has seen soap made of fearn ash. Has 'sent to purchase a few soldiers' tents that have undergone no more than one Champyne. These will lodge the men for some time. And in case the Potash is carried on, a house must be built for the manufacture; one end of it may be added to it for Mr. M'Intyre, and a Hall or two built for the men, and as it's near the wood, they can easily supply themselves with firing. The 'Tents will be usefull whenever they are at work.'

Schemes, Estimates, and Plans of Improvement, 1751-67.

Notes from 'Scheme begun and now carrying on for the improvement of that part of the Highlands, called Rannoch, now belonging to his Majesty, 1751.

The party of the King's troops stationed at the Head of Loch Rannoch during the summer and harvest being badly

accommodate both as to quarters and provisions, there is a commodious house to be built immediately for the Officers, two rooms in front and a parlour, with one wing for a Kitchen and the other for a stable, also a Barrack for the soldiers near the same. Mr. Ramsay to build the houses at his own expense. The Barons to give wood.

The Ground officer appointed for ordering the tenants to bring in all manner of provisions, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., prices to be regulated by the Baron Bailie to the satisfaction of officers and tenants.

The King's factor to provide meal, and has already sent a month's provisions to each military station.

The tenants on the estate when the factor was there lately were going above 24 miles for a boll of meal, and would in a few weeks require to go 40. The factor has given orders to build a Giral at Loch Rannoch, the centre of the Estate, where he will lay up three or four hundred bolls of meal for the use of the soldiers, tenants, and others.

It is proposed to erect a storehouse for the distribution of dressed flax at the same place, to the tenants' wives and daughters, who are to return the value in yarn.

A flax-dresser has been in that district, and reports that if a small encouragement is allowed him by the Trustees for Improving Manufactures he would settle in the place.

There is also recommended to the Factor a sufficient *wright*, who is to set up in the place upon having a convenient House built for him; also a *Smith* who works in all manner of Iron work, Copper, and Tin; likewise a *Shoemaker* and *Tailor*, all upon the same terms of having proper houses built for them.

Also a *Brew Seat*, and but one, to provide the place and neighbourhood with malt Drink.

Also a *Brew Seat* and *Suttolory* to be erected at the head quarters of the military for their use, and that of the King's tenants.

The Factor has *let*, subject to the approbation of the Board, the Farm of Mount Alexander or Murlagan to Mr. Campbell ^{15 years.} of Curriearmig and his son for what number of years the Barons may approve of, upon condition that that Taxmen improve and labour the ground by enclosing, ditching and hedging,

raising of flax, bear, oats, and other grains, at the sight of an overseer, skilled in farming, who shall have £12 or £15 ster. besides a free house, Cow's grass, and piece of garden ground, who is not only to look after that farm but give advice to the King's tenants and others in the country who apply to him, and if desired, go to their different farms and give directions. Such a man being already engaged, settled at Mount Alexander, and has begun the improvements.

Taxmen possessing *land* for 12 or 15 years to pay charges for all the improvements.

Proposal to make *roads* from Tummel Bridge on the King's high-way to Mount Alexander, and from thence to Kinloch Rannoch, being four miles, for which purpose several spades, picks, 'weges,' etc. are sent to the country, and the tenants are to be ordered out for so many days according to Act of Parliament; but as this method would be very tedious, it is proposed that the Barons should apply to the Commander-in-Chief to order a number of men to direct and assist the tenants in carrying on this road, which is to be made fit for wheel carriages.

'There is already a schoolmaster settled, Dougal Buchanan, a man well recommended for Integrity, ability, and loyalty. The factor has ordered a free house for him, where he is immediately to teach the Boys and Girls in the forenoon, the Catechism, Reading of English, and writing; and in the afternoon to visit the tenants and other people in the country to instruct them as a Catechist, for which there is settled upon him by a private hand £15 sterling yearly. He is also to have a Cow's grass and yard.

'His wife, who is now Mistress of the Art of Spinning, is to teach all the tenants' wives and daughters around her in the forenoon, in spinning, etc., and in the afternoon, to teach the Girls to spin, sew, etc., and the Boys to Knit stockings and other parts of manufacture fit for them; for this she is to have £5 sterling yearly from the said private hand, and these salaries for her Husband and her are secured for seven years.'

'Tis hoped the Barons will erect another school at the head of the country, which is also very populous. The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge will erect a third school on the

Estate, and 'when these things are done it is easy to foresee the happy consequences both for the Government and the Country.'

Extracts from the Minutes of the Heritors of Logierait concerning the building of a *School house*, Dated 30 Augt. 1759.

Copy of the Resolution of the *Heritors of Fortingall* parish concerning a *Bell, Bell-house* and *reparation* of the *Kirk*. 7 Decr. 1767.

Improvements on Moss. Proposed by the Factor to Drain and Cultivate the Moss betwixt Strowan and Glenorchy, the Factor to Report the Estimated Expense.

1762.
2 Augt.

The situation and nature of the Moss rendered it almost impossible to make out an estimate, but one spot containing about 40 acres might be drained for £25, and he was to make trial of it.

1763.
3 Feb.

100 acres of the *Great Moss draining* and *enclosing*, 20 acres of the Moss of Milvadie pared and burnt.

28 July.

A *paring plough* purchased.

The Banks of the Ditch about the Moss to be planted with saugh.

13 Feb. 1764. 10 acres of the improved Moss let to a tenant who shall be paid the expense of still further improving it. The factor to continue to improve the remainder of the Moss, to sow the same with grass seeds, and to sell the hay to the tenants.

27 Feb. The 100 acres of the *Moss* at the *foot* of *Loch Rannoch* not fully enclosed. Five acres have been ploughed and other five acres laboured with the spade—six of these ten acres to be sown with barley and grass seeds.

100 acres of the *Great Moss* at the *head* of *Loch Rannoch* enclosed with an outer Ditch—a smaller Ditch to be made within in order to form a strip of ploughing round the whole.

23 March 1763. The *Morass of Conan*, on the Estate of *Lovat*, to be drained and set apart for the reception of soldiers. Factor to report as to the probable expense.

Plan for raising flax, etc. in Rannoch, read 4 Augt. 1763. To sell 20 Hogsheads of Lint-seed there at prime cost, £5, in spring 1764. At same time a person skilled in raising, breaking, scutching, and heckling of lint be settled there at an allowance of £20 for the first year, and £5 premium in case he proves active and industrious; for the maintenance of an

apprentice with the flax-raiser £10 for the first year; for the necessary implements £25. That a wheel and a reel, value 9s., and a silk napkin, value 5s., may be given to each of the first 20 girls that learn to spin within the year. In place of the silk napkin, a cap and ribbands, a lawn apron, a lawn napkin, or the like may be given to some of them. The amount of these premiums is £14. Then follows a list of 10 prizes for certain quantities of yarn spun within the year, beginning with not less than 25 spindles, £5. A good wheelwright and country wright to be settled in Rannoch, with £20 worth of 'Utensiles' and an aid of £10 for the first year, for an apprentice £10. A weaver with £20 of 'utensiles' and an aid of £10 for the first year, £30 (N.B. the weaver has some utensils already, there may be so much gained) for an apprentice first year, £10; every year after he should be enabled to keep at least three apprentices.

A merchant to act as storekeeper, to be allowed a house and farm with £30 yearly till the trade could bear itself.

The factor to be allowed to defray the expense of 'transporting' to Rannoch, the flax-raiser, wheel-wrights and weaver, and their utensils.

Regular returns to be given in yearly to the Board from these people agreeably to printed forms, the total Expense Estimated for the first year £194.

Improvements proposed summer 1773 on the Estates of
Strowan and Lochgarry.

Premiums for Killing Eagles, foxes, etc., about, .	£10	0	0	
Ditto the Earliest Crop of Potatoes,	5	0	0	
Furnishing the Valuation of Farms,	50	0	0	
Manufacturers and Apprentices, about,	15	0	0	
Roads, about	8	0	0	
Charity Meal for two men at Georgetoun,	6	0	0	
Schools,	40	0	0	
Aid to Minister,	10	0	0	
Building a new Inn at Dalnacardoch,	300	0	0	
	Deduce Potatoes	444	0	0
Weaver £2				Ja. Small.

Accounts relative to building *ten* houses at Georgetown, in Rannoch, season 1765, including work done there by a party of the 12th Regiment under the Inspection of Sergeant Evans. Estimate for haarling the Bridge of Kinloch-Rannoch and Inn of Dalnacardoch, 1777.

Report of the Factor on the Expense by the Board in encouraging the linen manufacture in Rannoch 1763 and 1764. Philadelphia lint-seed answered better in Strowan than Riga, six hogsheads of lint-seed distributed gratis by the order of the Board, 1763, and appears to have been well bestowed as their demand for lint-seed has greatly exceeded the former year, although they have to pay part of it.

The Expenses of the Board for seasons 1763, 1764, were 6 Hogsheads distributed gratis in 1763, carriage included.

£26 18 8

20 Hogsheads, Philadelphia Do.	£73
6 Do. Riga seed, carriage included,	28

101

By parts to be recovered at Mart.	60	9	10
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40 10 2

Total Expense incurred by the Board for 1763 and 1764	£67	8	10
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£67 8 10

XII. Petitions, 1754.

Petition of John, Lord Glenorchy, for a Lease of the Lands of *Fernan*, a detached part of the estate of Strowan, situated within the Petitioner's lands. His Lordship states 'that by the Forfeiture of the now deceased Alexander Robertson, late of Strowan, his Estate was vested in the Crown, of which his sister Margaret obtained a grant during pleasure, in virtue of which she enjoyed the possession during her life, and that of late the Grant has been recalled and a Factor appointed to manage the same. In a memorandum the Petitioner adds, The Estate of Strowan does not fall under the Forfeitures in the year 1715 or 1745, being an old Forfeiture to the Crown about the year 1690. Petition read and agreed to, 22 June 1750.

Petition *Schoolmasters of Rannoch* for a supply of Meal at

prime cost. Dougal Buchanan, Schoolmaster at Bunrannoch and Roderic Kennedy, Schoolmaster at Finart in the Braes of Rannoch. 'There can be no carriage from thence to Perth, and they cannot keep horses to carry what meal their families require.' The factor informs the Commissioners that the Carriages will cost £1, 4s. sterling every year. Read 25 March 1765.

Petition from 4 soldiers in the Village of Kinloch Rannoch, who, when the land was divided and lots cast, happened to get the land on the south side of the Village which is very poor and entirely run out, and requesting some assistance to enable them to manure and improve the same. 18 March 1766. Another soldier has a similar petition of some date.

XIII. Petitions by Ministers and Schoolmasters.

Petition and Complaint of Neil Mac Farlane, Schoolmaster of Fortingall, who was presented by the Heritors of that parish, 30 June 1748, and had never received one farthing of his salary from the lands of Slisgarve of Rannoch and Drimvurligan, amounting to £8, 8s. 8d. Scots, and for 7½ years to £63, 5s. Scots, and requesting payment. The *Petition* is addressed to the Bailie of the Barony of Strowan and dated 4 Augt. 1755. Read 1 March 1756.

'Unto the Right Honble. the Commissioners, for managing the annexed Estates in the Highlands. The *Petition of Dougal Buchanan*, Schoolmaster in Bunrannoch, Humbly sheweth that in Spring, Summer, and Harvest, the people in Bunrannoch and for two miles up the sides of Loch Rannoch convene to worship God and are catechized by the Petitioner in the fields, but there is no house proper for, or that can contain the people, who convene in winter to worship, which hinders many from attending and endangers the health of those who do. That the present school house might be repaired for this purpose if a sum not exceeding six pounds sterling was properly laisd out and the factor instructed to give timber gratis from the Woods of Rannoch. May it therefore please your lordships to consider the premisess and do therein as your great wisdom shall to you seem right, and your Petitioner shall ever pray, etc. DOUGAL BUCHANAN.'

Petition by Mr. Duncan Macarn, minister of Fortingall, for a small farm of half a plough of land or even less at Invercomrie or either of the two adjacent Villages belonging to the Crown where he might have a room fitted up for himself, a stable for his horse, and where he could shelter his hearers on a bad day. The petitioner being 16 computed miles from the Braes of Rannoch, and being obliged to stay several days about Invercomrie in stormy weather, the road being bad and over hills and mountains. Dated, Fortingall, Jany. 4, 1758.

Petition by Dougal Buchanan for payment of his two years' salary of £7 a year, the factor requiring fresh orders, who reports most favourably of Mr. Buchanan's diligence and usefulness. Read 7 Janr. 1760.

Petition by Roderic Kennedy, School-master at Finart, in the Braes of Rannoch, where he has taught a school since March 1754, for payment of his salary of £5, having but £5 from the Society, and it will be impossible for him to make teaching his only business if the Board's grant is discontinued. He attends upon the school the whole year, and in winter has never fewer than 60, and last winter he had 68 scholars.

The factor reports the facts in the petition to be true. Had been obliged to stop payment as by orders of the Board Dougal Buchanan in Bunrannoch, and Patrick McLaren at Ggenerachty as well as the Petitioner are desired to apply yearly until the plan for establishing schools in the Highlands comes to be considered. He mentions the satisfaction of the visitors from the Society and the Presbytery with the Petitioner's method of teaching, also the parents, not only with the teaching, but with the catechising twice a year at their own houses, besides reading and praying with them on the Sabbath. Read 24 Nov. 1760.

Petition of Mr. James Steward, minister of Killine, for an allowance to a preacher at Strathfillan till the new erection is completed. Read 15 Augt. 1763.

Petition of Duncan Robertson praying to be appointed Schoolmaster at Kinloch Rannoch, the office being vacant by the death of Mr. Dougal Buchanan. Mr. Robertson was, at the date of Petition, School master at Moness, near Tay-Bridge,

where he taught English and Gaelic, Writing, Arithmetic and church music. Has also an improvable notion of land surveying and agriculture. Read 21 Nov. 1768.

XIV. *Petitions* by *Artizans*, etc., praying for assistance in the prosecution of their several callings.

Petition of John Forbes, Weaver at *Culnasach* in *Rannoch*, at the desire of the best sort of people, who were formerly obliged to send all their work out of the country, he came there at Whit. 1756, and has ever since kept three or four Looms going, but he has neither a right house for his Looms, nor a pendicle of land nor a Cow's grass, and all provisions far from that country, and therefore does he find that he is not able to carry on his business without some assistance from the Commissioners. Read 28 July 1760.

Petition of Andrew Spalding, Lint and Linen Manufacturer at Tay-Bridge. He served his apprenticeship at the Linen Manufactory of Haddington, and was afterwards instructed in the Dutch method of Weaving by James Sibright, Dutchman, by order of the Commissioners and Trustees of Manufactures. Afterwards he went to Holland, stayed there some years for improvement. Has for eight years been Flax-dresser in the Lint mill of Aberfeldie, and by his skill the quantity of Flax raised there has increased more than ten times. But the Lint Dressing is only in the winter season, and he has been solicited to set up 6 or 8 weaving Looms to be used during the rest of the year, and the Petitioner requests half a dozen of Trees out of the Fir Wood of Rannoch to make these looms.—Read 28 July 1760.

Petition of John Currie, Wheelwright in Ballintruim in Rannoch. He was allowed a salary of £10 for the year 1758 by the Trustees for improving Manufactures. Last year they gave him £5, but as he has neither a right house for his work nor a pendicle of land, his salary is too small to carry on his business there without their Lordship's assistance. The factor, Mr. Small, says a Wheelwright is necessary in Rannoch, and without proper encouragement nobody will stay there. House and land to the Value of 18 shillings may be given. 1760.

Petition of the Inhabitants of Rannoch for Heckler to Donald Stewart, flax dresser formerly of Edinburgh, whom they have induced to settle among them. Read 15 March 1762.

Petition of Alexr. Stewart, Heckler, sometime of Perth, who desires to settle at Kinloch Rannoch, and desires to be appointed Heckler there with a salary, etc. Read 28 July, 1763.

Petition by John Stewart, Linen Weaver in Clunie Atholl, intends to set up 8 or 10 Looms there for weaving plain Linen, etc., and desires the Commissioners to grant Warrant to the Factor on Struan to furnish wood for making the Looms, presented 5 July, and read 28 July 1763.

Petition of James Campbell, son of James Campbell, late Ground officer of the Forfeited Estates of Struan and Lochgarry, learned the flax dressing in Edinr., thereafter was about three years a soldier till the regiment was disbanded (the 101st) and now desires to settle as a heckler in Rannoch, 'where,' he says, 'there is none at present.' 1763.

Petition of William McDiarmid, weaver in Carrie of Rannoch, claims to be the best weaver of woollen cloth in that part of the Country, and begs the Board would order for him £1 10s 8d. to purchase a stem of lint and eight reeds. Read 12 March 1764.

Memorandum for Archibald Menzies, Esqr., that John Robertson, store keeper at Kinloch Rannoch, has bought and sent to Perth since the 28 July 1766, 973 spindle yarn. That he has, spring 1767, sold six hogsheads Lintseed and one matt Lint:—1767.

Petition of Donald Forbes, Mason in Duntalich, who was employed some years previously to build the houses of the village of Rannoch. The Lime wanted for them was brought ten miles and the carriage expensive. He was encouraged by the King's factors and gentlemen of the Country to search for Limestone. He discovered a very good quarry in 1765, ever since used for houses and Bridges, and desires some remuneration for his trouble and expense. 31 Janr. and Read 12 Feb. 1770.

Petition John Couper, weaver in Perth, wants to settle in

Rannoch, but wants money to buy Looms, Reeds, and Warping Mill. He is recommended by the Factor, who says he was stationed as a soldier in Rannoch the previous year, and that he might *have the house built for making the potashes* which is a *very good one*, 1770.

Petition of Donald, lawful son of *John MacDonald* in Wester Feanard, part of the Estate of Strowan, that the Trustees may grant warrant for him to hunt, shoot, and destroy with firelock and dogs, Eagles and Foxes, and to be appointed his Majesty's *Fox Hunter* and Fowler in that part.

The factor thinks there is great need for a Fox hunter and that the Board should give him some allowance for each fox he kills, and to find bail to make it his only business, and to keep at least two slow hounds, two gray hounds and four Terriers. 18 March 1765.

Petition of *Ewan Cameron*, weaver in Camarguran in Rannoch, desires assistance from the Board to purchase a sett of Looms, etc., to begin his trade. March 16, and read 18 March 1765.

Petition of Alexr. Robertson, flax draper, born on the Estate of Struan, desires encouragement to be further instructed. 18 March, 1765.

Petition, *Duncan Cameron*, Linen Weaver at Taynaline in the Braes of Rannoch (a former petitioner), to be allowed an acre or two acres of land in the Braes of Rannoch set apart for poor people, that he may be enabled to support his aged parents. 18 March, 1765.

Petition from Wm. Roy, Director of Improvements in Rannoch, who had upwards of 40 miles to travel weekly last summer and harvest in order to visit Improvements, and was obliged to buy a horse, and he prays the Board either to allow him £4 Ster. to pay for the horse or make such an addition to his living as will enable him to purchase forage. 18 March 1765.

Petition by Capt. John Campbell of Glenlyon, who had served as a Lieut. during the Rebellion, and afterwards in Flanders, was raised to the rank of Capt., but since the peace is on half pay; a Justice of Peace for co. Perth, wants two farms on the Estate of Strowan adjoining his own lands.

Read 17 Janr. 1752. *Tack for one year and from year to year granted.*

Petition by Mr. John Douglas, Minister of Kenmore and the People of the Barony of Fernan, narrating that between the Church of Kenmore and that of Killin, distant 10 long computed miles, there is no parochial church on either side of Loch Tay, although both sides are well peopled, that the minister of Kenmore preaches at Lawers half way between these two places once in 5, 6 or 7 weeks as weather permits, in the open air for want of a house, and beg the Board to grant a supply of wood to roof a ruinous chapel at Lawers, of which the walls are standing quite good. The Barony of Fernan lying adjacent to Lawers. The Earl of Breadalbane certifies the fact of the Chapel being ruinous, and that it would be of service to the country to have it repaired. Edinbr. 29 May 1754.

Colin Campbell, wright at Lawers, gives the Dimensions of Church at Lawers, viz. 50 feet long, 21 feet wide, and has a Jamb 16 feet long and 21 feet wide, and an estimate of the quantity of timber required. The prayer of Petition granted June 12, 1754.

Petition of Mrs. Mary Robertson, niece of the deceased Alexr. Robertson of Strowan, who had a wadset-right to the Lands of Invervank, Coultaloiskine and Balchonie parts of the Barony of Strowan, granted by the said Alexr. Robertson, father of Alexr. Robertson, late of Strowan, which she had acquired and continued to possess the lands till 1749, that after the death of the late Strowan, Mr. Robertson, merchant in Perth, acting as factor for Mr. William Robertson, writer in Edinburgh, and others who pretended right to the Estate violently turned her out and put her and her family—two children—to great distress. The Barons order the factor to put her in possession. The value of the subject about £20 a year. An Inventory of Titles accompanies the petition. Barons' Order in favour of Mrs. M. Robertson, dated 18 Feb. 1751. The Inventory 1756, and Petition read 1 March 1756.

Memorial from Dougal Buchanan praying for a continuance of his salary which the factor said had been only granted for a year by the Commissioners, and if he could have some in-

crease in a small bit of land. Read 7 Janr. and 24 Nov. 1760.

Petition of Hugh McDonald, Limemaker, residing at the Park of Mount Alexander on the Estate of Struan, the only lime-burner in Rannoch. The factor says he is extremely poor and has a family of eight children. And might get a bounty of meal for each 20 or 30 botts of Lyme sold, but the first step is to get a right Lyme-kiln built in a proper place, for the present one is very bad and so situate that the river often carries it and the Lyme away. A set of blasting tools and other implements are also necessary. Read 4th Feb. 1762.

Petition by Alexander McDougall, Tacksman of the Fir Woods of Rannoch and saw-miln of Carrie on the Estate of Strowan. His Lease will expire at Whitsunday next, and would take a new Lease with this variation, that instead of 150 tons of timber, that he shall only be obliged to take 100 tons yearly, although he might have a demand for more. Dated Decr. 27, 1762.

Petition of *Helen Robertson* spouse to Wm. Forbes in *Carrie*, whose *mother* was a *foster sister* of the late *Alexr. Robertson* of Strowan, which gave the petitioner an opportunity of being often about him. She was, moreover, several years his servant, and when he became old she for several years had the care of him entirely, to her no small loss as to circumstances, as none of Strowan's folk have ever paid her wages. Besides when the petitioner was married Strowan engaged to pay two hundred merks as her Tocher, but which sum has never been recovered. After her marriage he gave her a small croft free of rent for life, which she enjoyed till the Rental of the Estate of Strowan was taken, and she had then to pay £10 Scots of yearly rent for it, and when her husband became subtacksman of the sawmills he was obliged to keep horses and servants, and took a larger farm, and she gave up the small Croft. She now desires to be reponed to the said Croft, as she has become poor and not able to pay rent. Read 7 March 1763.

Petition by *Donald Mackewan*, mason, Dunkeld, contractor for building a Bridge over the Water of Tumbell at Kinloch Rannoch, of 4 arches, two of 48 feet each and two of 45 feet

each and 16 feet wide over the parapets, summer 1764. Estimate £508 19s. 0d. Contract £470. Cost of construction as per accompanying account. It was to be of 5 arches, but on account of the water rising to a greater height than was at first given out, the original plan was departed from. Read 25 March 1765.

Petition to the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by the Tenants and Inhabitants of Glenrich, Glengarry, Inverak, Glen of Fincastle, Strathumble, etc., for a Bridge over the water of Erachty at the Kirktown of Strowan. Estimated cost, £50, heritors and farmers willing to pay half. Granted 25 March 1765.

Unto the Honourable The Commissioners for Managing the Annexed Estates in the Highlands of Scotland. The Petition of the Tenants of Shliogarrow part of the Annexed Estate of Strowan.

28 Janr.
1762.

Humbly Sheweth,—

That there has been lately brought to this country from Lochaber a Distemper commonly called the *Cevenns*, which is believed to have been brought originally to that Country by Oliver Cromwell's army and has continued lurking in some different corners ever since.

That your petitioners do not know the nature of this distemper, but it attacks them by head-achs, tremblings, and excrescences on their bodys, which come to blotches like a leprosy, and is extremely infectious, in so much that people of all ages particularly those under twelve or fourteen years old are smitten with it.

That the Distemper is daily spreading, and as there is no surgeon within thirty miles of your petitioners, and that they are not in a condition to be at the Expence of going to one, besides that the Distemper is so infectious they will not be allowed lodgings in the neighbourhood of a surgeon. They are therefore put under the necessity of applying to the Honble. Commissioners for this assistance.

May it therefore please the Honourable Commissioners to take the Petitioners' Miserable condition under their Consideration and to order a Surgeon of skill

to be sent to the Country, or to grant such other help to the petitioners as to them shall seem meet.

ALEXANDER CUMMING

ALEXR. MACDOUGALL

ARCHIBALD McDONALD

RODERIC KENNEDY

HUGH CAMPBELL

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Petition to Commissioners by Wm. Roy, Overseer of the Improvements, in desiring an advance of pay from 1/ to 1/8 a day, and doing sword point. Some of the work fifteen miles from one another and requires a horse, and prays the board to allow him £4 Sterling to purchase one. Read 18. March 1765.

Memorial of James Small, factor on the Estate of Strowan, to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates, etc.

The factor has *divided* the whole Estate from *Runridge* into *Glebs*, and has also divided the grazings so that each farm or village can keep and reap at least a third more advantage from their grazings than they could do formerly, inclines to set an example, but cannot do so to good purpose unless a march dyke be built between his farm and Mr. Stewart's lands of Inerchadan.

Inclines to be cautious in laying out too much money on the great moss, about one hundred acres enclosed with an outer ditch in Season 1763, which cost £12, 17s. Three great drains were cut in Season 1764, which cost £13, 18s. 2d., and next season it is proposed to pare and burn. Is of opinion that a full experiment will be made for about £100 Sterling. If successful many will follow the example. The moss at the foot of Loch Rannoch will answer expectations, and will make a settlement for about ten soldiers, and as many tradesmen and labourers. As yet but four houses built of the village, and its proposed to add ten more next Season at about £7 cost for each; wants to know whether the tenants shall enclose the ground for their gardens if the Board will bear the expense.

The Village of Georgetoun, at the head of Loch Rannoch, will be completed in the ensuing season, except outer enclosure. Has endeavoured to provide plenty of work for the new vil-

lagers who were taken from being tenants. Last winter they were employed in bringing in the grounds, etc., at a price as Approve. they could not work at days' wages in winter, when to help to gain the more, fathers took their children with them to work, and wives who were not good spinners went out also to work. Leading stones for dykes proposed to be their work next winter.

Kanloch Village little more than chalked out. By the plan there are ten divisions of three acres each, one of these to be given to three of the old possessors not otherwise provided for, another division to be reserved for Dougald Buchanan, Schoolmaster, who cannot come to Kanloch till a house and school are built, and in case these cannot be got ready so that the school can be removed this Season (if agreeable to the Board) these three acres might be given for one year to the old Smith.

In this view the Sergeant and seven soldiers only can be settled at Kanloch, the others must be sent to the Black Park. There must be seven new houses built for them, and it would seem necessary to build six houses more at least for Tradesmen and labourers, besides the school house.

The mason is already contracted with for £14 Scots per rood of building, but forage so scarce that no man could be found to lead the stones, and the factor had to buy carts and two old horses and set part of the soldiers to that work. Notwithstanding of this difficulty the houses will be built and divided, each house with partitions under or about £10 pounds Sterling.

The factor had never given pay to the Recommended Soldiers unless when they were on the public works, but as none of them had sown a crop, he wants to know if the Board will be pleased to allow a few of them pay while they are labouring the acres, and the rest who can be spared from that work thought reasonable. leading stones.

Fine appearance of young firs in the lately enclosed grounds in the black wood, and also all the way from near a mile bewest the saw-mill necessary by enclosure and herding to hinder Cattle from pasturing on the ground till the firs are Yes. above being hurt. Proper that a recommended soldier or other careful man be appointed to the work.

Approve.

A trifling difference with the Duke of Atholl about marches has been settled, subject to the approval of the Board. On the factor fairly stating the case to his Grace he declared he would not incline to stop public improvements, and sent his factor to the spot to arrange a settlement.

The Estate of Strowan and Country of Rannoch will require 30 Hogsheads of Lintseed for the ensuing season [the arrangements to be left to the factor].

Read 25 March 1765.

Education.

Petition by the Tenants of Camarguran part of Strowan to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates. They live 3 measured miles from the School at Finnart, and have about 30 young ones not able to travel that distance in winter; have at their own expense employed a schoolmaster for two years to teach them in the Village, but as most of the petitioners are poor they begin to tire of the expense. During summer the petitioners live in the hills at such a distance that although the children were not employed in herding they could not attend the school at Finnart. They therefore desire their Lordships to consider their case, and order such relief as to them may seem meet. Signed by three of the Tenants with their marks, viz. Hugh and Angus Cameron and Finlay Campbell, Janr. 29, 1763. Read 7 March 1765.

Petition of the Tenants of Fernan complaining of their distance from the Schools, those next to them, Kenmore and Fortingall, are the nearest, above three miles distant, with the rivers of Tay and Lyon 'interfering,' and being unable to board out their children, had the misfortune to see them growing up in ignorance. Until about three years ago they kept a schoolmaster of their own, who had upwards of 50 scholars every season, many of whom wrote and read English distinctly. But from want of ability to pay the Schoolmaster they had to dismiss him at Whitsunday last, and are not able without assistance to get another. Their neighbours are well served in Schools. The Earl of Breadalbane having erected them upon his own charges in all places of his Estate which are not within proper distances of either parochial or Charity Schools, craves

the consideration of the Board, also wood for plenishing a school house from wood of Rannoch, and a yearly allowance to enable them with their own contribution to keep a proper person to teach. Six signatures. Mr. James Campbell, minister, certifies the petition, and that 'a school in Fernan would tend greatly to establish principles of Religion, virtue, and Loyalty in the people there.'

The factor also recommends the prayer of the petition, and that a school house will be best situated in the centre of the Barony, and 'thinks four or five pounds might be allowed as salary for a Schoolmaster.' 6 June 1762. Read 20th Feb. 1764.

Petition to the Commissioners by the Tenants of Murlagan, on the Estate of Strowan, two miles from any school, road bad, and obstructed by a rapid burn, about 18 children could attend a school in a convenient place, amongst them. If their Lordships would grant £2, 10s. Ster. it would enable them to get a man to teach their children all the winter and spring.

The factor certifies that the facts set forth in the petition are true; in summer the children can attend Kinloch or Bunnannoch School, but in winter none of the young ones can go that length. 18 March 1765.

Petition by Alexr. Macdougall, tacksman of the Sawmills of Carrie, and Finlay M'Diarmid in Easter Finnart, for themselves and other tenants in Rannoch for a smith. The smith at Kinloch Rannoch can make only some sort of sham of plow Irons. The Tacksman of the saw-miln is obliged to go 12 or 15 miles to get any part of the machinery mended, sometimes hindering his mill from going ten or fourteen days together. The factor endorses the statements, but no farm vacant that year for a smith, and professes an aid of 7 or £8 for 1763, and by Whit. 1764, when the village is planned at Kanloch, the smith may be settled there, and meanwhile he will find him a house at Carrie if the Commissioners give the above and a man can be found. Read 7 March 1763.

Three several *Petitions* of Angus Cameron, flax-dresser, late soldier of the 88th foot, now Lint Dresser at the Braes of Rannoch, and anxious for a small farm, 1765, 1766.

Certificate from the Session at Kilchonan, 14 March 1766,

setting forth that he had served them for two Seasons, Dressing the country flax and bringing lint from the low country and selling it at reasonable rates, buys the yarn at a full price, and is now settled in a place most convenient for his occupation and for the whole country.

There is a *Petition* of an earlier date by James Campbell, Flax-dresser, who had served in the late war in Keith's and Johnston's, had served an apprenticeship to the trade in Edinr., and Desires employment in Rannoch. He was a native of Rannoch, where his father was ground officer in Strowan and Lochgarry, 1763.

Petition of Peter M'Diarmid, *flax Dresser* in *Callender of Monteith*. The Board had ordered Nos. 1, 2, 3 heckles for him, but much finer work is wanted, and he desires to have number 4. He had been a flax-dresser in that Barony since Feb. 1763, when the Board ordered him a Cow's grass and three or four acres of land and a house to be built, but as yet there was no such division of land made nor house built, and he craves that may be done. 5 March 1764.

The Petition of John Stewart in Crossmount and Hugh Cameron, mill-wright and tacksman of the lint mill of Lawers in Breadalbane. The Lands of Crossmount march with Strowan and Lochgarry, and being a proper situation for a lint mill they had taken a 19 years' lease from the owner and propose to erect a Lint mill, at their own charge, at a probable expense of £90 or £100. There is no Lint mill within ten miles of the lands of Crossmount, a central place for the Estates of Strowan and Lochgarry. If the tenants were eased of the drudgery of dressing the flax raised by them in their own houses they would make greater progress. The Petitioners desire the Board to assist them in building the intended mill, as it may save them the expense of building one for themselves.

The factor states that, in the event of the new machine for dressing flax not answering the purpose a *Lint mill* will be absolutely necessary in Rannoch, and supports the prayer of the petitioners. Dated 18 March 1765.

Petition of Duncan Cameron, Linen Weaver, at Invercomry, in the Braes of Rannoch. Had served an apprentice-

ship to his trade in Glasgow, and was discharged of his Indentures about three years ago. Last year settled where he now is. Ill situated for a convenient house, and cannot get meal for money to support him. Wants a *house* and money to provide him with two *Looms*.

The factor has heard the Petitioner well spoken of, and proposes that as soon as a village is built at the head of Loch Rannoch that two or three houses be built for tradesmen, with gardens, and that the petitioner be put in possession of one of them; that 25/ or 30/ be allowed him for Looms; and for the first year he be allowed meal out of the store at prime cost. Read 20 Feb. 1764.

Petition of John Forbes, Weaver in Perth, has followed the business of a weaver for upwards of twenty years, 12 of which in Rannoch, but left on account of an increasing family and living so far from a 'mercate town.' Is willing to settle as a Weaver at the Black Park, near Mount Alexander part of Strowan, and would keep two journeymen for instructing apprentices, but finds it necessary that he have three new Looms, a warping mill, Reeds and tackling to answer the same, in all £10 cost. Factor says he is a good Tradesman, and deserves encouragement from the Board. Feb. 18, 1765. Read 25 March 1765.

Petition of Donald Robertson, weaver in Kinloch Rannoch, had served a three years' apprenticeship with Dougall Grierson, in Appin of Dull, at the Linen Weaving and two years as a Journeyman. Had set up about 4 years before at Kinloch Rannoch, and has ever since had two Journeymen and an apprentice, and would have work for more hands could he afford house-room and purchase of Looms and graith for them, Desires a free house and garden, also a Loom, Reeds and other graith to the value of £3, 9s. The factor reports the facts as true, that the Petitioner has been useful to the country, as he was the only weaver there that could work Linen. He is very industrious, but too poor to purchase the utensils he needs unless assisted by the Commissioners. Read 13 Feb. 1764.

Petition of John Wilson, Weaver in Kauloch, on the Estate of Strowan. He had served an apprenticeship of four years

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with Donald Robertson, above named, and intends to set up for himself if their Lordships would allow him a House and garden and assist him to buy a Loom and graith. The factor thinks it would be doing him the greatest favour that he learn more of his trade in the first place. 1765.

Petition to George Clark Maxwell, Esq., one of the Commissioners, of His Majesty's Customs, by Donald Robertson above named, stating that in June last, when his Honour was in Rannoch he was so very good as to look into his work-house, and as he (Robertson) had but three Looms, and told him that his circumstances could not admit of his purchasing three more, he (Mr. Maxwell) was so good as to say that they would be procured for him from the Commissioners of Annexed Estates.

'May it therefore please your honour to remember the poor Petitioner accordingly. D. R. 1767.'

Proposals by John Campbell, son of the deceased John Campbell of Roro, offered to Mr. William Ramsay, Factor on the Estate of Strowan.

(1) For a Tack of $\frac{1}{2}$ the lands of Easter Finart for 9 or 13 years after Whit. 1751, as to the houses, yards, and grass, and at the separation of crop 1751 to the arable land to his heirs, etc.

(2) Bound under Caution to pay usual Rent and stock the possession.

(3) He shall build first year Houses and Toftings for self, also for 18 persons, Spinsters, Weavers, Tailors, Shoemakers, etc., who shall possess them within the year and during the Tack, all the houses to be built at the said Mr. Campbell's own expense, with the exception of timber out of the Commissioners' Woods and at their expense.

(4) That he keep his own residence in the town during the Tack.

Petition by James Ferguson, joiner and house carpenter at Kinloch Rannoch, desires to be instructed in the making of ploughs and Carts. Is of opinion that he could perfect himself in three or four months' time under a good master, and hopes eighteen pence a day a reasonable allowance. 1767.

Petition of Pat. Stewart, tenant in Auchtarshin, on the

Estate of Strowan, to be allowed Expence of rebuilding his houses accidentally burned down, and to be passed his last year's rent in consideration of his loss. 25 July 1767.

Petition of Roderic Kennedy, Schoolmaster at Finart, that he may be allowed his little croft rent free, value £1, 7s. Ster. Read 1st Augt. 1768. (The Commrs. were willing to restore him to his former salary could their funds admit of it; meanwhile he asks the above.)

Petition of John Lumsdaine, Schoolmaster at Carrie. He had served in the army. Hears that the Charity schools are to be put down, and asks the Board to provide him with bread, or to remain in his present station. Read 25 July and 1st Augt. 1768. The factor states that Lumsdaine was recommended as a Disbanded Soldier. Wrought at the public works in Summer, and in Winter taught the School at Carrie, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The factor told him last year that there could be no more salary paid him than £2, 10s., but he continued to teach the school on the faith of being paid 10d. a day.

Petition of Angus Cameron, Heckler in Georgetown of Strowan, for a new set of Heckles, as his own are worn out, otherwise he must give up his business, which will be a loss to the Manufactures in that part, as yet in their infancy. Read 13 Feb. 1769.

Petition for Roderic Kennedy, Schoolmaster at Finart, in the Braes of Rannoch, part of Strowan. Has been many years schoolmaster there, has given satisfaction, and for several years had a salary of £10 pounds yearly, till the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge withdrew one half on account of his being on the Estate of Strowan. He continued to teach for the £5 Ster. without any other support but his croft, for which he paid £1, 6s. 11d. till 1st Augt. when the Board allowed him the same rent free. In July the Board seemed willing to augment his salary if their funds admitted, and now that the £5 Ster. has been taken from Lochrannoch he hopes the Board will grant him the same. Read 27 Feb. 1769.

Petition by Lieut. Archibald Campbell at Carrie and others relative to the School at Kinloch Rannoch vacant by the *death*

of *Mr. Buchanan, late Schoolmaster* there, supplicating the Board to give the school to no person but one of an established character, who can teach Grammar, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, etc. Read 6 Feb. 1769.

Petition by John Lumsdaine, School master in Carrie of Rannoch, for payment of £7, being half year's salary as School master at Carrie, at the rate of 10d. a day for teaching during the winter, according to the custom of the country. Read 6 Feb. 1769.

Petition of Donald Gow, smith in Kinloch Rannoch. He learned his trade partly at the expense of the Board, and settled at that place at Whit. 1770, but the tenants and others will not pay as much as let him live, and thinks if they were bound to come to his smithy with all their work, and pay him *two pecks bear* out of every plough, he could make a living though scanty. Read 24 June 1771.

Petition for a Bridge over the large burn of Drumachastle, Bunrannoch, to cost £15 Ster. Read 8 July 1771.

Petition of John Cameron, residenter in Camaguran in Rannoch, accused of Killing of deer and roe. 22 June 1771.

Petition for Angus Cameron, Flax Dresser in Georgetown of Strowan, who has been warned to remove from his possession. Read 8 July 1771.

Petition by Robert Drummond late Surgeon to second Battalion of Royal Highlanders, commanded by Lord George Murray, reduced upon the peace, and requires a residence for his wife and children, and hopes the Board will favour him with a farm, and suggests one on Strowan. That Rannoch is large and populous, and no surgeon within thirty miles, and if successful in this application intends to practise as a surgeon. Read 18 Janr. 1768.

Petition of Robert Drummond, late Surgeon 42nd Regt. of Foot, Tenant of Corroghtinan, for whom the Commissioners had ordered a Lease of 41 years of said farm from Whit. then next, but which was delayed on account of a motion made that he interfered in the affairs of the estate with which he had no concern. Read 13 March 1771.

Representation for Mr. David M'Culloch, itinerant minister at Rannoch and Foss, for a dwelling house and some land. He

was appointed to the charge ten years before. The mission is 17 computed miles in length, with four preaching stations, viz. Foss, Kinloch Rannoch, Killechoanan, Kinnechlachar, but there is no place to preach in at any of the four places except at Foss. The Country of Rannoch from its situation very stormy and cold in winter and scorching in summer, and he has himself and many others experienced the bad effects of being exposed to the inclemency of the weather in the fields during public worship. Flatters himself that the Commissioners will order a house to be built for public worship at Kinloch. He has been obliged to board in a tenant's house, with indifferent accommodation. The Country of Rannoch is always scarce of fodder, he has found it impracticable to provide a horse, so that he has been obliged to walk in the stormy winter in danger of his life through deep snow. The petitioner's salary is only £25 from the Royal Bounty and £5 from the Commissioners, and prays the Commrs. to order a dwelling house to be built at Kinloch, with some acres of land sufficient to enable him to keep a horse. 22 Nov. 1771.

Petition of Hugh M'Donald at Culnusauch, Limeburner. He began to Burn lime 18 years before in the park of Mount Alexander. About nine years before the date of petition he was allowed a boll of meal for every thirty bolls of Lime made and sold, on condition that he should sell it to the tenants on the estate of Strowan 2d. per boll cheaper than to others. When he commenced work, no lime used in the country but what he made, but some people have now got Kilns of their own. But he has to direct them how to break the stones and fill the Kilns, and being apprehensive that the meal be withdrawn, supplicates that it may be continued.

Mr. Small, the factor, states that 'the Petitioner was for many years servant to Struan, when he, like his master, made the day and the way alike long. He has a numerous family. Is very poor, partly occasioned by the not payment of Strowan's Debts, who owed him the wages of all his service. He has been and still is most useful to the country people in burning Lyme.'

He has Strowan's vivacity, tho' old, and as two or three years must put a period to his life and Demands, the country

where Strowan was known would think it unlike the Board to take from him his poor bitt of bread if he can earn it and is usefull. Read 24 Feb. 1772.

Letter, Archd. Campbell, dated Carrie, 29 Feb. 1773. Commissioner Menzies desired him to get some birch seed gathered, and this Letter accompanies four bags of seed addressed to Mr. James Morison at Annexed Estates office.

Petition of William M'Diarmid, Weaver in Carrie of Rannoch, for £2 to buy reeds, otherwise he and his poor family will be reduced to beggary. He has as much work as he and his apprentices can perform, but payments are bad and prices low. The factor thinks it will be an irreparable loss to the neighbourhood if the petitioner become bankrupt, especially if such a small sum can enable him to carry on his trade. Read 8 March 1773.

Petition of Alexr. Cuning, Tacksman of the Saw-mill of Rannoch. He is a great loser by his Tack of the Woods, and gives it up unless they limit the number of Tons to one hundred, and the price be reduced to 15s. Ster. per Ton, and if they cannot do this, hopes the Commissioners will give him a farm. Encloses an Estimated loss of £30. Read 8 March 1773.

Petition of Archihald M'Diarmid, School-master in Glen-erachty (Strowan). He had been dismissed from office for not attending the School in summer and harvest, because few scholars then attended, and was ignorant of the order of the Board, of date 14 March 1759, by which the attendance of the Schoolmaster the whole year was commanded, as there was £3 allowed his predecessor of Salary upon that condition, and trusts the Board will be pleased to repone him. Read 13 March 1771.

Petition by the Tenants of Slisgarrow, part of Strowan, who for several years had paid Donald M'Iver, Foxhunter, appointed by the Commissioners at the rate of £5 sterling, on the merk land, besides what he got of a gratuity from the Board; but either from the extent of the district or some cause he is giving bad attendance, and the tenants are suffering considerable loss; and must find a Fox-hunter who will take care of their district; and desire the Commissioners to allow the Tenants the salary of M'Iver.

The factor notes that M'Iver's salary had been recalled by orders of the Board. Rannoch going much into sheep, which are not housed as usual. The tenants resolve each of them to keep a 'slow hound,' and have a man to destroy Eagles and foxes, and thinks the Board should allow £5 yearly, either in aid of Salary or as premiums for the number of Vermin Killed. Read 11 Decr. 1775.

Petition of Isobel Cameron in Camarguran, who in the year 1763 saved the fir Wood of Rannoch from being burned, which was caused by some idle boys and herds carrying fire early one morning to the back of the Black Wood, and there kindled at Mure-burn and went home. The petitioner was coming from Glenlyon, saw the Mure-burn, and ran some miles and gave the alarm which saved the wood. Mr. Small, factor, gave her 10s. for 'her earnest and anxious service,' and her reason for now troubling the Board is that a number of bad seasons have reduced her aged parents to poverty, to whom she has given what she was able to earn by service. Read 4 March 1776.

Petition of Alexr. Cumming, Tackman of the Saw-mill at Dall of Strowan, desiring at least 15 tons of wood. He might lose the Earl of Breadalbane, the first or second best Customer the fir wood ever had, for unless his Commission was answered his servants would go to Perth for foreign Timber. Mr. Menzies, the factor, is of opinion that the *Petition* should be granted. Read 26 Janr. 1778.

Petition of the Tenants on the Braes of Rannoch that Donald M'Donald, son of John M'Donald at Tynaline, be allowed to carry and use a gun to destroy Eagles, etc. The Factor reports that he is esteemed a noted poacher of forest deer and all kinds of game. 9 Decr. 1778.

Petition of the Tenants of Carrie and Dall that the aid of £2, 10s. Ster. to a Schoolmaster, withdrawn about three years before, be renewed. Read 1st Feb. 1779.

Petition of the Tenants and Cottars of the two merk land of Easter Camarguran, for the renewal of the grant of £2, 10 Ster. for a Teacher, withdrawn about three years before. Read 1st Feb. 1779.

Petition of the Tenants of Glenlyon for timber for a new

Kirk. Glenlyon is a glen upwards of 17 Scots miles in length, and containing upwards of six hundred men and women, who attend public worship at Innervaick when it happens to be there, and the inhabitants of Slisgarrow in Rannoch do the same in summer and harvest. The ministers of Fortingall and Weem commonly preach there once in Six weeks, but there is no house to shelter them, although they have lately built four expensive Bridges, they have assessed themselves in £80, besides carriages to build a church, and beg the Board to give them the fallen trees (of the previous winter about 15 tons) out of the wood of Rannoch for the Church. Dated 14 June 1779.

Petition of Patrick Macgregor, wright in Kinloch Rannoch, asks the Commissioners to encourage him in his business, he having served an apprenticeship with a Plough- and cart-wheel-wright, also for a time with a woollen- and small-wheel-wright at Perth. Read 31 July 1780.

Petition of the Tenants upon the Forfeited Estate of Strowan for a wheel-wright. The Commissioners having some years before granted a Salary to one at Kinloch Rannoch, now *send* and suggest the appointment of James M'Donald, wheel-wright in Edinr., a native of that country, and to three acres vacant at Kinloch Rannoch by the removal of Mungo Reid.

The petition is numerously signed, but nevertheless the factor cannot depend upon the recommendation, and there is a wheel-wright at Kinloch Rannoch, and Mungo Reid's three acres are not vacant as represented. Read 8 May and 10 July 1780.

Petition of Hugh Cameron and others in regard to pasturage for their black cattle upon which their subsistence chiefly depends, being now hindered from pasturing in the wood, etc. Read 3 July 1780.

Petition of the Rev. Mr. John Moncrieff, minister of the Mission at Rannoch, by appointment of the Committee for managing the Royal Bounty, vacant by the promotion of the late incumbent, Mr. Stewart, to the Chaplainry of the 2nd Battalion of the 42nd Regt. of Foot. The Commissioners' two immediate predecessors, Mr. Stewart and Mr. M'Culloch, gave the sum of £15 Ster. a year from the Board, in addition to the Royal Bounty, and he craves that it may be continued

to him; the Petitioner has a wife and family which his predecessors had not. Read 5 March 1781.

Petition by Widow MacDiarmid, a native of Rannoch, for a house and a few acres of ground. Her daughter is complete in sewing, and had learned at Musselburgh spinning, particularly that of *Cotton* upon the machine, also for upwards of a year past at the Mauntua-maker business. The late Capt. Archibald Campbell of Glenlyon, a friend, had suggested these things. Encloses Subscriptions of the Rannoch people in her favour, and another memorial stating that she is widow of Malcolm M'Diarmid of the Argyleshire Militia, and she is able to spin Wool and Cotton on the Wheel of 18, 20 or 24 threads. Read 2 March 1778.

Petition of the Tenants of Murlagan and Drumcharne, part of Strowan and Lochgarry. They have upwards of forty children without a schoolmaster for several years past. No School nearer than Kinloch Rannoch at three miles' distance. They get one Duncan Lothian to teach the School this year, but he will not stay because he cannot make a living. Begg the Commissioners to grant him some allowance. The Schoolmaster at Kinloch Rannoch has £10 Ster. and not above twelve scholars, out of the Annexed Estate. The factor reports that Kinloch Rannoch was once thought the proper place, and a good School was built there at the Expense of the Commissioners two years ago. Five Pounds taken from the Salary at Kinloch Rannoch and given to two small schools upon Slisgarrow; thinks Kinloch Rannoch still the proper place. 1st Feb. 1782.

Petition of the Tenants of Slisgarrow on account of the great scarcity that prevails over the Kingdom, and their country in the best of times could never help one another in meal or seed grain. And this year four bolls of oats (so far as tried) scarcely gives one boll of meal, besides losing the most part of their potatoes by frost. Last spring they lost part of their cattle, specially their sheep and hill horses. Money only comes once a year to them about Martinmas time, so that from one Mart. to another they have to deal in credit, and to add to their distress 'the neighbouring countries are forbidden to sell any out of their own bounds,' and they crave such relief from the board as think fit. Read 10 March 1783.

Petition of Peter Stewart, late servant to *Col. Robertson*, brother to Mr. Robertson of Strowan, now Servant to Lord Rollo, wants to rent the Mill and Mill-lands of Navadie, vacant by the death of John Robertson, late tenant, 1782.

Petitions — three in number — 1779-83, by Finlay MacDiarmid, tenant in Easter Finart. He has laid out £41, 8s. 6d. ster. in building stone Dykes, and other fences preceding July 1779, a sum equal to five years' rent, and £13 more in building office houses, and desires a Lease as the present one was nearly expired, and in the evening of life with a family of eleven children, and wishes him and his children to get the benefit of his improvements, in the making of which the natives of the district conceived the most inveterate prejudice against him. The factor, Mr. Small, corroborates substantially, and that the tenant be put on same footing as his neighbours, pay an equitable rent, get a *lease* of 21 years, and lay out the additional rent on improvements.

Petition of Robt. Campbell, saw miller at Dall, wanting a house built to cost £21, 10s. 6d., a *public house* wherein he can Lodge and entertain his customers. Read 28 June 1784.

Petition of Peter MacMillan, Recommended Soldier in Rannoch, Recommended to the Board by the Officers of the 71st Regiment, and ordered to the Estate of Strowan in Augt. 1764, but as he had no fund prepared and no house ready, he had to beg the factor for leave of absence till spring, when Mr. Small went to Edin^r, after having paid £6 to each of the other soldiers, and was told he would require another order. He has a wife and four children, whom he has supported hitherto with his labour and the little money he saved in the Regt., but unless he have now the same allowance as the other soldiers he will not only be unable to labour his acres, but will be in a worse position than when he was recommended to the Board. The Factor says the man is poor and will be obliged to leave his acres unless the £3 be allowed him for his household furniture. 17 March 1766. *Refused*.

Petition for Helen Campbell, daughter of the deceased James Campbell, late Ground Officer on Strowan, Desiring to be bound Apprentice to a midwife. Encloses a Certificate

from Dr. Young, dated Canongate, 18 March 1767—the Dr. states the fee as six guineas.

Petition of Roderic Kennedy, Schoolmaster in Finart, where he has been settled for upwards of 13 years. He was allowed £5 from the Society and the like sum by the Board. His other emoluments did not exceed 12/ yearly. The Society withdrew their allowance at Whit. 1767, but he has continued to teach at the desire of the parents of the children, and the Presbytery, but owing to the distance from Perth and the high price of provisions, he must apply to some other business unless the Commissioners give him an equivalent of his former allowance. Read 25 July 1768.

Petition of John Currie, Wheel-wright in Rannoch, for payment of his yearly salary of £5, which had not been paid for three years. Encloses an account upon oath of the number of Wheels and Reels mended by him for two years from 1st Nov. 1767 to 1 Nov. 1769, viz. Woollen Wheels mended 21, Lint Wheels mended 466, Reels mended 79, Woollen Wheels made 20, New Reels made 28.

A subsequent petition by the same, shows that the Board had allowed him £10 for the three years, and were to pay him in the future in proportion to the work done, and encloses a List of Wheels and Reels made and mended between 1st Nov. 1769 to 1st Nov. 1771, viz. 330 Lint Wheels mended, 14 Woollen Wheels made, 43 Woollen Wheels mended, 85 Check Reels mended. Read 10 Augt. 1772.

Another *Petition* (is supported by a Letter of Mr. John Swinton, Junr. Brown Square, 6 Augt. 1773, and) shows that 91 Lint Wheels, 14 Woollen Wheels, and 29 Check-reels had been mended by him from 1st Novr. 1771 to 1st Nov. 1772. Read 9 Augt. 1773.

Petition of Donald M'Iver, alias Robertson, fox-hunter, residing in Breadalbane, that the Commissioners will continue his salary or grant assistance to purchase tools for his son who has been bred a wheel-wright. Encloses a Certificate that the Petitioner has for upwards of thirty years been employed as a Fox-hunter in the Highland part of the Annexed Estates of Perth, Glenlednoch, Breadalbane, Glenlyon and sundry other small Estates, and for upwards of fifteen years in Slisgarrow,

part of the Annexed Estate of Strowan, and has by his unwearied diligence and ready services brought them from a state of not being in safety to leave their sheep out for one night, to that of not housing any in all the bounds, 1781. Read 5 March 1781.

XV. *Memorial* for Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., for himself and in name of the inhabitants on the North side of Loch Rannoch, anent a *Bridge* proposed to be erected over the *Water of Ericht*, which comes out of a Loch of the same name. The river, often impassable for days and weeks together, a Wooden Bridge formerly answered for foot passengers, but now so decayed that no person can pass over it. The memorialist applied at last Quarter Sessions of the County of Perth for assistance to build a Bridge, but there is *no wood* in that country fit for making a *timber Bridge*, or even for *Coums* for a stone arch, except what grows upon the Annexed Estate of Strowan, and therefore it is necessary to know what the Trustees may be pleased to order. Read 6 Augt. 1759.

A further *Memorial* anent the Bridge over the Water of *Ericht* enclosing an Estimate of the Expense, amounting to £51, 18s. 4d. Ster., Arch 38 feet and 15 feet broad over walls. The Justices ordered £20 Sterling out of County Bridge money. Sir Robert willing to pay £10 and furnish boat, £6, to carry the materials to the Bridge, and the country to carry stones, lime, etc., and fill up the bridge. Read 11 Augt. 1760.

Petition to the Commissioners of the Forfeited Estates in Scotland, from the Heritors and Tenants of the Country of Atholl and of the Tenants of the Forfeited Estates of Strowan and Lochgarry, in favour of Mr. David Rattray, Merchant in Blair of Atholl, where he has been about seven years settled as a merchant, his chief business being in Lintseed and flax, selling and buying of yarn. Mr. Rattray was arranging to leave the district on account of his distance from markets and the expense of Carriage, and the people were most anxious that he should remain, and request the Board to give him some encouragement to remain among them. At his first entry one or two hogsheads of Lintseed was all the consumpt, now more than 15, and the 'Tenantry and their little ones are all winter employed in spinning, which draws considerable money into

them yearly, and former indolence and sloth banished the country.' The paper is numerously signed. 1763.

Petition by the said David Rattray himself to the Commissioners to the same effect, but at same time intimating that although he has removed part of his goods, he will remain if the Board give him suitable encouragement.

Letter, Thomas Bissett, intimating that by the Duke of Atholl's direction he had transmitted two Petitions for David Rattray, Merchant in Blair, which his Grace desires (Mr. Barclay the Secy.) to present to the Board, that 'My Lord' will be glad to hear the success, of which he desires to be advised as soon as convenient. Dated Dunkeld, 7 May 1763.

Petition of Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, Bart., for a Tack of the Lands and Woods in Slisgarrow, and lands of Kinloch in the country of Rannoch. He would pay for the lands what the present tenants pay, with reasonable discount for upholding the tenants' houses, and for the Fir wood £125 Ster. without any deduction.

In a second proposal Sir Robert thinks the wood can only afford 1000 trees to be cut annually, for which he offers £200 per annum. There was in Glenlyon in the neighbourhood of that country a very great Fir wood, which by extending the Hags, or yearly cuttings, to a greater extent than it could bear is now quite exhausted.

He says in the preamble to the Petition that the Estate of the late Alexr. Robertson of Strowan was forfeited to the Crown through his attainder by an Act of the Scots Parliament in 1690. The Estate was surveyed after the Rebellion of 1715, by Sir Pat. Strachan of Glen-Kendy, Surveyor-General of the Forfeited Estates and Capt. James Menzies of Comrie, appointed factor upon it, and continued till 1723, when the King granted the Estate during pleasure to Strowan's sister, Mrs. Margaret Robertson, till the year 1726, when her brother returning from abroad entered, *brevi manu*, to the possession, and continued till his death in April 1749, and that his present Majesty recalled the temporary grant in Nov. 1749, when Mr. Wm. Ramsay was appointed factor upon it.

Read and denied. Another party thinks the woods could afford to cut 2500 trees annually, and the proposal of letting

the lands and taking the people from under the care of the Commissioner is also refused.

Memorial of Mr. James Spence, Surgeon, Dunkeld, in addition to his last report, dated August 30, 1762, begs to inform the Commissioners, 'that a complete cure has been made of all those patients to the amount of thirty, who, according to the first Report, had been discovered labouring under the disease called *Cevennes*, and that the two persons in one family, mentioned in his second Report as being then imperfectly cured, are also thoroughly recovered.' That in the four different Visits to the Estate, besides his more immediate attention to those affected with *Cevennes* he had administered remedies to every person who had applied to him, had prescribed and given medicine and performed several surgical operations, without exacting payment, for the people were generally very poor, and as he could not keep an account of such visits or the medicines given, he refers the matter of reward to their Lordships. Dated Dunkeld, 8 Feb. 1763.

In a subsequent *Memorial* Mr. Spence gives an account of his Method of Curing the *Cevennes*, which purports to have been read at the Board 4 August 1763: on receiving £10 Ster. more than the £40 he has already received. The following is the particular form and preparation of Mercury which he has for some years used in preference to every other:—

Take of Corrosive Sublimate Mercury, finely prepared, any quantity, which add to any simple distilled water (such as that of Baum, Mint, or Pennyroyal) in the proportion of half a grain of the former to one ounce of the latter, and keep in a clean glass bottle, shaking it now and then till the mercury is dissolved.

The Doze of this medicine to a grown-up person is one common spoonful night and morning; to those betwixt six and twelve years of age one spoonful at night is generally sufficient, and the younger patients half a spoonful more or less in proportion to their years or strength.

The patient should drink after every doze a draught of thin gruel or barley water with a third part of milk in it using the same for his common drink. Milk and water boiled or plain barley water, if milk is difficult to get, will answer well

enough as proper diluting drink, and should be taken in the quantity of three English pints in the 24 hours. . . .

‘As to the Regimen of diet, the patient may eat of any food that is light and of easy digestion such as porridge and milk or with gruel for breakfast and supper, for dinner Broth with barley, Oats, or tender greens, and his flesh meats lean. Fat or smoaked or salted meats are bad and all acids and strong liquors should be abstained from.’

‘The solution of Mercury upon a simple distilled water is preferred to Baron Van Sweiten’s method of using a proof spirit.’ There is also a receipe for an Ointment. The Document occupies seven pages of post, and is dated Dunkeld, 18 June 1763.

Petition of the Heritors, Elders, and others residing within the Mission of Rannoch and Foss that the Commissioners continue the £10 formerly allowed to Mr. David M’Culloch of that mission for keeping a horse to his successor Mr. John Stewart, appointed by the managers of the Royal Bounty. Mr. Stewart had been lately ordained, and so more useful. They had got a preaching-house repaired that season in Foss, and the Tenants of Strowan on the South side of Loch Rannoch had subscribed to build a house at the West end of the Loch, so that if there was one at Kinloch the country would be very well accommodated, and the people there are willing to contribute according to their ability in money or services to assist in building a preaching-house there, and desire the assistance of the Board. Read 4 March, 1776.

Memorial for Messrs. Falls at Dunbar, Mr. Alexander Robertson, one of the principal Clerks of Session, and the representatives of Margaret Robertson and other creditors on the Estate of Strowan prior and posterior to the forfeiture of Alexr. Robertson of Strowan. The memorialists have no desire to create any delay as to passing the grant of the Estate of Strowan to Col. Robertson, what they desire is to have their debts secured in preference to the Granter and his creditors, including the Rents and price of Fernan. Dated 10 Janr. 1785.

XVI. *Letters from Various Persons, 1750-83.*

Letter from Capt. Collier, Aid-de-Camp to General Churchhill, addressed to D. Moncrieffe, Esqr., Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer. General Churchhill had received his Letter and is willing to give orders for the troops to assist Mr. Ramsay, the factor, in the execution of his duty, but apprehends that at this time of the year it will be impossible for them to subsist in the country they are to go into, and if they must be called off again it would rather prove a hurt than an advantage to his Majesty's service. Dated Edinr., Janr. 12, 1749-50.

Letter of Dougal Buchanan, Schoolmaster and Catechist in Rannoch, which appears to have been addressed to Mr. Ramsay, first factor on the Annexed Estate of Strowan, for the cover is wanting, in which he says:—

‘I had lately an occasion to see a copy of a Letter from Mr. Small, directed to Mr. Moncrieffe, Secretary to the Barons of Exchequer, where I find he has misrepresented you in your Management of the Government's Affairs intrusted to you in this country. Believe me, Sir, I could scarce believe my eyes when I read such gross Falsehoods in that Letter, and cannot but wonder how he could have the assurance to assert such things of a man of honour, especially since he knew how easily such falsehoods might be detected. However, in the midst of so many falsehoods I find one truth that he hath said, viz. that numbers of the Tenants are reduced to misery by their former practises, as they are obliged to make restitution. But what is most surprising is that he thinks that ye, as factor, should be always at hand to tutor and nurse them like so many infants; but to be free from this trouble he supposes was your scheme of turning out all the old inhabitants at once; which was only a mere chimera quite without foundation. I can say this thus far that I have often heard you say that ye intended to deal with the thieves of Rannoch as Joshua did with the Canaanites, *To drive them out by little and little*. Now, Sir, ye may very well remember that of upwards of fifty reputed villains ye proposed to turn out five to be examples and a terror to the rest, and of those five that ye have turn'd out Mr. Small has taken back three of them to his farm and other services. In his Letter he says, if he had not been in the

country in your absence to supply the necessitys of the tennants and risquing his small credit (as he calls it) to get them meal, etc., that many of them would have turned actual outlaws this very year, being either reduced to starve or steal. If Mr. Small has risq'd his credit in getting meal to any in this country it has been allenary for those knaves that he has taken into his protection, but I suppose, Sir, that ye are not to follow his example in this to risque your credit in getting meal for every bankrupt rogue that pays you rent. I have diligently enquired when I could find he had given Tickets to any of the tennants since I read the copy of his Letter, but could find none, but these above named; so that this part of his Letter is false and groundless.

‘Another part of his Letter is in representing the Country in the greatest confusion by reason of your not being oftener in it. He does not condescend upon particulars, nor could he do it. That the country is in confusion is an untruth, for the oldest men in the country never saw it in such order, nor was there ever such a prospect of the continuance of order as we just now have. In or about the year 1700 when Fonab Gendaruel and several other gentlemen were employed by the Government to crub the thieving of the Highlanders they indeed did wonders and rendered the countrys fully as honest as they are at this day, but then there was no care taken of the then rising generation (who are now the only standing villains that we have) to instruct them in the principles of Religion, Loyalty and Industry. Whereas those villains that are now, are restrain'd by the Laws, and have their children instructed in all those amiable virtues which has a goodly prospect to posterity. I believe that on all the Forfeited Estates there is no such care taken in the instruction of youth as in Rannoch nor such countenance shoven to Industry of every kind as we have, within these three years, got seven new erected schools upon the Estate of Strowan and Lochgarry, so we have this winter upwards of three hundred and fifty boys and girls instructed not only to Read, but some of them to spin and knit stockings. I wrote the state of the schools to you last week as far as I then knew, and can only add that my own school, which was then thirty six, is now advanced to fifty

two, and this day my wife has begun her spinners which are in number five, and expects that they'll at least continue two months to attend. I have not been able to visit the schools at Glengarry and Glenerechy as ye ordered me, but by accounts from these parts I hear there are more scholars this year than was last year. The school at Carrie is not gathered so well as ye expected, and the reason is the Bridge is not repaired upon the Burn, and because there was a Child lost when the former Bridge was taken away. All of them on this side of the Burn will not send their children to school till it be sufficiently made up, and it is allenary owing to Mr. Small that this is not done before now, for he would not give a stick out of the wood to lay upon it, but oblinded the tennants to take allar or birch, or what else they could get, or want, and I am far mistaken if some of the wood does not go for worse purposes than to serve such a publick good.' . . .

'Drumchastle 27 Nov. 1753.'

Letter of Mr. George Blair, minister of Edzel, to Mr. Small In which he states that John and James Christisons, brothers farmers and men of considerable account in the parish of Edzel, carried Arms in opposition to the rebels and were somewhat remarkable for their loyalty in the spring of 'forty-six. In September immediately following a considerable number of cattle were stolen from them. The outhounders of the thieves, in derision, probably, called John Christison, Captain. The giving of nicknames was not the only instance in which the malice of some people was shown to them, for in Augt. '47, in the evening of a market day by a barbarous rabble they were so beat that it was doubtful if James, tho' a strong man, ever fully recovered of the hurts he then received. Edzel, 15 Nov. 1755.

Order of Exchequer, anent Mount Alexander, etc., Exchequer Chamber, Edinr., 21 June 1751. This day, Mr. Ramsay, Factor on the Estate of Strowan, laid before the Court proposals for improving said Estate: and Mr. Ramsay was instructed to give a Lease of the farm of Mount Alexander to Mr. Campbell of Curriarruig and his son for 15 years with a breach every three years—that Mr. C. and his son be obliged to improve said farm in the manner mentioned in the Mem-

orial given in by Mr. Ramsay. If Mr. C. and his son only possess the same for three years then their charges of Meliorations are to be repaid them, but if for six years they are to have no charges allowed them. Mr. Ramsay undertook at his own expense to build houses for the military. The Barons allowing wood, on condition that no fir or oak wood be made use of.

Copy *Letter* of Capt. Rickson to Mr. Small.

By command of Lord George Beauclerk to desire Mr. Small to Contract for sixty head of the best cattle he can find amongst the tenants on the Estate of Cluny and in the neighbourhood, for the use of the detachment of Genl. Anstruther's Regiment, which will relieve the detachment of Col. Holmes' Regt. now cantoned in the Country of Badenoch. 11 Nov. 1755.

Letter of Capt. James Stewart, Secretary to Genl. Bland, to Mr. Alexr. Williamson, requesting a Warrant from the Commissioners to Mr. Small, the factor, to furnish a sufficient quantity of timber from the woods on the Strowan Estate to build a *boat* on Loch Rannoch for transporting meal, Firing, etc. for the use of the troops in that district. The one that was built at the expense of the Government for that purpose being decayed and used up. Dated Abbeyhill, 10 Augt. 1756.

Letter of John Leslie, Land surveyor on Strowan, giving an account of his proceedings, addressed to Mr. Alexr. Williamson first Clerk to the Commissioners for managing the Annexed Estates. Dated Kinloch, 13 Sept. 1756.

He had completed the survey of the Estate on the south side of Loch Rannoch in the parish of Fortingall, which is above 16 Scots miles in length, and contains above 40,000 acres. Has been this last week surveying the North side of the Estate in the parish of Strowan which extends Eastward within a mile of Blair-in-Atholl. He finds part of the Annexed Estate of Lochgarrie, viz. Drumchastle and Drumachine lying within the middle of these Grounds, where he must in course survey the West, North and East sides of them. Mr. Small is of opinion that he may complete the surveys of them with the rest, so as that the plan may express the whole of Rannoch which will be above 24 miles.

Letter of the same requiring part payment of his account. Dated 12 Nov. 1756.

Another Letter with same object, mentioning that he had been 15 weeks in the country of Strowan while surveying and had paid all his assistants, guides, etc., in the surveys. Dated Edinr. 21 May, 1757.

Letter of Mr. Leslie to Mr. John Robertson, Clerk to the Commissioners of Annexed Estates, dated Edinr., 21 July 1758, enclosing his account of the whole work and partial payments, and at same time transmitting Two Topographical Maps of his Majesty's Annexed Estate of Strowan. The account amounts to £143 5s 0d. Ster., and bears to have been paid at Edinr. 15 Augt. 1758.

Letter of Lord Breadalbane, touching his possession of the Barony of Fernan, in which his Lordship states that he has had the satisfaction of succeeding in bringing the inhabitants to be honest and good subjects, from having been for a long term of years remarkably the reverse, and he is sure the intention of the Commissioners is the same as his. Dated London, 15 March 1764. Read 21 March 1764.

Letter from William Farquharson, surgeon, to Mr. Robt. Menzies (Factor on Strowan) at Farleyer. Dated Dunkeld, Feb. 14, 1783. The Common Fee he charges the Country people for Innoculation is 5/- ster. a head, when there is a large number, for which he inoculates, affords medicines, and gives one or two visits when the children sicken. He has not looked upon it as a part of his business to make money by, for since he settled there he has inoculated above a hundred children for nothing.

Letter of Mr. John MacLagan, Surgeon, to William Barclay Esqr. of Cullernie, Annexed Estates office, Edinbr. Dated Taymouth, Janr. 16, 1780. Reminds Mr. Barclay that he had told him in October previously of the havock the natural small pox was making in the neighbourhood of the King's lands of Rannoch, that in a village where there were 14 or 15 children eight or nine had died, while the survivors were much hurt in their eyesight, and that the disease would soon spread to Rannoch if not prevented by inoculation. Inhabitants poor and ignorant, and would never consent to have their

children inoculated unless it were done gratis. As there was no time to wait on a meeting of the Board, and Mr. Barclay took the Responsibility on himself, Mr. MacLagan now intimates that he had inoculated 155 poor peoples' children (besides some of the better sort) and every one did well, and all except two or three took the infection, nor does he imagine that half a Dozen of them will be pock-marked. Had a vast deal of fatigue for many weeks, attending such a number, some of them being 20 miles distant from the other in such a country and with such roads. Preparing them took up some time. He does not imagine that there were so many inoculated in Scotland in so short a space before this time. Enclosed is a List of the parents whose children were inoculated in Rannoch and Drumachine.

Letter of Mr. Campbell of Achallader to Mr. Small, Factor on Strowan, intimating that the new Manse of Kenmore is finished and that the Church would soon also be finished. Lord Breadalbane, the largest proprietor in the parish, has hitherto been at the whole charges. The manse offices and garden must have cost at least £450, and the church will be nearly double that sum. The Commissioners may pay for Fernan such proportion of the charges of building church and manse as they please. Eight or ten brooks cross the great road that goes through Fernan, and would benefit by having arches thrown over them. Valued Rent of the Parish of Kenmore.

Lord Breadalbane's Lands,	£3855	8	0
Fernan,	454	13	4
Easter Shian,	55	0	0
	<hr/>		
	4365	1	4

The precise expense of Church and manse cannot be ascertained, as they were built by the workmen employed about the Castle, and the whole services performed by Lord Breadalbane's Horses and Carts, except the carriage of the slates. Letter dated Achmore, Janr. 22, 1763.

Letter of Mr. James Small, Factor on Strowan, enclosing a List of 14 discharged soldiers employed in the Public works

at Rannoch, 14 July 1763. He says there were then above 30 men employed on these works, improving the moss and enclosing the wood with a 'Pealing.' Two of the men recommended by the Board have wives who are good spinners, for whom he has ordered wheels and reels. Meal and work were so dear this year, he could get no workmen under 8d a day.

Letter of the same. Intimating that he had got an order for building the Bridge at Kinloch Rannoch besides the erection of two new villages, which must be immediately gone about and the other public works carrying on upon the Estate of Strowan. The little money in his hands would very soon be exhausted, and it would be necessary before the Commissioners separate that they should order an impressment of £200 to be put into his hands, which he thinks will be sufficient until the meeting of the Board next summer. Edinr., 17 March 1764.

Letter of the same. Sends a List of Soldiers on the Estate as desired. The married men more numerous than he has land for, so that he wishes a settlement may be reserved for them about Auchterarder, as that Colony is not yet fully inhabited. Kanloch is little more than 40 acres, part of which still possessed by the old inhabitants for this year. If it were extensive enough it would make a very pretty village and inhabitants are already thronging to it. Carie, 24 April 1764.

Letter of Mr. Small, factor. The Lint seed sold by Mr. McCulloch considered the best, and thinks some of it should be sent to Rannoch. Mr. McC. sells not less than twenty hogsheads together, and thinks Rannoch will sow that quantity, and Sergt. McIntyre could give it out to the people at the ready money price. Edinr., 16 March 1764.

Letter of the same. Has acquainted John Sanders and the other masons in Dunkeld (who are the best Bridge Builders in the Highlands) that a Plan given in by Donald McEwan has been chosen, and desiring them to make offers, but has heard nothing further from them. The Estimate is £508 19s 0d. Ster. and McEwan offers to build the Bridge for £470. Edinr. 15 Mar. 1764.

Letter of the same. Many things were in confusion from his long stay in Edinr. Their fir woods set on fire on Saturday

last, and if it had got leave to spread twenty yards further some hundred thousand trees would have been destroyed. Carrie, 3 June 1765.

The whole of the best part of the woods would have been lost had not a servant girl, who was sent on an errand by her mistress, hastened to give the alarm. The weather was so dry and the fire took such a hold that it took a number of people 24 hours to extinguish it. About 100 trees destroyed. Had ventured to reward the girl with a crown, but if he were proprietor he would give more. Is making every possible inquiry for the guilty person. Carrie, 12 June 1765.

Letter of the same about tradesmen of several employments settling at Kinloch Rannoch, and that farmers' sons may learn trades under them. 18 Janr. 1766.

Letter of Sergeant Peter McIntyre to the Secretary of the Board wishing to be allowed to remain in Rannoch another year. Petition granted. Dated Edinbr., 15 July 1766.

Letter of Mr. Small, Factor, about the discharged soldier-settlers and his trouble with them, and the way they squander their bounty, first of £3, and then of £12, and then leave within a year without bidding good night. Carrie, 2 May 1763.

Letter of the same, enclosing List of Idle and suspicious persons.

Letter of Robert Menzies, factor on Strowan, with a List of Distillers and Retailers of Spirits on the annexed Estate of Strowan. Dated 2 August, 1781. Eight on Strowan, of whom *two* are also Distillers. Six on Lochgarry, of whom three were also Distillers.

Letter of the same. In answer to the inquiry, whether or not the Tenants of Strowan and Lochgarry will have meal, bear, oats, and potatoes sufficient for food and seed. In the best years they never had a sufficient quantity of grain for food and seed, and bought annually *two hundred bolls of meal*. The crop this year is thought not good, and *many* have lost half of their potatoes. If the Board were to order 200 bolls oatmeal to be bought and put up in the girnals at Kinloch Rannoch, to be sold as required, it would secure these Estates from want for this year. 17 Decr. 1782.

Letter, Robert Menzies, Factor. *Small-pox* has broken out on part of the Annexed Estate of Strowan. Mr. Robertson of Trinafour, who lives in the neighbourhood, has called Mr. McLagan, surgeon at Taymouth, to inoculate his son. The Doctor wants to know whether the Honourable Board will employ him to inoculate in the general way he did about three years ago. Dated 22 Nov. 1782.

Letter by the same. Twenty-nine tenants and 16 cottars in Strowan and Lochgarry wish to have 65 children inoculated for the small-pox, 23 of the number under inoculation. Wm. Robertson has gathered *five bolls, two firlots Birch seed.* Will it be wanted this year? 12 Decr. 1782.

Letter by the same. Shall make the *improvements on the potatoes* known to the tenants of Strowan. Will also try to get the *Eagles* and *Tarmegans* for Sir Archd. Grant. Had bought 100 bolls Oatmeal between 18/. or 19/. per boll and expects to get another 100 bolls, believes the price will yet be higher. 20 Janr. 1783.

Letter by the same. John Cameron, forester, to be allowed £20, with power to employ men of his own, choosing two proper hands every day repairing fences, gathering cones, winning and sowing fir-seed, and cutting away birch to make room for the young firs, etc. Sir George Clark's letter as appended approving of the arrangement. The factor omits, he says, to mention an allowance to the two persons who are to reside at the Gates on the public road through the wood. It may be left to the factor to give them a few bolls of meal yearly, not exceeding two to each. 15 Feb. 1783.

Letter of Mr. John Cameron, Wood Forester, thinks that the wages of the two men cannot well be less than £20. Dated Janr. 28, 1783.

Letter of Mr. Menzies—an Eagle has been got slightly wounded, eats meat, and is recovering, if it lives would Sir Archd. Grant wish it sent to Edinr.? 3 March 1783.

Letter of Wm. Fraser, W.S., enclosing *Summons of Declarator.* Mrs. Charlotte Robertson and Mrs. Margaret Robertson, or Campbell, against Colonel Alexander Robertson of Strowan's Trustees. Janr.—1824—Charlotte R. being the widow of the late Duncan Robertson of Trinafour, and

Margaret R., widow of the late Alexr. Campbell of Corric-charmag, only surviving children and heirs-portioners of the late Donald Robertson of Reinaletrick, now called Woodsheal, who claim £2000 or other sum for the rents, etc., during the time the lands have been withheld from them.

Defences: Robertson's Trustees, etc. against Robertson, dated Janr. 23, 1824, which seem conclusive against their claim.

From this last Document we learn that Alexr. Robertson of Strowan was served heir to his father in 1688, was attainted and forfeited for treasonable practices by Act of the Parliament of Scotland in 1690, joined in the attempt made at the death of Queen Anne, to resist the succession of the House of Hanover to the Crown of Britain, and was included in the Act of Attainder of 1st Geo., 1 Chap., 42, passed in the British Parliament in 1715.

In 1723 King George I. made a gift of the Estate of Strowan to Mrs. Margaret Robertson (sister of Alexr. R.), her heirs and assigns, and by the Charter under the Great Seal in her favour, a power was reserved by the Crown to recall the grant at pleasure. She executed a Disposition 1724 in favour of Col. Alexr. Urquhart, and others as Trustees for herself during her life, and in case her brother should become capable to hold the estate in trust to convey it to him and the heirs of his body, with remainder to Duncan Robertson of Drumachine (father of the late Col. Alexander Robertson of Strowan) as the nearest lawful heir male of the family, and the heirs-male of his body. After her death, which happened in 1727, her brother Alexr. assumed possession of the estate, which he held in 1745, but being then far advanced in years (about 77 years of age), he did not join the rebel army. Although the Act of Attainder against him never was recalled, he, by tolerance of the Crown and without any title, continued to possess the estate till he died in 1749, without leaving any lawful issue.

On the death of Alexr. Robertson, Duncan Robertson of Drumachine (father of the late Col. R.), being the next heir and the person called to the succession by the Trust Disposition of Mrs. Margt. R., got possession of the estate by his

doers, but being excepted by name out of the Act of Pardon of 20th George II., Chap. 52, and the sentence of Forfeiture in 1690 never having been recalled, Duncan was dispossessed, and the estate of Strowan was annexed to the Crown in the year 1752, and he and his family were obliged to return to France in 1753.

Thereafter, by the Act 24th George III., cap. 57, the estate of Strowan was restored to the constituent of the defender, the late Colonel Alexander Robertson of Strowan, the heir-male of the family.

Copy Letter Mr. Colquhoun Grant, agent for Glengarry, to James Chalmer, agent *Glengarry's* intention to claim the whole estate of Strowan as heir of line. Dated July 15, 1784.

*Letter*¹ of James Baird to John Russell Esq., 46 Charing Cross, London, dated 8 July 1784. Encloses *Memorial* relative to the estate of Strowan. In which it is stated that *Alexr. Robertson*, late of Strowan, *obtained a pardon for his treason in 1703, and gift of the Estate, but neither the pardon nor gift were completed by their passing the seals.* The same document shows that at the date of the Survey the clear amount value of the Estate (exclusive of the lands of Fernan) was—

£455, 2s. 3d. ster. Debts affecting the Estate at Christmas 1752, only amounted to,	£1089	5	5
Accumulative sum from Christmas 1752 to Christmas 1784, 32 years,	1742	16	8 ^a
Personal debts in the highest view at Christmas 1784	£2832	2	1 ^a
To which add two Wadset sums,	155	11	1 ^a
A sum very little more than six years purchase of the true Rent as surveyed in 1753 (exclusive of Fernan),	£2987	13	2 ¹⁰

XVII. Papers connected with the sale and leasing of the woods upon the Estates of Strowan: 1750-1779.

Tack of the Fir Woods of the Estate of Strowan, saw mills, houses, etc., by Wm. Ramsay, writer in Edinburgh, factor on the Estate of Strowan, to John Robertson of Tulliebolton, merchant, provost of Perth, and Alexr. Campbell of

¹ This letter has been misplaced since it was transcribed.

Coricharmaig to cut 2000 fir trees yearly and no more, for the space of three years, and for the Tack duty yearly of £350 ster. Dated 3 and 9 April, at Perth and Duncaris, 1751.

Free Produce of the woods for 7 years 1768-1774, rather uncertain, £1042, 11s. 2½d. drawn Repairs, Salaries, etc., £402, 14s. 10d., leave £639, 16s. 3d., but the expense is said to have been more.

XVIII. Legal Proceedings Connected with the Estate of Strowan, 1750.

Among these is a receipt for the sum of £21, 4s. 8d. ster., paid by Mr. William Ramsay, factor on the Estate of Strowan, etc., to John Philip, being the amount of Fees advanced by Philip to the Secretaries and Clerks of the Treasury upon procuring a Warrant from his Majesty for revoking a Grant from his late Majesty of the said Estate to Mrs. Margaret Robertson, and the fees of expediting the said Grant of Revocation in the Exchequer at Edinburgh, and passing the Great Seal and other matters requisite per Account 16 Nov. 1749. Receipt of John Dundas, presenter of signatures, Dated Edinburgh, 11 Janr. 1750. Encloses Memorandum for Mr. Ramsay, being opinion of the Lord Advocate as to the removal of Capt. Alexr. Robertson from the Mill of Carrie, dated 27 Oct. 1750.

XIX. Papers connected with the Restoration of the Estate of Strowan to the Heir of the Forfeiting person, viz., Lieut. Col. Robertson, son of Duncan Robertson of Drumachine, 1784-1818.

Robertson of Strowan, Janr. 1809, being taken from
Copy of Opinion by Sir Ilay Campbell on Strowan
Claim.

Alexr. Robertson of Strowan was by sentence of the Parliament of Scotland condemned for high treason and his estate forfeited to the Crown, 1690.

He was again attainted in the 1st year of George I. for his accession to the rebellion in 1715.

In 1723 his then Majesty granted the Estate to Margaret

Robertson, sister of the attainted person, for behoof of the family, subject to a Claim of Revocation during his Majesty's pleasure, and under Burden of the Debts due by the forfeiting person.

In 1733 Alexr. Robertson obtained a Remission from Capital punishment, but which had not the effect of Restoring him to his Estate.

In 1744 an application was made to his Majesty by Duncan Robertson as the next heir male of the family, failing Alexr. and the Heirs male of his body, praying for a grant of the estate subject to the maintenance of Alexr. during his life.

Another application was made at the same time, by Sibilla Robertson, niece of the said Alexr., insisting that she had a preferable claim as being a nearer relation than Duncan, who was only connected with the forfeiting Person in the 7th Degree.

These Petitions having been remitted to the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, Counsel was heard, and the parties, having come to a compromise, the Barons made a Report, dated 12th Feb. 1745, signifying that a grant might be made if his Majesty should think fit, in favour of Duncan Robertson, leaving all differences to be amicably adjusted between the parties by arbitration, but before the signature could be prepared, the rebellion in that year took place, in which Alexander Robertson of Strowan and his Clan, having again joined, the plan of restitution at that period fell to the ground.

It is believed, however, that Duncan Robertson took possession of the Rents, and Alexr., the forfeiting person, continued in life till sometime in 1749, at which time his Majesty George II. recalled the grant formerly made, the estate was surveyed and taken possession of as a forfeiture, which was done in virtue of a writ dated 28th August and Registered in the Books of Exchequer in Scotland, 7th Nov. 1749.

Colonel Robertson being the son of Duncan Robertson was understood to be the heir male of the family.

The Rent Roll of the Estate after deduction of Public Burdens was certified at the period of the Annexation to be £455, 2s. 3d., but it was well known that, besides valuable

woods, this Estate, when restored to Col. Robertson, was capable of producing at least three times that rent, and in some of the proceedings which afterwards took place in the Court of Session it was said to be an Estate of near £2000 per annum.

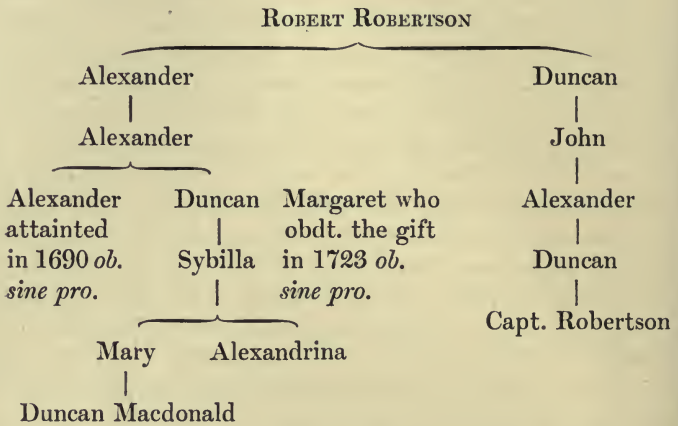
Memorial and Claim for Duncan Macdonald of Glengarry, 15 Nov. 1784, as heir of line. Proposal that Col. Robertson take the Estate of Strowan in Trust till the determination of the submission or reference.

Bond by Lieut. Colonel Robertson of Strowan of the 82nd foot, John, Earl of Dunmore, and William Mercer of Aldie to the Creditors of Alexr. Robertson, late of Strowan, deceased. Refers to an Act of Parliament passed in the 24th year of the King's (George III.) reign to enable his Majesty to grant to the heirs of former proprietors their estates under certain conditions. The Colonel and his sureties become bound to pay Strowan's Debts, both before and after forfeiture with interest, also those of his sister, who held the Estate in trust for the family. Signature of the King in favour of Col. Robertson, dated 14 Feb. 1785. The Bond dated at Perth, where it was signed by Lieut. Colonel Robertson 25th Feb. 1785; at London, 2 March, where it was signed by Lord Dunmore (Lieut. Col. Philip Colyear Robertson, late in the service of the States of Holland, is a witness to the Earl's signature); and by William Mercer, of Aldie, Esq., at Meiklour House on 11th March.

Scroll of a Memorial for Col. Alexr. Robertson of Strowan. It is said that towards the end of the 17th century a great part of the family Estate had been carried off by powerful neighbours, apprysings, etc., That Alexr. Robertson of Strowan joined the Viscount Dundee when a student at the College of St. Andrews, and only 18 years of age; was taken prisoner and regularly exchanged with Sir Robert Pollock, an officer of King William's Army. His elder brother of the name of Robert was then abroad. That in the decree of forfeiture the name is given as Laird of Strowan Robertson, but without any surname, probably from the doubt whether Robert the elder brother was alive. Nov. 3, 1814.

Case of Capt. Alexander Robertson by Mr. Macdonald. In

it the writer says there is a Charter to Robert Robertson of Strowan in 1599; a Charter by the said Robert to his son, Alexander, in 1630; a Charter by the said Alexander to his son, Alexander, in 1636: by all these successive Charters (Confirmed by Charters under the Great Seal) the succession is to heirs male. The last mentioned Alexander was the father of the attainted person, and by his marriage settlement in 1652 the estate is so limited. Then he gives the succession of himself to some share of the Royal Bounty.



XIV

FORFEITED ESTATE OF ARDSHEAL,
SOMETIME BELONGING TO CHARLES
STEWART, LATE OF 'ARDSHEALL'

1. Abstract States of Debts as at 25 June 1746—£699, 7s. 9½d., and at 25 Decr. 1752, £866, 0s. 10½d. Another Account makes the principal sum £626, 17s. 6¾d., and Interest at 25 Decr. 1763, £582, 13s. 2½d., or the Total sum £1209, 10s. 8½d.

2. DECREETS sustaining Claims upon the Estate of Ardsheal.

Decreet sustaining Claim of Duncan Stewart, second son of the deceased John Stewart of Bynmore, proceeding upon a Contract of Marriage, Dated at Ardsheal, 2 Mar. 1731, betwixt John Stewart, brother to Alexr. Stewart of Aucharn and *Margaret Stewart*, lawful daughter to John Stewart of Ardsheal. Tocher 1000 merks; also, upon a Bond granted by *Charles Stewart*, late of Ardsheal, son and heir of John Stewart of Ardsheal, dated 28 Feb. 1734, wherein he bound himself to pay to the said John Stewart, therein designed Tacksman of Inverrealen the sum of 900 merks, and in a further sum to the said John Stewart of Bynmore, designed tenant in Inverrealen, 210 merks Scots by bill drawn by the said John Stewart upon and accepted by the said Charles Stewart. Dated 7 Decr. 1744. All which Debts from his deceased father John Stewart gave by Disposition and Assignation to the Claimant, dated 21 May 1745. Dated 14 July 1758.

Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods, gear, debts,

and sums of money which pertain'd and were resting to umquhill John Stewart of Bynmore the time of his decease, which was in the moneth of 174—, made and given up by Duncan Stewart, second lawfull son of the said defunct and Executor *dativo qua*, creditor, decerned to him by the Commissary of Dunkeld. At Dunkeld, 5 Decr. 1758, which contains all the debts above enumerated.

3. Orders by Barons of Exchequer upon Receiver-General for payments of Debts due to Creditors, 1767-70.

Receipts for four years' jointure of Mrs. Isobella Haldane, extending to £27, 15s. 6³/₄d. Sterling, per William Murray, shoemaker in Edinr., her factor, 1766 to 1769.

Receipt for the old and new Feu Duties payable out of the Estate of Ardsheal, forfeited by the Attainder of Charles Stewart of Ardsheal, at £3, 13s. 4d. per annum from Martinmas 1743 to Whitsunday 1768, the additional feu duties from Whit. 1748 to Whit. 1768 at 1/8 per annum; by Mr. Archibald Campbell, W.S., as Cashier for John, Duke of Argyll, Superior of the lands, extending to £91, 10s. Sterling. Dated Edinr., 28 June 1768.

Receipt by the aforesaid Archibald Campbell as doer for John, Duke of Argyll, of the value of the property and superiority of the lands of Ardsheal, with interest, as at 6 Augt. 1770, £391, 5s. 8¹/₂d. Ster.

Five other Discharges of Debts affecting the Estate, including that of *Duncan Stewart*, all of equal date, viz. 4 Sept. 1770.

5. *Rentals*, 1750-1784.

Judicial Rental of the Estate of Ardsheal taken up by Mungo Campbell, Factor on said Estate. Dated at Fort William, 28 Nov. 1755.

Abstract Rental 1755 :—

Money Rent,	£53	13	4
Casualties Converted	12	7	0
	<hr/>		
Gross Rent,	66	0	4
Deduce Feu Duty,	3	13	4
	<hr/>		
Neat Rent,	£62	7	0
	<hr/>		

Rental, 1774 (when it is marked on the back 'All set to the family except the first farm').

To amount of Rental,	£77	18	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduction of Rent on the farm of Aucharn, let at the old Rent to Capt. John Stewart for 41 years,	5	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
	£72	17	7
	<hr/>		

Rental, Mart. 1784, £81, 8s., when 'Capt. John Steuart's heirs' were the tenants of Aucharn.

7. *Letters, 1749-1784. Letter of Colin Campbell of Glenure to Mr. William Alston, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, dated Glenure, 2 Nov. 1749.*

Mr. Alston's Letter of the 10th ultimo had come to his hands through Mr. James Campbell, writer, Inverary, enclosing a Certificate from the Clerk of the Bills that the two Bills of Suspension presented against him had been refused, which only 'pure obstinacy and an utter aversion to do the Crown, or even any Body, Justice, moved these tennants to present.' He states that he is engaged in the Government service amongst a set of people who will do nothing pleasantly or without compulsion, and begs of Mr. Alston that on receipt of his letter he wait upon the Barons, that they may send him 'an order from General Churchill, the Commander-in-Chief, to the Commanding officer at Fort William, to give him the concurrence of the troops, if necessary, now that the Bills of Suspension are refused, and I at freedom to poind for the rents. Without such an order I'm affraid I need nott go ask for rents in Lochaber.'

Memorial for William Alston, agent for Colin Campbell of Glenure, factor on Several Forfeited Estates, to the Lord Chief Baron and Barons of his Majesty's Exchequer, acquainting them with the contents of Mr. Campbell's Letter to him of the 2nd inst., and desiring their Lordships to take the premises into their consideration, and to do therein what they think proper.

Letter from Mr. Collier, Aid-de-Camp to General Churchill, to Dan. Moncreiffe, Esqr., Secretary to the Right Honble. the Barons of His Majesty's Excheqr., Edinburgh, dated Edinburgh, November 28, 1749:—

SIR,—I am order'd by Genl. Churchill to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 23 instant, and to tell you that he has Comply'd with the Barons' request, and an Order is this day gone to Fort William for a party to assist Mr. Campbell of Glenure.—I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant,

CHA. COLLIER, Aid-de-Camp.

To Mr. Moncrieffe.

Letter from Colin Campbell of Glenure to Mr. Moncreiffe, dated Glenure, 28th March 1750.

Had received Mr. Moncreiffe's Letter with the Barons' Orders to take Decrees against the Tenants on the Forfeited Estates under his Charge for what rents they were due since Whitsunday 1746 and former arrears. It lay long by the way as the communication between Edinburgh and that corner is sometimes uncertain, especially in winter. The orders shall be obeyed, but first begs to have without loss of time the Barons' orders how to proceed against *Lady Ardsheal*, who possessed about a third part of the Estate from Whitsunday 1746 to Whitsunday 1749, and *is now in France, as he is informed*. Thinks it would be throwing away money to have her decreeted, as he cannot see the least chance of recovering a shilling. Had a letter last week from Edinr. informing him that the Duke of Gordon had gained his Claim as superior of Mamore and Callart, and that the Barons were soon to give him possession, but had heard nothing of this from him. What will the Barons order him to do with the farm of Achintower, part of Mamore, then possesst by Mr. Macklachline of Greenhall? He is very well assured that the Judicial Rent will not be got for it. It was taken amiss that he (Mr. Campbell) made an allowance without particular orders to Mr. Macklachline for repairing the buildings, etc., of that farm, destroyed by the Troops in 1746, before Mr.

Macklachline entered into possession, and when it was in Locheil's own possession, a reparation which was necessary to put the farm in Condition to pay rent. In a Postscript he adds, 'You'l please write me per Fort William post, but lett the letter be given to the post himself, and not putt in to the bagg, which will bring it much sooner to hand, as he'll give it to a gentleman who lives within a few miles of my howse, who takes all my letters from him if they are not putt in to the Bag, which must go unopened to Fort William, 12 miles further.'

Letter of Ja. Stewart, Aid-de-Camp to General Churchill, dated 'Abbey,' Decr. 19, 1752. In regard to the insufficient accommodation for the parties of Soldiers in Appin, and particularly for these 'stationed at Ballochilesh over the body of Stewart in Chains.'

Contains Copy of Order by the Barons of Exchequer to the Factor on the Estate of Ardsheal, to grant a *Tack* to Lieut. Patrick Campbell, of the 103rd Regiment (on half pay), second son of Duncan Campbell of Glenure, of the half of the farm of Glenduror, then possesd by his father. Edinburgh, Exchequer Chambers, 23 Feb. 1765.

1. Letter of Mr. Seton of Touch, recommending Stewart of Ardsheal to a Farm: addressed to James Hunter, Esqr., Edinburgh:—

DEAR SIR,—The Bearer of this is Mr. Duncan Stewart, Collector of the Customs at New London, eldest son of Mr. Stewart of Ardsheal, who Lost his Estate in Forfeiture in the year 1745. This last Circumstance gives him every Claim of Humanity to a small Favour he has to ask of the Commissioners of the Annexed Estates, which is a Lease of a Farm of £20 on the Family Estate for the benefit of his Mother, who would very much wish for a Retirement after the many Difficulties she has struggled with in the Course of many years. The Estate of Ardsheal having Lately fallen into the Hands of the Commissioners, they will set about giving Leases Immediately, and Mr. Stewart proposes to give in a Petition to the Commissioners, one of whom, General Oughton, is a Gentleman whose Character I am Intimately acquainted with,

tho' I have not the Honour of his Personal Acquaintance. I therefore wish much that Mr. Stewart was Introduced to him, and as I know you are acquainted with the General, give me Leave to ask the favour of you to do it. Mr. Stewart is a Particular Friend of mine, and you will oblige me much.

I am always, My Dear Sir, Your most Obed. Humble Servt.,

HUGH SETON.

Appin House,
14 Augt. 1771.

Letter of Mr. Jas. Stewart, addressed to Wm. Barclay, Esqr., Secretary to the Board of Annexed Estates, Edinburgh.

The Board having been pleased to grant a lease of the farms of *Glenduror* and *Glenauchindarroch*, part of the forfeited Estate of Ardsheal, to Mrs. Isobel Haldane, relict of Mr. Stewart, late of Ardsheal, to commence at the term of Whitsunday then last, and had ordered Lieut. Patrick Campbell and — Campbell to remove therefrom, who had asked leave to possess the lands for another year, and although promising to Mrs. Stewart to remove voluntarily at the end of that time, still continued in possession, and as Mrs. Stewart's doer, he entreats the Board to order the factor to remove them. Dated Edinr., 18 Janr. 1773.

Letter of Hugh Seton of Touch, acknowledging the obliging Grant the Board of Commissioners of the Annexed Estates had made to his first petition for £60 towards carrying on the High Roads in the District of Argyllshire, but they did not judge it expedient to comply with his Petition for a second £60. Mr. Seton had expended out of his own pocket nearly £600 in making Roads and building Bridges, and has further on the faith of the County agreed to advance £150 to build a Bridge over a considerable water in the same line, after which there remains only one gap in the whole line to Inverness-shire, and that is on the Estate of Ardsheal, viz. a bridge estimated to cost £90. Dated Edinburgh, 18 July 1774. Addressed to Wm. Barclay, Esqr., Secretary to the Honble. Board of Commissioners of the Annexed Estates.

Letter of Mr. Henry Butter, factor, anent the building a

march Dyke between the farm of Auchindarroch, tenanted by Mrs. Stewart, widow of the late Ardsheal, and the farm of Lagnaha, the property of Mr. Seton of Touch. Dated Capuch, 23 Nov. 1778.

Certificate by Ministers, of Schoolmaster on the Estate of Ardsheal:—

‘Ardsheall, 8 Decemr. 1777. This Day the Schooll appointed by the Honourable the Commissioners of Annexed Estates on said Estate and Taught by Mr. James M^cLarene, schoolmaster, being examined, the number of schollars being twenty-nine, aquited themselves in reading of English and writing to the Satisfaction of the subscribers.

JAMES STEWART.

JOHN STEWART.

JOHN CAMPBELL.’

8. Reports, 1765-1783.

Report of Mr. Hen. Butter, Factor for Ardsheal, on the Petition of Mr. Hugh Seton of Touch, anent a march Dyke, mentions that the Estate of Appin had been lately purchased [1766] by Mr. Seton. Dated 26 Decr., 1769.

9. Leases, 1774-1784.

1. James Stewart and Robina Edmonstone, his spouse, of the farm of *Auchindarroch*, as then possessed by himself, and by Katharine Stewart, Margaret Campbell, and Sarah Cameron—reserving their respective possessions during their lives—for 41 years from Whit. 1774.

2. Lieut. Pat. Campbell of the *Mains* of *Ardsheal*, for 41 years, from Whit. 1775.

3. Isobella Haldane, relict of the deceased Charles Stewart, late of Ardsheal, of the farm of Aucharn and three-fourths of Glenduror for 21 years, from Whit. 1775.

4. John Stewart, late Captain of the Duke of Albany, East Indiaman, son of the deceased Charles Stewart of Ardsheal, for 41 years of the farm of Auchindarroch as possessed by James Stewart, and others, from Whit. 1774.

These *three* farms comprehended the whole of the Estate,

excepting some pendicles, not leased, and were possessed by Pat. Campbell, Mrs. Stewart, and her son, Capt. Stewart, in 1784.

10. *Petitions* by Tenants, etc., 1750-1783.

Petition of James Stewart in Auchindarroch, tenant of part of the lands of Ardsheal, for himself and other tenants, 1750, Representing that they are distressed by the Factor, Colin Campbell of Glenure, lately appointed by the Barons, for the rents of the lands possessed by them for the years 1745, 46, 47, and 48, as well as for the current years rent, 1749, and that they are willing to pay the current and subsequent years' Rents; but with regard to the bygones they had been compelled to pay them to the late proprietor, Charles Stewart, and his Lady, and on account of their landlord being in the rebellion had their houses burnt, and their cattle and goods mostly carried off and destroyed, 'Read 11 Janur. 1749-50. Ordered the Petitioners to verify the Allegations by Affidavit.'

Petition by Mrs. Isabell Haldane, relict of Charles Stewart, late of Ardsheal. Has a free annuity of 500 merks Scots, or £27, 15s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ster., out of the lands of Ardsheal by her Marriage Contract. Her Claim sustained by the Court of Session as to her Annuity, but dismissed as to a third of the moveables which should belong to her husband after his death, for the reason that being attainted he could be possessed of none. *Her husband died*, on the 15 of March 1757, leaving her with eight helpless children. She resided on the Estate for three years after her husband fled to France, and uplifted in money, rents, and provisions from the Tenants £156 Ster. Her annuity being withheld for the rents lifted by her in her husband's life-time, she now presents this petition for payment of her annuity. The *Report* to the Barons of Exchequer, by the Secretary, is to the effect that the sum due the lady from Mart. 1756 to Mart. 1763 was £194, 8s. 10 $\frac{8}{12}$ d., from which, after deducting arrears charged against her, £138, 13s. 4d., there remained £55, 15s. 6 $\frac{8}{12}$ d., at which time there were Rents in the hands of the Receiver-General amounting to £226, 8s. $\frac{8}{12}$ d., after paying expense of management. And

the Receiver-General was ordered to pay her annuity annually until further orders.

Case of Duncan Stewart, Esq.

In 1732 Charles Stewart, the last of Ardsheal, married Isabella Haldane, daughter of John Haldane of Lanrick, by whom he had issue:—

Alexander, the eldest son, died unmarried.

Duncan Stewart, second son, the present Claimant, and six younger children.

Charles went into the Rebellion, and died in France in 1757. The Estate of Ardsheal was forfeited, and annexed to the Crown by the Act of the 25th of his late Majesty. It held off the Duke of Argyll. The Debts on the Estate, it is believed, stood thus:

Capital,	626	17	$6\frac{7}{12}$
Interest due at Christmas 1763,	582	13	$2\frac{1}{12}$
			<hr/>
	1209	10	$8\frac{8}{12}$
Add 6 years' Interest to Mart. 1770,	393	1	$11\frac{1}{12}$
			<hr/>
	1602	12	$8\frac{1}{12}$
Paid to the Duke of Argyll for the Superiority,	391	5	$8\frac{6}{12}$
			<hr/>
Total,	1993	18	$4\frac{7}{12}$

The Rent of the Estate is £————

Alexander, the eldest son of Charles, went into the service of the East India Company, and died in the year 1766, unmarried.

Duncan Stewart, the present Claimant, was first appointed a Clerk in the Navy Pay-Office, and from his Talents and assiduity, having recommended himself to the favour and protection of Mr. Grenville, he was by him appointed Collector of the Customs at the Port of New London, in Conneticut, in 1764. He married in that country, and had at the date of the Document 8 children.

Upon the breaking out of the troubles in North America he

continued at his post, ran every personal risk, and was at last compelled to leave his station, and lost everything he had acquired in that country, and in which his brothers-in-law, who were both unshaken loyalists, were also great sufferers.

Mr. Stewart annexes Letters and Certificates from—

(Letter) Governor Martin, New York, dated 15 Sept. 1777.

(Letter) Governor Campbell, New York, dated 5 Sept. 1778, to Capt. Arch. Campbell, Ardmaddy, Argyleshire.

(Certificate) Lord Howe, dated Grafton Street, 28 Nov. 1782,

(Letter) Lord Temple to the Earl of Shelburne, Dated Dublin Castle, Oct. 25, 1782. From which we learn that Mr. D. Campbell had been in the service of the Crown for 25 years, That his (Lord T.'s) father corresponded with him till his death, and that Mr. Campbell was one of the refugees from North America who had received pensions. His Lordship brought him to Ireland in order to avail himself of his knowledge in the Department of the Customs. A variety of circumstances having rendered that prospect most uncertain, he was returning to England with his Lordship's best wishes, and most truly wishes he may find protection and reward.

11. '*Accounts of Money expended on Improvements on the Forfeited Estates of Lochiel, Callart, Kinlochmoydart, and Ardsheal from 1758 to 1770, and Cluny from 1766 to 1770,*' with relative papers, five pieces:—

'*Lochiel, 1760.* To rebuilding the Cornmill at Achnacary, the same having been burnt in 1746, and the former rent of £2, 15s. 6d. Ster. deduced from the Rental has been paid since rebuilt, £40, 11s. 8 $\frac{6}{12}$ d.'

'*Kinlochmoydart, 1764.* To rebuilding the Cornmill at Kinlochmoydart, burnt in 1746, for which the tenant pays 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £23, 6s. 0.'

'*Ardsheal, 1765.* To Inclosing the Widow's Acres at Auchindarroch, for which 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., £7, 0s. 0s.'

12. State of the Process of Valuation of the Estate of Ardsheal and Decree of Approbation and *Valuation of Teinds* exigible therefrom, 1761-1778.

13. Papers connected with the Restoration of the Estate to the Heirs of the forfeited person, 1784, including *Draft of a Bill* to enable his Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors the Estates forfeited by the Rebellion of 1745-6. Draft of a Bond by Duncan Stewart of Ardsheal, in the county of Argyll, to the King for £1398, 15s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ster., dated—1785 (proceeding upon an Act of Parliament passed in the 24 year of the King's reign), to be paid into the Exchequer, the one half at Mart. 1784 and the other half at Mart. 1786, with interest from Mart. 1784, until payment of the sum due.

*Letters from COLIN CAMPBELL of Glenure.*¹

Fortwilliam, 20th November 1749.

MY LORD,—I came here to levy the Rents of Mamore, a part of the Forfeited Estate which formerly belonged to the Deceast Donald Cameron of Lochiell, on which your Lordship and the other Barons were pleased to appoint me factor for the Crown. Upon the Possessors Refusing to make any payments, I obtained Decrees against them for the Rents, Before my Baron-Bailie Deput. But I soon found in this country of Lochaber That a Decreet or any other Legal Step to Levy the King's Rents is a matter of Redicule and Treated as such. I then sent out amongst the Tennants to Cease [seize] and Poynd their Effects for payment of the Rents as the Law directs, But soon found my Error, and that the Law or the Crown's ffactor is no more regarded by these Barbarians thain if there were no Law or Government in Great Britain. They told the Baron-Bailie officer and other servants I sent with him, and that in my own presence, That if they Dared touch or cease any Part of their Effects for payment of His Majesty's Rents they wou'd beat out their Brains. Your Lordship will see by what I have said, That I have taken all the Legal Steps in my power to Recover His Majesty's Rents, and that nothing will doe with these Ruphians (amongst whom ther's scarce a man but was in the Rebellion) without the concurrence of the Troops to support me and the People I employ in the Execution of my office. And to encourage the Tennants in their

¹ This letter has been misplaced since it was transcribed.

obstinacy for which there was no great occasion, There was a message delivered them in my own presence from Mr. Cameron of Fassifern, Brother to the Deceast Donald Cameron of Lochiell, and who, I believe, is by this time at Edinburgh, That if they Durst pay any rents to me, the Crown's ffactor, it must be at their perral; As I could not trust any Person in this Country to carry this letter to your Lordship, I apply'd to Lieutenant Collonel Welsh, who commands the Troops here, and who cheerfully gave me the Bearer, a soldier in the Regiment. I Therefore hope if your Lordship expects or Inclines I should Levy these Rents for his Majesty you'l apply for ane order from General Churchhill or the Commander-in-Chief in Scotland To the Commanding Officer at Fortwilliam To support me with a party of the Troops for keeping the Peace and Preventing any Insults being offered me or any I imply in the Execution of my office, and Transmitt such order to the Commanding Officer here by the Bearer, without which I shall never goe to call for these Rents again, as I know it wou'd be very idle as well as dangerous for me to doe it. Your Lordship will be Pleased to Honour me with your commands and answer by the Bearer, and I ever am, My Lord, your Lordships most obedient Hum^l Servant,

COLIN CAMPBELL.

I have used the freedom to send a Direction for me to your Lordship Inclosed which will bring your Lordship's commands to me safe.

After writing the within I have got the opportunity of ane officer belonging to the Regiment in garrison here which I thought was a safer way of sending it than by any Express I cou'd find, so your Lordship may send me your commands by ane Express or the Fortwilliam Post, as your Lordship thinks fitt.

Addressed:—To the Right Honb^{le} The Lord Chief Barron of His Majesty's Exchequer in Scotland, Edinburgh.

Glenure, 14 Novr. 1750.

SIR,—Yours of the 5th June I received about the end of Jullie, acquainting that 'twas the Barrons' orders that Ladie Ardsheall shoud be decreeted for the Rents of what Lands she

had possessed of that Estate, as a thing that might be of use, and the expence of doing it but small. I observed to you formerly that before I began to officiate as factor she had quit the possession of any part of that Estate, made her Ellopment, and went off Bag and Baggage to her Husband to France as I'm Informed, and for anything I know has not left the value of sixpence of any subject behind her in Scotland.

As I received yours so near the end of the session, I did not think it necessarie troubling you then with observing, that as the Ladie is out of Britain if she can be decreeted before my Baron-Bailie, or if it must not be by a Sentence of the Lords of Session. I have therefor now sent the claim ag^t her to Mr. Alexander Robison, Writer to the Signett, who will deliver you this and you'l please give him any further commands the Barrons are pleas'd to honour me with on this head, and if these are to gett the Lady Disernd for the rents, and that it must be before the Court of Session, I have writt Mr. Robison to gett it don without loss of time.

I woud not, after the orders I had formerly, trouble you with this if it was not the scrowple I have that this Decreet must be obtain'd before the Court of Session, which is attended with more expences than before an Inferior Court, therefor woud not lay owt mony on so precarious a subject without speciall orders and Informing every thing that occurd to me about it.—I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Sert.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Please acquaint the Barrons that I'm informd that Allan Cameron, Late of Callart, whowse Estate is a part of my charge, Dyed last month at Dunkirk, no doubt his widow will soon claim her Jointer, which is a considerable part of that small Estate, as she has an Annuity or Lockallity in her option. She has possessd about the half of the Estate since the Rebellion and has scarcely paid any of the rents att all, and I shoud be glad to have the Barrons' orders what's to be don with her for bygons and time to come.—Yours, etc.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Addressed:—Mr. David Moncrieffe, Secretary to the Ex-checkquer, Ed^r.

Barcaldine, 10th June 1752.

SIR,—I received your Letter enclosing an order of the Barrons appointing me to act as Factor on the Forfeited Estates formerly in Glenure's manangement, and in consequence thereof I have appointed the whole of the Tennants on the Estate of Mamore to be at Fortwilliam on the 12th Current, where I am to examine them upon oath as to their knowledge of any circumstance tending to discover Glenure's murderers; And into the state of their payments to him as ffactor by producing their discharges, and to decern them for arrears. This step, as also their taking the oaths to the Government, I consider necessary to curb their present insolence, and I hope in the whole of my proceedings in the exercise of my office, I will be actuated with a spirit of Justice, mindfull of His Majesty's interest, and not forgetfull of the inhuman massacre of my Uncle, and one of the King's Servants and faithfull subjects, committed in my presence. I shall act in the same manner, as to the Tenants on the Estate of Ardsheall. We have taken a precognition of the whole people of Appin anent Glenure's murder, and found out enough ag^t James Stewart, Ardsheal's Brother, to Leave no room for doubting him to be the Chieff contriver of the whole Scene of Villany. He and Six or Seven more are prisoners at Fortwilliam, one of whom, a Servant and Trustee of James Stewart's, is extreamly singular in his behaviour. He has been two or three times brought before the Judge to be examind, and no sooner some questions were put to him Than he ffainted and we could get no more speech of him. This fellow it's hop'd will soon make a clear breast.—I am, Sir, Your most obed^t and most hum^l Serv^t,

MUNGO CAMPBELL.

If you are pleas'd to favour me with any directions from you while in the Country, you may direct for me to the care of The Postmaster of Inverary.

To David Moncrieffe, Esq^r, Secretary in Excheq^r, Edinburgh.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of
His Majesty's Treasury.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,—We had the honour to inform your Lordships the 21st of May, That Mr. Campbell

of Glenure, Factor on the Forfeited Estates of Ardsheall, Callart, and that part of Lochiel which Holds of the Duke of Gordon, had been barbarously murdered near Ardsheall in the Execution of his Duty, and as we are humbly of opinion that it is of the Greatest consequence for the Service of the Government, that another Factor should be immediately appointed, in order to put in Execution the Plan which cost Mr. Campbell his Life, we have named one Mungo Campbell to be Factor on the Estates of Ardsheal, Callart, and that part of the Estate of Lochiel holding of the Duke of Gordon, and have Transmitted him for your Lordships' approbation. This Gentleman is nephew to the deceast, was along with him when murdered, and is, We presume, thoroughly acquainted with his Uncle's Scheme ; He has been strongly Recommended to us for his Loyalty and Ability, for executing this Employment, by Lieutenant General Bland, and Lieutenant Churchill, and by the Right Honourable The Lord Bury and Collonell Crawford, who are at present at Fortwilliam.

We beg leave to inform your Lordships, that this Gentleman is a Highlander, but we are convinced, that under the present circumstances, no Low countryman, either can, or will undertake the management of these Estates ; We have also, in consideration of the exigency of the Case, appointed this Mungo Campbell to be Factor in the meantime, untill your Lordships pleasure shall be known, and we have recommended to General Churchill to order the Troops to support him in the Execution of his Duty.

All which is most humbly Submitted to Your Lordships' consideration by Your Lordships most faithfull and most Obedient humble Servants,

THO : KENNEDY
EDW : EDLIN
JO : MAULE.

*Edinburgh Exchequer Chamber,
the 3d June 1752.*

After our hearty Commendations, Having considered your Memorial foregoing, proposing to Us, Mungo Campbell, whom you think proper to be appointed Factor on the Estates

of Ardsheal, Callart, and that part of the Estate of Lochiel holding of the Duke of Gordon, in the room of Colin Campbell of Glenure, lately murdered; We do hereby, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in this behalf, signify to you our approbation of the said Mungo Campbell to be Factor on the said Estates, and do authorize you to appoint him to that office accordingly, And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Whitehall Treasury Chambers, the 17th day of June 1752.

To Our very Good Lords, the Lord	H. PELHAM
Chief Baron, and the Rest of the	G. LYTTTELTON
Barons of his Maj ^{ty} s Court of Ex- chequer in Scotland.	H. VANE.

Mungo Campbell approved to be Factor on the Estates of Ardsheal, Callart, etc.

Addressed:—To The Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, Whitehall, London.

SIR,—Major Pym, commanding Colonel Borland's Regiment, has represented to General Churchill that the parties, consisting of an Officer and 30 men of the said Regiment quarter'd in Appin, are extreemly ill accommodated, in point of Quarters and Bedding, particularly the Subaltern, Serj^t, Corp^l, and 16 men station'd at Ballochilesh over the Body of Stewart in Chains; and that from the poverty of the people in not being able to furnish the Party at Ballochilesh with the necessary Cover, they are so dispersed as to render the duty too severe on the few who are lodged by the Gibbet. The General therefore desires you will lay this before the Right Hon^{ble} the Barons of the Excheq^r to see whether their Lordships will be pleased to give any directions to the Factor on the Estate of Ardsheal for Building a proper Hut and furnishing it with Beds and utensils, their situation at present being such as renders their stay there vastly uncomfortable; and they of themselves are incapacitated to build Huts, from want of Carriages, Hatchets, Spades, etc., nor is it to be supposed that the Country will afford them any assistance.

Some time before the Execution, the General gave a power to the Sheriff of Argyllshire to station the parties as near the

Gibbet as he conveniently cou'd, taking care that they shou'd be properly accommodated. In consequence of the Sheriff's directions the Country people undertook to Build a Hut, but it seems from time to time have staved off the performance, with fair promises to the Officer, who by that means delayed representing his situation. The motive for so gross a neglect in them must be owing to their hoping, from the advanced season of the year, that it would be too late to make the proper repairs, and of course that the Troops wou'd be withdrawn. A Hut is likewise wanted for the Serj^t and 6 men station'd at Callart. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Humble Servant,

JA. STEWART, Aid-de-Camp.

Abbey, Decem. 19th, 1752.

To David Moncrieffe, Esq^r, Secretary to the Right Hon^{ble}
The Barons of the Excheq^r.

Unto The Right Honble the Lord Chieff Baron and other
Lords Barons of His Majesties Court of Exchequer
in Scotland, The Petition of Archibald Campbell of
Stonefield, Esquire, Deputy Sheriff of Argyllshire.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That by the Sentence of the Lords of
Justiciary in a Circuit Court Held at Inverary upon The 25th
of September 1752, James Stewart was adjudged to be hanged
at Ballachelish upon the Eighth day of November thereafter
for the Barbarous Murder of Colin Campbell of Glenure,
Factor on the Forfeited Estate of Ardsheall.

By the sentence the Magistrates of Inverary are ordained to
deliver the person of the said James Stewart upon the Fifth of
October to the Sheriff of Argyll or his Substitute, who is
appointed to transport him to the Shire of Inverness, and to
deliver him to the Sheriff thereof in order to his being kept in
custody in the Garrison of Fortwilliam till the Seventh of
November, and then to be delivered back by the Sheriff of
Inverness to the Sheriff of Argyll at Ballachelish, which is
near the place where the murder was committed. By this
sentence the Sheriff is also appointed to erect a Gibbet upon a

conspicuous eminence there. And the said James Stewart was appointed to be Hung in Chains on the said Gibbett.

Pursuant hereto the Sheriff-Substitute of Argyll, attended by his Officers and a Party of the Military, did transport the same James Stewart to the Shire of Inverness and there delivered him over to the Sheriff of that Shire, and was himself obliged to go to Fortwilliam to Buy Timber and Iron for the Gibbet and to Employ Tradesmen for the making thereof.

The Sheriff did afterwards, Pursuant to the Sentence, go from Inverary, attended by his Officers, the Executioner, and others, To Ballechelish in order to erect the Gibbett and to receive the said James Stewart from the Sheriff of Inverness in order to His Execution. And he, Stewart, was accordingly hung in Chains at Ballechelish the said 8th November 1752.

As the Place of Execution is about Fourty Miles distant from Inverary, besides Three Ferries, and the Eminence upon which The Gibbett is erected happened to be a steep Rock, It was necessary for the Sheriff to be there with the materialls and Tradesmen some days before the Execution. And as it was apprehended that the Gibbett might be Cutt down, he was advised by the Lawiers for the Crown that it should be Plated with Iron. And Least the Execution of the Sentence should fail by bad weather or any other accidents, It was judged adviseable to have two Executioners to attend, one from Glasgow and another from Inverness, there being no Executioner at the time in Argyllshire.

From these circumstances the Sheriff hopes it will appear obvious that he was necessarily obliged to be at Considerable Expence in the Execution of the Sentence, which was much heightened by the Backwardness of Tradesmen to be employed in a work of this nature, and by the weather, which happened to be very Boisterous and wett.

The sum depursed by him is £108, 17s. 10d. Sterling money, conform to a particular Accompt herewith Exhibited, for which the Receipts of the Tradesmen and others employed shall be produced so far as the same fall to be vouched by Receipts. And the Sheriff and his Substitute are also willing to make Oath on the Verity of the whole Accompt.

Therefore the Sheriff humbly Prays that the Honourable Court would take the Præmises to Consideration, And Order him Payment of the above Accompt out of the Publick Money falling under their Administration, Or if that cannot be Done, that they would be pleased To Certifie the Accompt and Recommend him to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for the same, Or Grant him such other Relieff in the Præmises as to the Honourable Court shall seem proper.

And your Petitioner shall ever Pray, etc.

ARCH. CAMPBELL,

Solicitor for the petitioner.

21 Feby. 1753. Read the within Petition which the Barons had under their consideration, but find they cannot grant the prayer thereof in regard they have no funds they can apply for that purpose, and therefore they are of opinion the Petitioner may apply to the Lords of Treasury for Relief.

Accompt of Depursements by Archibald Campbell, Sheriff Substitute of Argyllshire, upon the Execution of James Stewart, who was hung in Chains at Ballechelish the 8th Nov. 1752, for the murder of Mr. Campbell of Glenure.

To the Sheriff's Expences in going to Fort William with the Prisoner to deliver him to the Sheriff of Inverness, Conform to the Sentence, per Accott.,	9 17 1
To Wrights for making the Gibbett and Coming from Fort William to Ballechelish to put it up, Per accompt and Receipt,	10 10 0
To the Smith at Fort William for Iron and making Plates for the Gibbett and Coming to Ballechelish to put on the Plates, per Accott. and Receipt,	13 19 10
To Mr. Douglas, Sheriff Substitute at Fort William, for an Executioner from Inverness, Timber to make the Gibbett, carrying the Gibbett to Ballechelish, Boats Employed to Ferry the Troops and Sundry other Articles per Accott. and Rectt.	20 13 0

To Do. for a Sall that was destroyed by the Storm the day of the Execution. It being made use of for a Tent and 16s. allowed further to the Boatmen being detained by stormy weather, per Mr. Douglas' Missive, .	2	5	4
To the Sheriff's Expences in Going to Glasgow to Engage an Executioner from thence, not being sure of one from Inverness, and Choosing to trust to one Executioner for fear of Accidents,	1	18	6
To the Executioner from Glasgow and his Guard for their Pains and Expences being defrayed by the Sheriff, per Accott. and Rectt. .	14	10	0
To the Smith at Inverary for making the Chains and going from thence to Ballechelish To put them on, His Expences being defrayed by the Sheriff, per Rectt.	8	0	0
To the Sheriff's Expences and Attendants, consisting of twelve men and nine horses, in going to Ballechelish and Returning, per Accott., .	18	12	7
To paid the men hired to Guard the Chains, Sheriff Officers, Expresses and diverse other Articles, per Accott.,	8	9	6
	<hr/>		
	£108	15	10
Postages of Letters from the Lord Justice Clerk and King's Agent for taking Precognitions anent the Murder and other Proceedings, .	0	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£108	17	10

XV

ESTATE OF DUNIPACE, which belonged to the deceased Sir ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, attainted.

I. Claims.

Sums not bearing Interest,	77	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Principal sums bearing Interest,	2455	0	2 $\frac{9}{12}$
Interest due on the principal sums at Martinmas, 1754,	1377	3	3 $\frac{7}{12}$
Annuities due at and preceding Martinmas 1754,	388	17	9 $\frac{4}{12}$
	£4298		17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

II. Answers for his Majesty's Advocate, on behalf of his Majesty, to the Claim of John Foulis, brother-german to the deceast Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, and heir of entail of the said estate, 3 January 1751.

In the year 1677 Sir Archibald Primrose of Carrington, then Lord-Justice-General, purchased from Wm. Murray of Dunipace the estate of Dunipace, from whom he took a Disposition to himself in liferent, and to Archibald Foulis, his grandson, in fee and to the heirs male of his body, whom failing to his four younger brothers in their order, etc., all were bound to assume the name and arms of Primrose, but by prohibitive and irritant clauses the said Archibald, George, James, John William, and Alexander Foulis nor the heirs male of their bodies were not allowed to dispone or wadset the lands nor contract debts whereby they might be affected or evicted, but it was allowed to make competent provision. The Claimant argued that the attainted person had forfeited his right to the Estate by contracting debts which had been made effectual by adjudication, and that Sir Archibald's forfeiture could not

carry an estate which was not his property at the committing of the treason nor for many years before. It was *answered*, that had not been recorded. That by the Claimant's own showing it was in the power of Sir Archibald to charge the estate with debts. That the attainted person was served heir-male and of tailzie to George, his father, and infest in the lands, and was thereby seized in fee thereof by an estate of inheritance, and consequently did lose and forfeit the lands so held by him to the King by his attainder of high treason. The Claimant had full time to have brought his declaration of irritancy before it was too late, as it now was, after the attainder of his brother, Sir Archibald Primrose. (4 Copies printed matter.)

III. Petitions by Creditors upon said Estate to obtain Orders upon the Receiver-General for payment of their Claims, 1755.

Petition of Mr. Alex. Foulis of Ratho to Barons of Exchequer for payment of £437, 11s. 4¼d. Ster. for which he had obtained Decree from the Court of Session as a lawful creditor on the Estate of Dunipace, and as that Estate both in town and country had been sold, he prays that a warrant for payment on the Receiver-General may be given, which was granted, 1 July 1755.

V. Abstract Rental of the Estate of Dunipace, lately belonging to Sir Archibald Primrose, attainted, lying in the parish of Dunipace and shires of Stirling, etc., as given up by the Survey and Factor's Rental, 1754.

Total yearly Gross Rent of said Barony, .	£214	16	1½
Total Annual Deductions,	4	15	6½
Neat annual produced,	210	0	6½

Which neat annual produce of £210, 0s. 6½d., at twenty years' purchase, amounts to 4200 11 4½

Feu Duties of Lands, lately holding of the said Sir Archd. Primrose, lying in the Shires of Stirling and Linlithgow, at the yearly Rent of £2, 7s. 2½d. Sterg., which at 25 years' purchase amounts to 59 0 6½

Rents of the Houses or Tenements, lying within the City of

Edinburgh, lately belonging to the said Sir Archibald Primrose, given up by the Survey at the yearly rent of £90, 0s. 0d. Sterling, and by the Factor for the year 1754 only at £83, 11s. Sterling, which yearly rent of £83, 11s. Sterling is to be set up at £831, 15s. Sterling.

The Planting about the House and Inclosures of Dunipace, valued in the survey at	.	.	.	£100 Sterling,
Deduce from the planting,	.	.	.	3 11 2
			<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	
Remains,	.	.	.	£96 8 10

VI. Factor's Accounts with arrears of Rents of Crops, 1743-6, and with Rents of Crops 1747-54 with relative Vouchers.

Charge and Discharge by John Forrester, factor, appointed by the Barons of Exchequer in Scotland upon the forefaulted Estate of Dunipace.

List of Arrears that were due by the Tenants of Sir Archibald Primrose's Tenement at the head of Forrester's Wynd in Edinburgh, by and before Whitsunday 1747, outstanding when the Survey of Sir Archd. Primrose's Estate was made and Reported to the Right Honble. the Barons of his Majestie's Exchequer in Scotland.

	Sterling Money.
George Chrystie, . . .	£9 0 0
James Campbell, . . .	25 0 0
Charles Litle, . . .	8 0 0
Mrs. Johnston, . . .	20 0 0
Mathew Duning, . . .	0 15 0
	<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
Sum,	£62 15 0

Rent-roll of the Tenement in Edinburgh that pertained to Sir Archibald Primrose, late of Dunipace, from Whitsunday 1747 to Whitsunday 1748.

	Tenants' names.	Ster. Money.
A Laigh Cellar, . . .	Waste, . . .	4 10 0
Two shops, . . .	James Campbell, . . .	10 0 0
The 1st Floor, . . .	Charles Litle, . . .	16 0 0
2d Do.	Mrs. Johnston, . . .	20 0 0

3d Floor,	Waste,	15	0	0
4th Do.	Robert Syme [writer],	9	0	0
A Little Shop,	Mathew Duning,	6	10	0
A little back House,	Waste,	5	0	0
Another Do.	Waste,	4	0	0
				Sum, £90 0 0

[The Rental of 1748-49 shows all the tenement occupied, and the 'Rent roll,' £81, 9s. 0d.]

Among the Vouchers we note the following Discharge by Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace to John Forrester, factor, appointed by the Court of Session upon the Estate of Dunipace, of £34, 10s. 7d. Ster., which, with the sum of £5, 9s. 5d. Ster. formerly received from Robert M'Murray, then factor, pays the sum of £40 Ster. of Aliment yearly allowed to him and his family by the Court of Session, and with the payment of which John Forrester's factory was burdened, being from Mart. 1744 to Mart. 1745: Dated at Dunipace, 3 Janr. 1746. At same date and place also another Discharge for £20, 4s. 2½d., in part payment of said aliment from Mart. 1745 to Mart. then next, 1746.

Receipt by John, Lord Dalmeny, to John Forrester, factor on the estate of the deceased Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, for the sum of £14, 11s. 9½d. Sterling, as the bygone aliment due to Sir Archibald at Martinmas last, 1746; and £20 Sterling more to be applied for the use of Sir Archibald's children, in terms of a concert or Order by the Creditors of Sir Archibald, dated 19 Decr. then instant. Dated at Edinr., 23 Decr. 1746.

Bill by Mrs. Janet Cunningham, Lady Dunipace, payable eight days after date to Robert M'Murray, writer in Edinr., drawn on 'John Forrester, younger of Bruie,' factor on the Estate of Dunipace, for 500 merks Scots, as a half year's annuitie, payable 'within his oune house,' at the term of Whit. then last, to her, out of the lands and Barony of Dunipace. Dated Edinburgh, 18 May 1745. (£27, 15s. 6½d.)

Another Bill drawn by her on John Forrester for the same amount, being her annuity, payable at Martinmas 1745, to

be paid to Robert MacMurray 'within the Lawnmarket Coffiehouse.' Dated Edinr., 18 May 1745.

Receipt by Mrs. Janet Cunningham, relict of the deceased George Primrose of Dunipace, now spouse to William Innes, Writer to the Signet, and the said William Innes from John Forrester, younger of Bruie, for said annuity payable at Whithen last. Dated at Edinburgh, 30th May 1746. (Robert Taylor, servant in John Loch's Coffiehouse in Edinburgh, is a witness.)

Receipt by the above-named Mrs. Janet Cunningham for her half year's annuity due at Whit. 1747. Dated Edinburgh, 4 June 1747.

Receipt by the same for the half year's annuity due at Mart. 1747. Dated at Edinburgh, 13 Nov. 1747.

Acct. and Receipt, Patrick Hunter, mason, 'for mending a chimney hide at the head of Forster's wind in the house possied by George Cristay, 3s. 4d. mor for mending the brocken bridg betuxt *the Coffie house* and the other Vent, 02-00-00.' Paid, Edinr., 7 May 1746. April 9, 1746.

Sept. 1746. Alexr. Wilson, painter, for work done to Mr. George Chalmers, writer, in a house possessed by him in the land at the head of Fosters Wynd, third story, viz. 'To Whytning and scraping the bed room roof, 2s. To whytning the forerom roof, 1s. 6d. To cleaning and painting of the same two rooms, 5s., paid Sept. 1746.'

David Meikason is paid on 16 June 1746, 5s. ster. 'for mending two smoaking Vents in the Lodging possesst by the said Mr Chalmers.'

VII. Petitions, by Factors and others, 14 pieces with enclosures, 1747-58.

Memorandum for Mr. David Moncreiffe, Remembrancer in Exchequer, by Mr. Pat. Haldane, mentioning that the Estate of Dunypace, forfeited by the late Sir Archibald Primrose, was, for some years before his forfeiture, sequestrated by the Lords of Session upon the application of his Creditors, and John Forrester, writer in Edinburgh, Clerk to Mr. Solicitor Haldane, who has an Estate, and lives in the parish of Dunypace, was appointed factor on it at the desire of the Creditors, and has given full satisfaction to them all, and it

would be extremely acceptable to all parties if he were continued. Dated Edinr., 4 Decr. 1747.

Petition to the Lord Chief Baron and other barons of Exchequer of John Forrester, writer in Edinburgh, Factor on the Estate of Dunipace. He is empowered by his factory to set the lands for any term, not exceeding three years, without diminution of Rent. The Rents of houses in Edinr. have fallen very considerably, and continue to do so, and if not allowed to abate the rents, if need be, in all probability a great part of their houses may lie waste and unoccupied, more especially as they are old timber lands and constantly needing repairs. At Candlemas last had two Lodgings to set, one of £20 and the other of £15, the last was waste from Whit. 1747 to Whit. 1748, and for the current year the petitioner was obliged to set the sam to Thos. Henderson, Merchant, for £10 Ster., 15 July 1748: Read and delayed 26 July 1749. The factor was instructed to set the houses in town to the best advantage. He making affidavit, etc. The Tacksman of the Mill of Dunipace to have a deduction of £7, 7 Decr. 1750, because he maketh oath that the multures of the mill are worse by £7 Ster. yearly since he possessed the mill, than they were before—when they were not in the Custom of sowing potatoes.

Robert Mackell.

Petition for Alexr. Brown of Quarter for the Barons to pay an assessment for the repair of the Church of Dunipace, at the rate of £20 Scots, as levied on the £100 of valued Rent, and the Valuation of Dunipace, extending to £703, 14s. 8d. Scots, and the proportion payable for it, £140, 17s. 6d. Scots, or £11, 14s. 9½d. Ster., ordered to be paid 25 July 1751.

Report to the Barons of Exchequer by John Forrester, factor on the Estate of Dunipace, craves deduction from the Rental of the Mill of Dunipace in his accounts to the extent of £7 yearly. Reports that the 'Estimate of the repairs necessary for the mansion house of Dunipace under the hands of Tradesmen' amounts to £151 Sterling, and requires further directions, 29 Nov. 1749.

Petition of Mrs. Janet Cunningham, Lady Dunipace, for payment of her restricted Annuity of one thousand merks Scots during her life out of the Lands and price of Dunipace,

according to the Decree of the Court of Session; which was ordered to be done 30 Nov. 1752.

Petition, Alexr. Brown of Quarter to the Barons of Exchequer for an additional assessment for the repair of the Church of Dunipace, the heritors having further unanimously agreed to Loft their church round about, and seat the same high and laigh, 11 Decr. 1753. Proportion ordered to be paid.

Memorial of John Forrester, factor on Dunipace, describing the ruinous state of the mansion house, which Lady Dunipace, who had lived many years in Edinburgh, had taken possession of without title or order, and through mismanagement of her funds has rendered her circumstances so deplorable that, altho' regularly paid £27, 15s. 6½d. half yearly, her servants are driving out and disposing the iron bars or grates of the windows, pulling down the roof (of which a great part had lately fallen in), and tearing up the floors for firewood. That no purchaser of the estate will advance a penny in consideration of the house, the roof being quite rotten, and the walls extremely insufficient and likely to fall, and scarce a window in the whole. Thinks it better to take down the slates and any part of the roof yet standing, and sell these with floors, joist, and other material, 16 Janr. 1754. Barons displeased with the factor for allowing the Lady Dunipace to take possession of the house after the forfeiture of the late Sir Archibald Primrose, and order the house to be taken down, and the materials disposed of for the benefit of all concerned, 5 Feb. 1754.

Stirlingshire Fiars for Cropt and year 1744. Struck 15 Feb. 1745.

The Boll meal, six pound.

The Boll wheat, seven pound, ten shilling.

The Boll malt, six pound.

The Boll Kerse Bear, five pound, thirteen shill. four pennies

The Boll Dryfield Bear, five pound, six shill. Eight pennys.

The Boll muirland Bear, five pound.

The Boll Pease and Beans, four pound, ten shilling.

The Boll Kerse Corn, five pound, six shill. Eight pennys.

The Boll white Dryfeild Corn, four pound, thirteen shill. four pennies.

The Boll Brucked Corn, four pound, six shill. eight pennys.
 The Boll Gray Corn, Two pound, therteen shill. four.
 The Boll Ainseed Corn, four pound, three shill. four pennys.

Extracted from the Sheriff Court Books of Stirling by

J.A. FINLAYSON, Cls.

4. Receipts for Cess paid by Mrs. Johnston for *Foules* of Dunipace's Lands in Edinburgh, 1744, 1746, 1747.

'Accompt of Wright work done in the Tenement of Land at the head of Forrester's Wynd, belonging to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, by Alexr. Menzies, wright in Edinr., 1745,' in the house possessed by Mr. Syme, Feb., July, and Augt., 1745, in those possessed by Charles and Mrs. Johnston 1746, £3, 7s. Ster.

'Accompt Mr. Foster, writer, to Alext. Boswall, for work done in the land att the head of Forester's Wynd, belonging to Dunipace, in Mrs. Littles, 1745-6, among the items in Augt. 1746 is 'for Colouring the Coffee Room Pearls colour in oyle, measuring 38 yards, at 6 pence yard,' for whitning three Roofs in Mrs. Johnston's, etc., at same time.

Receipt and Obligation Mr. Thomas Gibson, one of the principal Clerks of Session, John Glas of Sauchie, and Robert Dalrymple, W.S., creditors on the Estate of Dunipace, then under sequestration before the Court of Session, to John Forrester, factor, appointed by the said Court upon the said Estate for the sum of £60 Sterling, which they bind themselves either to allow the factor in his Discharge or to pay back to him. Dated Edinr., 21 Feb. 1747.

Accompt Mr. John Forrester, writer in Edinburgh, work done in the tenement at the head of Forrester's Wynd, formerly belonging to Sir Archibald Primrose, To Alexr. Menzies, Wright. In this account there is the following item, 'to 9 yards two feet of Bound Lying in the front of a Concealed bed and Cupboard in the Back Room of the land Market Coffee house at 2/8, £1, 4s. 6d. Nov. 20, 1747.

Discharge by Gabriel Napier, Sheriff of Stirlingshire, to John Foster,¹ Factor on the Estate of Dunipace, of the sum

¹ Forrester in the next discharge, 1748.

of £147, 15s. 4d. Scots as the Blanch and Teind dutys of the Kirklands of Dunipace and Saint Alexrs. Chappell at £11, 7s. 4d. Scots yearly for the space of 13 years, viz. from 1734 to 1746, both inclusive, as also the sum of £8, 13s. 4d. as his fee for collecting the same at a merk Scots yearly. Dated at Edinburgh, 22 Decr. 1746, £13, 0s. 8½d. Ster.

Petition to the Barons of Exchequer by John Russell, Junr., Clerk to the Signet, to the effect that he had purchased the Estate of the late Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunnipace, and that the houses in Edinburgh, part of that Estate, were purchased for behoof of Charles Bruce, Glazier in Edinburgh, and desiring the minute of sale to be made out in the name of the above-named Charles Bruce. 18 Decr. 1754. Read and ordered the Disposition to the houses to be made out in the name of Charles Bruce.

Petition of John Forrester, factor on the Forfeited Estate of Dunnipace.

In 1739 or 1740 The Estate sequestrate on application by the owner and his creditors, when Robert M'Murray was appointed Factor. In 1744 M'Murray retired from the office, and the Petitioner was appointed factor. Sir Archibald joined in the rebellion 1745, and the estate forfeited when the petitioner was appointed factor thereon. In 1755 his *two* sets of accounts were passed in Exchequer. He is in Court again with the final accounts, the factory being at an end with crop 1754, the Estate being sold and the purchaser's Entry at Whit. 1755. Decern to pay the Balance in his hands and to receive his bail bond lying in Exchequer and another bail bond in the Court of Session. There was realised for the sale of the materials of the house of Dunnipace £46, 15s. 3d., for fir trees and nurseries £8, 1s. 2d., and he ventures to say the estate has not sold one farthing the less. He had charged 5 guineas for his trouble in that matter, for above two weeks' work, but the Barons had ordered that charge to be struck out, and he hopes they may still allow it. Read 3 Nov. 1757, and the Bail Bond ordered to be delivered up and the sum of three guineas allowed for trouble in seeing the house taken down and selling the materials and what was in the nurseries.

Petition relative to a final settlement of accounts by the

above-named John Forrester, read 23 July 1760. The settlement had been delayed on purpose to recover some further arrears.

Petition to the Barons of Exchequer by Thomas Gardner, merch. in Edinburgh, one of the managers of the Haddington Woollen Company, for himself and said Company. This Company took a Lease of the house in the 'Lawn Mercate' of Edinburgh, at the Rent of £12 Sterling yearly, and by the Lease they were bound to put the house in the same form and order as at their entry thereto. They occupied it for five years, and at their removal, on account of rotten and decayed state of the old timber, new wood had mostly to be employed, and with this drawback, and making conveniencies for the new tenant, an account of more than £15 was incurred, which they think more than they were required to do, and according to the wright, added £12 to the value of the house, and increased its price at the sale. Read 7 Augt. 1758, but no order given.

XVI

To the Honourable the Commissioners for managing the ^{Taymouth,}
annexed Estates in Scotland, _{14th July 1763.}

THE PETITION OF JOHN, EARL OF BREADALBANE,¹

SHEWETH,—That about thirty disbanded soldiers have come home to the Petitioners Estate of *Netherlorn* in Argyllshire, on the western coast of Scotland, from Lord John Murray's Regiment, and Colonel Campbell's Battalion of Highlanders; and more are expected when Colonel Fraser's and Montgomery's arrive and are broke.

That your petitioner has given Farms and possessions to such as were able to stock them, but as a great many are poor, and not in a condition to stock a Farm, and that there is great store of Fish of all kinds on that Coast.

May it therefore please the honourable Commissioners to give two Fishing Boats with their necessary tackle and fishing utincils, to be stationed at *Easdale*, to help to support sixteen of these poor discharged soldiers, and your petitioner will provide them in Houses and Kailyards at a moderate Rent.

BREADALBANE.

REPORTS ON VARIOUS ESTATES

(1)

Account of Rents of the Annexed Estates, found among the Strowan Papers, and transferred, with several others, to the General Section. [1784].

Estate of Perth.

Lies within the Parishes of Killin, Balquhidder, Comrie,

¹ This document has been misplaced since it was transcribed.

Strowan, Muthill, Auchterarder, Dunblane, Callendar, Port, Crief, and Cargill, in the County of Perth.

	Old Rent.	Addl. Rent.	Total.
Highland Division, .	£1041 2 0 $\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	263 12 1	1304 14 1 $\frac{2}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Lowland Ditto, computing victual at 10/ per boll, .	2845 9 10 $\frac{0}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	659 8 9	3504 18 7 $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Produce of Woods 30 years preceding 1784,	430 9 0	...	430 9 0
Add Pitkellony, re- ceived in Excam- bion from the Earl of Breadalbane, as after noticed, .	185 15 8 $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$	5 10 0	191 5 8 $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£4502 16 7 $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$		5431 7 5 $\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Deductions for King's Mails, Bishop's Rents, Feu duties, Cess, Minister's Stipends, School- masters' Salaries, etc.,			343 14 4 $\frac{0}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
			<hr/>
			<u>£5087 13 1$\frac{1}{1\frac{1}{2}}$</u>

(2)

Anno 1766. By authority of Act of Parliament an Excam-
bion was made of certain parts of the Annexed Estates for
Lands belonging to the Earl of Breadalbane. His Lordship
disponed to the Crown the lands of Pitkellony, lying in the
parish of Muthill, adjacent to Drummond Castle, the principal
seat of the family of Perth, and in the heart of the Estate,
valued at £5354 0 3 $\frac{0}{1\frac{1}{2}}$

The Crown disponed to his Lordship part
of the Estate of Perth called Lix, valued
at £1054 17 3 $\frac{4}{1\frac{1}{2}}$

Also the lands of Fernan,
part of the Estate of Strowan,
valued at 3979 13 9

The Balance was paid to Lord Breadalbane out of the Rents of the annexed Estates, pr. His Majesty's Sign manual,

319 9 3 $\frac{2}{12}$			
319 9 3 $\frac{2}{12}$	5354 0 3 $\frac{6}{12}$		

On the Estate of Perth there are six Feus of Ten acres of ground each. The greatest part of the Estate is in Lease, and the additional Rents are by the Leases to be applied towards Inclosing the farms, in general for 21 years from Whitsunday 1775. Some of the vassals have taken out rights from the Crown.

Estate of Strowan.

Lies in the Parishes of Fortingal, Logierait, and Blair Atholl, County of Perth.

Old Rent, Exclusive of Woods,	£285 16	6 $\frac{3}{12}$	
Additional Rents,	120 8	9 $\frac{6}{12}$	
The Fir Wood, Anno 1755, was stated at £188, 4s. But at a medium of 14 years last past, after deducting Repairs of the Saw miln and other Expenses,			
	80 0 0		
	£486 5	3 $\frac{9}{12}$	

Subject to the following Deductions :

Minister's stipend,	£24 8	8 $\frac{9}{12}$	
A Wadset not Redeemed,	28 6	0 $\frac{1}{12}$	
	52 14	9 $\frac{7}{12}$	
	£433 10	6 $\frac{2}{12}$	

On this Estate there is one feu of 10 acres and sundry leases.

The lands of Fernan, part of the Estate, valued at £3979, 13s. 9d. Ster., were given by Act of Parliament in Excambion to the Earl of Breadalbane for the lands of Pitkellony, now

included in the Rental of the Estate of Perth, as mentioned in the preceding account of the Estate of Perth.

Estate of Arnprior.

That part thereof lying in the Parishes of Balquhiddier and Callandar pays Old Rent,	£164	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Additional Rent,	43	3	4		
	<hr/>			£208	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Subject to the following Deductions:—

Feu duty to the Estate of Perth added to the Rental of that Estate,	£40	1	1 $\frac{4}{2}$		
King's Mails,	0	8	4		
Stipend,	11	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	12 11 $\frac{5}{2}$
	<hr/>			£156	7 8 $\frac{8}{2}$

That part of the Estate of Arnprior lying in the parish of Kippen pays Old Rent,	£71	7	3 $\frac{4}{2}$		
Additional Rent,	29	8	10		
	<hr/>			£100	16 1 $\frac{4}{2}$

In Lease for 21 years from Mart^s. 1783,

Subject to the following Deductions:—					
Feu duty to Erskine of Cardross,				2	18 9 $\frac{6}{2}$
	<hr/>			£97	17 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

The whole of this Estate under Lease. There are woods in each Division.

	Old Rent.		Addl. Rent.		Total.
First Division of Arnprior,	£164	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	£43	3 4 £208 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Second Division of Do.	71	7	3 $\frac{4}{2}$	29	8 10 100 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>			£236	4 7 $\frac{5}{2}$ £72 12 2 £308 16 9 $\frac{5}{2}$
Deductions from 1st Division,				£51	12 11 $\frac{5}{2}$
Ditto. of 2d Ditto.,				2	18 9 $\frac{6}{2}$ 54 11 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>			£254	5 0 $\frac{6}{2}$

Estate of Cromarty.

Lies in the Parishes of Fotterty, Urquhart, Contin, Kilmuir-Easter, Logie-Easter, Kincardine, and Lochbroom, County of Cromarty.

Baronies of Strathpeffer and Newtarbat,

Bolls.	firlots.	pecks.		£	s.	d.
1325	3	2½	Victual computed at 10' p. boll,	662	18	10½
			Money Rent and Feu duties,	220	10	5½
				<u>£883</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4½</u>

Barony of Coigach.

Old Rent,	£286	10	7½			
	94	0	6½	380	11	1½
Total,				1264	0	6
Deductions particularly named,				213	2	1½
				<u>£1050</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4½</u>

Estate of Monaltry.

Lies in the Parish of Crathinaird and County of Aberdeen.

Rent is,	£54	5	8½			
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Subject to the following Deductions:—

Feu duty to Invercauld,	£2	15	6½			
Cess,	0	14	0			
Stipend,	3	17	3½			
Schoolmasters Salary,	0	1	9½			
				7	8	7½

No Lease excepting 2 to the family, some woods of little value,

<u>£46</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>1½</u>
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Estate of Barrisdale.

Lies in the United Parishes of Killocoan and Glenelg and County of Inverness.

Old Rent,	£128	6	11½			
Intended Firr Park,	6	5	6	134	12	5½
Additional Rent,				29	4	2
				163	16	7½
Subject to Minister's Stipend, .				15	17	3
				<u>£147</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4½</u>

Some Kelp made on the Estate.

Estate of Lochgarry.

Lies in the Parishes of Blair Atholl and Logierait and Co. of Perth.

Old Rent,	£117	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁰
Additional Rent,	30	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ²
		148	4 4
Subject to Minister's stipend,	10	8	3 $\frac{6}{12}$ ⁶
	<u>£137</u>		<u>16 0$\frac{6}{12}$</u> ⁶

The Inn of Dalnacardoch, on this Estate, cost the Board about £1200 Sterling, which, with the farm of Dalnacardoch and part of Dalinrieich, is set on Lease for 41 years from Whitsunday 1777 at the old rent of these lands, £20.

Also set in Tack for same space Miltoun and Achtibbert £12, 15s. 0d. No Woods on this Estate.

Estate of Clunie.

Lies in the parishes of Kingussie and Lagan and shire of Inverness.

Old Rent,	£186	6	0
Additional Rent,	58	14	0
		<u>245</u>	<u>0 0</u>

Subject to the following Deductions: Feu duty to the Duke of Gordon £26, 8s. 9d., Cess, £2, 2s. 7d., Minister's Stipend and Schoolmaster's Salary £21, 0s. 4d.,

49	11	8
<u>£195</u>		<u>8 4</u>

On this Estate there are several Leases.

No Woods of any Value.

Estate of Lochiel.

Lies in the parish of Kilmalie, Counties of Inverness and Argyle.

Old Rent,	£572	5	7
Additional Rent,	230	14	10
	<u>£803</u>		<u>0 5</u>

Subject to the following deductions:—

Feu duty to the Duke of Gordon,	£1	18	2		
Min ^{rs} Stipend and Schoolmaster's					
Salary,	. 44	10	9	46	8 11
				<hr/>	
				£756	11 6

On the Estate there is a Salmon fishing on Lease to the heir at £4, 5s. He also holds grounds to the amount of £44, 5s. 2d. yearly Rent.

The last set of the Fir Woods was for three years from Whitsunday 1768—200, or, in the option of the Tacksman, 250 Tons at 12/. At the Expiry of that Lease the woods were judged too young for Cutting, and no new Lease was granted, tho' part of the wood was cut for particular purposes. There is also a good deal of Oak wood on this Estate.

Estate of Kinlochmoidart.

Lies in the Parish of Ardnamurchan and Shire of Inverness.

Old Rent,	£82	0	2 ⁸ / ₁₂
Additional Rent,	15	6	9 ⁴ / ₁₂
			<hr/>
	£97	7	0

Subject to the following Deductions:—

Minister's stipend,	6	16	10 ⁸ / ₁₂
Schoolmaster's Salary,	0	13	10
			<hr/>
	7	10	8 ⁸ / ₁₂
			<hr/>
	£89	16	3 ⁴ / ₁₂

There is no Lease on this Estate, but one to the heir. Some woods of Little Value. Some Kelp manufactured.

Estate of Ardsheal.

Lies in the United Parishes of Appin and Lessmore, County of Argyle.

Old Rent,	£63	5	4
Annual Rent of money advanced by the Board,	7	5	8
Additional Rent,	10	17	0
			<hr/>
Total,	£81	8	0

This Estate is all set in Lease to the family excepting the Mains of Ardsheal and Lettermore set to Lieu^t. Peter Campbell for 41 years from Whitsunday 1775 for payment of £20 old rent and £5 additional Rent.

Besides the rents above stated the Tenants pay Stipend and Schoolmaster's Salary; $3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls Teind meal to the Duke of Argyll; 5 bolls Ditto and £1, 2s. $6\frac{8}{12}$ d. in money to the Earl of Breadalbane.

There is some natural wood on the Estate of no great Value, and some kelp is made from the shores.

Estate of Callart.

Lies within the Parish of Kilmalie and County of Inverness.

Old Rent,	.	.	.	.	.	£40	5	6
Additional Rent,	.	.	.	.	.	6	14	6
						<hr/>		
						£47	0	0

Subject to the following Deductions:—

Feu duty to the Duke of Gordon,	£5	12	$7\frac{4}{12}$						
Ministers Stipend and Schoolmasters									
Salary,	.	.	.	3	8	11	9	1	$6\frac{4}{12}$
						<hr/>			
						£37	18	$5\frac{8}{12}$	

This Estate set in Lease to the family excepting one farm for 19 years from Whitsunday 1778, which pays £9, 5s. 6d. old rent, and £6, 14s. 6d. of additional rent.

Note of Debts on the Forfeited Estates and the years purchase the Debts represent.

Debts on CROMARTY at the Forfeiture,	£19,010	10	$7\frac{10}{12}$						
within a trifle of 20 years' purchase.									
Do. LOCHIEL,	£3,433	9	$1\frac{6}{12}$						
between six and seven years' purchase.									
Do. ARDSHEAL,	£699	7	$9\frac{1}{12}$						
nearly 10 years' purchase.									
Do. KINLOCHMOYDART,	£1,111	15	5						
nearly 15 years' purchase.									
Do. CLUNY,	£5,138	17	$11\frac{7}{12}$						
is 37 years' purchase.									

LOCHGARRY Estate Bankrupt and the value		
put upon it by Court of Session,	£2,083 12	1 $\frac{5}{12}$
more than 20 years' purchase.		
Do. CALLART,	£420 15	9
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' purchase.		
MONALTRY. Estate was bankrupt and the		
value put upon it by the Court of Session		
was	£1613 0	9 $\frac{4}{12}$
which is between 34 and 35 years' purchase.		
Do. BARRISDALE,	£1,667 13	5 $\frac{0}{12}$
14 years' purchase.		
PERTH,	£52,227 12	3 $\frac{1}{12}$
	319 9	3 $\frac{2}{12}$
with Excambion,	3,979 13	9
between 13 and 14 years		
purchase,	56,526 15	3
ARNPRIOR,	£2,497 8	3 $\frac{8}{12}$
within a trifle of 14 years purchase.		

XVII

EXTRACTS FROM LIST OF CLAIMS sustained upon Estates forfeited by the Rebellion of 1745-46. Index

Arnprior. Perth.

1749.
June 29.

Catharine Campbell, Relict of the deceas'd Henry Buchanan of Leny, an annuity during life of 600 merks yearly, and a house and yeard, etc. on the Estate of Leny, or 100 merks yearly, Commencing at Martinmas 1747.

Do.

Margaret Muirhead, Widow of the deceased Mr. Robert Buchanan of Arnprior, the manour place and yeards of Arnprior, and a yearly annuity of 720 merks, or £40 Sterling, forth of the lands of Arnprior, miln and miln lands thereof, Also out of the lands and barony of Strathyle, from Martinmas 1747.

Do.

Christian Buchanan, widow of the deceased Robert Buchanan of Leny, an annuity of 600 merks, and 100 merks more yearly in place of a jointure house, out of the Estate of Leny, from Martinmas 1746.

1751.
Jany. 11.

Elizabeth Buchanan, Lady Arnprior, widow of Francis Buchanan, attainted, the full right and possession of the lands and Estate of Leny after her husband's death, to which she succeeded by the death of her brother, without prejudice to the Crown's Interest or Right to any Incumbrances affecting the said lands that stood in the person of the deceas'd Francis Buchanan of Arnprior, or any other person, for his behoof.

1753.
Mar. 8.

John Buchanan, eldest son of James Buchanan of Kerinloch, for himself and as Trustee for his mother, brother, and sisters, for 4000 merks.

Interest from Mart. 1743.

Do. as Trustee for Patrick Wright, husband to Katharine Buchanan, the Claimant's sister, £63 Scots, Int. from Mart. 1744.

Do. as Trustee for Alexr. Buchanan, 420 merks.

Interest from Mart. 1745.

Robert Buchanan of Greathill, Tutor-in-Law to Archibald and Robert Buchanans, sons of the deceast Francis Buchanan, tenant in Arnprior, the principal sum of 2000 merks: another principal sum of 500 merks. Int. of the above sums since Mart. 1745.

1756.
Augt. 10.

Another prin^l sum of 315 merks. Interest since 3 Jan^r 1748.

Elizabeth Buchanan, Lady Leny, Assigney of John Jaffray, merchant in Stirling, for the principal sum of £32, 2s. 5d.

1756.
Augt. 10.

Margaret Buchanan, second lawfull daughter of Henry Buchanan of Leny, Trustee of Eliz. Buchanan, widow of the deceast Walter Leekie of May, Principal sum of £13.

1756.
Augt. 10.

Interest since the 1st day of Feb. 1749.

Balmerino. (Fife.)

Elizabeth, Lady Balmerino, a yearly annuity of 4000 merks, Commencing from Martinmas 1745. Her Ladyship's liferent of the house in Leith pr. agreement, £360.

1749.
July 19.

Elizabeth, Lady Balmerino, provided per Contract of marriage, in lieu of her share of her husband's household furniture, £166, 13s. 4d.

Do. for her Mournings, and Aliment after her husband's death, £212, 15s. 0d.

Elizabeth, Lady Balmerino, for the value of certain particulars Gifted by the deceased James, Lord Balmerino, to her, £102, 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1749.
June 14.

Burnfoot. (Haddington.)

Margaret Douglas, widow of Andrew Portious of Burnfoot, The Rents, Dutys, etc. of the lauds of Burnfoot for the Crops and years 1748 and 1749, and the Possession of the saids Lands for the year 1750, and in time coming during her natural life.

July 4.

John Baillie, Brewer in Dalkeith, Principal sum of £11, 1s. 0d. with interest from Martinmas 1745; which principal sum and Interest the said Margaret Douglas is ordained to pay.

Clanronald.

1751.
Decr. 21.

Ronald MacDonal, Elder of Clanronald, Liferenter, Decreed that the Sheriffs of Argyll and Inverness, Do put him in possession of the lands, heritages and others by him Claimed, if the same is not done already.

Do. Decree.

Ronald MacDonal, younger of Clanronald, Fiar, Decreed that the sherriffs of Argyll and Inverness put him in possession of the lands and estate and others Claimed by him.

Dunipace.

1751.
Feb. 27.

Mrs. Janet Cunningham, Lady Dunipace, an annuity of One Thousand merks or £55, 11s. 1½d., from Martinmas 1747.

Gask (Perth).

1753.
Feb. 15.

Mrs. Amelia Nairne, spouse to Laurence Oliphant, late of Gask, in case she shall survive her said husband, is found intitled to the liferent of certain lands part of the Estate of Gask, described in her Contract of Marriage, during her lifetime, and the Sheriff of Perth is ordained to put her in possession of the same, immediately upon her said husband's decease, in case she shall survive him.

1751.
July 27.

James Oliphant, Merchant in Leith, £28 4s. 6d.

1751.
Janr. 9.

Margaret Oliphant, daughter of the deceased ———
Oliphant of Williamstoun, 5,200 merks.

Interest from Candlemas 1744.

Do.

Laurence Oliphant of Condie, 2,000 merks.

Interest from Martinmas 1745.

1751.
Janr. 15

Janet and Anna Oliphants, 500 merks.

and 22 June,

Interest from Whitsunday 1743.

Several Creditors on the Estate of Gask assigned the Debts decerned to be due to them to Laurence Oliphant of Condie, among whom were the following: Mrs. Margaret Oliphant, and Ebenezer Oliphant.

1750.
July 24.

Estate of David Wemyss, Esq., late Lord Elcho.

John Tideman, late his servant, principal, £100.

Interest from the 5th May 1745.

1752.
Feb. 18.

William Gaskell, Taylor in Pall Mall, £106 12s. 11d.

(All the Claims.)

Claims on the Estate of Glastullich (Ross).

Mrs. Christian M'Leod, relict of David M'Culloch of Glastullich, her liferent Disposition and Infeftment of the lands and Miln of Balloan with the Rents, Dutys, Customs, etc., thereof, and the Mansion House, yeards and Office houses of Glastullich, with two cows' and one horse's grass thereon from Whitsunday, 1741, the first term after her husband's death. Ordained the Sheriff of Ross to put her in possession accordingly.

1751.
Nov. 14.

Mr. David Ross, younger of Inverchaslie, among other Debts on the Estate of Glastullich, has one in Right of Mrs. Christian M'Leod of £1000 Scots of principal, with Interest from Whitsunday, 1741.

1755.
Feb. 26.

Estate of John Hay, Portioner of Restalrig.

Thomas Hay of Mordingtoun, Interest of 4000 merks from Candlemas 1743.

1751.
Janr. 22.

Thomas, Viscount of Duplin, Ballance of an account of Intromissions as Factor for the Viscount, £32, 7s. 7½d.

Janr. 21.

Thomas Hay of Mordington, Interest of 4000 merks from 2d Feb. 1743, and in time coming during his lifetime.

Janr. 22.

In do. from 2d Feb. 1743 to 10 Decr. 1752 the day of his death.

Note. It does not appear that he had right to the principal sum.

Estate of the late John Hamilton, Chamberlain of Huntly.

Janet Mitchell, widow of said John Hamilton, The Liferent of 6000 merks from Whitsunday 1746. Also the Liferent of the half of an Heritable Bond for 3600 merks, to commence from Whitsunday 1746.

1750.
Feb. 2.

Kinloch (Forfar).

Dame Elizabeth Nevay, Widow of Sir James Kinloch of Kinloch, Baronet, an annuity of 1000 merks out of the Estate of Nevay, Balgreugo, Balkirie, and others, commencing at Whitsunday 1744, which at Whitsunday 1753, the time the Estate was sold, amounts to £500. To be deduced £180, 2s. 10d. Scots, the Ballance due by her arising from the Account of her Intromissions with her son's personal Estate

1749.
July 22.

out of her said Annuity, and the other annuitys claimed by her on the Estate of Kinloch, £15, 0s. 2½^od.—£484, 19s. 9½^od.

1750.
June 29. Do. Lady. The possession of the Mansion House of Kinloch, office houses, and Inclosures, etc., or 200 merks Scots yearly in place thereof from October 1744 untill put in possession.

Also 2 Chalders Meal and one Chalder Bear yearly from Whit. 1744, out of Leitfie and Bardmonie (during her life).

She is preferr'd, 3^{tho}. loco, to the lands and Barony of Kinloch for payment of another annuity of 1000 merks from Whit. 1744.

1755.
Janr. 18. To James Smith, as Factor for the Trustees of Sir James Kinloch's children, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, per Scheme of Division, £304, 3s. 4d.

Do. To said James Smith, as factor for Elizabeth Kinloch, of Principal and Interest at Marts. 1754, £543, 11s. 2^od.

Do. To Jean Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £388, 2s. 6^od.

Do. To Henrietta Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £341, 17s. 1d.

Do. To Mary Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £298, 5s. 8^od.

Do. To Anne Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £251, 5s. 6d.

Do. To William Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £449, 1s. 8d.

Do. To David Kinloch, of Principall and Interest at Marts. 1754, £349, 11s. 9d.

Kinlochmoydart (Inverness).

1750.
Feb. 28. Mrs. Isobell Stewart alias M'Donald, widow of Donald M'Donald of Kinlochmoydart, an Annuity of £500 Scots. To be Restricted during the Existence of the Heir male, procreat betwixt the Claimant and him, and during the life-time of Mrs. Margaret Cameron, mother of the said Donald M'Donald, to a free Annuity of £400 Scots from Whit. 1746.

Interest of each year's Annuity from Marts. yearly, while the same is unpaid.

The possession of the Mansion house, office houses, and

Gardens of Kinlochmoydart, so long as she shall continue unmarried, and untill the Heir-male of the marriage attain majority.

Also she is Intitled to as much of the Ground of the Mains thereof, as she shall judge necessary for her own use and accommodation, she paying yearly a proportion of the Rent of the Mains Corresponding to it.

Mrs. Margaret Cameron, mother of the said Donald M'Donald, an Annuity of 600 merks from Marts. 1743.

1750.
July 3.

Interest on each term which were not duly paid.

Lovat.

Mrs. Primrose Campbell, widow of Simon, late Lord Lovat, an Annuity of 3000 merks from Marts. 1746.

1749.
Decr. 19.

To be restricted to 2000 merks yearly if she marry.

Also two years' Aliment due her, 14 May 1747, £200.

Also for mournings at her husband's death, £80.

Also for Furniture to her Jointure house, £100.

Also the Rent of her Jointure house from Whit. 1747, at £25 yearly 5½ years, £187, 10s. 0d.

Archibald Fraser, her son, 20,000 merks of Patrimony, with Interest of the same after his attaining the age of 21 years, or be married.

Do.

Also £40 yearly of Aliment from Whits. 1746 to Marts. 1750, £180.

Also 1000 merks yearly of Aliment from Marts. 1750 (until he be major or married).

Mrs. Sibilla Fraser, second daughter of said Lord Lovat, 20,000 merks.

1751.
July 16.

Interest from 24 June 1745.

John Fraser, Writer to the Signet, in Right of Duncan and Hugh Frasers, £88, 5s. 10½d. Sterling.

1756[?].
Feb. 5.

Interest from Whit. 1745.

Item, the sum of £20.

Interest from Whit. 1744.

William Fraser, junior, Writer to the Signet, a Pension of £15 Sterling yearly, from and after Whit. 1746, and in time coming during his life.

1757.
July 6.

Estate, late of Donald Cameron, of Lochiel.

1749.
Decr. 6. Mrs. Anne Campbell, Relict of the said Donald Cameron, a yearly Annuity of 2500 merks, during her life time. Commencing from Whit. 1748.

Also the Interest of £1200 Scots for said time.

1759.
Feb. 28. Donald Cameron, second son of Donald Cameron of Clunes, his Claim sustained by the Lords to certain Wadset lands on the Estate of Lochiel, redeemable for 2000 merks.

1760.
Decr. 22. Isobell Campbell, relict of John Cameron of Erracht, and Duncan Cameron of Kinlochbeg, son and executor to the said Isobell, the original Claimant, the Lords sustained the Claim, in name of said Duncan Cameron, for the principal sum of 800 merks, with Interest from Martinmas 1740.

Monaltry.

1750.
July 17. Anna Farquharson, Relict of Alexander Farquharson, late of Monaltry, a yearly annuity of £33, 6s. 8d. Corresponding to the Interest of 12,000 merks. Commencing from Whits. 1745.

1750.
Mar. 9. James Farquharson of Invercauld, Principall sum of £1443, 17s. 6d. Scots.

Do. James Farquharson of Invercauld, Principall sum of £700 Scots. Interest from Martimas 1743.

Maclauchlane of Maclauchlane (Argyll).

1749.
Nov. 28. Robert Maclauchlane, Eldest son of the deceas'd Lauchlan M'Lauchlane, The Property of the Estate Decead to him, and ordained the Sheriff of Argyll, or where the Estate lyes, to put him in possession thereof.

Estate of the late George Murray, brother to the Duke of Atholl (Perth).

1750.
July 24. Mrs. Margaret Murray, daughter of the deceas'd William Murray, late Deputy Receiver-General of the Customs, Principall sum of £104 8s. 0d. Interest from 11 July 1745.

Estate of James Nicolson, late Merchant in Leith.

Jean Nicolson, his Widow, a third share of the Rents of the houses, etc., which belonged to him lying in Leith, the yearly rent of which is £31 16s. 8d. Her third share is £10 12s. 2½d. yearly from Marts. 1746. 1750. Feb. 23.

Lethindy (Perth).

Charles Mercer, son of Sir Laurence Mercer, late of Lethindy £4000 Scots of Principal. 1753. Aug. 11.

Interest from Whit. 1742.

Robert Mercer, son of the said Sir Laurence Mercer, £4000 Scots of Principal. Do.

Interest from Whit. 1742.

Margaret Mercer, daughter of said Sir Laurence Mercer, £4000 Scots of Principal. Do.

Interest from Whit. 1742.

Charles Mercer, Eldest son on Life of the Deceast Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, the sum of £133 6s. 8d. 1758. June 23.

Thomas Graham of Balgowan the principal sum of 5000, with Interest from Whitsunday, 1742. 1756. Feb. 17.

But prejudice to the Crown in case that Charles Stewart of Ballachan should die without leaving children procreat betwixt him and Mrs. Grizel Mercer to act against Ballachan upon the Clause of Return for recovering of said sum as accords.

Pitsligo.

Estate of Alexander, late Lord Pitsligo.

Sundry Bonds of which relief was competent to the Crown for one half of the Debts, against John designed in the Bond Master of Pitsligo, as Co-obligant therein.

Estate of Perth.

John Drummond, Esqr., son of the deceas'd James, sometime Earl of Perth, £46,000 Scots. 1752. Feb. 8.

Interest from Martinmas 1744.

1752.
July 18. Edward Drummond only child in life of the deceas'd James, Earl of Perth, by the third marriage, £3761 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
Interest from Whit. 1745.*
1752.
r and 25 July. Mary Drummond, only daughter procreated betwixt the deceased James, Lord Drummond, and Lady Jean Gordon, Dowager of Perth, his Lady, 40,000 merks and Interest from Lambas 1745, but reversed by a Decree of the House of Lords.
Another principal sum of 1000 merks. Interest from Marts. 1744.
Another for 1000 merks Scots. Interest from Marts. 1744.
Another for 7000 merks. Interest from Marts. 1744.
Another for 300 merks. Interest from Marts. 1746.
Another for 200 merks. Interest from Marts. 1746.
Another for £1000. Interest from the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas next after the decease of the Lady Dowager of Perth.
1751.
July 27. Mr. Robert Drummond, minister at Ochterarder, 1000 merks.
Interest from Martinmas 1743.
1751.
July 27. James Drummond in Ochterarder, 500 merks.
Interest from Mart. 1741.
1752.
Janr. 24. Katharine Drummond, 7000 merks.
Interest from Candlemas 1743.
- Do. Mr. Andrew Drummond, Banker, London £1000.
Interest from 15 Feb. 1744.
Another principal sum of £329 13s 9d.
Interest from Whitsunday, 1744.
1752.
Jan. 29. Jean Drummond, daughter of Capt. John Drummond of Comrie, 4000 merks.
Interest from Mart. 1744.

* N.B. It appears that William Gray of Balledgarno has right to 12,000 merks of said principal sum after the Claimant's death, in case he die without Children of his own body. Mr. Gray has also entered a Claim for the said 12,000 merks and has a Decree for it.

- John Campbell and George Innes, sundry Debts to the Royal Bank, 'Reserving to the Creditors of Glass of Sauchie as accords for relief or repayment of what sums were drawn by the Bank in the Division of the price of Sauchie Estate'; 'also, to the Crown all action competent for relief and repayment of the one half of the principall sum and Interest due upon the first bill claimed on against David Drummond of Pitgallony, the Co-obligant with James Drummond of Perth in the said Bill.'
1752.
July 18.
- Patrick Drummond of Drummond Earnoch, 8400 mks.
Interest from Martinmass 1744.
1752.
June 20.
- Dr. Robert Drummond of Cromlix, Lord Bishop of Saint Asaph, principal sum of £300.
Interest from Whitsunday 1743.
1752.
Feb. 12.
- John Brand, late Cook to the late James Drummond of Perth after a deduction £7 10s 0d. Ster.
1753.
Janr. 26.
- Farquhar McGillivray, servant to Lady Mary Drummond, £84 Ster.
Interest from Martinmas, 1745.
1752.
Feb. 29.
- Mrs. Mary Drummond, daughter of the deceased Ludovick Drummond of West Feddells, various Debts amounting to the sum of 8050 merks, with
Interest from Martinmas, 1744.
1753.
June 28.
- James Drummond of Blanacord 3000 merks.
Interest from Martinmas, 1744.
1753.
Feb. 28.
- Strathallan.
- Margaret, Lady Viscountess of Strathallan, her liferent of several lands, parts of the Barony, and Estate of Machany and manor place of Machany, from Whitsunday 1746.
1749.
July 21.
- Mrs. Margaret Drummond, daughter to the deceas'd William, late Viscount of Strathallan, the principal sum of 5500 merks
Interest from Martinmas 1745.
1751.
Feb. 14.
- James Milne, late Governour to the Viscount of Strathallan's children, £205 Scots.
Interest from Martinmas 1744.
1751.
Feb. 28.

1752.
June 20.

Mrs. Margaret Drummond, sister-german to William late Viscount of Strathallan, Principal 4000 Scots or £222 4s. 5½.
Interest from Martinmas 1745.

But reserving to his Majesty, his heirs, etc., as come in place of the late Viscount of Strathallan, the full benefite of a Clause of Return, contained in the Bond on which the said sum was Claimed in case she shall die unmarried, or whenever the same shall take place.

1751.
Decr. 7.

Janet Drummond of Kildeis and Alexr. Home, her husband, the principal sum of 500 merks.
Interest from Whitsunday 1728.

1751.
Feb. 14.

George Drummond, merchant in Perth, 350 merks assigned to Alexr. Home.
Interest from Whitsunday 1723.

Terpersie (Banff).

1751.
Nov. 28.

Margaret Gordon, relict of the deceas'd Charles Gordon of Terpersie, an annuity of 600 merks from Whitsunday 1746, and in time coming. 'Also £20 Scots yearly for a Jointure House, Commencing at Mart. 1745.'

Asleid.

Claims against the Forfeited Estate of Adam Hay of Asleid.

1756.
July 28.

James Hay, Clerk to the Signet, 500 merks. Interest from Whitsunday 1737, together with other sums amounting in all to £426, 12s. 10¼d. Ster.

Anna Hay, eldest daughter of Mr. Adam Hay, late minister at Montwhitter, the principal sum of £688, 19s. 6d. Scots, with interest from Mart. 1748: 400 merks with interest from Mart 1749: annual rents due preceding Mart. 1748, £75, 4s. 10d. Scots; also the yearly sum of £59, 6s. Scots during her life or else the possession of a house with fewel, two cows' grass in the parks of Asleid, Two bolls sowing of Intown land at the ordinary duty, to be laboured to her, Twenty sheep's grass, and the third part of the flying Customs of the milntoun of Tilliefar and miln lands of Cairnbanno: All which the purchaser of the Estate is obliged to allow her

yearly during her life, he having got allowance of nine years' purchase of the same for so doing out of the price to be paid for the Estate.

Item, the value of the flying Customs for 1748, 1749, and 1750, at £7, 18s. Scots yearly for 1748, 1749, during the life of Anna Forbes, the Claimant's mother, and £2, 12s. 8d. for 1750, the Claimant being entitled only to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Customs.

1756.
July 9.

Estate of George, Earl of Cromartie.

Lady Ann Mackenzie, lawful daughter of the deceast John, Earl of Cromartie, Creditor to George, Earl of Cromartie, attainted, Principall sum of £500.

1756.
July 1.

Interest from Whit. 1745.

Reserving the consideration of what right and Interest the said late Earl had in the Estate of Cromartie, and how far and to what extent the Claimant's Debt can affect the same, until the event of the Ranking and Competition.

His Majesty's Advocate, for his Majesty's Interest, for the Extended sum of £6914, 18s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

1757.
Mar. 9.

NAIRN.

Patrick Murray of Kincairney, as Factor for Mrs. Mary Nairn, spouse to Duncan Robertson of Drummachine. Principall 10,000 merks Scots, or £555, 11s. 1 $\frac{4}{2}$ d.

1751.
Feb. 14.

Int. from 26 March, 1741.

Mrs. Mary Nairn, 6th lawful daughter of the deceast Willm. Lord Nairn, Principall 10,000 merks Scots, or £555, 11s. 1 $\frac{4}{2}$ d.

1752.
Feb. 5.

Int. from Whit., 1748.

Mrs. Henrietta Nairn, Eighth lawfull daughter of the deceased William, Lord Nairn, Principall 10,000 merks, or £555, 11s. 1 $\frac{4}{2}$ d.

1752.
Feb. 5.

Int. from Whit. 1748.

Mr. Thos. Nairn, Lawfull Son to John Nairn, taking on himself the style or title of Lord Nairn, Principall, 6000 merks, or £333, 6s. 8d.

1754.
Janr. 17.

Int. from 1st Augt. 1741.

1754.
Janr. 17.

Mr. Henry Nairn, Lawfull Son to said John Nairn, Principall 6000 merks, or £333, 6s. 8d.

Int. from 1st Nov. 1745.

Do.

Mr. Charles Nairn, Lawfull Son to said John Nairn, Principall 9000 merks, or £500.

Int. from Marts. 1736.

Do.

Mrs. Clementina Nairn, only Daughter of said John Nairn, Principall, 9000 merks, or £500.

Int. from 14 May 1740.

1759.
Nov. 24.

Mrs. Mary and Henrietta Nairns, daughters of the deceast William, Lord Nairn, are found to have right to the Estate of the deceast Mr. John Murray, son of the deceased Lord Edward Murray, which was surveyed as forfeited to the Crown, by the attainder of John Nairn, commonly called Lord Nairn.

1752.
Feb. 22.

John Nairn of Greenyards, 6000 merks.

Interest from Martinmas 1722.

Andrew Drummond, Banker, London, two sums of £7000 Scots.

Interest from Martinmas 1728.

Do.

Another principal sum of £150 ster. with Interest from Martinmas 1730. Debts originally due to Mr. Drummond by Viscount Strathallan, and for security the Viscount assigned to him an heritable debt due to him by Lord Nairn, and upon the forfeiture Mr. Drummond entered a Claim upon both estates, and after the sale of Nairn the heritable debt due Strathallan was transferred to that estate after deducting a sum already paid to Mr. Drummond, who got the remainder of his claim for the most part out of the estate of Strathallan.

1753.
Feb. 15.

Alexander Naesmyth in Airtully £1538, 16s. 8d. Scots.

Interest from Mart. 1752.

N.B. there is a Wadsett upon part of the Estate for this debt, and as the Duke of Atholl purchased the right of Redeeming the Wadsetts he must pay the same.

1752.
Feb. 22.

Sir William Nairn of Dunsinnan, Baronet, principall sum of 3000 merks.

Interest from Martinmas, 1722.

BARRISDALE.

Mrs. Isobell McKenzie, widow of Archibald McDonell, Elder of Barrisdale, and Katharine and Mary McDonell, their daughters, and John McDonald, son to Angus McDonald, Tacksman of Borrowdale in Arisaig, husband to the said Katharine. To the said Mrs. Isobell McKenzie the annual rent of £4000 merks Scots from—March 1752, time of her husband's death, and in time coming during her life.

1758.
Feb. 23.
June 1.

Deduce 1290 merks Scots acknowledged to have been paid.

To the said Katharine McDonell and her said husband, Principall 2000 merks Scots payable at the death of her mother £111, 2s. 2^d.

To the said Mary McDonell 1000 merks Scots, payable at the said period, £55, 11s. 1^d.

Interest of both those sums from the death of the said Mrs. Isobell McKenzie.

Claims on the Estate of Alexander Kinloch.

Robert Graham of Fintry for the property of said Estate Decreed and ordained that the Sheriff of Forfar do put him in possession thereof.

1753.
Janr. 3.

ARDSHEALL.

Hugh Campbell, Merchant in Edinburgh, the sum of £50 ster. as Cautioner for Charles Stewart of Ardsheal to John Clerkson, baxter in Edr., £50.

1758.
July 14.

Int. from the 25th Novemr. 1745.

And for various other sums.

XVIII

MINUTES OF BARONS OF EXCHEQUER.
1753-1766. Index

- page 1. 20 *July* 1753. Orders relative to the cutting down of trees on the *Estate of Nairn*, and examination of George Burns, tenant on that Estate thereanent.
- page 1. 20 *July* 1753. Advertisement as to Sale of the Liferent of the late *Lord George Murray* out of the *Estate of Glencarse*.
- page 2. 31 *July* 1753. Petition by John M'Phie, who had been appointed to take charge of the *Woods of Lochiel* under Patrick Campbell, late factor on the Estate, now one of the City Guard of Edinburgh, for an allowance to support himself and family. £5 sterling is ordered him.
- Eo. die.* Petition by Patrick Drummond of Drummond-earnoch, to authorise their factor on the *Estate of Perth* for allowance out of his Rents of a yearly salary of £6, 13s. 4d. and two bolls meal; John Campbell of Barcaldine, factor on the said Estate, to report on the same.
- page 3. 6 *August* 1753. Warrant for transferring Bank Stock of the late *John Hay*, portioner of *Restalrig*, W.S., amounting to £7000, *attainted*, to Mr. John M'Kenzie of Delvin, W.S.
- page 4. 29 *March* 1753. Sign Manual in favour of *Simon Fraser*, late of *Lovat*, of all sums due to him upon a royal Warrant, dated 20th December 1750, by which £150 per annum was to be paid out of his Forfeited Estates in Scotland.
- page 5. 2 *August* 1753. Memorial by Captain John Forbes, new factor on the *Forfeited Estates of Cromartie and Lovat*, for a correct list of Arrears on the said Estates; and Mr. John Baillie, the late factor, is so ordered.
- page 8. 8 *November* 1753. Advertisement to the Creditors on the

Forfeited Estate of Arthur, late Lord Balmerino, to make application to the Barons of Exchequer for payment of their several claims.

28 November 1753. Petition by *Mrs. Ann Campbell, Lady Lochiell*, as to the great deficiency in the payment of her jointure out of the Rents of *this Estate forfeited to the crown*.

Eodem Die. Petition by Robert Menzies, tenant in Callander, part of *the Forfeited Estate of Perth*, that Warrant be granted on the Receiver-General for paying the interest of £52, 10s. sterling, decreed by the Court of Session from Lammas 1744, and also for other two sums of £25 and £8, 15s., to enable him to pay his rent to the Factor on said Estate of Perth.

page 9.

28 November 1753. Petition of George Miller, Town Clerk of Perth, and Mr. David Bruce, Surveyor of *the Forfeited Estates of Perth*, etc., as to payment for surveying the same. The Barons are of opinion that £40 is sufficient, and recommend a Letter to be sent to the Lords of the Treasury anent the same.

Eodem die. Royal Warrant for paying to *Allan MacDonald of Knock*, in the Isle of Skye, the sum of £100 out of the Forfeited Estates in that part of the Kingdom, for good and faithful services rendered.

page 10.

Eodem die. Memorial of *Mr. Charles Fraser of Inverallochy* as to his right to *the Lands of Fanellan*, and papers are ordered to be laid before the King's advocate for his opinion thereanent.

11 December 1753. Order by the Barons of Exchequer that James Livingston, Town clerk of Falkirk, shall pay to the Receiver-General, on or before 1st January 1754, the sum of £465, 14s., being value of the furniture in the house of *Callender which belonged to the late Earl of Kilmarnock*, and for which he had bound himself to make forthcoming.

page 11.

4 December 1753. Mr. William Alston, Solicitor for forfeitures, having represented that there was a considerable sum of money owing to the late *Lawrence Mercer of Lethindy*, attainted on the *Forfeited Estate of Nairn*, order the said debt to be surveyed.

7 December 1753. Petition of John Scott Nisbet of Craigin-tinny representing that he had been threatened with a prosecution from Alexander M'Dougall, one of the clerks of Exchequer, for certain Feu duties payable by him for certain *Lands in the Barony of Restalrig which held feu of the late Lord Balmerino*, and craving delay for production of the last discharge for the same. The Barons allow him till 1st January 1754 to produce the same.

page 12.

Eodem die. Memorial from John Campbell of Barcaldine, factor on the Forfeited Estates of Perth, Strathallan, and Gask, requesting directions as to the sale of woods on the *Estate of Perth*, and also if he should take Bills from the tenants of Gask for the arrears of rent: Ordered that the woods of Glentarkeir, Derry Ardvaich, Ledard, Belna, Aldcharlick, Easter Dundurn and Woodend be exposed for sale.

Eodem die. Petition of Captain David Lindsay, younger of Evelick, representing that he had got from Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, Bart., his father, a Disposition to the Superiority of certain lands, and particularly to *the lands of Melginch, which belonged to the deceased Laurence Mercer of Lethindy, who was convicted of high treason for his accession to the late rebellion and doom of forfeiture past against him*, and in consequence the Estate belongs to His Majesty: that the lands of Melginch are held of the petitioner in feu ferm and heritage for the yearly payment of £20, and craving payment of the same. Ordered that W^m Ramsay, factor on the Estate of Lethindy, shall pay the same.

page 13.

7 December 1753. Petition of Mr. George Shepherd, minister at Tarland, anent payment of 1000 merks due since 11 September 1741 on the *Forfeited Estate of Monaltrie*: Ordered that Mr. Wm. Alston, Solicitor for Forfeitures, should certify what debts are claimed on said Estate, and if any are heritable.

Eodem die. Petition of Patrick Edmonston of Newton, James Græme of Bawhapple, and David Home Stewart of Argaty, that the debt ascertained to belong to John and Alexander Edmonston of Cambus-Wallace, on the estate of Perth, may be marked to belong to them as having right by assignation. Petition granted.

11 *December* 1753. Petition of Mr. John Mackenzie, W.S., as to the purchase of the forfeited estate of *John Hay, attainted of High Treason*—the said estate lying in and about the town of *Restalrig* and held formerly feu of the family of *Balmerino*—and claiming reductions on account of certain burdens. Claim of £29, 6s. 1½d. allowed. page 14.

Eodem die. Representation by Alexander M'Dougall, Collector of the arrears of rent due by the tenants on the forfeited *Estate of Restalrig*, that the Minister of South Leith had demanded his money stipend out of the said Estate at *Whitsunday* 1753. The Barons were of opinion that Mr. Mackenzie, the purchaser of the estate, must pay the Stipend. page 15.

Eodem die. Order to Alexander M'Dougall, collector, to pursue the tenants on the Estates which belonged to the late Lord *Balmerino* and *John Hay*, for arrears of rent. page 16.

Eodem die. Petition of Alexander Brown of Quarter anent the *Lofting of Church at Dunipace*, and stating that as the *Estate of Dunipace* had by reason of *forfeiture* fallen into the hands of the Crown, that therefore the Crown should pay a proportion of the assessment with the heritors of the parish of *Dunipace*—which was ordered to be done.

Eodem die. Memorial from William Monteith, factor on the Forfeited *Estate of Arnprior*, as to a bridge over a rapid river dividing the barony of *Strathyre*; and anent *John Galbraith*, care-taker of the woods on said estate neglecting his trust. Ordered that £2 should be supplied towards the bridge, and that *John Galbraith* be removed. page 17.

11 *January* 1754. Memorial from Mungo Campbell, factor on the forfeited *Estates of Lochiel, Kinlochmoydart, Callart, and Barrisdale* as to general management of said estates. page 18.

Eodem die. Petition from Mr. John M'Kenzie of *Delvin* as to arrears of rent charged by Alexr. M'Dougall for house, garden, and park, part of the forfeited estate of *John Hay*, and craving a remission of the same. Petition refused. page 19.

11 *January* 1754. Petition from Alexander M'Dougall (collector appointed to uplift the arrears of rent on the forfeited page 20.

estate of John Hay), praying directions with respect to certain allowances craved by the tenants on said estate.

page 21. *Eodem die.* Letter from Mungo Campbell, factor on the forfeited *Estates of Lochiell, Ardsheal, etc.*, with respect to Woodkeepers on the Estates under his management.

Eodem die. Letter from same factor on the estate of Barrisdale as to management.

page 22. *Eodem die.* Petition of Robert Maxwell, farmer at Jock's Lodge, possessing a farm which lately belonged to John Hay, portioner of Restalrig, attainted, concerning his arrears and of a process instituted against him for the same.

page 23. *Eodem die.* Petition of James, Duke of Atholl, with respect to his claim for the *Estate of Lochgarry*, and the Feu duty of said estate and arrears demanded by him. The Barons find that the quantum of the Feu duty is not sufficiently instructed, and order the Petitioner to instruct the same.

Eodem die. Mrs. Ann Campbell, Lady Lochiel, relict of *Donald Cameron, late of Lochiel*, being possessed of several Discharges and other Vouchers which would tend to restrict and diminish the claims of debt on said Estate, the said Lady Lochiel is ordered to attend Court on or before 1 June 1754.

11 *January* 1754. Patrick Murray, Factor, and William Menzies, Ground Officer, both on the *Estate of Nairn*, attended Court anent the alleged waste committed in the cutting down and planting of Trees on said Estate. The latter officer, William Menzies, is dismissed in consequence.

page 24. *Eodem die.* The Barons authorize Mr. David Moncreiffe, Secretary for Forfeitures, to write to the Lord Advocate as to the Feu duties on Forfeited Estates, and especially with regard to the Estate of *Barrisdale*.

Eodem die. Petition from Sir William Nairn and Alexander Stevenson, Treasurer to the Writers to the Signet, as to payment of 10,000 merks due to them out of the forfeited *Estate of Balmerino*.

page 25. *Eodem die.* Order for William Monteith, factor on the

Estates forfeited by the conviction of *Francis Buchanan of Arnprior* of High Treason, to account for his introumissions with the rents of said Estates.

Eodem die. Order for John Campbell of Barcaldine, factor on the *Estates of Perth, Strathallan, and Gask*, to pay over money in hands, and to give a List of the tenants in arrear.

Eodem die. Petition of Mrs. Margaret Buchanan, Lady Arnprior, relict of Francis Buchanan, late of Arnprior, convicted of High Treason, for Wm. Monteith, factor on said Estate, to settle and clear accounts with her for the rents of said Estate of Arnprior, for the years 1746 and 1747.

Eodem die. Petition of John Scott Nisbett of Craigentiny as to the production of a Receipt for Feu duties payable for the lands of *Craigentiny*, etc., to the *Estate of Balmerino* for crops 1745 and 1746. page 26.

Eodem die. Suspension of a Horning offered by John Baillie, late factor on the *Estate of Cromartie*, to a charge given the tenants by Sir Hary Munro, Chamberlain of the Crown rents of Ross, etc., for payment of certain Feu duties out of the Estate of Cromartie. page 27.

Eodem die. Petition of the said Sir Hary Munro anent arrears of Feu duty due out of the Forfeited Estate of Cromartie.

Eodem die. Discharge to James Livingston, Town Clerk of Falkirk, Mr. John Pringle, W.S., doer for Lord Boyd, and all concerned for £38, 16s. 2d. value of Household furniture found in the *House of Callander*, which belonged to the late *Earl of Kilmarnock*. page 28.

Eodem die. Discharge to Mr. William Hogg, merchant, in Edinburgh, of the sum of £26, 8s. 6d., being in full of a debt discovered to be due to the late Lord Lovat.

5 February 1754. Ordered that Mr. James Cochrane, James Maule, Writer in Edinburgh, and Mr. Arch^d Stevenson, Writer there, attend the Court on 12th inst. to clear up accounts connected with the Forfeited *Estates of Balmerino* and *John Hay*, in the county of Edinburgh. page 29.

Eodem die. Petition of Mr. James Ogilvie, minister of the Kirk at Ordiequhill, as to repairs of the manse, and craving that as the whole parish formerly belonged to the late *Sir William Gordon of Park attainted of High treason*, and now to the Crown, warrant might be granted that Thomas Innes of Muiryfald, factor on the Estate, should pay out of the said Estate the sum of £82, 0s. 6d. for executing such repairs.

page 31.

Eodem die. Memorial of John Forrester, Factor on the Estate of *Dunipace*, as to the *ruinous state* of the *Mansion House of Dunipace*.

Eodem die. Memorial from Sir Hary Munro of Fowlis, Bar^{t.}, Crown Chamberlain, praying that the arrears due to him as Crown rents out of the *Forfeited Estate of Cromertie* might be paid.

page 32.

Eodem die. Petition of John M'Kenzie of Delvin, W.S., setting forth that the *Estates formerly belonging to Arthur, late Lord Balmerino*, and purchased by him, had been so purchased on behalf of *James, Earl of Moray*, and praying that the said Estates might be disposed and conveyed to and in favour of the said Earl and his heirs.

Eodem die. Petition of Norman M'Leod of that Ilk and John Davidson of Whitehouse, sureties for the deceased John Baillie, W.S., factor on the *Forfeited Estate of the late Lord Lovat*, as to winding up his intromissions with that Estate.

page 33.

Eodem die. Petition of Patrick Campbell, late factor on *that part of the Estate of Lochiel holding of the Duke of Argyll*, as to clearing up his accounts.

7 February 1754. Mr. William Alston, Solicitor for Forfeitures, is ordered to lay before the Barons an account of the expenses incurred by him on each particular Estate, and a note of all the Debts claimed on each forfeited Estate.

page 34.

7 February 1754. Order as to right of *John M'Kinnon, who was attainted for his rebellion*, to £100 out of the Estate presently possessed by John M'Kinnon of M'Kinnon.

Eodem die. Memorial from Patrick Souper, merchant in Aberdeen, with respect to the Houses and garden in Fraser-

burgh, lately belonging to *John Gordon of Glenbuckett, attainted.*

12 February 1754. Commission by the Barons of Exchequer in favour of Ensign James Small, late of the Regiment of Foot commanded by the Earl of Loudoun, to be Factor on the Estates which belonged to *Ewan M'Pherson of Cluny and Donald M'Donald of Lochgarry, both attainted*, commencing for Crop and year 1754. page 35-

Eodem die. Order respecting the Accounts of the deceased Colin Campbell of Glenure, factor on *the Estates of Callart, Ardsheal and Lochiel.* page 37.

Eodem die. Order respecting the making of Accounts for the *Estates of Balmerino and John Hay, forfeited.*

Eodem die. Order regarding expenses incurred in discussing the claims on *the Estate of David, late Lord Elcho.* page 38.

Eodem die. Order to survey and publish the names of the different *Lands in the Isle of Skye*, which were liferented by *John M'Kinnon, attainted.*

Eodem die. Order to expose the following Lands for Sale, viz^t. *The lands and Estate* which belonged to *William, Viscount of Strathallan*, lying in the parishes of Blackford, Trinity-Gask and Muthill and Shire of Perth: *the lands and Estate* which lately belonged to *Alexander, Lord Pitsligo*, lying in the parishes of Pitsligo and Tyrie and Shire of Aberdeen: *the Lands and Estate* lately belonging to *John Nairn Esq., commonly called Lord Nairn*, lying within the parishes of Auchtergairn, Redgorton, Monedie, and Kinclaven and County of Perth: the Lands and Estate of *Dunipace*, lately belonging to *Sir Archd. Primrose*, lying in the parish of Dunipace and Shire of Stirling: the Lands and Estate of *Glastulich*, lately belonging to *Roderick M'Culloch*, lying in the parishes of Logie Easter and Fearn, on 18th July: the Lands and Estate of *Lethinday, Pettindreich and Melginch*, lately belonging to *Lawrence Mercer of Lethinday*, lying in the parishes of Lethinday and St. Martin's and Shire of Perth: the Estate of *Asleid*, lately belonging to *Adam Hay*, lying in the parishes of Monquitter

and New Deer and Shire of Aberdeen: houses and lands in the town and County of Banff, lately belonging to *George Abernethy*: houses and lands in the town and parish of South Leith, lately belonging to *James Nicolson*, coffee-house keeper there: and Houses and acres of land in and about the town of Inverness, which lately belonged to *Lauchlan M'Intosh*, on 19th July.

page 39. 13 *February* 1754. Royal Warrant to pay £5000 out of *the Forfeited Estate of the late Lord Elcho*, on account of Sir Hary Munro, Bart., he and his family having suffered greatly in their fortunes by their zealous support of the Protestant succession.

page 41. 20 *February* 1754. Royal Warrant to pay £100 per annum to Mr. John Forbes, factor on the Estates which belonged to *the Earl of Cromartie* and *Lord Lovat*, out of any of the Forfeited Estates, for his services in the execution of his duty.

page 42. *Eodem die*. Royal Warrant to pay £100 per annum to Mr. James Small for service in the Highlands of Scotland, out of any of the forfeited Estates.

page 43. 12 *February* 1754. Order to put Decreet into execution against the tenants on *the Estate of Nairn* for cutting down timber.

Eodem die. Petition of James, Earl of Moray, praying certain deductions out of the price of *the Estates of Balmerino, Coupar, and Restalrig*.

page 45. 14 *February* 1754. Complaint by John Kay and Duncan Kay, tenants in Nether Mains of Drummond, against *John Campbell of Barcaldine*, factor on *the Estate of Perth*.

page 46. *Eodem die*. Petition of Alexander M'Dougall as to arrears on *the Estate of Restalrig*, formerly belonging to the late *Lord Balmerino*.

page 47. 19 *February* 1754. Petition of *Helen Stewart, Lady Callart*, as to the melancholy situation of herself and family, and praying for relief.

22 February 1754. Order that the liferent of the estate, said to belong to *John M'Kinnon, attainted*, be forthwith Surveyed.

Eodem die. Petition of James Miln of Kinstair for an allowance of one third of a debt discovered by him to be due to George Abernethy, convicted of High Treason.

Eodem die. Petition of Christian and Robina Edmondston, daughters of *John Edmondston of Cambus-Wallace*, in which claim was made for 10,000 merks due to the said John Edmondston in liferent and the said Petitioners in fee, and assigned by the former to the latter.

page 48.

23 February 1754. Letter from Captain David Drummond as to straightening the marches of *the Estate of Perth* which border with him.

page 49.

27 February 1754. Grant to Captain *John Forbes of Newe Factor on Lovat Estates* of £100 per annum out of the *Forfeited Estates in Scotland*.

Eodem die. A like Grant to Mr. James Small, factor in *the Highlands of Scotland*.

23 February 1754. Petition of Collector M'Vicar as to the Wastes committed on *the Woods of Lochiel*.

page 50.

28 February 1754. Memorial from John Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor on *the Perth Estate*, in regard to Two Inclosures in the Barony of Stobhall claimed by *Jean, Dowager of Perth*, as part of her jointure lands, to which he alleged she had no right, having yielded her right to James Drummond, late of Perth.

Eodem die. Statement by the said John Campbell as to the Sale of *the Woods of Derry, Glentarkeir, Ledard, etc.*, in the parish of Comrie, belonging to *the Estate of Perth*, to James Drummond of Croftnappoch for £1800.

Eodem die. Petition of William M'Intyre, tenant in *Drummond of Gask*, for expenses in building the 'Sitt house,' as agreed on by *the late Laurance Oliphant of Gask*.

page 51.

page 53. *Eodem die.* Memorial from John Campbell of Barcaldine, Factor on *the Estates of Perth, Strathallan, and Gask*, asking directions as to the cutting of the Woods on *the Estate of Perth*; arrears of £100 of rent of house, garden, etc., of Drummond due by *Jean, Dowager of Perth*; and also with respect to the Petition of *the tenants upon the Estate of Perth* in Strathgartny and Balquidder, whose houses had been burned by the military in 1746.

page 54. *Eodem die.* Petition of Alexander Robertson, tenant at Miln of Brunty, part of *the Forfeited Estate of Perth*, in which the petitioner represents the improvements made on his lands during his occupancy in the planting of trees, raising of lint, building a Lint Mill, etc.; and asking a Tack of the same.

Eodem die. Petition of John Kinross and other tenants on *the Estate of Perth*, representing the great expense they had been put to in building a stone bridge over the Water of Allan near Kinbuck, for convenience to several of the tenants who are thirled to the mill of Kinbuck, and requesting an allowance.

Eodem die. Memorial of Mungo Campbell, factor on *the Estates of Lochiel, Kinloch-Moydart, etc.*, as to the surplus and other rents of the Estate of Kinloch-Moydart.

page 57. *Eodem die.* Memorial of the said Mungo Campbell for power to use and carry arms, and to grant Licence to others to do likewise.

Eodem die. Petition of Duncan M'Vicar, Collector of Customs at Fort William, as to the money got out of *the Woods of Lochiel*.

page 58. *Eodem die.* Report by Mr. David Moncrieffe as to the Waste and Spoil committed on *the Woods of Nairn*—and it is ordered that the Receipt granted by *Lady Catherine, the wife of the attainted John Nairn*, for Trees sold, should be lodged in the hands of the Secretary—in order that treble Damages may be awarded against her.

Eodem die. Petition of James, Earl of Moray, as to his purchase of *the Forfeited Estate of Arthur, Lord Balmerino*,

consisting of the Baronies of Restalrig, Balmerino, and Coupar.

1 March 1754. Order by the Barons to deliver to Mungo Campbell, factor on *the Estate of Lochiel*, etc., the depositions of Witnesses taken as to the waste committed on *the Woods of Lochiel*. page 63.

Eodem die. Memorial of William Monteith, factor on *the Forfeited Estate of Arnprior*, requesting an Allowance for rebuilding a Bridge over a rapid river which divides the Barony of Strathyre and the parish of Balquhadder.

12 June 1754. Order to Mr. Ramsay to lodge in court his Accounts in management of *the Lethindy and Strowan Estates*, within six days. page 64.

20 June 1754. Account of Expenses disbursed by Captain Forbes in his management of *the Estate of Lovat*. page 65.

21 June 1754. Petition of Dame Christian Kinloch, relict of Sir Laurence Mercer of Aldie, as to her liferent in the town and lands of Pittendreich and house in Perth, *part of the Forfeited Estate of Lethindy*, etc.

Eodem die. Petition of Charles Stewart of Ballechan, as to rental of *the Forfeited Estate of Lethindy*—and craving a revision of the same. page 66.

21 June 1754. Letter from Mr. Munro of Teaninich craving allowance for Surveying the Forfeited Estates of *Lovat and Cromartie*, etc. page 67.

25 June 1754. Thomas Fraser of Gortuleg, who had been factor for Simon, late Lord Lovat, is called on to account for his intromissions.

Eodem die. Offer by James Farm and David Lee of £120 per annum for the *Salmon fishing of Bewley on the Lovat Estate*—but not accepted. page 68.

Eodem die. Petition of James, Duke of Atholl, in regard to his claim on *the Estate of Lochgarry* for the yearly feu-duty of £643, 6s. 8d.

page 69.

28 June 1754. Letter from Mr. Montgomery, Solicitor of Teinds, in regard to *the teinds of Melginch and Lethindy*.

Eodem die. Mr. Moncrieffe represents that David Ross of Kindeas had never passed any accounts of his intromissions with *the Estate of Glastulich*—and his bond to be forthwith put in Suit.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1 GEORGE I. [17th March 1714 to 9th January 1715]: 'An Act for appointing Commissioners to Enquire of the Estates of Certain Traytors and of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to Superstitious Uses, in order to Raise Money out of them severally for the Use of the Publick.'

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, Whereas a most Desperate and Bloody War and Rebellion have been Levied and Raised against Your Majesty, since Your Happy Accession to the Throne, which have occasioned an Excessive Charge and Expense to Your Majesties good Subjects; and it being highly reasonable, as well for the Ease of Your Majestie's said Subjects, as for a more entire and effectual Extinguishing the Flame of the said Rebellion, and to Deter all Disaffected Persons from Renewing the same, That (according to Your Majestie's Gracious Condescension in this Behalf) the Estates Real and Personal of the Rebels and Traytors be Applied to the Use of the Publick: We Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament Assembled, do most humbly Beseech Your Majesty it may be enacted; And be it Enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That all and every the Castles, Honours, Lordships, Manors, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reversions, Services, Remainders, Possessions, Royalties, Franchises, Jurisdictions, and Privileges, whatsoever, and all Appurtenances to them, or any of them belonging, or any wise appertaining, and all Rights of Entry, Rights of Action, Titles, Conditions, Uses, Trusts, Powers, and Authorities, and all Leases for Life, Lives, or Years, Pensions, Annuities, Rents, Charges, and Hereditaments whatsoever, and of what Nature or Kind soever they be, in *Great Britain, Ireland,*

or elsewhere, whereof any Person or Persons, who since the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, hath or have been Attainted, or before the Twenty-fourth Day of *June* in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighteen, shall be Attainted by any Laws or Statutes of this Realm, for Levying War within this Realm, or for Conspiring the Death of His Majesty, or for any other High Treason whatsoever, Committed before the First Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and sixteen, within *Great Britain*, or elsewhere, was, were, or shall have been Seized or Possessed of, or Interested in, or Entitled unto on the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or at any time afterwards, in his, her, or their own Right, or to his, her, or their own Use, or whereof any other Person or Persons was, were, or shall have been Seized or Possessed of, or Interested in, to the Use of, or in Trust for them, or any of them, on the said Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and fifteen, or at any time afterwards, shall stand and be Forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and shall be deemed Vested, and Adjudged to be in the Actual and Real Possession of His Majesty, without any Office or Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found. . . .

And to the end all the Estates hereby Vested or intended to be Vested in His Majesty for the Use of the Publick, and the Yearly and other Values thereof, and all Incumbrances thereupon, may be better Discovered, Known, Described, and Ascertained, Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That *Richard Grantham*, Esq. ; *George Treby*, Esq. ; *Arthur Ingram*, Esq. ; *George Gregory*, Esq. ; Sir *Richard Steele*, Knight ; Sir *Henry Hoghton*, Baronet ; *Patrick Haldane*, Esq. ; Sir *Thomas Hales*, Baronet ; *Robert Monro*, Esq. ; *Henry Cuninghame*, Esq. ; *Dennis Bond*, Esq. ; *John Birch*, Serjeant at Law, and Sir *John Eyles*, Baronet, are and shall be Commissioners for Enquiring into all such Estates, both Real and Personal, as are Vested or intended to be Vested in His Majesty by this Act, for putting in Execution all the several and respective Powers and Authorities by this Act Committed to their Charge and Trust, in the manner hereby prescribed. . . .

And because it is hard, that any Creditor, remaining in Peaceable and Dutiful Allegiance to His Majesty, His Heirs and

Successors, should suffer by the Rebellion of his Debtor; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Conviction or Attainder, on account of the High Treason or Treasons above-mentioned, shall hurt or exclude the Right or Diligence of any such Creditor remaining Peaceable and Dutiful, for Security or Payment of any true, just, and lawful Debt, contracted before the Commission of any of the foresaid Crimes.

ABSTRACT OF ACT IV. GEORGE I. [1718] entitled 'An Act for Vesting the Forfeited Estates in Great Britain and Ireland in Trustees, to be sold for the Use of the Publick, and for Giving Relief to Lawful Creditors, by Determining the Claims, and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the Rents and Profits of the said Estates, till sold.'

AND to the end that all and every the said Estates and Interests herein before Vested in the said Commissioners and Trustees, may be disposed of in the most beneficial manner for the Publick, and the Produce and Value thereof applied to the Uses, Intents, and Purposes herein after, or by the said former Act appointed; Be it further Enacted, That from and after the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand, seven hundred and eighteen, the said Commissioners and Trustees, or any Four or more of them, residing in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland* respectively, shall and are hereby Enabled and Required, at any time or times, to Sell all and singular the Estates and Interests Vested in them, as aforesaid, and every or any Part or Parcel thereof (that is to say) such of the said Estates and Interests concerning which no Claim or Claims shall be, or hath been Entred within the Times limited for that Purpose, as soon as conveniently may be, after the said Twenty-fifth Day of *March*, One thousand seven hundred and eighteen; and such of the said Estates and Interests, for or concerning which any Claim or Claims hath been, or shall be Entred, as aforesaid, as soon as conveniently may be, after such Claim or Claims relating to such Estates or Interests respectively, shall be determined, as aforesaid; the said Sales to be made to any Person or Persons, being Protestants, Bodies Politick or Corporate, their Heirs, Successors, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns (other than the said Commissioners and Trustees, or their Officers respectively, or any other

or others in Trust for them, or any of them) who shall become Purchaser or Purchasers thereof, for such Estate and Interest therein respectively, as is hereinbefore vested in the said Commissioners and Trustees; and in order thereunto, the said Commissioners and Trustees, or any Four or more of them, residing in *England, Scotland, or Ireland* respectively, shall cause Publick Notice to be given, by the Space of Fifteen Days at the least, of the Time and Place when and where they intend to begin to expose to Sale any Part or Parcel of such Premises, and at such appointed Time shall expose the same to Sale in such Parts or Proportions as they shall think convenient, by Cant or Auction Beginning or Setting up the same at such Price as the said Commissioners and Trustees, or any Four or more of them, residing in *England, Scotland, or Ireland* respectively, shall think fit; and every Person or Persons, who shall thereupon bid most for the same in Sterling Money over and above the Price so to be set thereon as aforesaid, by the said Commissioners and Trustees, or any Four or more of them, shall be deemed, and reputed to be the Purchaser or Purchasers thereof. . . .

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That when and as often as any of the Forfeited Estates shall be sold, as aforesaid, all and every the Creditors of Debts affecting such Estates respectively (whose Claims shall be Adjudged, Determined, and Decreed to be Just and Lawful as aforesaid) shall, in the first place, be Satisfied and Paid their Claims on such Forfeited Estates respectively.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted, That of the Nett Monies which shall arise by Sale of the said Estates and Interests, or by the Rents and Profits thereof till Sale, after Allowance and Satisfaction of all just and lawful Claims thereupon, and after Payment of such Sums as by any Clause or Clauses in this or the said former Act are Authorised to be issued out for the Salaries of the said Commissioners and Trustees, or for Incident Charges, or for Rewards to Discoverers, or any other Clause touching which any Special Provision is made by this or the said former Act, all the Charges of Prosecution relating to the said Forfeited Estates being Discharged or Reimbursed, a Sum not exceeding Twenty thousand Pounds shall be Appropriated and Applied towards the making a Capital Stock for a Yearly Interest or Income out of the Monies which shall arise by the Sale of the said Estates which lie in *Scotland*, and not otherwise, towards Erecting and Maintaining

Schools in the Highlands of *Scotland*, according to such Ways and Methods, and in such manner, as by any future Act or Acts of Parliament, to be made and passed for that Purpose, shall be Directed and Appointed; and all and every the other Monies which shall arise by the said Sale, and Rents and Profits aforesaid, are and shall be Appropriated and Applied towards the Discharge of the Publick Debts of the Nation. . . . Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to Extend to, or in any way to Invalidate or Infringe a Grant made by His Majesty, and passed under the Privy Seal of *Scotland*, bearing Date the Twenty third Day of *August*, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, whereby His Majesty grants to *Simon Lord Lovat*, the Single and Life-Rent Escheat, and Sum of Five hundred Pounds Penalty, Incurred and Forfeited to His Majesty by *Alexander M'Kenzie of Frazerdale* on account of his Disobedience and not Appearing before the Lords of the Justiciary, when Summoned so to do, pursuant to the Directions of an Act passed in the last Session of this present Parliament, Intituled *An Act for Encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants in Scotland who do and shall continue in their Duty and Loyalty to His Majesty King George; And for Discouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords and Tenants there, who have been, or shall be Guilty of Rebellious Practices against His said Majesty; And for making Void all fraudulent Entails, Tailzies, and Conveyances made there, for Barring or Excluding the Effects of Forfeitures, that may have been, or shall be incurred there on any such Account; As also for Calling any suspected Person or Persons, whose Estates or principle Residence are in Scotland, to appear at Edinburgh, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find Bail for their good Behaviour; And for the better Disarming Disaffected Persons in Scotland.*

Provided, and it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be Lawful to and for the Kings most Excellent Majesty, in such way and manner as to His Majesty shall seem meet, to make such Grant of a Provision for, and Settlement upon *Amelia Lady Lovat*, wife of *Alexander Mackenzie*, late of *Frazerdale*, out of the Monies which shall be brought into the Exchequer by the Rents, Profits, or Sale of the Forfeited Estates in that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, Vested in His Majesty by the said before recited Act, as His Majesty shall think fit, not exceeding Three hundred Pounds per *Annum* Sterling; and that all and every such Grants for such Provision and Settlement,

which shall be so made by His Majesty for the Purpose aforesaid, shall be good, Valid, and Effectual for the said *Amelia* Lady Lovat, notwithstanding any Coverture of her said Husband, or any Clause, Matter, or Thing in the said recited Acts, or any other Act of Parliament or Statute whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

ABSTRACT OF AN ACT ANENT ESTATES OF TRAITORS, 1746¹

WHEREAS a most desperate and bloody War and Rebellion hath been levied and raised against His Majesty, in Favour of the Pretender to His Crown, headed by the eldest Son of the said Pretender, and assisted by a Body of Troops, furnished by the Enemies of His Majesty and His Kingdoms, in which a Number of His Majesty's Subjects, contrary to their Duty and Allegiance, have been wickedly and traiterously engaged; and it being highly reasonable, that the Estates, Real and Personal of the Rebels and Traitors, who have been or shall be duly attainted as guilty of, or engaged in the said Rebellion, should be discovered and applied to the Use of His Majesty, in the most speedy and effectual manner; and that due Provision be made for the Satisfaction of all just and lawful Claims, which any of His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects may have to, upon, or out of the Estates of such Rebels and Traitors; be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every the Lands and Heretages, Debts, or Sums of Money, and Goods or Chattles whatsoever, and generally the Estates, Goods, and Effects, Heretable and Moveable, Real and Personal descendable to Heirs or Executors, Jurisdictions, Life-rent Rights or of what Nature or Kind soever they be, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, or elsewhere, whereof any Person or Persons, who, since the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-five, hath or have been attainted, or, before the Twenty-fourth Day of *June* in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, shall be attainted by any Laws or Statutes of this Realm of

¹ From the original published at Edinburgh, 1747, 'Printed by Richard Watkins, His Majesty's Printer.'

High Treason, for levying War within this Realm, or for conspiring the Death of His Majesty, or for any other High Treason whatsoever, committed before the said Twenty-fourth Day of *June* One thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, within *Great Britain*, or elsewhere, was, were, or shall have been seised or possessed of, or interested in, or intitled unto on the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and forty-five, or at any time afterwards, in his, her, or their own Right, or, to his, her, or their own Use, or whereof any other Person or Persons was, were, or shall have been seised or possessed of, or interested in, or intitled unto, to the Use of, or in Trust for them, or any of them, shall, according to the several and respective Estates and Interests, which the said Person or Persons, attainted or to be attainted, within such Days and Times as aforesaid, or any in Trust for them or any of them, had or shall have had therein as aforesaid, or did or might forfeit by such Attainder, stand and be forfeited to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, and shall be deemed, vested, and adjudged, and are hereby declared and enacted to be in the actual and real Possession of His Majesty, without any Office of Inquisition thereof hereafter to be taken or found, and without any Declarator of Forfeiture to be obtained. And whereas it is likely, that since the said Twenty-fifth Day of *June*, the Occupiers of several of the said forfeited or forfeitable Estates and Interests, and other the Premises, or others, may have presumed to commit great Spoil, Waste, and Destruction upon the same Estates, by cutting down great Quantities of Timber-trees, and other Trees, Woods, Groves, and Coppices, and otherwise; be it further enacted, That every such Occupier, and all and every other Person and Persons, who, since the said Twenty-fifth Day of *June*, have committed, or at any Time before the Sale or Sales of such Premises, to be made in pursuance of this Act, shall commit any such Spoil, Waste, or Destruction, shall pay Treble Damages for the same, to be ascertained by the said Barons in a summary way; and for the speedy levying thereof to His Majesty's Use, the like Execution shall issue forth, as in Case of a Debt due to His Majesty.

NAMES OF THE ESTATES.	Expences of Surveying the Different Estates.	Expences of Publishing the Surveys of the said Estates.	Expences of Manages, viz.: Officers' Salaries and Incidents apportioned to Each State.	Expences of Contesting Claims before the Court of Session.	Expences of Contesting appeals before the House of Peers.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Glastullich,	5 6 10½	29 2 3	11 1 0			
Nairn,	49 6 1½	378 16 1½	56 6 7½			
Park,	28 18 5	183 7 0	181 4 8½		317 15 2½	
George Abernethy	1 1 7	9 5 1	9 2 8			
Lauchlan M'Intosh	4 5 2½	36 3 6	8 14 6			
<i>Estates surveyed and sold off supposed not to be Bankrupt:—</i>						
Thomas Watson	2 0 7½	7 4 0½		95 18 9		
Gask,	58 11 4½	283 12 3		13 0		
Burnfoot	3 7	9 17 11		63 14 9		
Balmerino	57 18 2	281 4 0		46 7 2		
John Hay	18 18 6½	89 1 11		99 1 3	188 4 7½	
Lethindy	16 5 1	94 16 6½		8 0 10		
James Nicolson	1 9 7½	8 6 11½		7 2 2		
David Rowe	2 0 7½	7 4 0½		93 6 3½	109 9 10¼	
Lord Elcho	152 5 4½	540 4 3½		53 19 4		
Kilmarnock Personal Estate	9 6	1 19 6		58 10 10		
Dunipace	20 14 6½	152 0 8½				
Asleid	3 0 11	30 9 2				
<i>Estates surveyed but afterwards found not to be forfeited:—</i>						
Kilmarnock	104 6 6½			48 13 9½	98 10 6¾	
M'Lauchlane	10 12 1			5 6 7		

NAMES OF THE ESTATES.	Expences of Surveying the Different Estates.	Expences of Publishing the Surveys of the said Estate.	Expences of Managers, viz. Officers' Salaries and Incidents apporportioned to Each Estate.	Expences of Contesting Claims before the Court of Session.	Expences of Contesting appeals before the House of Peers	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aldie	46 11 1			38 17 6		
Pitscandly	6 8 11			56 12 10		
M'Kinnon	30 9 7			5 11 9	3 18 9½	
Clanronald	61 15 0½			20 5 4	12 12 3½	
Dunmaglass	7 14 0½					
Glencoc	2 17 1½					
Dungallon	9 14 7					
Alexander Kinloch	1 7 7½			8 19 10		
Keppoch, first Survey £1, Os. 4d.				2 3 2		
Second Survey £11, 5s. to Mungo Campbell	12 5 4					
<i>Estates Surveyed but Claims to the property thereof still depending:—</i>						
Graden	11 0 6		107 0 10			
Lord Lewis Gordon	12 3 7½		43 18 0			
Castlemains	2 3 11¼		23 5 1	30 16 8		
<i>Estates surveyed but uncertain if Forfeited:—</i>						
<i>Estate in the Island of Sky said to be Liferented by John M'Kinnon of M'Kinnon:—</i>						
<i>Estates Forfeited but not sold off, and others not yet made Effectual:—</i>						
Pitsligo	20 1 6		225 1 0	128 8 4½		
John Hamilton,	69 0 8½		248 10 6			
Glenbuckett,	2 17 4½		32 17 7	26 15 7		

NAMES OF THE ESTATES.	Expences of Surveying the Different Estates.	Expences of Publishing the Surveys of the said Estates.	Expences of Manage, viz. : Officers' Salaries and Incidents apportioned to Each Estate.	Expences of Contesting Claims before the Court of Session.	Expences of Contesting appeals before the House of Peers.	TOTAL.
<p><i>Estates intended to be Annexed But holdings off and being Claimed by Subjects Superiors are continued under the Barons Manage untill the claims of Property are determined or compounded for:—</i></p> <p>Lochiel,</p> <p>Ardshail,</p> <p>Kinlochmoydart,</p> <p>Clunie,</p> <p>Arnprior,</p> <p>Lochgarry,</p> <p>Callart</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>43 11 8</p> <p>2 17 6½</p> <p>6 4 11</p> <p>6 18 9</p> <p>19 10 3½</p> <p>8 10 9</p> <p>1 17 1½</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>339 10 1</p> <p>33 3 9</p> <p>70 11 7</p> <p>80 0 8</p> <p>81 2 7½</p> <p>36 0 8</p> <p>21 7 10</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>79 6 2½</p> <p>20 14 0</p> <p>17 11 5</p> <p>23 5 11</p> <p>21 16 3</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p> <p>73 4 9</p>	<p>£ s. d.</p>	

First Class.

The Estates contained in the first class appear from the Lists of the Debts thereon Transmitted to the Excheqr. to be Bankrupt and therefore where the Ranking of the Creditors many of them have been finished Care was taken at making the Schemes of Division, that the Expenses of Management and other charges should be deducted in the first place and the Remainder only divided amongst the Creditors. With regard to the Estate of ^{Terpersie.} Terpersie contained in this Class the Barons will please to be Informed that all the money paid into the Receiver-General upon this Estate has been paid not to Creditors, But as Lady Terpersie had a Locality upon the Estate for which she was The preferable Creditor The purchaser at the Sale was allowed to Retain £670 of the price in his hands for answering the Lady's Locality, and to pay in the principal to the Receiver-General the first Term after her Death so that till then there will be no money arising from this Estate to answer the charges of Management thereon. It is therefore Submitted to the Consideration of the Barons if it will not be proper when a General Account of the Forfeited Estates is ordered to be made up that this Expense be deducted out of the King's free surplus, and replaced again out of the moneys arising from the Estate at the Lady's Death. As to the Estate of ^{Strathallan.} Strathallan, there is a large Debt resting by the late Lord Nairn to the late Viscount of Strathallan, so that untill the Ranking of the Creditors on the Estate of Nairn is finished it is Uncertain if this Estate is Bankrupt, But the Expences of Management thereon are retained out of the ffund already divided among the Creditors.

Second Class.

Upon all the Estates in the Second Class there will be a free Surplus to the Crown. But what free Surplus will arise from Lethindy and Gask cannot be known till the Ranking of the ^{Lethindy and Gask.} Creditors on Nairn is finished the late Proprietor having Considerable Claims on the said Estate.

Third Class.

All the Estates Contained in the third Class have been found not to be fforfeited so that the Charges on these Estates will be paid out of the King's free Surplus.

Fourth Class.

Graden and
Castlemains,
L^o Lewis
Gordon.

The Estates of Graden and Castlemains have been claimed by Subjects Superiors in virtue of the Clan Act, but as their Claims of Property have not yet been determined it is uncertain whether these Estates will be found to be forfeited or not. L^o Lewis Gordon had only a personal Estate to which the Dutchess of Gordon Entered a Claim and had the same ascertained to her by the Court of Session, against which Decree an appeal was Entered but not as yet heard.

Fifth Class.

John
M'Kinnon.

In March 1754, upon an Information Given to the Barons, an Estate for Life in the Island of Sky was Surveyed as belonging to one John M'Kinnon of M'Kinnon said to be attainted, But no factor has as yet been appointed to uplift the Rent thereof, and the expence of the Survey has been taken out of the King's free Surplus.

Sixth Class.

Pitsligo.

Pitsligo is now Advertised for Sale and will be sold next Term. But before the Kings free Surplus thereon can be ascertained it will be necessary that Mr. Ross Solicitor at London Deliver in his Bill of Costs, for defraying the Expence of the late Appeal against an Interloqr of the Court of Session in favours of the Master of Pitsligo. John Hamilton had no Land Estate but a very considerable personal one has been Surveyed as belonging to him, as yet nothing of the Same has been paid into the Receiver-General and the Barons will give Directions how to make it Effectual. The Claims upon the Estate of Glenbucket are not as yet ascertained, so that it cannot be known what free surplus will arise to the Crown upon it, and hitherto none of the Rents and profites of the said Estate have been paid into the Receiver-General.

Jno. Hamilton.

Glenbucket.

Seventh Class.

Ardsheal.
Kinlochmoy-
dart, Clunie,
Lochgarry and
Callart.

All the Estates in the Seventh Class are Annexed to the Crown but being claimed by Subjects Superiors in virtue of the Clan Act they continue under the Barons Manage^t, till an Agreement is made with the Superiors for their Claims of Property. With respect to the Estates of Ardsheal, Kinlochmoydart, Cluny, Lochgarrie and Callart few payments have been made to the

Receiver-General out of them, But there are Considerable Arrears Resting on Each of them which if made Effectual will defray the Expenses of Management. Tho the ffactors are of opinion that very Little of these arrears can be recovered. The Barons will therefore take into their Consideration how the said Expenses are to be Provided for in case the said arrears cannot be recovered.

Eighth Class.

All the Estates Contained in the Eighth Class are already annexed to the Crown and are now under the Manage^t of Commrs appointed for that purpose and the Expences preceding Christmas 1752 are distinguished from those Incurred from that period till Mids^r 1755. As to Perth and Lovat most of the Rents and profites Prior to the Annexation which have been made Effectual were immediately paid out by precepts from the Barons to the Creditors who applied for payment in Terms of their Several Decrees from the Court of Session, by which means there is not now Sufficient Fund retained for answering the Expences of Manage^t. But there are Considerable Arrears due which if made Effectual will defray the whole Charges. As to Barisdale and Monaltry it does not appear that the Rents and profites of the same will be sufficient to defray the Expences of Management preceding Christmas 1752 which is Occasioned by Annuities affecting the said Estates. The Expences of Surveying and Manageing Strathyre prior to Christmas 1752 is Included in the charge upon the Estate of Arnprior for altho the whole Rents both of Strathyre and Arnprior preceding Christmas 1752 had been paid out to the Creditors, yet as Arnprior still Continues under the Management of the Barons a Sufficient Fund may arise from the Rents of the said Estate for answering the Expences of both which is the reason why no part of the Expences is Charged on Strathyre in the Account.

Perth and
Lovat.

Barisdale and
Monaltry.

Strathyre.

Estates in General.

The Sheriffs Depute of the different Counties in which the Estates fforfeited by the late Rebellion Lye have been put to Considerable Trouble and Expences in publishing the Surveys of the different Estates and Recording the Same. Severals of them have Applied to the Barons for payment. But hitherto none of

them have given in any particular account of their said Expences and Demands. And untill this is done nothing can be stated on that head neither can the neat Charge upon Each Estate be ascertained.

Sometime ago there was £200 Ster Imprested into the hands of George Ross, Solicitor at London, for defraying the Expence of the Appeals on the forfeited Estates at that time depending which Sum has not hitherto been Applied to any particular Estate, and as he lately gave into Court his Bill of Costs in defending an appeal on Park amounting to £175, 17s. 11d. it is humbly submitted whether this sum may not be deducted out of the £200 not accounted for by Mr. Ross, and when he shall also State his Bill of Costs for defraying the Expence of the late Appeal on Pitsligo the Remainder of the said £200 may be deducted therefrom, and a precept only Issued for paying the Ballance.

It is humbly Submitted in order to Lessen the Expence of manage^t on Bankrupt Estates if it may not be reasonable to Subject those Debts which belonged to Forfeiting Persons and are not yet paid into the Receiver-General, and the Interest of Such Sums of money as are or maybe Retained. Purchasers to answer Jointures or Annuitys to a proportion of the said Expence and Even to Subject to the same the free surplus arising from the Estates of Balmerino, John Hay, and Lethindy, For the Barons will please to Observe that the Claims on the Estates of Balmerino, John Hay and Lethindy from which the greatest part of the King's free surplus does arise being soon determined in the Court of Session the said Estates were brought to Sale in the years 1752 and 1753 and Subjected to no part of the Expences of Management since that time. By this means the Expences of Manageing the other Small Bankrupt Estates where the Claims were not so soon Ascertained nor the Appeals Brought on is very much Higher than upon those Estates where a very large free surplus arises to the Crown. If therefore such a sum as £250 was proportionally Added to the charges of Management on the said Estates of Balmerino, John Hay, and Lethindy the proportion of the Expences of Park, Lauchlan M'Intosh, and Lochiel would be considerably lessened, and this may appear the more Reasonable to be done when it is considered that altho the Estates of Balmerino and John Hay were so soon sold off yet the officers of Court had a Great Deal of Trouble and work with these Estates



after the sale the ffactors not having Accounted for the Rents and profites of them till process of Court Issued Against them. And there are Still Arrears of Rents not yet Accounted for as appears from the Memorials given into the Barons by the present Factor whereupon several Orders have been from time to time Issued for making the same Effectual, for all which Business and Trouble the said Estates are burdened with no Expence.

PUBLIC WORKS IN SCOTLAND

THE following extracts from various volumes of the *Scots Magazine* serve to show the work of the Commissioners during the period between 1764 and 1806. Though these volumes are available to students, it has been deemed advisable to reprint the extracts so as to show the work accomplished by the Commissioners.

SALE OF FORFEITED ESTATES

EDINBURGH, *Feb. 24th, 1764.*

A TRANSFERENCE of property has lately been made in Scotland, which is evidently for the benefit of the country, and also for the public, viz., the sale of some of the estates forfeited in 1715. The following narrative of the facts may possibly be agreeable to your readers.

By an Act 1° Geo. i. c. 50, certain estates were forfeited to His Majesty, and Commissioners were appointed for inquiring into such estates, and determining claims upon them.

By an Act 4° Geo. i. c. 8, the afore-mentioned Commissioners were impowered to sell those estates by auction or roup, which was soon after done; and a great part of them was purchased by the York Buildings Company, at sixteen years' purchase.

This Company having become insolvent, their creditors attached those estates, according to the forms prescribed by the law of Scotland, and a competition arose amongst them. After twenty years' litigation, those who prevailed in the litigation, entered very generously into an agreement, by which they restricted their claims to less than three-fourths of what they were intitled to be ranked for. Then all parties agreed to apply to the Court of Session for the sale of certain parts of the estates: but as the forms of procedure in such cases require long time, an Act of Parliament was applied for last session, for carrying the afore-mentioned agreement into execution, which passed without opposition.

By this Act the Court of Session was impowered, without delay, and without waiting the conclusion of the ranking of any of the Company's creditors, to proceed to the sale of certain parts of the estates of Panmure, Southesque, Marischal, and Pitcairn, which had been leased by the Company to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, and Alexander Garden of Troup, at the yearly rent of

£4000 sterling, or thereabout, and which lease is expired; the sale to be by public roup or auction, to the highest bidders, either in separate baronies, or in smaller lots, as should appear to the Court to be most for the interest of the Company; the Court to ascertain the rent by a proof, and the number of years' purchase, but not under thirty, at which the lands ought to be exposed to public auction.

All the directions of the Act having been complied with, judgment was given by the Court of Session, appointing the sale to be by public roup in the Parliament House, on the 19th of December.

Against this judgment certain of the creditors having entered an appeal, the House of Lords, Jan. 31st, dismissed the appeal, and affirmed the interlocutors complained of, with £100 costs to be paid by the appellants to the respondent; 'without prejudice to the creditors of the appellants insisting, as they should be advised, that the managers for the appellants who had brought and prosecuted the appeal ought, under all the circumstances of the case, personally to pay the expence occasioned thereby.'

So that the agreement made by the creditors, confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, carried into execution by the Supreme Court in this part of the United Kingdom, and affirmed in the last report, are the foundation on which this sale proceeded. And indeed the reasons for the sale, given in the preamble of the Act, are very satisfactory, viz., 'That these estates had been long neglected and uncultivated while remaining in the hands of an insolvent company, and would, by transferring them to purchasers, be improved, to the great benefit of the public; and the interest of the money at which they might be sold, would greatly exceed the present rent, and the Company and their creditors be freed from the expence of management, and sundry risks to which they were liable.' It is likewise to be observed, that the estates were bought by the Company at sixteen years' purchase, and set up, for behoof of their creditors, at thirty years' purchase, at a public roup, where every man had the privilege to offer. The estates were accordingly put up to public roup or auction on Monday afternoon, Feb. 20, in the Parliament House, before the Lord Auchinleck, appointed by the Court as Judge of the roup. The House was crowded. The Earl Marischal, the Earl of Panmure, and Sir James Carnegie of Pitarrow, heir-male of the family of Southesque, were there in person, attended by some of their friends; and each purchased what had formerly belonged to his family, at the upset price, nobody offering against them. The

people in the galleries could scarce forbear expressing their joy by acclamations, on seeing these estates return to the representatives of the ancient and illustrious families to which they had formerly belonged. The small estate of Pitcairn was purchased, likewise at the upset price, by a gentleman for behoof of the sisters and heirs of the former proprietor, who was the only son of the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairn of that ilk, physician in Edinburgh, and died without issue.—The sums of the several purchases were as follows, in sterling money:—

Panmure,	£49,157 18 4.
Southesque,	36,870 14 2.
Marischal,	31,320 0 0.
Pitcairn,	835 0 0.

But to encourage bidders they were set up in the following lots:—

	Lots.	Rent.			Upset Price.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pan- mure.	1. Lands and Barony of Panmure, comprehending Downie,	561	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	16,844	5	0
	2. Lands of Carmyle and Barry,	186	4	10	5587	5	0
	3. Lands of Innerpefer,	167	7	4	5021	0	0
	4. Barony and Lordship of Arbroath,	116	8	0.6	3508	6	3
	5. Barony of Brechin, comprehending Navar,	208	3	9.4	6245	13	4
	6. Barony of Glenesk, comprehending Edzel, Lethnot, and Lochlie,	398	7	7.6	11,951	8	9
	7. Southesque lands in the parish of Brechin,	232	11	6.4	6977	5	10
South- esque.	8. Barony of Kinnell,	230	12	3.4	6918	8	4
	9. Barony of Fearn,	259	5	10	7778	15	0
	10. Panbryde and Carnegie,	121	15	3	3652	17	6
	11. Farnwell, Kinnaird, etc.	325	7	5	9761	2	6
	12. Fairnyslett and Largie,	59	8	2	1782	5	0
	13. Marischal's land in the parish of Langside, etc.,	99	16	2	2994	5	0
Mari- schal.	14. Lands, lying in the parish of St. Fergus,	420	13	8	12,620	10	0
	15. Lands in the county of Aberdeen and Banff,	383	4	5.6	11,496	13	9
	16. Dunnotar, Lungair, Uras, etc.,	140	5	8.6	4208	11	3
	17. Lands of Pitcairn,	27	16	8	835	0	0
	Total, sterling,	£3939	9	1	118,183	12	6

ABSTRACT OF THE ACT FOR RESTORING THE
FORFEITED ESTATES, 1784

THE preamble, after reciting the Acts for vesting these estates in his Majesty, and mentioning the restoration of the estate of the late Simon, Lord Lovat, to Maj.-Gen. Simon Fraser (*Scots Mag.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 195), sets forth, That whereas, by the experience of many years, it has been found that no subjects in any part of his Majesty's dominions are more loyal or dutiful, or better affected to his Majesty's person and Government than the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland now are, many of whom, of all ranks and descriptions, have performed signal services to their country in the late wars between Great Britain and its enemies: and more particularly the heirs and families of all or most of the said attainted persons have been employed in the service of their lawful sovereign, and testified their loyalty and zeal upon all occasions, and therefore it is fit that they should now receive some mark of his Majesty's royal mercy and clemency: And whereas it is expedient that the said estates be now disannexed and restored to the heirs or families of the former owners, upon the payment of certain sums on account of the debts due by the forfeiting persons, which were discharged by the public, and under the other conditions therein aftermentioned; be it therefore enacted, etc.

His Majesty is then empowered to restore the forfeited estates to the following persons, upon payment of the sums annexed to their names respectively.

To the Hon. John M'Kenzie, commonly called Lord M'Leod, eldest son of George, late Earl of Cromarty, the lands forfeited by his said father, upon his payment into the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, the sum of £19,010, 10s. 7d.

To Donald Cameron, son and heir of Charles Cameron, late Captain in the 71st Regiment of Foot, deceased, who was only lawful son of Donald Cameron late of Lochiel, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Donald Cameron, upon paying £3433, 9s. 1d.

To Duncan Stewart, eldest lawful son of Charles Stewart, late of Ardsheal, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Charles Stewart, now deceased, upon paying £699, 7s. 9d.

To John M'Donald, eldest son and heir of the deceased Lt.-Col. Alexander M'Donald, of the 71st Regiment, who was eldest son

of Donald M'Donald, late of Kinlochmoydart, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Donald M'Donald, upon paying £1111, 15s. 3d.

To Col. Duncan M'Pherson, only lawful son of Evan M'Pherson, late of Cluny, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Evan M'Pherson, upon paying £5138, 17s. 11d.

To Col. John M'Donell, late of the 76th Regiment, eldest lawful son of Duncan M'Donell, late of Lochgarry, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Duncan M'Donell, upon paying £2083, 12s. 1d.

To John Cameron, eldest lawful son of Allan Cameron, late of Callart, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by the said Allan Cameron, now deceased, upon paying £420, 15s. 9d.

To Francis Farquharson, late of Monaltry, who has received his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and his heirs and assigns, the lands, etc., forfeited by his attainder, upon paying £1613, 0s. 9d.

As the lands, etc., belonging to Archibald M'Donald, son of Col. M'Donald of Barrisdale, were in fact only held in wadset by the said Col. M'Donald, and his son Archibald, redeemable for £1527, 15s. 6d. by John M'Donell of Glengarry, but were nevertheless allowed to be surveyed and forfeited as the absolute property of the said Archibald M'Donald, without any claim being entered in due time by John M'Donell the reverser, whose heir ought now to be restored against the consequences of that oversight: And as the debts due by the said Archibald M'Donald at the period of the forfeiture, and which were afterwards paid by the public, exceeded the wadset sum before mentioned, so that no benefit could accrue to him by restoring him to the right of wadset, with the burden of a sum equal to or exceeding his debts; the lands, etc., are therefore to be restored to Duncan M'Donell, now of Glengarry, the grandson and heir of the aforesaid John M'Donell of Glengarry, and his heirs and assigns, upon paying £1667, 13s. 5d.

As the estate of Perth, which became forfeited by the attainder of John Drummond, taking upon himself the title of Lord John Drummond, brother to James Drummond, taking on himself the title of Duke of Perth, stood devised before the forfeiture to heirs-male; and as the said John Drummond died without leaving issue lawful of his body, and it is not yet ascertained who is his nearest heir-male; the lands, etc., are therefore to be restored to the heirs-male of the said John Drummond, who would have been

intitled to succeed by the investitures of the said estate, had it not been forfeited, and to the heirs and assigns of such heir-male, upon paying £52,547, 1s. 6d.

As Francis Buchanan, late of Arnpryor, another of the forfeiting persons, also died without lawful issue, possessed of, or intitled to the following lands and estates, viz. the Estates of Arnpryor, and the lands of Stank and Kerinoch, which were devised to heirs-general, and the Estate of Strathyre, and certain parts of the lands of Arnfinlay, which were devised to heirs-male; His Majesty is impowered to dispone to Mrs. Jean Buchanan, widow of the deceased John M'Nab of M'Nab, Esq., sister and heir-general of the said Francis Buchanan, and her heirs and assigns, the said estate of Arnpryor, and the said lands of Stank and Kerinoch: and to John Buchanan of Auchlessie, Esq., the heir-male of the said Francis Buchanan, and his heirs and assigns, the said Estate of Strathyre, and the said parts of the lands of Arnfinlay; upon paying by the said Mrs. Buchanan and John Buchanan, jointly and severally, the sum of £2497, 8s. 3d.; but the said persons shall have such claims against each other to be relieved of the said sum, either in whole or in part, as they would have had with respect to their predecessors' debts, if there had been no forfeiture.

The one half of the above sums is to be paid into the exchequer at Martinmas 1786, and the other half at Martinmas 1788.

As the barony and estate of Strowan, which formerly belonged to Alexander Robertson of Strowan, became forfeited in the year 1690, subject to the debts then owing by the said Alexander Robertson, and the estate was afterwards given back to his family, and, having come into his possession, new debts were contracted by him; but he having again committed treason, the gift was recalled, and the estate annexed unalienably to the Crown; and none of the debts have yet been paid: And whereas the said Alexander Robertson, late of Strowan, is now dead, without having left issue lawful of his body, and the investiture of the said estate before the forfeiture stood in favour of heirs-male; his Majesty is authorised to dispone to Lt.-Col. Alexander Robertson, of the 82nd Regiment, the nearest heir-male of the said Alexander Robertson, and his heirs and assigns, the barony of Strowan, etc., subject to the payment of the debts of the said deceased Alexander Robertson, whether contracted before his forfeiture or afterwards, with an accumulation of interest on the debts con-

tracted before the forfeiture as at Christmas 1752; and likewise with the burden of paying the debts contracted by Margaret Robertson, his sister, who sometime possessed the estate as a trustee for the family; the said Lt.-Col. Alexander Robertson being bound to relieve the Crown and the public of all claims and demands on the estate.

And whereas, before the attainder, the Estates of Ardsheal, Kinlochmoydart, Lochgarry, and part of the Estate of Lochiel, were holden of the Dukes of Argyll and Atholl, as superiors, from whom they were acquired by the public, his Majesty is impowered to dispoise to John, Duke of Argyll, his heirs and assigns, the superiorities of the lands and estates of Ardsheal, Kinlochmoydart, and part of Lochiel, which were formerly holden of his predecessor, upon payment of £203, 11s. 5d. for Ardsheal; £152, 5s. 6d. for Kinlochmoydart; and, £1218, 4s. 5d. for Lochiel; being the sums which his predecessor received as the value of these superiorities; and in like manner to dispoise to John, Duke of Atholl, his heirs and assigns, the superiority of the estate of Lochgarry, formerly holden of his predecessor, upon paying £1674, 15s. for the same, being the value which his predecessor received; these several sums to be paid at Whitsunday 1785, with interest at 5 per cent. from Martinmas 1784.

The Board of Trustees for Annexed Estates is to be discontinued from Martinmas 1784, and the grantees are intitled to the rents of the land for crop 1785.

The sum of £15,000 of the money paid into the exchequer, is to be given for finishing the office building at Edinburgh for the records of Scotland, and £50,000 towards finishing the canal betwixt Forth and Clyde. The interest of the money paid by the proprietors of the canal is to be added to the principal as at Martinmas 1784, and thenceforward the whole sum, together with the money granted by this Act, is to be considered as the capital stock of the Company, and when any dividends are made, Government is to receive the proportion thereof corresponding to the £50,000: which proportion is to be applied towards making and repairing the roads and bridges in the Highlands of Scotland.

The money arising from the forfeited estates which shall remain in exchequer after paying the above £50,000 and £15,000, and annuities to some of the officers of the Annexed Estates, is to be subject to the future disposition of Parliament.

Scots Magazine, vol. xlvi. for 1784, pp. 125-7.

REPORT ON FUNDS FROM FORFEITED ESTATES, 1806

It was in the year 1745 that the adherents of the House of Stuart made their last attempt to place that family upon the throne of these kingdoms.

When the rebellion which they had raised was quelled by the decisive victory of Culloden, the attention of Government was directed to the best means of preventing in future the return of internal disorders, by which the public at large, as well as the districts where they prevailed, had suffered considerably. Among the measures adopted for that purpose, it was resolved, in the first place, to vest in the Crown the estates of those who had been attainted in consequence of their having engaged in that rebellion; and afterwards these estates were unalienably annexed to the Crown, and the rents and profits thereof were directed to be applied 'for the better improving the Highlands of Scotland, and preventing disorders there for the future.'

These estates accordingly continued annexed to the Crown, and the rents were applied for the purposes intended, until the year 1784, when an Act was passed, enabling His Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors, upon certain terms and conditions, the forfeited estates in Scotland, and repealing the last recited Act, by which they had been unalienably annexed to the Crown.

Among the conditions to which the restoration of these estates was made subject, the principal was the repayment of certain sums paid by the public on account of the debts due by the persons whose estates had been forfeited, amounting in all to £90,214 12s. 5d. His Majesty was also authorised to grant the superiority of certain estates to the Dukes of Argyll and Atholl, on the payment of certain sums into the exchequer, to the amount of £3248 16s. 4d. Out of any payments thence arising, all engagements entered into by the Board of Annexed Estates were to be defrayed.

The rents arising from these estates having been unalienably appropriated to public purposes in Scotland, it necessarily followed that any sums arising from the restoration thereof should be applied to the same objects. Hence, by the disannexing Act, £15,000 was granted for completing a repository for the Records of Scotland, and £50,000 for completing the Forth and Clyde navigation. By the same Act, 'the balance of money to be paid

in was to remain under the care of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, subject to the future disposition of Parliament.'

It appears that out of the said balance several additional sums were granted by successive Acts of Parliament for public purposes in Scotland; namely, £2000 to the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge; £3000 to the Highland Society in Scotland; £1000 to the building a jail at Inverness; and £1000 for building a bridge over the Pease or Pass of Cockburns-path in Berwickshire. Besides the above sum the Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh will have to pay £1250 of interest on the 6th July next, and the Royal Bank of Scotland will be indebted, on the 29th of June next, to the amount of £892 for interest on the above balance of £22,329 now in its hands.

By transferring the payment of these annuities from the fund of £15,125 which bears an interest of only 4 per cent. to the £25,000 due by the City of Edinburgh, which is at £5 per cent. the said capital of £15,125 would become immediately disposable; and as the annuities to these officers are now reduced to £460 per annum, there remains a free disposable income of nearly £350. By these various grants the balance at the disposal of Parliament would have been considerably reduced, had not the Forth and Clyde navigation repaid the £50,000 it had borrowed from the fund. In consequence of that payment, Parliament was enabled to lend that sum for promoting two important public undertakings, namely, £25,000 to the proprietors of the Crinan Canal, for completing the same, and the like sum to the Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh for enlarging and improving the harbour of Leith.

The following is a state of the fund now at the disposal of Parliament:—

1. Balance in the hands of the Royal Bank of Scotland, bearing an interest of 3 per cent.	£22,329 18 0.
2. Money lodged in the Royal Bank, for the payment of the annuities of the Officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates, bearing an interest of 4 per cent.	15,125 0 0.
3. Proposed to be raised from the loan to the City of Edinburgh, towards defraying the expense of erecting the Courts of Justice in that city,	9,000 0 0.
	<hr/>
	£46,454 18 0.

exclusive of the principal and the interest of the sum lent out to the proprietors of the Crinan Canal, who, it is to be hoped, will be enabled to pay the same out of the income produced by that undertaking when the work is completed.

Upon ascertaining the state of this fund, your Committee were naturally led to inquire to what useful purposes in Scotland the same could be applied; and they have the satisfaction of stating to the House, that, by a proper distribution of the capital, and the interest above mentioned, a number of most important public objects may be obtained, which, they are satisfied, will prove to infinite advantage to that part of the United Kingdom. These may be classed under the following general heads: 1. The improvement of the British fisheries. 2. The promoting of agricultural and other improvements. 3. The construction of the harbours on different parts of the coast of Scotland. 4. Canals. And, 5. Miscellaneous articles.

	Prin.	Int.
To the Society for extending the British fisheries,	£7,500	
To the Highland Society of Scotland, burdened with the annuities payable to the officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates,		800 for 10 yrs.
For the erection of the Courts of Justice at Edinburgh (the Court of Exchequer),	12,000	
For the Lunatic Asylum there,	2,000	
	<u>£21,500</u>	
Canal		
Strathearn, from the Tay to Lochearn (a tract of 37 miles),	£4500	
Harbours		
Peterhead,	4500	
Fraserburgh,	3800	
Port Gower (in Sutherland),	800	
Thurso,	4000	
Port Patrick,	1500	
Ardrossan,	4000	
Helensburgh (opposite Greenock),	1500	
Burgh-head (Moray Firth),	2000	
	<u>26,300</u>	
	<u>£47,800</u>	

The above exceeds the sum of £46,454 now disposable by £1346—but it has already observed, that £1250 of interest will be due by the City of Edinburgh on the 6th of July, and £892 by the Royal Bank of Scotland on the 26th of June; and as the whole of the sums proposed to be granted will not be immediately required, the above and the accruing interests are not only fully adequate to the surplus of £1346. [The report then proceeds to state the particular circumstances attending each of the foregoing heads.]

The following then is the mode of distribution of the funds immediately disposable, which your Committee beg to submit to the consideration of the House: but will also defray any expense likely to be incurred in carrying the above-mentioned plans into effect.

Your Committee also beg to observe, that, besides the sums above-mentioned, there remains the principal sum and the interest due by the proprietors of the Crinan Canal, and the reversion of £800 per annum, proposed to be granted for ten years to the Highland Society of Scotland, burdened with the annuities payable to the remaining officers of the late Board of Annexed Estates. The sums are reserved as a fund, whence other useful objects, which Parliament may afterwards be disposed to encourage, may receive public aid.

Scots Magazine, vol. lxxviii. for 1806, pp. 659-62.

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