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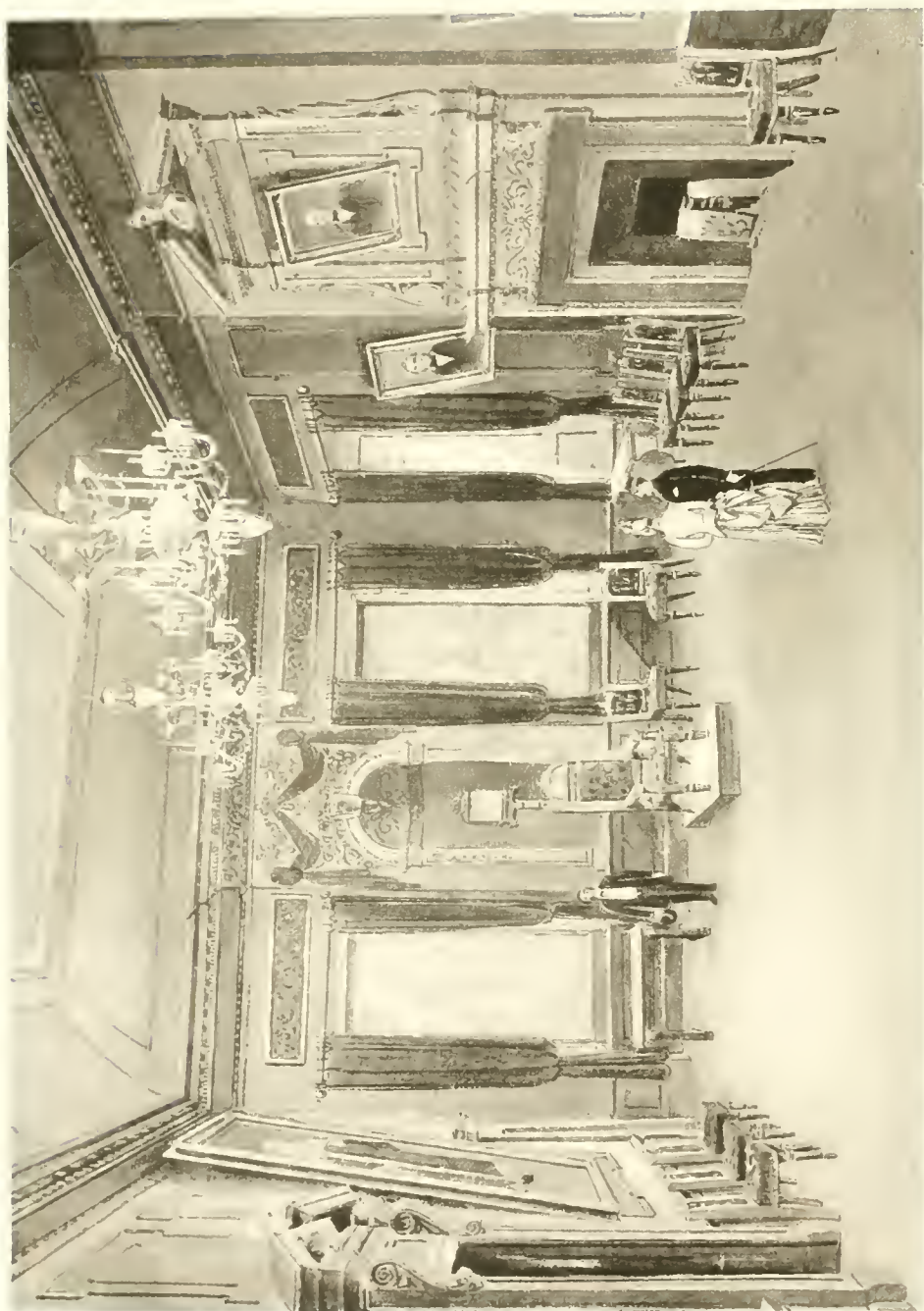


ROLL OF EMINENT BURGESSES  
OF DUNDEE.











ROLL OF  
 EMINENT BURGESSSES  
 OF  
 DUNDEE,  
 1513-1886.



TOWN HOUSE DUNDEE  
 PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE TOWN JUSTICES  
 MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL,  
 DUNDEE, 1886.





## P R E F A C E.



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To HUGH BALLINGALL, Esq., Provost, and to the Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee, by whose direction this work was undertaken, the present volume is respectfully dedicated.

A. H. MILLAR.

*October, 1887.*



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## INTRODUCTION.

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**T**HOUGH the civic history of Dundee previous to the beginning of the fourteenth century is involved in considerable obscurity, there is sufficient evidence extant to show that the Burgh was regarded as an important national and commercial centre long before that time. From a Charter by KING ROBERT THE BRUCE to the Burgh, dated 1327, it appears that Dundee had enjoyed burghal privileges previous to the time when it was conferred upon DAVID, EARL OF HUNTINGDON, by his brother WILLIAM THE LION, who reigned from 1165 till 1214. The deed whereby the King bestowed the Burgh of Dundee upon the EARL OF HUNTINGDON is no longer in existence, but that such a gift was made is proved beyond question by contemporary references made to "Earl David's Burgh" in documents which are preserved amongst the archives of England in London. From the "Exchequer Rolls of the Kings of Scotland" we learn that long anterior to the date of the oldest existing Charter (1327), a large portion of the Royal revenue consisted of customs uplifted in Dundee from wool and hides exported from the harbour of Dundee to the Netherlands. It can be proved from undoubted records that the earliest trace of any commercial relations between Scotland and England is found in a special privilege given to the traders of "Earl David's Burgh of Dundee" before the close of the twelfth century.

Few documents relating to the civic history of Dundee during the thirteenth century are in the possession of the Town Council, arising, it is asserted, from EDWARD I. of England, who twice visited the Burgh, having caused them to be removed or destroyed. In the Charter by ROBERT I. reference is made to privileges granted by ALEXANDER III. to the Burgh; but as these are not detailed, the Confirming Charter of 1327 is really the foundation of the civic development of Dundee, so far as the Town's Records are concerned. It is not necessary to refer to grants made to the Burgh by later Sovereigns, as the Charters were printed *in extenso* by order of the Town Council in 1880 [*Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh*

of *Dundee—1292–1880*]; nor need allusion be made to its rapid growth commercially during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, as that development is clearly shown by numerous entries in the Register of the Great Seal, and in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland. The following pages take up the story of the progress of Dundee from 1513 till the present time, showing indirectly, but upon incontestable grounds, the vicissitudes which it has experienced.

In preparing this volume, it was thought expedient that no name should appear in the list of Honorary Burgesses that belongs to an earlier date than the existing Roll, which begins in 1513. Many of the names of Burgesses previous to that time might safely have been included, on the supposition that they had been admitted as Guild-Brethren; but all names have been excluded save those of men who are proved upon authentic grounds to have been Burgesses of Dundee.

The Roll of Burgesses has been kept regularly since 1581, but the names betwixt 1513 and that date have been transcribed in chronological order, and placed in their proper positions upon the list. These names are all in the same handwriting, and it is probable that they have been copied from the Minute-Books of the Council and from the Burgh Court Books, for the period between 1513 and 1581. The Minutes of Council were formerly kept in the volumes which contained the records of the Burgh Court, the earliest of the latter still existing bearing the date of 1550. The regular Council Minutes do not begin till 1553, and this Burgess-Roll is therefore the oldest civic record in possession of the Town Council.

The manuscript volume in which these names are entered merits some description. It consists of 1,020 pages of unruled antique paper, bound in leather-covered wooden boards, and closed with two engraved brass clasps fitted with locks and keys, hence called the "Lockit Book." The first fly-leaf contains the following particulars as to the fee (in Scots money) for admission of Burgesses, written in handwriting of the sixteenth century:—

"The Accidentis that are comounlie payd be friemen at y<sup>r</sup> first Ressaving—

To the Dene of Gild his collect<sup>r</sup> xx ss. & vj ss. & viij d. for Packing and peilling.

To ye Kirk-maister x ss.

To ye Clerk x ss. for inserting of his name, and iij ss. & 4 d. for ye extract y<sup>r</sup> of.

To ye Gild Officer x ss.

Off friemenis sones at y<sup>r</sup> admisione—

To ye Dene of Gild x ss. & vj ss. & viij d. for Packing and Peilling.

To ye Kirkmast. vj ss. 8 d.

To ye Clerk, ye dewtie above-written.

To ye Gild Off<sup>r</sup> ye dewtie foirsaid."

On the following page a table of the fees (in Scots money) at a later date has been extended, shewing several additional items:—

“The Summa of the Accidents of each burgess at his entrie—

|                                    | lib.     | ss.       | d.         |
|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| to the Gildrie - - - - -           | 2        | 6         | 8          |
| to the Clerk and extract - - - - - | 0        | 13        | 4          |
| to the Kirk! - - - - -             | 0        | 10        | 0          |
| the Hospitaller - - - - -          | 0        | 3         | 4          |
| to the Officer - - - - -           | 0        | 10        | 0          |
| to the Jaylor - - - - -            | 0        | 12        | 0          |
|                                    | <u>4</u> | <u>15</u> | <u>4</u> ” |

The first portion of the Lockit Book is described as “The Buik of ye Comoun Rentallis of the Burgh of Dundie, fluishous [Flesh-house], and Kirk-wark thairof, with the names of all Burgessis, friemen, and Brether of the gild within ye sam. Sen ye moneth of September the zeir of God ane thousand five hundreth and threttene zeiris, and Swa to follow In tyme cumming. This maid and devysit in ye tyme of M<sup>r</sup> JAMES HALIEBURTOUN, provest, ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOURE, WILLIAM FORRESTER, JAMES FYNDLASOUN, and ALEXANDER RAMESAY, bailleis of ye said Burgh.” This part of the volume is divided into three portions, named respectively “The Thesauraris Chairge,” “The Kirkmaisteris Chairge,” and “The Chairge or Rentall of ye Maister of ye Hospital of ye Burgh of Dundie.” Under these heads a detailed account is given of the dues uplifted from various properties in the Burgh for the support of religious ordinances in pre-Reformation times. From the internal evidence afforded by the names of holders of property mentioned, as well as from the evidence of the handwriting, it is apparent that this Roll was made up in 1582, “in the time of Mr JAMES HALIEBURTOUN, provost.” The ecclesiastical property that had been secularized by the famous Charter of Queen Mary in 1567, and handed over to the Burgh, is described in detail, the dues formerly exigible for support of various chaplainries and altars being entered as separate items in the Charges. This part of the volume was examined by the late Professor COSMO INNES when preparing the evidence for the Stipend Case (1851–58), and portions of the entries were printed by him in the papers relating to this important suit. In MACLAREN’S edition of THOMSON’S “History of Dundee” (1874) there are also copious extracts given; but it may be useful for future historians of Dundee to know where the complete Rental-lists as they were made up in 1582 are to be found. They are written on the first fifty-four pages of the Lockit Book.

The remainder of this interesting book is occupied with the Roll of the Burgesses of Dundee from 1513 till the present time. It is perfectly evident that it was begun in 1582, the entries



up to that date being all in the handwriting of Magister ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, who was Town-Clerk at that time. The inscription at the head of the first page reads thus:—

“Heir followis the Names of the Burgessis, friemen, and Brether of Gilde of the Burgh of Dundie, maid sen the moneth of September In the zeir of God ane thowsand fyve hundreth and threttene zeiris, and of sic persones as sall obtene the fredome and libertie Thairof in tyme cuming.”

The value which the Councillors formerly set upon this important volume may be estimated from the fact, frequently recorded in the Minutes, that when the Lockit Book was to be opened for the inscription of any new name upon the Roll, a “bank” or proclamation by tuck of drum was sent through the town to announce the event to the citizens.

The Town-Clerk of the Burgh has always been the custodian of the volume, and he acted as the scribe who inserted the record of the fact that a certain tradesman or merchant was admitted a brother of the Guildry. All the entries previous to 1646, and the majority of them up till 1700, are written in the legal Latin of the time, and always explain that the admission of the Burgess was claimed through right of his father—*ratione libertatis sui patris*; by request of the King—*ad rogatum Regis*; for good services—*pro bono servitio*; for his counsel and aid in the service of the Burgh—*pro consilio et auxilio suo servendo burgo de Dundee*; or for some other reason distinctly specified. Honorary Burgesses who had no claim through their ancestors or by marriage, are always distinguished as having the honour conferred free of charge—*accidens gratis*; and frequently the special reason for bestowing this dignity upon them is detailed, and thus an indication of the spirit of the time is afforded, and the relationship of Dundee to the leading nobles and statesmen of former days is clearly shewn. Many of the names recorded in the succeeding pages will be examined with surprise and interest, as they reveal the social and political history of Dundee in a manner which no other documents of a similar character have hitherto done.

Immediately preceding the Roll of the Burgesses the Town-Clerk has inserted the following extracts from the Acts and Proceedings of the Burgh Court of Dundee, which relate to the duties and privileges of Burgesses in the olden times, and may find a place here:—

“[At the Head Court of the Burgh of Dundee held in the Town House there by honourable men, GEORGE LOVELL, ROBERT MYLN, JAMES FORRESTER, THOMAS MAXWELL, Bailies of the said Burgh, on the eleventh day of the month of January, 1551.]

“The quhilk day it is statute and ordanit that all Burgesses of this Burgh shall cum, Remane and mak residence within the same, To Jois and Brouk the privilegis and liberteis thereof, and to decoir the same

etter thair power with thair counsall help and Supplie In taxationes, walking, wairding, and all vther dewteis conforme to the maintenance of the privilege of the Burgh lyik as yai are sworne be thair aithis quhen thai ar maid Burgessis.

“[At the Head Court of the Burgh of Dundee held in the Town House thereof the 18th June, 1567.]

“The quhilk day it is statute and ordanit In Respect of the gryit misordour of persones Resortand To this Bur<sup>t</sup> and pretendand to be friemen Burgessis and Brether of gild thereof, Thai nather beand qualifeit To use the Tred of Merchandice Nor zit able to saiff Thair aith gewine the time of thair admissioun to ye fredome. Thairfor That na persoun be admittit efter This pnt. dait to be Burgess frieman or Brother of Gild of this Burgh without Thair honeste lyiff conversatioun, and maneris be notorlie knawin.

“The quhilk day it is also statute and ordanit That gif ony frieman of this Burgh caryis or transportis fra this Burgh, or zit Traffiques wt ony unfriemandis gudes under cullor of his awin, That ye offendar tyne his fredome forever, and never to be admittit y<sup>t</sup>o agane, In respect he is thairby periurit [perjured] and the customs of this Burgh gryitlie defraudit.

“[At the Head Court of the Burgh of Dundee held in the Town House thereof by these honourable men Magister JAMES HALIBURTON, Provost, ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR, and WILLIAM FORRESTER, Bailies of the said Burgh, 23rd April, 1582.]

“The quhilk day it is ordanit and concludit that the honourable estait of Gildrie of this Burgh be kept, maintenit and defendit In all Lawis, privileges, constitutiones, friedomes and liberteis grantit be our soverane Lord and his maist nobil progenitours To ye estait of Gildrie of this Bur<sup>t</sup> and according to ye Lawis and Actis of Parliament maid thairanent, and that all Brether of the said Gildrie Reverence, obey, fortifie, and assist thair Dene of Gild pnt and to be for the tyme In all his conventionis Jugements and ordinances according to ye commissioun and power grantit to hym, and that nae man attempt to do in the contrair under the panes conteanit In the saidis privilegis to be execut but favor.

“The quhilk day it is also statute and ordanit That nae Burgess and Brether of gild be maid w<sup>th</sup> this Burgh without payment of the sowme of twentie lib. money, and that nae Burgessship nor Gildrie quhilk sall be gewin heirefter gratis Lest ony langer than the lyftyme of him that obteanis the same, Swa that his bairnes nor nane quhatsumever sal pretend na privilege thair throw.”

An examination of these entries will show the conditions under which a burgess enjoyed his privileges in early times. The Letter of Guildry, or Charter from the Magistrates by which the powers of the Guildry were settled, bears the date 10th October, 1515, and was confirmed by JAMES V. in 1526; but the constitution of the Guild was a gradual development extending over a very long period. Not long after the Guildry had been instituted it was recognised by the Government as affording an admirable weapon whereby the power of law might be maintained. Oaths were introduced at a very early stage for the purpose of excluding members of the community from public offices who refused to undertake the support of established authority.

When this method of compelling loyalty was found successful it was extended still further by the introduction of the Burgess Oath, by which every Burgess and Guild Brother was sworn to maintain both King and Church as by law established. This Oath has undergone several curious transmutations; and the Lockit Book is an exceptional volume in this respect, that from its pages we can learn no less than three different forms of the Burgess Oath.

The earliest form of Oath contained in the volume precedes the Roll of Burgesses, but it has been carefully obliterated at a date long subsequent to its insertion. After a careful and laborious inspection and examination it has been entirely deciphered, and is here reproduced. It is a most interesting historical item, since it shows the exact form of Oath administered after the Reformation by the victorious Protestant nobles who supported King James VI.

“The Aith and faithfull Protestatioune or Promiss to be maide be ewrie Burgess and Brother of Gild insert in this Lockit Book.

---

“I sall serve fear and obey the eternall lord oure god, I sall profess maintene and continew in the trew Relligioun now faythfullie and purelie teachit and followit within this realme of Scotland and Speciallie within this Burgh, and abhor and detest all other Relligioun repugnant thairto, and sall defend observe and obey the holy ordinances of oure trew Kirk, and speciallie the ordure of discipline thereof. I sall be leill and trew to the Kingis M. of Scotland and his hienes maist nobile successouris. I sall fortifie and defend after my power the comonwealth of the Burgh of Dundie. I sall reverence and obey the Magistrates thereof, speciallie the Pronest, Balleis, and Counsall of the sam and all thair guid and godlie Lawis and Stattutis. I sall in lyikwayis be obedient to the dene of Gild of this Burgh, and sall be subiect to his jurisdictioun and all his privilegis Actis and ordinances maid for the weill and Comune Estait of the Gildrie. I sall maik concord amang Niehbouris quhair discord Is. I sall nocht hyde conceall nor yet traffique with ony Vnfremenis gudes vnder culloure of myn awn. I sall handle and deall richteouslie with all men in my awin occupatione. Quhilk premissis I oblis me till observe and fullfill during all the space of my lyfytyme Be the holy name of God the father sone and holy ghost. Amen.”

This form of the Oath has evidently been engrossed in the Lockit Book when the volume was begun in 1581, and may therefore be taken as the oldest form subsequent to the Reformation. Two interpolations have been inscribed on the margin in 1639, for the purpose of carrying out the abolition of Episcopacy by the General Assembly which met at Glasgow in the preceding year. The first addition is made so that the sentence reads, “The holy ordinances of our trew Kirk, and speciallie the ordure of discipline thereof *statutt and ordained be the Act of Assemblie held at Glasgow Novr. 1638.*” The second interpolation refers to the establishment of the succession to the Throne, and by it the sentence is made to read thus, “I sall be leill and trew to



the Kingis M. of Scotland and his hienes maist nobile successouris, *our established rulers.*" A third interpolation has been made after the exposure of the monopoly system, and is in these terms, "I sall handle and deall richteouslie with all men in my awin occupatioun, *and sall not procure nor be puirtner wt. of any monopolie.*"

After the Union of the Parliaments (1707) it was found necessary to amend the Burgess Oath, and a new form was prepared, and is written in the Lockit Book on the page facing the first of the Roll. It is titled "The Aith and faithfull protestation or promise to be made be every Burgess and Brother Gild insert in this Booke as amended this seventh day of February one thousand seven hundred and eight years." The terms of this Oath do not greatly differ from that already quoted. In the earlier Oath reference is made to "the trew Relligioun now faythfullie and purelie teachit and followit within this realme of Scotland, and Speciallic within this Burgh;" but in the new form this description is elided, and the phrase "*the true reformed protestant religione*" is substituted. No allusion is made to the Assembly of 1638, nor to the Queen's "most noble successors" being "our established rulers;" but otherwise the new Oath is identical with its immediate predecessor. The first Oath has apparently been obliterated when the last one was written in 1708. The subscription of this Oath was made a stringent condition of entrance for all Burgesses, and after the date of its introduction every entry bears that the new Burgess had "taken the Oath" as well as paid his fee. In one corner of the page on which the Oath is inscribed, the suggestive sentence is written:—"Abolished by Act of Council, 1st September, 1819."

It would not have been possible to have reproduced the names of all the Burgesses inscribed upon this Roll and given particulars of their careers within reasonable limits, hence only a few of the more prominent names have been selected, and brief biographical notes of the principal Burgesses have been added. The main reason for the production of the present volume is to afford authentic data for the construction of an adequate record of the progress of the Burgh. In this respect the Burgess-Roll is many-sided, for whilst it takes note of the local magnates and burghers by whose exertions the commerce and manufactures of Dundee were developed, it also shows most clearly the relationship which the Burgh bore towards those entrusted with the control of national affairs. The words of an eminent author, whose ancestors' names may be found in the volume, may well be applied to it:—"Look at the mighty names which stand inscribed upon the Roll of Fame—warriors, sages, and statesmen—the beacons of the present, the examples of the past."

On the fly-leaf of the Lockit Book a short Latin inscription has been written over the signature—*Magister Alexander Wedderburne, Archigraphus, Civitatis Deidonance.* The writer was

Town-Clerk of Dundee three hundred years ago, was the transcriber of the first part of the Roll, and was one of the leading men of his time, both in the affairs of the Burgh and of the Kingdom. The following is a translation of the inscription referred to:—

“If it be thy design to ornament the City by thy gifts, be thou dedicated thyself, in the first place, to whatsoever is loveliest, and of Clemency, Justice, and Beneficence thou shalt raise aloft the best and most memorable monument within the Republic, not merely an inconsiderable building. For if Reason should rule in cities, it is better certainly for great souls to inhabit small houses than for mean slaves to lurk in magnificent mansions.

“The Eubœans and Spartans did not build and repair their walls with stones only, but with Discipline and Zeal for Good Morals, which are the visible ornaments alike of cities and of rulers. Flourishing, truly, and peaceful they made the Republic, by uniting together not logs and stones, but living souls.”

# R O L L

OF

## EMINENT BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

1513—1886.

---

1513. OCTOBER 3rd.

LORD GRAY, PROVOST.

*In tempore Lord de Gray, Provost.*

The family of GRAY was first settled in the Carse of Gowrie in the beginning of the fourteenth century, SIR ANDREW GRAY of Chillingham obtaining the lands of Longforgan from King ROBERT I. in 1306, for military services. It is probable that he received large grants of land in the neighbourhood of Dundee at that time, as we find his descendants in unquestioned possession of the West Field and the Common Meadow of Dundee shortly after that date, whilst the LADY EGIDIA GRAY in 1360 had a widow's terec out of the produce of the Mills and Fishings of Dundee. The title of BARON GRAY was conferred upon SIR ANDREW'S descendant and namesake before 1437; and the LORD DE GRAY who was Provost of Dundee was the third holder of that title. He was the son of PATRICK, Master of Gray, and ANNABELLA, daughter of the first LORD FORBES, and succeeded his grandfather in 1469. His name appears frequently in the history of the time, as he was a prominent Member of the Privy Council of JAMES IV., and held the office of Justice-General of Scotland. In 1488 he was appointed to the Heritable Sherifflom of Angus—a post similar in dignity to that of Lord-Lieutenant of the County in our day—which office was administered by his descendants till about 1630. He was twice married, his first wife being a grand-daughter of the EARL MARISCAL, and his second a grand-daughter of LADY JOANNA BEAUFORT, Queen of JAMES I. His name does not appear as Provost of Dundee anywhere save on the Burgess-Roll. He died in 1514, the year succeeding this entry. Several of his descendants appear at a later date as Honorary Burgesses of Dundee.



1513. OCTOBER 3rd.

*Jacobus Scrymgeour, Constabularius de Dundee, effectus est frater Gilde, pro consilio et auxilio servando dicte burgo.*

(JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE, IS MADE A GUILD BROTHER, FOR HIS COUNSEL AND HELP IN SERVING THE SAID BURGH.)

Perhaps no name is more familiar in the civic annals of Dundee than that of SCRYMGEOUR, the connection of the family with the Burgh extending back for six centuries. The alleged origin of the name belongs to even an earlier date. It is said that when ALEXANDER I. left his palace at Invergowrie to quell a rebellion in the north about the year 1110, he was accompanied by SIR ALEXANDER CARRON, a brave knight, who distinguished himself in the moment of imminent defeat by seizing the Royal standard from BANNERMAN, the standard-bearer, and carrying it across the Spey, where he planted it in full view of the rebels, and turned the tide of battle. For this act of bravery the King made the Knight his hereditary standard-bearer—*vexillator Regis*—giving him “the name of SKIRMESCHUR or SCRYMGEOUR, signifying a hardy fighter,” and bestowing certain lands upon him as a reward. BURKE states that ALEXANDER I. gave him the right to bear the lion as a part of the Royal Scottish Arms upon his shield; but as the lion was not assumed as the Royal cognizance for nearly a century after ALEXANDER’S death, this part of the story must be rejected.

The first settlement of the SCRYMGEOUR family near Dundee regarding which there is any authentic record took place in 1298, in which year SIR WILLIAM WALLACE, as one of the Guardians of Scotland, granted to ALEXANDER SKIRMESCHUR the lands of Dudhope, the Upper Field of Dundee, and the King’s portion of the West Field of the Burgh, together with the office of Hereditary Constable of Dundee. This interesting document, which is the oldest original charter relating to Dundee that is known to exist, is preserved in the General Register House, Edinburgh. ALEXANDER was succeeded in the Constablership by NICOL SCRYMGEOUR in 1317, the office being confirmed to him at that time by ROBERT I. From the Exchequer Rolls we learn that the annual fee paid to the Constable in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries amounted to twenty shillings. The SCRYMGEOURS took an active interest in the Burgh from the time of their first connection with it, and were frequently Provosts of Dundee. The member of the family whose name was enrolled in 1513 was the seventh in direct descent from the companion-in-arms of SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

The father of this JAMES SCRYMGEOUR had served the Burgh in a double capacity, having been Provost of Dundee in 1492, and Member of Parliament for the Burgh in 1491 and 1492. His mother was ISABELLE, daughter of LORD GRAY, and sister of the LORD GRAY who was Provost in

1513, when he was admitted. He succeeded his father in 1503, and had thus been Constable of Dundee ten years before he was made Burgess. Like his predecessors he took much interest in the progress of the Burgh, and was himself made Provost in 1519, and again in 1525. Whilst acting in this capacity it was his duty to sign the important charter whereby the Walker Craft of Dundee founded an Altar dedicated to S. MARK, EVANGELIST, within the Parish Kirk of Dundee. In 1543-4 he served as Lord of the Articles in the Scottish Parliament. His wife was MARIOTA WARDLAW (not Stewart, as usually stated) [*Reg. Mag. Sig. Jac. V. 2608.*], by whom he had one daughter, ELIZABETH, who was married to JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, through whom the ancient line is now represented by HENRY S. SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURN of Wedderburn and Birkhill. Having no male issue to succeed to his estate and titles, he executed a charter in 1541 settling his succession upon the Kirkton branch, failing the issue of his uncle, JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glaister. He died in 1546, without male issue, and the succession fell to his nephew, JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glaister, whose name appears on the Burgess-Roll in 1523. One of the sisters of the CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE was married to the EARL OF BUCHAN, and another became the wife of LORD CARLYLE of Torthorwald.

1513. OCTOBER 3rd.

GILBERT GRAY, SON OF ANDREW, LORD DE GRAY.

GILBERT GRAY of Buttergask was the eldest son of LORD GRAY, Provost of Dundee, by his second wife, ELIZABETH STEWART, daughter of JOHN, EARL OF ATHOL, and was thus great-grandson of QUEEN JOANNA. He was married to EGIDIA, daughter of SIR LAWRENCE MERCER of Aldie; and his eldest son, PATRICK, became fifth LORD GRAY.

1513.

ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, PROVOST.

The name of ABERCROMBIE is derived from an estate in the county of Fife, and the PROVOST OF DUNDEE who succeeded LORD GRAY evidently belonged to the Abercrombies of that Ilk. His life is not recorded in any history of Dundee, though he must have been one of the most successful Burgesses of his time. His name appears attached to the Letter of Guildry, dated

10th October 1515. From a charter executed by him in 1521, shortly before his death, it appears that he had founded an Altar dedicated to S. BARBARA in the Parish Church of Dundee before that time, and he then granted a large annual rent from his numerous properties in Dundee for the support of a perpetual Chaplain at that Altar. The eminent position which he must have then held in the Burgh is shown by the fact that he was owner of extensive properties in the Argylls-gait, the Fleuker-gait, the Well-gait, and the Cow-gait, no less than fourteen different tenements being laid under contribution to furnish the annual fee of the Chaplain. By a special clause in the charter he provided that that fee should not exceed 20 marks, the residue collected from these properties and from the estate of Gibliston in Fife being designed for distribution amongst the poor of Dundee. Nor were these the only pious benefactions of this worthy citizen. It was he who founded and endowed the Monastery of Black or Dominican Friars in Dundee, the last religious institution of the kind established in the Burgh. The building stood on the west side of the Friars' Vennel—now Barrack Street—opposite the burying-ground of the Gray Friars or Franciscans, which afterwards became the Howff. The Dominicans or Preaching Friars—*Fratres Predicatores*—were doomed to have but a brief existence in Dundee, as in 1567, about half-a-century after their foundation, the whole of their lands and endowments were conveyed by QUEEN MARY to the Town Council.

ANDREW ABERCROMBIE'S wife was ELIZABETH BARRY—a name well known in Dundee at that time—and she seems to have survived her husband for several years. Her consent to the Foundation-charter of 1521 is recorded, and it is certain that the Provost's death took place before 1526, as in that year the Perpetual Vicar of Lathrisk in Fife was in receipt of 10 *sol.* annually for masses to be said for the repose of the soul of "ANDREW ABERCROMBIE, late Burgess of Dundee." This duty was committed to the Chaplain of the Collegiate Kirk of Crail, and the annual fee was made over to him. No trace is now to be found of the property with which the Altar of S. BARBARA was endowed; and the name of ABERCROMBIE will not readily be recognised by the Burgesses of our time as that of a munificent benefactor.

1514.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF CRAUFURD AND LORD LINDSAY, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS COUNSEL AND AID IN THE SERVICE OF THE  
BURGH OF DUNDEE.

The connection of the Craufurd family with Dundee extends back for a considerable space of time. There is no authentic account of the precise period when they first settled in this locality, but there is every likelihood that it took place towards the close of the fourteenth century, when the first EARL OF CRAUFURD built the Chapel of S. Nicholas on the rock of the Craig, *circa* 1390. For many years after that date the "Earl's Lodging" in Dundee, built by the

same EARL DAVID, was one of the principal residences of the Craufurd family, and they long exacted an important portion of their revenue from the Customs of the Burgh. Many of the old Earls of Craufurd were buried within the precincts of the Gray Friars Monastery, afterwards known as the Howff, and it was here that EARL JOHN, the nephew of the LORD LINDSAY entered on the Roll of Burgesses, was interred after his death on the field of Flodden, where he had held a chief command. ALEXANDER LINDSAY of Auchtermonzie, who succeeded him as seventh Earl of Craufurd, and whose name heads this notice, was the second son of the famous Earl who fought with the EARL OF HUNTLY at Brechin in 1452. His elder brother, DAVID, fifth EARL OF CRAUFURD, was created DUKE OF MONTROSE by JAMES III. in 1488, but JOHN, the only son of the latter, did not assume the title, nor did ALEXANDER, his uncle and successor, lay any claim to the Dukedom, though the grandfather of the present EARL OF CRAUFURD sought to establish his right to the title in 1853. SIR ALEXANDER LINDSAY of Auchtermonzie had come into that estate through his mother, and was advanced in years before he came to the title of EARL OF CRAUFURD. From the Roll of Burgesses, as well as from the "Book of the Church" [*Maxwell's "Old Dundee," p. 567*], we learn that he was Provost of Dundee in 1514, the year in which he was admitted as a Guild Brother, and at a time when he was actually Duke of Montrose. He did not long survive to enjoy his title, as he died in 1517, leaving two sons, the elder of whom was the famous DAVID, eighth EARL OF CRAUFURD. His grandson gained an unenviable notoriety as the "Wicked Master of Craufurd," who lost his life in a brawl in the Market-gait of Dundee. The names of both EARL JOHN and EARL ALEXANDER are frequently omitted from the "Peerages," but there is documentary evidence extant to prove that EARL JOHN's body was brought from Flodden and interred in the Gray Friars Monastery, Dundee, and also that "EARL ALEXANDER died at Finhaven, and was buried at Dundee." The latter was the chosen confidant of QUEEN MARGARET after the death of JAMES IV., at Flodden, and during his term of office as Provost of Dundee he was appointed, together with other three noblemen, "to remain continually with her, to give her counsel and assistance." At the same time he was appointed High Justiciary north of the Forth, and had the task committed to him of reducing the turbulent Highlanders to order. His death took place on the 14th of May, 1517. To some of his successors in the Earldom of Craufurd, who were also Burgesses of Dundee, reference will be made at a later date.

## 1514.

JAMES WEDDERBURN, JUNIOR, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON  
OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

The WEDDERBURN family took their name from the lands of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, where they were located at a very early date. JAMES WEDDERBURN, a cadet of this family, came to Dundee in 1430, and was engaged in commerce. His son, JAMES WEDDERBURN, pursued a similar vocation, and rose to the position of Bailie in the Burgh, his name appearing as Bailie



giving sasine in two important charters from the "Walkeris Craft" to the Kirk of Dundee, under dates 1517 and 1523. JAMES WEDDERBURN, Junior, whose admission is already recorded, was his son; and from him the race of Wedderburns that for so long a period guided the municipal affairs of Dundee is directly descended. This entry is especially interesting, as it is the earliest appearance of the name of Wedderburn in the existing Burgh records.

JAMES WEDDERBURN, Junior, was married to JANET FORESTER, daughter of DAVID FORESTER in Nevay, who inherited from her father the lands of Trosto and Tullohill, in the Barony of Ferne, Forfarshire. These lands she granted, with her husband's consent, to their son, JOHN WEDDERBURN, in 1527. It is worthy of notice, as showing their social position, that this charter was signed by the father and mother with their own hands, although writing was not a common accomplishment in those days. On 31st August 1533, JAMES WEDDERBURN purchased from JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, Constable of Dundee, thirteen acres of land, one portion of which is described as "lying between the lands of the chaplainry of the B.V.M. in the Welgait and the road which goes between the Welgait Port and Dudup," whilst the other is referred to as the place "commonly called Cawdame-Greyne, Daine, and Daineaker, lying beside the lands of Clapantoun." This charter is interesting, as showing the condition of the town at the time. Six of the thirteen acres purchased lie in the very midst of the Dundee of to-day. The last notice of JAMES WEDDERBURN occurs in a charter of 1537, wherein he is alluded to as the proprietor of certain lands "near the Butterburn." His son JOHN was the first of a succession of Wedderburns who held the office of Town-Clerk of Dundee for nearly a century and a half.

1515. OCTOBER 15th.

JAMES OGILVY, LORD OGILVY, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY  
REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

The nobleman whose name is here recorded was the third LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE, his grandfather having been raised to the Peerage by that title in 1491. His father, through whom he claims the Freedom of the Burgh, was JOHN, second LORD OGILVY, and was connected with Dundee through his marriage with the GRAHAMS, LORDS OF KINCARDINE, who were allied matrimonially to the Royal Family of Stewart. There is no existing record of the entrance of the second LORD OGILVY as a Burgess of Dundee, although the entry quoted above proves that he had that privilege. The connection of the third LORD OGILVY with Dundee was probably brought about through his near relationship to ROBERT GRAHAM of Fintry, who was frequently Provost of Dundee, and whose descendants, the GRAHAMS of Claverhouse, were long a most important family in the neighbourhood. The third LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE was married to MARGARET, daughter of DAVID LINDSAY, eighth EARL OF CRAUFURD, the son of that EARL OF CRAUFURD to whom allusion has been made as Provost of Dundee. Many of his descendants have been enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee since his time.

1515. OCTOBER 15th.

ALEXANDER OGILVY, LORD OF OGILVY, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE  
GUILD, BY REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

SIR WALTER OGILVY of Auchleven (*ob.* 1473) acquired the lands of Deskford through his marriage with MARGARET, daughter of SIR JOHN SINCLAIR of Deskford. His great-grandson, the ALEXANDER here enrolled, obtained a charter in 1511 incorporating the lands of Deskford, Findlater, and Keithmore into one entire barony of Ogilvy; hence his title, "LORD OF OGILVY." He was nearly related to JAMES, LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE, whose name precedes his own on the Burgess-Roll, as their common ancestor was SIR WALTER OGILVY (*ob.* 1440), Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. As ALEXANDER, LORD OF OGILVY, claims the Freedom through his father, SIR JAMES OGILVY (*ob.* 1505-6), this proves that the latter was also a Burgess of Dundee, though the record of his admission is no longer in existence. The present representative of ALEXANDER, LORD OGILVY, is the EARL OF SEAFIELD.

1515. OCTOBER 15th.

ROBERT MAULE OF PANMURE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON  
OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

The origin of the MAULES of Panmure cannot be readily traced, but it is supposed that they were descended from the MAULES of the Lordship of Maule, near Paris, a possession, it is stated, which was owned by the family for the long period of four hundred years previous to the eleventh century. Their first appearance in Scotland took place during the reign of DAVID I., a certain ROBERT MAULE having come to this country along with that Monarch. WILLIAM, son of this ROBERT, obtained the lands of Easter Fowlis in Perthshire as a reward for his bravery at the Battle of the Standard (1138), and since that time the history of the family has been intimately connected with the progress of Dundee and of this neighbourhood. From the entry in the Roll it is evident that ROBERT MAULE's father, SIR THOMAS MAULE of Panmure, had been a Burgess of Dundee. The latter was slain at Flodden, and ROBERT MAULE succeeded to the estate in September, 1513.

He was of rather a turbulent disposition, even for those unquiet times, and frequently engaged in serious political brawls during the time of JAMES V. and the earlier portion of QUEEN

MARY's reign. He was married to ISOBEL, daughter of SIR LAURENCE MERCER of Aldie, and was thus brother-in-law to GILBERT GRAY of Buttergask, whose name appears near his own on the Burgess-Roll. He died in 1560, and the names of not a few of his descendants will be found recorded in the succeeding pages.

1515. OCTOBER.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, SON OF THE LATE NICHOL SCRYMGEOUR, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

One of the younger branches of the SCRYMGEOURS of Dudhope seems to have been early engaged in Dundee in a mercantile capacity, and the above JAMES SCRYMGEOUR belonged to this portion of the race. His father, NICHOL SCRYMGEOUR, was the owner of extensive property in the Market-gait (*Vicus Fori*), and was apparently a merchant of considerable importance. NICHOL SCRYMGEOUR died previous to 1496, and was succeeded by his son JAMES, who claims his liberty through his deceased father.

1516. OCTOBER 10th.

ALEXANDER SERES IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, AT THE REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR OF SCOTLAND.

The SERES family took their territorial title from the lands of Ceres, in Fifeshire, and the first trace we find of them in connection with Dundee is in a charter granted to ROBERT DE SERES, Burgess of Dundee, by SIR PATRICK GRAY, dated 22nd June, 1408. By this document he obtains the possession of certain lands in the Common Meadow at the north of Dundee, between the Gray Friars' fields and the lands of S. Salvador, the charter being confirmed by ROBERT, DUKE OF ALBANY, on the above date. From this time forward several members of the SERES family rose to eminence in the Burgh—two of them, both named ROBERT, holding the office of Town-Clerk of Dundee for more than half-a-century. Previous to 1492 ROBERT and THOMAS SERES, Burgesses of Dundee, founded an Altar dedicated to S. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, "on the north side of the choir of the Parish Church of Dundee," and THOMAS SERES took a prominent part in civic affairs, being for a long time one of the principal bailies.

In "The Book and Register of Armes," prepared by SIR DAVID LINDESAY of the Mount in 1542, the arms of "SERES, Lord of Dwnde of auld," are blazoned thus:—Gules: three daggers, point downwards, in pale. Later genealogists assert that there is no authority for the title of Lords of Dundee, although it seems very unlikely that SIR DAVID LINDESAY, then Lyon King of Arms, would have invented it without reason.

It is not easy to discover what precise services had been rendered to the Governor, JOHN STEWART, DUKE OF ALBANY, to evoke this form of gratitude. ALBANY had been called from France to assume the Regency of Scotland in 1515, during the minority of JAMES V., but was entirely unsuited for so delicate a task, and was forced to return to France, after what has been described as eight years of "great incapacity and extreme unpopularity—loaded with the curses and reproaches of the nation." As the GOVERNOR'S chief opponent was the EARL OF ANGUS, who then held sway throughout Forfarshire, it may have been ALBANY'S intention to secure the assistance of the "LORD OF DUNDEE," lest he should find it necessary to make the Burgh a point of attack. No trace now remains of this once-important family, and even the name of Seres Haugh, near which their mansion probably stood, has been altered long ago. It is now called Monorgon's Croft, and revenues from it—known as Johnstone's Charity—afford relief to a considerable number of indigent inhabitants.

1523. OCTOBER 16th.

JOHN SCRYMGEURE OF GLASTRE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD. BY  
REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

The father of this JOHN SCRYMGEURE was the second son of that CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE who died in 1476. His elder brother JAMES has already been referred to (*vide* page 10), and also his nephew the CONSTABLE, who died in 1546. The JOHN SCRYMGEURE of Glastre who is here enrolled ultimately succeeded his cousin as Constable of Dundee in 1546, and from him the Viscounts of Dudhope and Earls of Dundee claimed direct descent. He died in 1575, and was succeeded by his son, SIR JAMES SCRYMGEURE.

1526. NOVEMBER 12th.

ALEXANDER OGILVY, SON OF THE LATE JAMES, LORD OGILVY, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

JAMES, first LORD OGILVY, had three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded him as second LORD OGILVY OF AIRLIE—the ALEXANDER here enrolled being the second son. JAMES, third LORD OGILVY, is enrolled as a Burgess under date 15th October, 1515, claiming through his father,



the second LORD OGILVY; but as ALEXANDER, brother of the latter, also claims through his father, this shows that the first LORD OGILVY was also a Burgess of Dundee. As he died in 1504, and the existing Roll only begins in 1513, we have no other proof of this fact than the above entry, but it is interesting as showing how long the family from whom the Earls of Airlie sprang has been connected with Dundee.

1526. NOVEMBER 12th.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, SON AND HEIR OF JAMES SCRYMGEOUR OF DUNTRUNE.  
IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

The lands of Duntrune, which belonged in early times to the OGILVYS, came into the possession of the SCRYMGEOURS of Dudhope about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The father of the JAMES SCRYMGEOUR mentioned above was probably the first of the SCRYMGEOUR Lairds of Duntrune, but they did not obtain full control of the lands, as from a charter dated 1539 it appears that the CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE disposed of an annual rent from these lands, which afterwards belonged to the Burgh of Dundee. Early in the following century they passed into the possession of the family of GRAHAM, nearly related to the Claverhouse branch. It is likely that this JAMES SCRYMGEOUR was engaged in the Burgh in a commercial capacity, as there are many of the name to be found in the records of the time, but, as he may have dropped his territorial title, it is impossible to identify him.

1526. NOVEMBER 12th.

THOMAS FOTHRINGHAME OF POWRIE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE  
GUILD, GRATIS.

The earliest evidence of the settlement of the FOTHRINGHAM family near Dundee is found in a charter by ROBERT II., dated 16th October, 1377, confirming to THOMAS DE FFODRINGHAY, son of HENRY DE FFODRINGHAY, the lands of Ballunie, which had been in possession of the latter. From the "Book of the Church" it appears that HENRY OF FOTHRINGHAM was Provost of Dundee in 1454. The Fothringhams acquired the lands of Powrie early in the fifteenth century, and their names have since been closely associated with Dundee. THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM of Powrie was the intimate friend of DAVID, DUKE OF MONTROSE (*ob.* 1495), and he represented

Dundee in the Conventions of 1482 to 1485. His descendant, the THOMAS FOTHRINGHAME whose name appears here, was deeply engaged in the political turmoils which took place after the death of JAMES V., and was one of the leaders who directed the movements of the band of Burgesses who went from Dundee to Perth to resist the appointment of the EARL OF ARRAN as Regent in 1542. In this unsuccessful attempt he was associated with ROBERT MAULE of Pannure (*vide* page 15), THOMAS WINTON of Strathmartine, and his own brother-in-law, JOHN CHARTERIS of Cuthil-Gurdy, and was mulcted in a heavy penalty for his so-called treason. From a charter of 1549, granting certain lands to his widow, ALISONE CHARTERIS, we learn that both he and his brother-in-law fell at the Battle of Pinkiecleuch, in September, 1547, fighting under the Standard of the QUEEN (*sub Regina vexillo*). Several of his descendants will be found enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee.

1526.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, SON OF DAVID SCRYMGEOUR OF FARDLE, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

DAVID SCRYMGEOUR of Fardle was the brother of that JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glastre who became Constable of Dundee in 1546. He and his wife, ALICE FERNE, obtained confirmation of the lands of Fardle in 1497, and he died early in 1529. His son JAMES was the proprietor of several valuable tenements in Dundee, one of them being described in the "Charge of the Master of The Hospital in Dundee" as "ye Laird of foirdillis Land, callit the Chanteris, lyand on ye south syid of Ergyllisgait." This is said to have been his principal town residence, and had obtained its name from having been formerly the dwelling of the "Chanter or Superior of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin and S. George the Martyr" in the Parish Church of Dundee. The house was removed about fifteen years ago. JAMES SCRYMGEOUR was married in 1547 to MARJORIE MERCER, a member of one of the oldest Perthshire families, but his line has been long extinct.

1526.

WALTER SCRYMGEORE, SON OF MAGR. JOHN SCRYMGEORE OF GLASTRE,  
IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

Magr. JOHN SCRYMGEORE of Glastre appears as witness to one of the Scrymgeore Charters, dated at Dundee, 10th June, 1493. He was dead before 1521, as at that time JOHN SCRYMGEORE of Glastre, afterwards Constable of Dundee, was in possession of the property. The WALTER here mentioned would thus be a brother of the CONSTABLE, though his name does not appear in any account of the family.

1529. NOVEMBER 12th.

MARIOTE KER IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE GUILD BY THE KING'S REQUEST.

This entry has been transcribed, as it is the only woman's name which appears upon the Burgess-Roll. The precise position which the lady occupied has not been discovered, nor is there any evident reason for the KING's recommendation. The name of KER, though not common in Dundee at the time, had been long associated with the Burgh—ROBERT DE KERE, Burgess of Dundee, having purchased a portion of Wester Craigie and of Westfield of Dundee from SIR ANDREW GRAY in 1429. In the seventeenth century the name of KER was brought into close connection with Dundee through the intermarriages of the SCRYMGEOURS and HALIBURTONS with the family of the EARL OF ROXBURGHE, and some of their names are inscribed on later pages of this Roll.

1535. JUNE 8th.

MAGISTER THOMAS CLAYHILLS IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

The name of CLAYHILLS, which has since been honourably associated with Dundee, appears in this Roll for the first time in the Civic Records. Little is known of Magister THOMAS CLAYHILLS, though the prefix shows that he had taken his Degree as Master of Arts—*Artium Magister*—and the likelihood is that he was in holy orders. No trace of him is to be found, however, in the Church history of the time, and his name is not recorded in the Register of Ministers and Readers in the Kirk of Scotland in 1574, so that he was either dead before that time, or had adhered to the Romish creed. Magister ANDREW CLAYHILLS, Minister of Monifieth, and afterwards of Jedburgh, was a prominent leader of the Reformed Kirk at the last-named date, and is enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee, but his connection with M. THOMAS CLAYHILLS is not easily traceable.

The name is said to have been derived from the lands of Clayhills, in Aberdeenshire. In 1543, ROBERT CLAYHILLS, Burgess of Dundee, witnesses a charter; and the name of his son, BAILIE PETER CLAYHILLS, appears frequently in the Records of the Burgh and in the history of the period. The lands of Baklovan, near Dundee, were in the possession of the Clayhills family early in the sixteenth century; and they afterwards acquired the estate of Invergowrie. The present representative of this family is CAPTAIN GEORGE DAVID CLAYHILLS-HENDERSON of Invergowrie.

1535. JUNE 8th.

ROBERT WEDDERBURNE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BECAUSE HE IS THE SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURNE, BROTHER OF THE GUILD.

It is no light task to identify the various members of the WEDDERBURN family, or to follow the race through all its ramifications. The similarity of the Christian names of many of the WEDDERBURNS is apt to add to the confusion, and the Burgess whose admission is here recorded may have been ROBERT WEDDERBURN, younger brother of the TOWN-CLERK OF DUNDEE, and son of JAMES WEDDERBURN, Junr., though several facts seem to contradict this idea. The form of the entry is exceptional, and has no parallel throughout the Roll. The new Burgess is admitted "because he is the son of JAMES WEDDERBURN, Brother of the Gild," and this seems to imply a special condition qualifying his admission. The father is not described as "Junior," though that title is added to the name of the TOWN-CLERK's father in a charter of a later date than this entry. It is therefore very probable that the ROBERT WEDDERBURN mentioned above was he who afterwards figured prominently as Vicar of Dundee, and to whom a large share in the authorship of the "Gude and Godlie Ballates"—frequently called the "Dundee Psalms"—is usually attributed. He was the youngest son of "JAMES WEDDERBURNE, Merchant at Dundee, called JAMES WEDDERBURNE, at the West Kirk Stile." According to CALDERWOOD, he studied at St Andrews under Mr GAVIN LOGIE, one of the most active teachers of reformed doctrines. His mother belonged to one of the branches of the BARRIE family, and he succeeded his uncle, Magr. ROBERT BARRIE, as Vicar of Dundee. He appears to have taken his Degree of A.M. in 1530, but the year when he succeeded to the Vicarage is not recorded. The two elder brothers of ROBERT WEDDERBURN were prosecuted for heresy. JAMES WEDDERBURN, who is spoken of by CALDERWOOD as having largely aided the Reformation by his satirical poems and dramas, fled to France about 1540, and settled either at Dieppe or Rouen, where he continued to reside till his death, which took place *circa* 1550. Mr JOHN WEDDERBURN, the second brother of ROBERT, was educated at S. Mary's College, St Andrews, and graduated as A.M. in 1528, afterwards entering the priesthood. He is sometimes confounded with his younger brother, the VICAR OF DUNDEE, in consequence of an error made by LINDESAY of Pitscottie, but we have unquestionable evidence from a document now in the Charter-room of Dundee that the VICAR'S name was ROBERT. It is supposed that JOHN also fled to France and died there, his property in Dundee having been confiscated in 1539. Hitherto it has been doubted whether ROBERT WEDDERBURN retained his office as Vicar after the conviction and escape of his two elder brothers, and that matter can now be definitely settled. The document to which allusion has been made is a charter, dated 10th March 1551, and recites that as Magr. ROBERT WEDDERBURN, perpetual Vicar of Dundee, had had his house destroyed and burned by the English ships and soldiers during the war betwixt the Scots and "our old enemies, the English"—*bello inter nostrates et Anglos veteres nostr. inimicos*—he was willing to repair and construct it anew, for his own use during his life. The principal condition which he made



was that he should have the right to alienate or raise money upon the new building, reserving only one chamber therein, eighteen feet long by seventeen feet broad and ten feet high, as the VICAR OF DUNDEE'S chamber in all time coming. The house stood on the site of what is now Orichton Street, the frontage being on the south side of the Market-gait (High Street). As he obtains the consent of the ABBOT OF LINDORES and the BISHOP OF BRECHIN to his proposal, it is perfectly clear that in 1551 ROBERT WEDDERBURN was still a Vicar in the Romish Communion. The seals of these dignitaries are still attached to this very interesting document. The reason for the VICAR'S desire to have full possession of this building may be found in the fact that on 13th January, 1552-3, he obtained Letters of Legitimation for his two natural sons, ROBERT and DAVID WEDDERBURN.

The most recent writers upon the literary history of the time are inclined to place the VICAR OF DUNDEE in a very eminent position. Though his share in the "Gude and Godlie Ballates" cannot be precisely indicated, all critics admit that it was through his efforts that they were preserved for publication. The theory has also been advanced that he was the author of the "Complaynt of Scotland," and there is much to be said in support of it, even though the arguments may not be absolutely convincing. It is a striking fact that the position of such men as ROBERT WEDDERBURN, Vicar of Dundee, and JAMES HALIBURTON, Provost of that Burgh, made Dundee the centre of reforming influences whilst the Protestantism of Scotland was in its infancy.

1535. JUNE 8th.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, SON AND HEIR OF DAVID WEDDERBURN,  
IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD.

THE DAVID WEDDERBURN here referred to was the brother of JAMES WEDDERBURN, Junior, who was admitted Burgess in 1514. He appears as the proprietor of a property on the north side of the Murray-gait in 1488. WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, whose name is here recorded, was cousin of JOHN WEDDERBURN, the first of the Town-Clerks who bore that name and filled that important office.

1539. NOVEMBER 1st.

MAGISTER WALTER SPALDING, RECTOR OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IS  
MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

This name has been selected for two reasons—it is the first appearance in the Burgess-Roll of a name that was intimately associated with the civic history of Dundee long before this date, and it is the earliest instance of the admission of one of the Teachers in Dundee to the Guild,

although many such entries will be found in succeeding pages. The SPALDINGS were settled in Ayrshire towards the close of the thirteenth century, and shortly after that time the name is to be found at various parts on the east coast between Berwick-on-Tweed and the city of Aberdeen. RICHARD DE SPALDING is the first whose name appears directly connected with Dundee, he having been Custumar of Dundee in 1342-79, and appearing also as a Bailie of the Burgh. DAVID DE SPALDING and his son, who bore the same name, were leading merchants in Dundee for the greater part of the fifteenth century—the elder being Town Councillor in 1438, and the younger holding the honourable positions of M.P. for Dundee, 1456-8, and Provost of Dundee in 1460. The latter was a munificent donor to the Church, founding a Chaplainry at the Altar of S. Margaret, and bequeathing some of his property in Spalding's Wynd (now Couttie's Wynd) to the Monastery of Lindores, part of the revenue to be applied to the repairing of the choir of S. Mary's Church, Dundee.

THOMAS SPALDING, brother of DAVID SPALDING, Senior, was Provost of Dundee in 1459 (*Liber Sancte Marie de Balmorinach*, p. 64). GEORGE OF SPALDING appears also to have been a pious benefactor of the Church, as in 1461 he presented "a Brew led that wes in PATRIC BARBERIS land to the thekyn of the queyr" (*Maxwell's "Old Dundee,"* p. 560), and from the "*Registrum Epis. Brechinensis*" we find that he made elaborate preparations for his obsequies in 1495. His burial-place was in the choir of S. Mary's Kirk, "under the farrast gree befor the hye altar." Although it is not possible to affirm confidently that Magr. WALTER SPALDING was the son of GEORGE OF SPALDING, it seems highly probable that he was closely connected with him, and was most likely the brother of WILLIAM SPALDING, who represented Dundee in the Parliament of 1543. Since that time the SPALDINGS have intermarried with many of the leading Scottish nobles, and important branches of the family are still to be found in Sweden and in Prussia.

1540.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN OF BANDENE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS  
COUNSEL AND HELP RENDERED TO THE PROVOST AND BAILIES OF THE  
BURGH OF DUNDEE.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN, whose name is here inscribed on the Burgess-Roll, was the third son of SIR WILLIAM DE RUTHVEN, who was created a Lord of Parliament in 1487-8, and who died in 1528. His relationship with Dundee was not a very intimate one, although his descendants were closely connected for some time with the Burgh. His grandson was the famous EARL OF FORTH and EARL OF BRENTFORD, who served with great distinction under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS in the Thirty Years' War. He afterwards took part in the civil wars of CHARLES I., and gained his second title of EARL OF BRENTFORD from the town of Brentford, which he held for the KING

against the Parliamentarians in 1642. The EARL died in Dundee in 1651, at a very advanced age. His portrait still hangs in the great hall of the Castle of Skokloster, in Sweden, beside the other heroes of the Thirty Years' War. WILLIAM RUTHVEN of Bandene, who is here entered as Burgess, was one of the Scottish soldiers of fortune who left this country in 1552, to take part in the wars in which HENRY II. of France was engaged.

### JAMES HALIBURTON, TUTOR OF PITCUR.

The record of the admission of JAMES HALIBURTON as a Brother of the Guild has not been preserved, although, curiously enough, the Burgess-Roll from 1513 till 1581 was transcribed under his supervision. As his entry must have been about 1540, his name has been inserted here, prefixed by an excerpt from the Council Minutes of a later date.

[1588-9] February 20th. In the Minute of the Council under this date, the following entry appears :—

“Concludit, that the Council mak the hail charges and expenses of the burial of Maister JAMES HALIBURTON, sometime Provost of the Burgh, in respect of his gude will and favour during the time of his charge.”

In pursuance of this resolution, a monument was erected within the Church of S. Mary, Dundee, at the expense of the Burgh.

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JAMES HALIBURTON, who was thus specially honoured by the Burgh of Dundee, was one of the most prominent men of his time, and played a leading part, not only in the commercial development of the Burgh, but also in the religious and political history of Scotland. Yet it is a curious fact that no civic hero of modern times has suffered more severely from the neglect of historians. By a strange slip on the part of PATRICK FRASER TYTLER—usually the most accurate of historians—HALIBURTON is numbered amongst the slain who fell at Edinburgh in 1559, fighting against the Romanist soldiers of the QUEEN-REGENT, though CALDERWOOD (*Hist. of the Kirk* i. 472) distinctly states that it was CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, brother to the PROVOST OF DUNDEE, who was thus sacrificed. Some historians of Dundee, entertaining no doubt of TYTLER's accuracy, though unable to reconcile his statement with the fact, clearly shown by the Council books, that JAMES HALIBURTON continued to be Provost of Dundee for more than a quarter of a century after this date, have supposed that there were two Provosts of this name, father and son; but this is an error.

PROVOST JAMES HALIBURTON was one of the grandsons of WALTER and CATHERINE DE HALIBURTON, who were settled at Pitcur, in the Parish of Kettins, Forfarshire, in 1432. He was born in 1518, and spent his early years of study at the University of St Andrews, where he ultimately took his degree as Master of Arts in 1538. His hearty adoption of the doctrines of the Reformers, and his life-long devotion to the advancement of the Protestant Church in Scotland, may be attributed to the College friendships which he formed at this period. He was thrown into the daily society of such men as GEORGE WISHART, PETER YOUNG, DAVID STRAITOUN, and JOHN ERSKINE of Dun—all students from his own district in Forfarshire—and learned from them that “forbidden lore” to which he afterwards steadily adhered. The memory of PATRICK HAMILTON’s martyrdom was still fresh in the minds of the students at St Andrews, and not a few of HALIBURTON’s companions suffered a similar fate, and died as martyrs to their creed.

Having completed his Academic course, he prepared to settle down to his duties as a member of the Commonwealth. In November, 1540, he obtained a charter from JAMES V. to himself and his “affianced wife,” MARGARET OF ROSSY, of certain lands in the Carse of Gowrie. About the same time he was enrolled as one of the Burgesses of Dundee, and in 1553 was elected Provost of the Burgh. For the long period of thirty-three years he continued to occupy this honourable position with dignity, guiding the Burgh with prudence and wisdom amid the dangers of a troublous period. He had already proved his willingness and ability to serve the Burgh, having led the troop of horse provided by the “Angus barouns, and landit men,” in 1548, against the Castle of Broughty, which was then in the hands of the English, and having succeeded in expelling the invaders who had obtained possession of the Fort through the treachery of LORD GRAY. JAMES HALIBURTON’s brother, ANDREW, the Laird of Pitcur, had died before this time, leaving an infant son—afterwards SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON, Knt.—under the guardianship of JAMES, who thus became “Tutor of Pitcur,” a title by which he was known until the time of his death.

The leaders of the Reformation in Scotland were the EARLS OF MORAY and of ARGYLL, and throughout the whole of the protracted struggle betwixt the two contending forms of religion we continually find the name of the PROVOST OF DUNDEE figuring prominently amongst the Lords of the Congregation. He was summoned to co-operate with the two Earls, the LAIRDS OF DUN and PITARROW, and JOHN KNOX in the Reformation of the Cathedral of St Andrews in 1559; and he led a band of the Burgesses of Dundee to Cupar Muir, prepared to do battle against the QUEEN-REGENT in defence of their religious liberty. Later in the same year he and his brother, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, did all in their power to restrain the fury of the Burgesses at the burning of the Abbey of Scone, but were unable to save the place from destruction. The fire of rebellion spread rapidly, and when the QUEEN-REGENT sought to impose the yoke of Romanism upon the people by the aid of French mercenaries, the burghers of the principal towns rose in open revolt. PROVOST HALIBURTON again led his fellow-burgesses to battle, greatly distinguishing himself by his conduct in their repeated attacks upon Leith, then held by the French soldiers. These attacks, however, were unavailing, and CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, GEORGE LOVELL of Dundee, and many other leaders amongst the Reformers, were slain. The death of the QUEEN-REGENT in the following year gave a new aspect to public affairs.



To detail fully the public life of PROVOST HALIBURTON would be to write the history of the time in which he lived. He sat as Member for Dundee in the Parliaments and Conventions of Estates almost continuously from 1563 till 1581, and was frequently chosen to administer justice and to deliberate in a responsible capacity upon some of the most momentous questions in Kirk and State. It was his misfortune to offend the QUEEN by opposing her marriage with DARNLEY, and in 1565 he openly joined with MORAY, ROTHES, and KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE, in their revolt against this union. It is supposed that at this time he fled with the EARL OF MORAY to the Court of QUEEN ELIZABETH for protection, returning with him the following year.

In 1567 JAMES HALIBURTON was restored to his office as Provost, to which the EARL OF CRAUFURD had been appointed temporarily, and having shown to the Privy Council that a pension bestowed upon him by the QUEEN-REGENT, and renewed by the QUEEN, had not been available to him, he received the thirds of certain of the confiscated Kirk lands, which raised his pension to one thousand pounds. During this eventful year the murder of DARNLEY, the marriage of the QUEEN with BOTHWELL, and her capture at Carberry Hill and confinement in Lochleven Castle took place; and when she unwillingly resigned the Crown, the PROVOST OF DUNDEE was one of those selected to administer the affairs of the country until the REGENT MORAY was proclaimed. On the 29th of July he took part in the Coronation of the Infant Prince, afterwards JAMES VI., at Stirling, and received his comrade, the EARL OF MORAY, as lawful REGENT on his return from England. He shared in the decisive conflict at Langside in May, 1568, and was afterwards sent to quell the abortive attempt of the GORDONS to restore the QUEEN, and to take possession of the lands of Kinnaird in Forfarshire, then held by SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, a consistent supporter of QUEEN MARY.

For many years Scotland was kept in a continual ferment by the varied fortunes of the supporters of QUEEN MARY and of the Reformers. The assassination of MORAY was followed by the defection of KIRKCALDY OF GRANGE, who declared for the QUEEN whilst he was holding the Castle of Edinburgh for the REGENT LENNOX. The army of the Protestant party was assembled at Leith, and whilst they made an attack upon Edinburgh, it was the misfortune of PROVOST HALIBURTON—who held a commission as Colonel in the army—to fall into the hands of his enemies on 27th August, 1571. Eight days afterwards the REGENT was assassinated. His two murderers were captured and executed, and the QUEEN's party were only prevented from avenging the merited death of the assassins upon the PROVOST OF DUNDEE by the earnest entreaty of the Burgesses of Edinburgh. The taking of the Castle by the new REGENT MAR, enabled HALIBURTON to regain his liberty, and he returned to resume his official duties.

From this time forward his career was a peaceful one. The aged PROVOST, who had battled so bravely in defence of the rights of the Burgh and the country, at length began to feel the symptoms of approaching decay, and he resigned his office as civic ruler in 1586—thirty-three years after his first appointment. He still continued his services in the General Assembly, making his last appearance there on 6th August, 1588. He died in the month of February, 1588-9, and was honoured by his brethren of the Council in the manner described in their Minute. When some alterations were being made on the fabric of the Church of S. Mary of Dundee, in 1827, a grave and richly-carved monument were discovered beside the window

on the north of the pulpit, and it was stated that the inscription upon the lid of the coffer-tomb proved that it was the sepulchre of PROVOST HALIBURTON. The monument was placed close to the wall beside the window, but it was completely destroyed in the conflagration by which the churches were consumed in 1841. The inscription transcribed by MONTEITH is in these terms :—

Hic situs est JACOBUS HALYBURTONUS, patruus nobilis viri, GEORGI HALYBURTON de Pitcur, militis, qui prefecturam Deidoni urbanum fauciter [feliciter?] annos 33 gessit. Obiit anno Dom. 1588. Etatis suæ 70.

|           |        |         |               |
|-----------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Allecti   | Patriæ | Pupilli | Ecclesiæ Iesu |
| Præfectus | Vindex | Tutor   | Alumnus fuit  |

Here lies JAMES HALIBURTON (uncle [father's brother] of an honourable man, GEORGE HALIBURTON of Pitcur, Knight), who happily filled the civic office of Provost of Dundee for 33 years. He died A.D. 1588, of his age 70.

|              |             |              |                 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Chief of the | Defender of | Protector of | Follower of the |
| Magistracy   | his Country | the Orphan   | Church of Jesus |

No one who considers the important share which JAMES HALIBURTON took in the stirring events of the time in which he lived will hesitate to endorse the judgment of his friend and comrade, JAMES BALFOUR of Halhill, when he describes him as "that notable PROVOST OF DUNDEE."

1543.

HERBERT GLAIDSTANES IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

Although little is known of the personal history of HERBERT GLAIDSTANES, he was for a long time an important personage in Dundee. From the heraldic arms of his son, GEORGE GLAIDSTANES, Archbishop of St Andrews, it is evident that he derived his descent from the ancient family of DE GLEDESTAN, which was settled in Lanarkshire in the thirteenth century. In 1296 the name of HERBERT DE GLEDESTAN appears in the roll of those who rendered homage to EDWARD I., and the family seems to have remained in different portions of the Border Counties until the close of the seventeenth century. No record has been found to show at what precise time, or under what circumstances, HERBERT GLAIDSTANES, Burgess of Dundee, settled in this locality, although, from the large number of local charters which have passed through his hands as Notary Public, he must have had an extensive legal practice. He is occasionally described as

"Clerk of Dundee," and some of his protocol books and charters are preserved in the Charter-room of the Burgh. His name appears in the list of Bailies in 1562, and in "The Chairge or Rentall of the Master of the Hospitall of ye Burgh of Dundie," prefixed to this Burgess-Roll, his house is described as "lyand on ye north syid of Argyllisgaitt, Betwix ye land of JAMES SCRYMGEOR, litster, on ye south, the comoun buriall-place on ye north, ye land of ALEX. TRAILL on ye east, and ye land of WILLIAM KYD on ye west partis." This "Chairge" was probably made up in 1580, and, as the land is described as "sumtyme pertening to HERBERT GLAIDSTAINIS," it may be assumed that he was dead before that date. His son, the ARCHBISHOP OF ST ANDREWS, was born in Dundee, educated at the Grammar School there, and took his degree of A.M. in 1583. He was first settled as minister of Ecclesgreig (St Cyrus) in 1587, and was afterwards pastor at Arbroath and St Andrews. From the latter charge he was promoted to the Bishopric of Caithness, and finally became Archbishop of St Andrews in 1604, in which office he died, 2nd May, 1615. His character has been variously described according to the religious profession of different writers. His successor, ARCHBISHOP SPOTTISWOOD, writes of him as "a man of good learning, ready utterance, and great invention, but of too easy a nature." The Presbyterians, on the other hand, vie with each other in finding language vile enough to describe him. Several epitaphs upon this "proud, presumptuous Prelate" will be found in Row's "History of the Kirk of Scotland."

The latest trace of HERBERT GLAIDSTANES' name to be found in public documents is under date 1561, one year before he was elevated to the Bailiership in Dundee.

1543. NOVEMBER 20th.

#### WALTER SCRYMGEORE OF GLASWELL, PROVOST OF DUNDEE.

The Burgess whose name is entered here was a scion of the family of the SCRYMGEORES, Constables of Dundee. His territorial title was taken from the property of Glaswell, near Kirriemuir, though he had also large properties in the Burgh, and held a share in the lands of Milton of Craigie. From the "Rentall of the Master of the Hospital" it appears that about 1580 his name was associated with the eastmost house in Dundee, which was then situated immediately within the Burgh wall at the East Port. It is described as "ye Laird of Glaswell's Land and zeard, Lyand on ye north syid of ye Seagaitt, Betwix ye land of walter Carmanow on ye west, and Oure ladie wynd on ye east pairtis." The PROVOST died before 1st October, 1549, as at that date his son, JAMES SCRYMGEORE, was retoured as his heir. That the family of Glaswell was nearly related to the Constable of Dundee may be inferred from the fact that in a charter of Novodamus of the Barony of Dudhope by QUEEN MARY to the eldest son of the Constable, dated 30th June, 1565, the reversion of the estate and office is given to JAMES SCRYMGEORE of Glaswell, failing the legitimate issue of the Constable's two sons.

1550.

FINLAY DUNCAN, SURGEON, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR  
SERVICES DONE.

FINLAY DUNCAN is the first of the Medical faculty whose name appears in the Burgess-Roll of Dundee. His house and garden stood "on ye South syid of Argyllis-gaitt, Betwix ye land of JAMES GOLDMAN on ye east, And ye land of ye Airis of vmqle. JHONE HOPPRINGLE on ye West pairtis," or about the south-west corner of Tally Street and the Overgait. He is also the first of the name of DUNCAN mentioned in existing records—a name which since his time has been constantly associated with Dundee. He appears to have been succeeded in his profession by WILLIAM DUNCAN, Physician, progenitor of the DUNCANS of Lundie, now EARLS OF CAMPERDOWN. The latter was married to KATHERINE WEDDERBURNE, sister of the famous SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, first Baron of Kingenny, who is buried beside him in the Howff. The tombstone (No. 1213) bears the following inscriptions:—

"W. D : K. V :—*Hic dormit honorabilis vir, Gulielmus Duncane, medirus, civis de Dunde, qui obiit die — Maii mensis, anno 1608, etatis sue 52.*" [Here sleeps an honourable man, WILLIAM DUNCAN, Physician and Citizen of Dundee, who died — of May in the year 1608, and of his age 52.] "Heir lies aleswae ane godlie honorabil voman, Katerin Wedderburne, spous to Villiam Duncane, who departit this lyif ye — day of — 160—.

*Discite ab exemplo mortales discite nostro.*

[See and learn from our example, O mortals, *that ye are mortal.*]

*Mors sola fatetur quantula sunt hominum corpuscula.*

[Death alone shows how contemptible are the bodies of men.]"

The son of Dr WILLIAM DUNCAN and his wife KATHERINE WEDDERBURNE was also a citizen, and lies buried in the lair adjoining theirs (No. 1214). His tombstone bears this inscription:—

"Heir lyis ane godly honest man, Jhon Duncan, Merchant, Burgess of Dundie, who died the 16 of Octob. his age 4—.

"The memorial of the iust shall be blised, bot the name of the wicked shal root [*sic.*]"

1553.

DOMINUS JAMES WICHTAND, CHAPLAIN OF KINNAIRD, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

Previous to the Reformation the Church of Inchtute, in the Carse of Gowrie, belonged to the Priory of St Andrews. DAVID ROBERTSON, a member of the Chapter of St Andrews, was presented to the Vicarage of Rossie by JAMES VI. in 1570, and the Chapels of Inchtute and



Kinnaird were placed under his charge. In 1574 JAMES WICHTAND is described in "The Register of Ministers and Readers," made up at that time, as "reidare at Inchesture and Kynmarde," his stipend being rated at 30 lib. Scots. In the *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ* he is referred to as having been Reader at Inchtute "from 1574 till his death in 1579;" but the entry in the Burgess-Roll of Dundee proves that he was Chaplain of Kinnaird more than twenty years before the earlier of these dates, whilst the prefix *Dominus* shows that he was a regularly ordained priest of the Romish Church in 1553, and then held the Chaplainry which he afterwards served as Reader in the Protestant Communion. His immediate connection with the Burgh of Dundee does not appear.

1555.

JOHN MAXWELL OF TERRIKLIS [TERREGLES], KNT., IS MADE A BROTHER OF  
THE GUILD, GRATIS.

SIR JOHN MAXWELL of Terregles was the second son of ROBERT, fifth LORD MAXWELL, and acted an important part in the reign of QUEEN MARY. By his marriage with AGNES, the eldest daughter of WILLIAM, fourth LORD HERRIES, he obtained the estate of Terregles—*Terra Ecclesiæ*—the Kirk land—in Dumfriesshire, and became LORD HERRIES of Terregles in right of his wife, though he did not assume that title till 1567. He was descended from the ancient family of the MAXWELLS of Caerlaverock, from which stock the MAXWELLS of Tealing were derived, and it was probably through his relationship with the latter family that his name was inscribed on the Burgess-Roll. SIR JOHN was Warden of the East Marches, and a Privy Councillor both to QUEEN MARY and to JAMES VI., and his name figures prominently in the history of the time. He survived till 1583, and was the ancestor of the EARLS OF NITHSDALE (title extinct) and of the BARONS HERRIES of Terregles. His present representative is MARMA-  
DUKE CONSTABLE-MAXWELL, fourteenth BARON HERRIES.

1559. JUNE 20th.

HENRY LOVELL OF BALLUMBIE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

The LOVELLS of Ballumbie were at one time amongst the most influential members of society in Dundee, though the name has now almost disappeared. The family claimed a very high ancestral origin, being descended from EUDES, Duke of Brittany, through his younger son

ROBERT, who came to England in the train of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, in 1066. The son and grandson of this ROBERT were settled respectively in Somerset and in Northamptonshire; but at a later date a branch of the family came to Scotland, and held the historic estate of Branhohn, in the Barony of Hawick, for a very long period. The LOVELLS appear in Angus for the first time about 1250, though they took no share in public affairs for a long time afterwards. They seem, however, to have had continuous possession of the lands of Ballumbie till early in the seventeenth century. The HENRY LOVELL whose name appears on the Roll was the son of ANDREW LOVELL of Ballumbie, and though he is here described as if he were the Laird in 1550, he cannot have been proprietor of the estate at that time, as his father was then alive and in possession of it. Throughout his life he seems to have been of a turbulent disposition; and the fact that by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 30th May, 1551, his father passed him over, and conferred the lands and Castle of Ballumbie upon HENRY's son JOHN, proves that he had forfeited the paternal favour even at this time. For nearly a quarter of a century after the date of his entry as a Brother of the Guild he troubled and perplexed the citizens of Dundee and their landward neighbours; and his name appears frequently in the records of the Privy Council of the time as a disturber of the peace. One of the complaints against him was brought before the Privy Council on 21st May, 1566, by JAMES DURHAM of Pitkerro, accusing HENRY LOVELL of having entered his house and maltreated his servants, "committand thairthrow hamesuekin, forthocht felony, and manifest oppressioun, upoun the said JAMES, lyke as the said HENRIE hes done to sindry utheris of the countre, as is notourlie knawin; lyke as thair wer uowther Prince, law, nor justice within this realme, bot that it wer lesum to everie tyranne to impyre tyrannouslie, abone the sobir men dwelland besyde thame." For this and other similar deeds LOVELL was summoned to appear before the Privy Council, but failed to do so, and was declared a rebel and "put to the horn." His own son, JOHN LOVELL, who had been chosen by the grandfather, ANDREW LOVELL, as the heir to the estate instead of HENRY, was subjected to "unnaturall wrangis and injureis" at his father's hands, and was forced also to complain against him to the Privy Council in 1567. The tenor of this complaint gives a most instructive glimpse of the state of the country at the time, as well as showing the character of this boisterous Angus laird. JOHN LOVELL alleges that his father, besides "birning of his cornis," for which he had been outlawed, "kailtie hes hurt and chaissit away the said JOHNNES servandis, eassin out his pover tennentis out of thair houssis, intromettit with his haill nolt and scheip, and haldis the same purposlie, eitand and distroyand his awin cornis, that nevir proffeit sall cum thair of, the lyke of quhilk oppressioun wes nevir sene in ony euntre." For this offence HENRY LOVELL was again denounced a rebel, but he does not appear to have suffered seriously from this sentence, and he continued his career of crime for some time thereafter. His name was again brought before the Privy Council, in 1575, in connection with a malicious outrage upon "the puyr tenentis of West Ferry and Monyfuith pertening to the leving of Ballumby." He came before the Council and denied the charge, and the case was adjourned for proof; but nothing more regarding him is recorded in the Register of the Privy Council, and it is probable that his stormy life was terminated about this time. It is certain that his son JOHN, whose name is found on the Burgess-Roll in 1568, had full control of the estate of Ballumbie in 1579, and HENRY must therefore have died before that time.

1559. JUNE 20th.

GEORGE HALIBURTON OF PITCUR IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

GEORGE HALIBURTON of Pitcur was the son of ANDREW HALIBURTON and KATHERINE GRAHAME, and the nephew of PROVOST JAMES HALIBURTON, to whom allusion has already been made (*vide* page 24). He was merely an infant when his father died, and the guardianship of the estate thus fell upon PROVOST HALIBURTON, who was designated from this circumstance the "Tutor of Pitcur," a name which adhered to him throughout his long life. His position as Provost at this time probably accounts for the enrolment of his nephew. GEORGE HALIBURTON was knighted by QUEEN MARY previous to the battle of Langside, but he seems to have adhered to the faction of the REGENT MORAY after the QUEEN's flight to England and imprisonment, and he became a firm supporter of JAMES VI. He was married to ELIZABETH LEIRMONTH, daughter of SIR JAMES LEIRMONTH of Balcomie, in 1553, and they obtained a joint-charter of the lands of Eglismagirdill from the Abbot and Convent of Lindores in 1568. He signed the "Band of the Baronis in the North," confirming the pacification made by the REGENT MORTON in 1574, and he survived the perturbed times which succeeded that date. The last trace to be found of him is in 1594, at which time his son JAMES is referred to as his "sone and heir appearand." His name was inscribed on the monument erected by the Town Council of Dundee as a memorial of PROVOST HALIBURTON in 1588; and this seems to indicate that the connection of SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON of Pitcur with the Burgh was highly esteemed at that period.

1559. JUNE 20th.

MAGISTER WALTER SMETOUN IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

WALTER SMETOUN was the eldest son of ANDREW SMETOUN, tenant of the Haltoun of Fingask, Perthshire. He studied at St Andrews, and took his degree as Master of Arts there in 1551. He practised for some time in St Andrews as a Notary Public, and it was when so employed that he was entered as a Burgess of Dundee. His connection with the Burgh probably arose from his relationship with the ROLLOKS, then one of the principal Dundee families, as his wife's name was MARIOTE ROLLOK, and she was a scion of the family now represented by LORD ROLLO of Duncrub. A curious confirmation of the entry of WALTER SMETOUN's name on the Burgess-Roll is afforded by a grant made by QUEEN MARY under the Great Seal, dated 3rd June, 1564, of "the lands of Polcak [otherwise Balcak] in the lordship of Tealing," to ANDREW SMETOUN in life-rent, and to "Magister WALTER SMETOUN, *burgess of Dundee*, his son, and MARIOTE ROLLOK, spouse of the

said WALTER, or the longest liver of them, in conjunct fee." The SMETOUNS were eminently distinguished in the history of the Kirk of Scotland. Magister THOMAS SMETOUN, brother-german of WALTER, was educated at S. Salvator's College, in the University of St Andrews, and was "Regent" or Professor there previous to the Reformation. From this place he went to Paris, and was enrolled in the Jesuits' College there, and afterwards visited Rome. Having been stricken down by a severe fever (according to CALDERWOOD), his doubts of the orthodoxy of the Romish faith were confirmed, and he shortly afterwards joined the Protestant Church, and returned to England under the patronage of WALSINGHAM, the Secretary of QUEEN ELIZABETH. In 1577 he was appointed Minister of Paisley Abbey Kirk, and three years afterwards he succeeded MELVILLE as Principal of Glasgow University. He died in the enjoyment of this office in 1583, being then in his forty-seventh year, and having twice officiated as Moderator of the General Assembly. His brother, Magister JOHN SMETOUN, was also distinguished in the history of the Reformed Kirk of Scotland, though in a humbler fashion.

1559. JUNE 20th.

ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, FIAR [HEIR-APPARENT] OF THAT ILK, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

The family of GUTHRIE of Guthrie is one of the oldest in Forfarshire, and they have held the estate from which their territorial title is derived from the time of DAVID II. SIR DAVID GUTHRIE was Sheriff of Forfarshire in 1457, was made Armour-bearer to JAMES III., and became Lord Treasurer of Scotland in 1461, and Lord Clerk Register in 1467. Shortly afterwards he was one of the ambassadors sent from this country to conclude the Peace of Newcastle; and in 1473 he was made Lord Chief Justice of Scotland. His son, SIR ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, was connected by marriage with the families of GLAMIS and of DUDHOPE, and he fell fighting by the side of his Sovereign at Flodden Field. His grandson and successor was ANDREW GUTHRIE of Guthrie, whose son ALEXANDER was the Laird at the date of this entry. ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, for some unexplained reason, had quarrelled with the family of his mother, CHRISTIAN GARDYNE of Gardyne, and a feud ensued which resulted in the assassination of the LAIRD OF GUTHRIE in his house of Inverpeffer, by the hand of his cousin, PATRICK GARDYNE. To avenge his death, his second son, WILLIAM GUTHRIE of Gachie, accompanied by several of his associates, "bodin with daggis and pistolletis," set upon PATRICK GARDYNE, the murderer of his father, "and cruellie, schamefullie, and unmercifullie slew him be schot of ane gun or dag, upoun set purpois and provisionn." For this outrage he was denounced a rebel, but no proceedings were taken against him.



ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, who is entered here as a Burgess, was the eldest son of the ALEXANDER GUTHRIE who was murdered, and of his wife ISABEL, daughter of WILLIAM WOOD of Bonnyton. He was married in 1568 to AGNES, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER FALCONER of Halkerton, and was succeeded at his decease by his eldest son, bearing the same name.

1562.

JAMES SCRYMGEORE OF GLASWELL IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

In the note appended to the entry of the admission of PROVOST WALTER SCRYMGEORE as a Burgess (*vide* page 28), allusion is made to his son and successor JAMES, whose name appears here. He was in possession of the estate of Glaswell in 1549, and was married to MARIOTA, daughter of JAMES CRICHTON of Ruthven, in the following year. The exact date of his death is not recorded, but he must have been alive in 1579, as his son JOHN is referred to in a charter of that year as "heir-apparent of Glaswell." The family of his father, the PROVOST, was highly distinguished in literature. HENRY SCRYMGEORE, second son of WALTER and brother of JAMES of Glaswell, was born in Dundee in 1506, and educated at St Andrews University. He passed as Bachelor of Arts in S. Salvator's College in 1533, and in the succeeding year he obtained his degree as Master of Arts, after having undergone what is described in the Roll as "a most rigorous examination." From St Andrews he removed to the University of Paris, and afterwards to that of Bourges, where he studied Civil Law. Having been chosen Private Secretary to the BISHOP OF RENNES, he accompanied that Prelate to Italy, when the BISHOP was sent there as ambassador from the Court of France. Though professing the Roman Catholic religion, SCRYMGEORE had been affected by the reforming sentiments of his College companions, GEORGE WISHART, GEORGE BUCHANAN, JOHN ERSKINE of Dun, and PROVOST HALIBURTON, and whilst he was at Padua he came in contact with the famous FRANCIS SPIRA, who it is stated "died under great horror of mind in consequence of his recantation of the Protestant religion." The effect of this incident upon SCRYMGEORE'S mind was very great, as he shows in his work upon FRANCIS SPIRA, printed in 1550. His position in the household of the BISHOP opened up a great field of promotion for so able a man, but he decided to abandon the creed of the Romish Church, and to cast in his lot with the Reformers. Accordingly he removed to Augsburg, where he was received by ULRICH FUGGER, one of the most liberal patrons of literature, and spent a considerable time in collecting that Classical Library which rendered Augsburg one of the centres for the revival of literature. Many of the manuscripts of Greek and Roman authors which SCRYMGEORE had secured in Italy were placed in this collection; and whilst in this place he edited several of the Classics which were published by the famous printer, HENRY STEPHENS. His reputation, alike as a scholar and a Reformer, soon attracted the notice of the Geneva Protestants, and he was invited by CALVIN to settle at Geneva in 1561. In that year he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University of Geneva, and was so highly esteemed by the civic rulers there that the freedom

of that city was conferred upon him. Two years afterwards, when the Chair of Civil Law was founded at Geneva, he was chosen as the first Professor, and occupied this post till his death on 3rd January, 1570. Whilst here he enjoyed the friendship of literary men of all shades of opinion throughout Europe, and was in close companionship with JOHN CALVIN and THEODORE BEZA, as well as GEORGE BUCHANAN, ANDREW MELVILLE, and the other leading Reformers in Scotland. So highly was he esteemed that both REGENTS LENNOX and MAR invited him to return to his native country and to accept of some public office; but he was then advanced in years, and had formed many ties which bound him to Geneva; nor did the disturbed state of Scotland at that time, torn as it was by many factions, seem likely to form a safe or pleasant retreat for one whose life had been devoted to peaceful literature. An interesting glimpse of his life at Geneva is afforded by his nephew JAMES MELVILLE, in his "Autobiography," in these words:—

"MR HENDRIE SCRYMGEOUR be his learning in the lawes and polacie and service of manie noble princes, haid attained to grait ritches, and haid conquest a prettie roun within a lig [league] to Genev, and biggit thairon a trim house called 'The Vilet,' and a fear ludging within the town, quhilks all with a douchtar, his onlie bern, he left to the Syndiques of the town."

The name of "HENRY SCRYMGEORE, a renowned man and Professor of Arts," appears amongst the witnesses to JOHN CALVIN's Testament, in April, 1564, and his history is preserved amongst the Biographies of Eminent Citizens of Geneva, published in 1815. As a Greek scholar, HENRY SCRYMGEORE occupies the very foremost rank amongst the literary men of his time.

JAMES SCRYMGEORE of Glaswell had two sisters besides this brother, both of whom were connected with literature. ISOBEL SCRYMGEORE was married to RICHARD MELVILLE of Baldovie, and became the mother of JAMES MELVILLE, Minister of Kilrenny, Professor of Theology at St Andrews, and author of the "Autobiography" quoted above. MARGARET SCRYMGEORE became the wife of JOHN YOUNG, burgess of Edinburgh, in 1541, and her second son was the famous SIR PETER YOUNG of Seatoun, tutor of KING JAMES VI., whose name appears at a later date on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee.

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1562. APRIL 15th.

JAMES GOLDMAN, MERCHANT, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD.

JAMES GOLDMAN, whose name is here entered, was the first of a generation of merchants who held a leading place amongst the Burgesses of Dundee for nearly three centuries. Their place of origin is not known, though it seems probable, from the early spelling of the name with double *x*—GOLDMANX—that they had come to this country from Flanders. This JAMES GOLDMAN is the first whose name appears in the records of Dundee. He must have been exceptionally successful in business, as he amassed a considerable fortune, and was the proprietor of several valuable properties within the Burgh. The exact positions of some of these possessions may be easily

understood from the following entries in the "Kirkmaster's Charge," and from the "Rentall of the Master of the Hospitall," made up about 1580:—

"Furth of ye land sumtyme of ANDRO MITCHELSOUN, now of JAMES GOLDMAN, JAMES MICHELL, and JAMES COWTIE, lyand on ye South syid of Argyllisgaitt, Betwix ye land of GABRIEL MYLN on ye east, and ye Kirkzeard on ye west pairtis." (This tenement was on the site of what is now Tally Street.)

"Furth of ye land of PATRIK DURHAM, lyand on ye north syid of Ergyllisgaitt, Betwix ye land of JOHN MERSCHELL and JAMES BOWER on ye south, ye land of JAMES GOLDMAN on ye east pairtis." (This land was at the west corner of Barrack Street and the Over-gait.)

"The few-maillis underwritten Rex<sup>ve</sup>. (respectively) awand be ye personnis Particular Proprietaris of ye Closs callit Sanct Salvatoris Closs, lyand on ye north syid of Argyllisgaitt, to wit, Beginning at ye foirland on ye west syid of ye Closs pertening to PETIR NEWMAN,—The next land northward, pertening to JAMES GOLDMAN," etc.

Besides these urban properties, he acquired a portion of the estate of Sandfurd—corrupted into St Fort—in Fifeshire, from which place he took his territorial designation. He was married to MARGARET JACK, and had a numerous family, all of whom were distinguished in the civic annals of Dundee. A very interesting account of four of them is given in a long Latin poem, written by PETER GOLDMAN, the youngest son, and included in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*. This curious work is entitled *Margaretæ Jacchæ matris sæe super tristi et immatura morte quatuor filiorum Lachrymæ*. (The tears of MARGARET JACK, his mother, over the sad and immature death of her four sons.) From the poem it appears that the first-named son, PATRICK, was overtaken by a sudden squall, and drowned in a harbour of Batavia (Holland). JOHN, the second son, fell a victim to the plague in Dundee, despite the efforts made by DR KINLOCH to save him. The third son, ROBERT, was thrown from his horse, and instantly killed; whilst the eldest son, WILLIAM, "the beloved of the common people, and the guardian of the welfare of Dundee," was carried off by death in the midst of his labours.

*Patricium Batavis Neptunus mersit in undis,  
Pestis Iohannem rapuit, sonipesque Robertum;  
Telluri, elisis, afflictit, flebile, membris,  
Et subito extinxit Gulielmum funere Parca.*

There are feeling allusions made in the poem to the comfort which the sorrowing mother had derived from the ministrations of the three Pastors of Dundee, DAVID LINDSAY, WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, and JAMES ROBERTSON, and the poem concludes by an expression of thankfulness that CHARLES—*mea maxima cura, afflictæ spes et solatia matris* [my greatest care, the hope of my affliction, and the solace of his mother]—was still spared to her. In another poem by the same writer—*In Patricium fratrem naufragio extinctum*—he laments the early death by shipwreck of his brother PATRICK, exclaiming that no portion of his own life can be happy until the sea shall give up its dead.

These most interesting poetical effusions introduce us to a family distinguished alike by their eminence in public affairs and by the strength of their domestic affection. From other sources the varied careers of the members of the GOLDMAN family may be traced; and the tombstones over their place of interment in the Howff of Dundee afford several items of information. This burial place is at the second recess to the north of the principal western gate, and, though

the wall has been altered and the mural inscription defaced, there remained at this spot fifty years ago the following fragmentary lettering:—

“Family . . . . Goldman . . . . Laird . . . .  
W. G. . . . I. G. . . . R. G. . . .  
Revised in 1797 by WILLIAM GOLDMAN LAIRD . . . .”

These initials plainly indicate the resting-place of three of the brothers commemorated in the first of PETER GOLDMAN's poems. On the flat stones (Nos. 66 and 67) laid on the ground beside the recess the following inscriptions, though much decayed, may yet be deciphered:—

“Heir lyis iohn goldman, mairchand, and elisabeth Traill his spous, quha both depairtit in september 1607, of his age 34, hers 29.”

From this memorial stone it is apparent that the wife of JOHN GOLDMAN also fell a victim to the pest which raged in Dundee, with little intermission, from 1602 till 1608, reaching a crisis in the month of September, 1607, when these two were prematurely cut off.

The stone upon which the deaths of ROBERT and WILLIAM GOLDMAN were recorded is so completely obliterated that it is no longer decipherable. That portion of the inscription which apparently relates to ROBERT GOLDMAN reads thus:—

“Heir lyis . . . . rt . . . . ldm . . . . . ane . . . . . fe  
in . . . . . 26 May of his age . . . . .  
My soyle praises God. My soyle praises God.  
Death is lyfe to the Godlie.  
M· L  
I· Z. D G  
I· F  
Thy glasse runnes. Myne is runne.  
1617.”

The initials I· Z. are placed on each side of an esentcheon bearing the arms of the YEAMAN—ZEMAN—family. The other letters are placed upon and around a shield, and may be the initials of some obscure monumental sentiment. ROBERT GOLDMAN was Collector of the Crafts in 1601-3, and was also a member of the Glover Trade. On several occasions he appeared before the Privy Council, together with his brother WILLIAM, as representing Dundee in some of the disputes in which the Burgh was concerned. As has already been shown, he lost his life through a fall from his horse previous to 1617. WILLIAM GOLDMAN first appears in the town's records as one of the Councillors in 1590, and from that time until his death, which took place in 1613, he was actively engaged in the service of the Burgh. For the twelve years betwixt 1601 and 1613, he was almost continuously chosen as the Commissioner representing Dundee at the Convention of Royal Burghs. The confidence reposed in him by the Convention is shown by the fact that, in 1612, he was sent as Commissioner to the town of Campvere, for the purpose of “re-establishing the Stapill of the natioun at the said toun”—a service in which Dundee was specially interested. The voyage of WILLIAM GOLDMAN and his fellow-Commissioner, DAVID AITKINHEID, of Edinburgh, was an adventurous as well as an expensive one, for, on their return, we find that they “producit the compte of their expenses in the said voyage, extending the hailt to the soum of four thousand aucht hundreth twentic-thri lib. eleven s. 4d. Scots money, they beand long tym detynit in the



said toun, and constrainit to cum hom be Ingland in this deid and paroulus tym of zeir." In this work the Commissioners had been assisted by SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN of Montjoy, who was Conservator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere, and who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 6th July, 1612. WILLIAM GOLDMAN was Bailie in Dundee from 1606 till his death, which appears to have taken place suddenly. As executor of his brother, JOHN GOLDMAN, he paid over a legacy to the Hospital of Dundee of eight hundred merks, to which bequest the following excerpt from the Council minutes refers:—

"11 July 1609—Quhilk day the Balleis, Counsale, and dekynis of Crafts of the Bureh of Dundie, being convenit in the Counsal hous thairoff—vnderstanding that vmquhile JOHNE GOLDMAN, Mercheand, laitle left to the puir resident within the Hospitall the sowme of aucht Hundreth merkis money of this Realme, quhilk is ordanit to be wairit either upon the redemptioun of the common landis pertening to the Hospitall or upon ane new rent be advyis of the Ministeris and Sessioun of the Kirk,—thairfoir for moving and inciting vtheris to leave the lyik for advancement of the Hospitall rentis, hes concludit and ordanit that WILLIAM GOLDMAN, Bailie, Executor to the said vmquhile JOHNE, and the said WILLIAM, his airis, sall haif power to present ane aigit decayit Burgess of this Bureh, quhom the ministeris and Sessioun of the Kirk sall find meit and qualifeit to be admitit in the Socitie of the pure resident within the said Hospitall—he beand ane single persone nather haiffand bairne nor wyiff, according to the lawis maid anent the qualites of the personis quha suld be ressavit in the said Hospitall—and the said person being so presentit and tryit and being subiect to the lawis of the hous sall be preferrit to any vtheris and interteaneit within the said Hospitall during his lyiff, except he be deposit for ane notorious cryme—and after his deceis, how oft the said place vaikis be deceise or deprivatione als oft ane vther to be presentit of new to that place be the said WILLIAM and his foirsaidis—and at the desyre of the said WILLIAM, and upon his presentatione, JAMES QUITSTONE, chirurgian, being tryit and found meitt in manner foirsaid, is alreddy receaved in the said Hospitall."

The money thus mortified was applied in redeeming a mortgage on ANDREW BARRIE'S Meadow, another mortgage over LOVELL'S Meadow, a third over the Gray Sisters Acre (West Port), and in the purchase of an annual rent out of a tenement in Mackisson's Close. The properties in the Meadows are still in the possession of the Hospital, and include the ground from Lamb's Hotel to Panmure Street, and from Bell Street to the centre of Reform Street.

The inscription upon the tombstone over the grave of WILLIAM GOLDMAN reads thus:—

*"Hic jacet vir honoratus verbis Deidonaue quondam civis et . . . . Gulielmus Goldman de Sandfurd qui obiit etatis sue anno quadragesimo quarto, anno a partu. Virginis 1613, pridie nonas Aprilis. Memento Mori.* [Here lies an honourable man, formerly Burgess and . . . . of Dundee, WILLIAM GOLDMAN of Sandfurd, who died in the forty-fourth year of his age, on the day before the Nones of April—4th April—in the year from the Accouchement of the Virgin, 1613. Remember thou art to die.]"

Besides these sons, JAMES GOLDMAN had two daughters, one of whom was married to JAMES WEDDERBURN, son of the Town-Clerk, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, and ancestor of Lord Chancellor the EARL OF ROSSLYN, and the other to SINCLAIR of Ulbster. In several of the published genealogies of the WEDDERBURN family, JAMES GOLDMAN'S eldest daughter's name is given as MARGARET, but from the monument in the Howff, No. 812, this appears to be a mistake, as the inscription reads thus:—

"Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of the following persons, viz.:—JAMES WEDDERBURN, Esq., who died 1620, and his wife, MARY GOLDMAN."

She was married in 1608, and had two sons, SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Blackness, and SIR PETER WEDDERBURN of Gosford, who became a Lord of Session.

From another tombstone at the GOLDMAN burying-place in the Howff, it is evident that JAMES GOLDMAN had a younger brother called JOHN, who was born in 1531, and who is thus described in the monumental description :—

“Heir lyis ane honest aged father called JOHN GOLDMAN Merchand and Byrges in Dundie quha depairtit this present lyf ye 3 of Apryle, anno 1605, of aige 74. And Christiane Man his spovs quha depairtit this lyf ye 8 of September, anno 1603, of aige 36.

“Death is lyf to ye faithful.”

JOHN GOLDMAN, Junior, son of the above, is mentioned in the Register of the Privy Council as a prominent Burgess of Dundee. CHARLES GOLDMAN, to whom reference is made in PETER GOLDMAN'S poem, was Boxmaster of the Weaver Incorporation of Dundee in 1624. JAMES GOLDMAN, probably a younger brother of CHARLES, is also buried in the Howff, No. 23, his tombstone bearing this inscription :—

“Heir lyis ane honest man namit JAMES GOLDMAN, Merchand Byrges of Dundie, who deceissit in September 1632, of the aige of 42. This is done be MARGARET OGILVY, his spovs, for his memorie.”

Several other members of this family are mentioned in the Sasine records of Dundee and elsewhere, although it is not easy to trace their relationship. WILLIAM GOLDMAN of Sandford is referred to in the Acts of Parliament as being on the Committee of War for Fife, in 1648-9 (*VI. II. 31<sup>A</sup>—190<sup>A</sup>*). Mr JAMES GOLDMAN, minister, son of ALEXANDER GOLDMAN (1652), and grandson of JOHN GOLDMAN (1623), was living in 1731, and had two sisters, but no other descendants of a later date have been traced. Referring to this family, JERVISE states that “the last of them, a female, died some years ago, so reduced in circumstances as to be dependent on the charity of a neighbouring Kirk Session” (*Memorials of Angus and Mearns, edition 1861, p. 198*). The GOLDMAN burying-place was claimed by a family called LAIRD, one of whom, WILLIAM GOLDMAN LAIRD, revised the inscription on the wall of the Howff, 1797.

1564. MAY 29th.

ALEXANDER MAXWELL OF TEALING IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

The MAXWELLS of Tealing were derived from the Caerlaverock family, and their earliest appearance in Forfarshire was in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. EUSTACE MAXWELL, the first proprietor of the name who held Tealing, was the second son of SIR WILLIAM MAXWELL of Caerlaverock, and he obtained possession of the fourth part of the Barony in 1427. His direct

descendant was that ALEXANDER MAXWELL whose name is here enrolled. He appears to have been a Magistrate of Dundee in 1553, but subsequent to this time had been involved in monetary difficulties, and temporarily pledged his lands to relieve himself in 1561. From this entry, it is apparent that he had obtained regress to the lands of Tealing three years afterwards. His eldest son and successor, SIR DAVID MAXWELL, was knighted by KING JAMES VI. For a long period the MAXWELLS of Tealing served the Burgh of Dundee in a public capacity; and several of the descendants of ALEXANDER MAXWELL will be found recorded on the Burgess-Roll.

1564. JANUARY 17th.

MAGISTER ALEXANDER HEPBURN, PRECEPTOR OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

ALEXANDER HEPBURN is the second of the schoolmasters of Dundee entered upon this Roll, the first being Magister WALTER SPALDING, who was admitted a Burgess in 1539 [*vide* page 22]. Though few references to him are found in the records of the period, his life was an eventful one. He had studied at St Andrews and taken his degree as Master of Arts there before he settled in Dundee, and it was probably through the influence of the relatives of his wife, CHRISTIAN SCRYMGEOUR, that he obtained preferment to the high ecclesiastical dignity which he afterwards enjoyed. Previous to 1574 he was placed in charge of the Kirks of "Litill Dunkeld," "Dowalie," "Logyrait," "Logyallowy," "Mwlin" (Moulin); and in the latter year was promoted to the Protestant Bishopric of Ross. Many writers on the history of the time have been perplexed by the fact that JOHN LESLY, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ross, the well-known defender of QUEEN MARY, retained his episcopal title long after his deposition, and consequently there were both a Protestant and a Romanist Bishop of Ross living at the same time. Hence many of the acts of these two persons are confused and credited to the wrong party. ALEXANDER HEPBURN was not popular in the North as Bishop of Ross, since the Roman Catholics naturally regarded him as an intruder; and it appears from the lamentable complaint laid by his widow, CHRISTIAN SCRYMGEOUR, before the Privy Council, that his death was brought about by the cruel oppression of his neighbours. In December, 1578, whilst he was confined to his dwelling in the Channourie of Ross by his last sickness, COLIN MACKENZIE of Kintail prevented his wife and servants from obtaining either fuel or victuals, "usand sic inhumane and cruell dealing aganis him that for displeour thair of he fell seek and nevir recoverit quhill he depairtit this life." When MACKENZIE learned that the BISHOP was nigh unto death, he surrounded the house with armed men, and entered the Castle with violence, expelled the unfortunate wife ere her husband's body

was cold, and drove her out with her children and the few servants whom MACKENZIE had not already imprisoned, and took forcible possession of all her property. Nor did his cruelty end here, for having put them “furth of the said hous, he constrynt thame to leif the cuntrie and to cum away by sey, not suffering thame to get meit, drink, or lugeing, within the toun, nor lettand sa meikle cum away with thame of thair owin geir as a plaid or blankat to keip the bairnis fra cauld within the boit.” For this barbarous deed MACKENZIE and his accomplices were justly denounced as rebels and put to the horn.

1565. MARCH 29th.

ANDREW BALFOURE OF MONQUHANY IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

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ROBERT BALFOURE, HIS SON, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

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ANDREW BALFOURE, SON OF THE AFORESAID ANDREW, IS MADE A BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

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The family of BALFOUR claims descent from a certain SIWARD who was living in the time of KING DUNCAN, *circa* 1033. The first of the Monquhany branch was MICHAEL BALFOUR, who was one of the favourites of JAMES IV., from whom he obtained a Charter in 1493 erecting his lands into the Barony of Monquhany. SIR MICHAEL was married to MARJORY, daughter of GEORGE DURIE of that Ilk who fell with his Royal Master at Flodden. ANDREW BALFOUR, whose name is here recorded, was his only son, and was a mere infant when his father was slain. In fulfilment of the special Act made by JAMES IV., whereby the children of those who should fall at Flodden were to be at once declared heirs as if they had attained their majority, ANDREW BALFOUR became Laird of Monquhany at a very early age. He was married to JANET, third daughter of SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE of Earlshall, and, according to the accepted genealogy, he had only seven sons; but the above entry in the Burgess-Roll of Dundee appears to indicate that he had another son named ANDREW. All these sons took a distinguished share in the history of the times of QUEEN MARY and JAMES VI. MICHAEL BALFOUR, the eldest son, who was enrolled as a Burgess of Dundee in 1583, was married to JANET BOSWELL, and died during his father's lifetime, leaving a son, MICHAEL, who succeeded ANDREW BALFOUR as Laird of Monquhany in 1592. SIR GILBERT of Westra, the second son of ANDREW BALFOUR, was Master of the Household to QUEEN MARY. The third son was the notorious SIR JAMES BALFOUR of Pittendreich, who was deeply concerned in the murder of DARNLEY. He held the post of Lord President of the



Court of Session, and, through his marriage with MARGARET BALFOUR of Burleigh, he became the ancestor of the LORDS BALFOUR of Burleigh and the LORDS BALFOUR of Glenawley. DAVID, the fourth son, was ancestor of the BALFOURS of Grange. GEORGE, the fifth son, whose name appears at a later date on this Roll, was the Prior of the Charterhouse, Perth. ROBERT, who was made Burgess of Dundee at the same time as his father, was Provost of S. Mary's College, St Andrews; whilst JOHN is usually referred to as the youngest of the family, and he seems to have held property in Orkney. Of ANDREW BALFOUR, Junior, no trace appears elsewhere than on this Burgess-Roll. It is worthy of notice that a hundred years elapsed betwixt the first erection of the Barony of Monquhany (1493) and the death of the second Laird in 1592. ANDREW BALFOUR, Senior, was thus Laird of Monquhany for the very exceptional period of seventy-nine years.

1565. SEPTEMBER 25th.

DAVID, EARL OF CRAUFURD AND LORD LINDSAY, IS MADE A BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

DAVID, tenth EARL OF CRAUFURD, occupies a peculiar position in the civic history of Dundee. He was the son of ALEXANDER, Master of Craufurd—known in history as “the Wicked Master”—and of JEAN, daughter of LORD SINCLAIR. His grandfather, the eighth EARL OF CRAUFURD, had been cruelly treated by the “Wicked Master,” who had seized, fettered, and imprisoned him; and in revenge for his unnatural conduct the injured EARL had disinherited his immediate descendants, and conveyed the title and estates to his cousin, DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell. The latter, “being of a generous disposition,” re-conveyed the title and estates to the son of the Master, merely reserving the title of EARL OF CRAUFURD to himself for his lifetime. At his death, therefore, in 1558, DAVID LINDSAY became tenth EARL OF CRAUFURD. He was a firm adherent of the Marian party, and supported both the QUEEN-DOWAGER and the QUEEN in their struggles with the Lords of the Congregation. The attitude which PROVOST HALIBURTON had taken in this contest had seriously displeased the QUEEN, and when she and DARNLEY came to Dundee in 1565, HALIBURTON had wisely left the Burgh with a band of the principal Protestant Burgesses, and joined the insurgent EARL OF MORAY. Dundee was therefore without a Provost, and the QUEEN took the opportunity of placing her faithful follower, the EARL OF CRAUFURD, in that important office. The ancient connection of the CRAUFURD family with the Burgh of Dundee has already been referred to [*vide* page 12], and it seemed to afford an excuse for placing her favourite in this post. Those of the Town Council who had remained in the Burgh acquiesced for the time in this arbitrary act, and to give it an appearance of regularity, they inscribed the EARL OF CRAUFURD's name upon the Burgess-Roll. The first meeting of the Council under the presidency of the new PROVOST was held on the 25th September—the very day on which his

name was enrolled—and the first official act of the EARL OF CRAUFURD was to order the payment of the expenses incurred during the entertainment of QUEEN MARY and DARNLEY in Dundee. The rapidly-changing fortunes of the QUEEN soon affected the condition of Dundee, and the EARL OF CRAUFURD found it expedient to demit his office at the end of a twelvemonth. JAMES HALIBURTON then returned, and was replaced in his former position as Provost of Dundee, and he retained that honourable post without interruption for twenty years afterwards.

The EARL OF CRAUFURD was married in 1546 to MARGARET, daughter of CARDINAL BEATOUN, and had four sons, two of whom succeeded himself as EARLS OF CRAUFURD, whilst a third was created LORD SPYNIE, and was the chosen companion of JAMES VI. The EARL died at Lords-cairnie, Fife, in 1574, and was buried in the family vault within the Cemetery of the Gray Friars Monastery, now the Howff of Dundee.

1565. SEPTEMBER 25th.

THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM OF POWRIE IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
BY REASON OF THE LIBERTY OF HIS FATHER.

THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM'S father, through whom he claims his right of Burgess-ship, has already been noticed under date 12th November, 1526 [*vide* page 18]. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father at Pinkie-Clough, and retained possession until the beginning of the seventeenth century. By his marriage with HELEN, daughter of JOHN, LORD LINDSAY of the Byres, he was brought into immediate contact with the party opposed to QUEEN MARY. His brother-in-law was that PATRICK, LORD LINDSAY of the Byres, whose stern conduct towards the QUEEN whilst imprisoned in Lochleven Castle is familiar to every reader of Scottish history. HELEN LINDSAY had five sisters, who were married respectively to NORMAN LESLIE, Master of Rothes, the principal assassin of CARDINAL BEATOUN; to THOMAS MYRETON of Cambo; to DAVID BEATOUN of Melgum, a natural son of the CARDINAL; to GEORGE DOUGLAS, the brave deliverer of QUEEN MARY; and to DAVID KINNEAR of that Ilk. Seldom has there been a family so divided politically as this one. From a curious charter, dated at Powrie, 24th July, 1579, it appears that THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM had not received the complete sum of money due as the tocher of his bride even at this date, as he then sold to his wife "the lands and town of Ballathrone, the lands of Halpes, and his eighth part of Bruchtie with the pendicle there, called the Nethir Marche," for a large sum of money paid by her brother, PATRICK, LORD LINDSAY of the Byres, in augmentation of her wedding gift. ELIZABETH FOTHRINGHAM, sister of THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM of Powrie, was married to JOHN OGILVY of Inverquharity, and was the ancestress of the present SIR JOHN OGILVY of Inverquharity, Bart. THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM survived till 1610, and was succeeded by his son, who bore the same name.

1568. OCTOBER 4th.

JOHN BLAIR, HEIR-APPARENT OF BALGILLO, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE  
GUILD, GRATIS.

The BLAIRS of Balgillo were descended from the old family of the BLAIRS of Balthayock, a race that for centuries held an important place amongst the Lairds of the Carse of Gowrie. JOHN BLAIR, whose entry is here recorded, was connected with Dundee through his marriage with a daughter of HALIBURTON of Pitcur. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, WILLIAM BLAIR of Balgillo, *circa* 1570, and he survived till 1593. His son WILLIAM, and his grandson JOHN, were knighted by JAMES VI. and CHARLES I. respectively. An interesting incident, with which both he and THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM of Powrie, mentioned on the preceding page, were connected, is recorded in the Register of the Privy Council. SIR DAVID GRAHAM of Fintry, the son of the builder of Mains Castle, was married to BARBARA SCOTT, a descendant of SIR MICHAEL SCOTT of Balwearie. SIR DAVID'S unfortunate connection with the Popish plot, known in history as the "Spanish Blanks," had brought about his execution for treason in 1592. Almost immediately afterwards, his widow had married THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM, Younger of Powrie, and his relatives seem to have united together for the purpose of harassing and oppressing her. She accordingly applied to the Privy Council for protection for herself and her new spouse, and from the Records it appears that no less than nineteen of the Lairds in the neighbourhood subscribed bonds that they would not harm her—JOHN BLAIR of Balgillo being amongst the number.

1568. OCTOBER 8th.

JOHN LOVELL, FIAR OF BALLUMBIE, IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

A brief account of the LOVELLS of Ballumbie has already been given, when referring to the admission of HENRY LOVELL as a Burgess on 20th June, 1559; and allusion is there made to the JOHN LOVELL, son of HENRY, whose admission is here recorded. It is there shown that the father had continuously wronged and oppressed his son JOHN, and was repeatedly bound over to keep the peace towards him. Strangely enough, we find that JOHN LOVELL, after he had obtained possession of Ballumbie, suffered in a similar manner at the hands of his own son, WILLIAM LOVELL. He died in 1591, leaving two sons, WILLIAM and GILBERT, the former of whom succeeded him.

1571. SEPTEMBER 14th.

JOHN CARNEGIE OF THAT ILK IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

SIR JOHN CARNEGIE of Carnegie, whose name is entered here, is the first of that important family included in the Roll. His father, SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, held a considerable amount of property in Dundee, but he does not seem to have been entered as a Burgess. The date of the admission of SIR JOHN CARNEGIE is important, as throwing some light upon his own political history.

After a long life spent in the service of his country as an ambassador, as a senator of the College of Justice, and as a politician, SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE expired on the 5th of January, 1565-6, and was buried in the Old Kirk of Leuchars, where his tombstone may still be seen. By his wife, MARGARET GUTHRIE of Luman, he left seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom were closely connected with Angus and the Mearns. His eldest daughter, MARGARET, became the wife of SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, Constable of Dundee; whilst his eldest son was that SIR JOHN CARNEGIE whose name is here entered. Almost the last public act of SIR ROBERT was the executing of a charter, dated 25th March, 1565, by which he resigned his lands of Kinnaird, Balnamone, Littlecareary, and Monrommon Muir, to his son and heir-apparent, JOHN CARNEGIE, these lands being incorporated anew into the Barony of Kinnaird by QUEEN MARY, "in recognition of the services done for her by the said ROBERT, as well in France and England, as in other foreign parts, in negotiations conducted by him for the honour and common weal of the kingdom." In the early portion of the struggle betwixt QUEEN MARY and the Protestant party, SIR JOHN adhered to her most loyally, and he is usually represented as having remained faithful to her interests throughout his life. The entry in the Burgess-Roll, however, appears to contradict this statement, for the following reasons.

After the escape of QUEEN MARY from Lochleven Castle, an attempt was made by the EARL OF HUNTLY to create a diversion in her favour by a rising in the North. SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, mindful of his allegiance, joined the EARL in this movement; but the attempt proved abortive, and he, with DAVID, EARL OF CRAUFURD (lately Provost of Dundee), and JAMES, LORD OGILVY, were denounced by the Privy Council, and orders given that their houses should be confiscated for the use of the REGENT MORAY and the party acting in the name of the infant KING. To PROVOST HALIBURTON of Dundee, who had been reinstated in his office, the task was committed of taking possession of the House of Kinnaird, and making a full inventory "of the haile gudis and geir being thairin." In accordance with this order, the PROVOST entered the house and lands of Kinnaird, and held them until he was instructed to hand them over to JOHN, LORD GLAMIS. No account has been given of the place of refuge which CARNEGIE had found, nor is there any record of his having given in his adherence to the KING's party; but the fact that he was entered a Burgess of Dundee in 1570, whilst his old antagonist HALIBURTON was Provost of that



Burgh, clearly shows that he must have abandoned the cause of the QUEEN before this date, and taken the oath in support of JAMES VI., which was then rigorously exacted from all new entrants. This idea is confirmed also by the circumstance of his knighthood, which was conferred upon him in 1572. SIR JOHN was married to AGNES WOOD of Craig, and his only legitimate child, MARGARET, was married to PATRICK KINNAIRD of Inchtute, the direct ancestor of the present LORD KINNAIRD of Rossie and Inchtute. As SIR JOHN left no male issue at his decease in 1596, the estates were inherited by his younger brother DAVID. The latter was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 30th January, 1616.

1574. JULY 27th.

GEORGE RAMSAY OF BAMFF IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

GEORGE RAMSAY of Bamff claimed descent from ADAM DE RAMSAY of Bamff, whose name appears in the Ragman Roll as swearing fealty to EDWARD I. in 1296. He was the grandson of NIGEL RAMSAY of Bamff (*ob. ante 1531*), and his father was ALEXANDER RAMSAY, and his mother ELIZABETH CRICHTON, a daughter of CRICHTON of Ruthven. GEORGE RAMSAY was in possession of the estate in 1552, and he seems to have been on intimate terms with the HALIBURTONS, and with his kinsmen the SCRYMGEOURS of Glaswell. His name is appended to the charter granted by SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON of Piteur in 1553 to his wife ELIZABETH LEIRMONTH, and is there placed beside that of the unfortunate CAPTAIN ALEXANDER HALIBURTON, brother of the Provost, who fell at the siege of Leith in 1559. GEORGE RAMSAY was married to ELIZABETH WOOD of Bonniton, in 1564, and was the direct ancestor of SIR JAMES HENRY RAMSAY of Bamff, Bart. His residence in Dundee was "on ye south syid of ye Fluker-gaitt," and had formerly belonged to the ABBOT OF SCONE. He died in 1580, and was succeeded by his son, GEORGE RAMSAY, thirteenth Laird of Bamff.

1574. JANUARY 12th.

DAVID GUTHRIE OF KINCALDRUM IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

The descent of the family of GUTHRIE of Guthrie and their relationship to Dundee has been explained where the admission of ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, Fiar, of that Ilk, is noted, under date 20th June, 1559 (*vide* page 33). DAVID GUTHRIE of Kincaldrum was an uncle of this ALEXANDER, and consequently son of ANDREW GUTHRIE and of CHRISTIAN GARDYNE of Gardyne. Kincaldrum

was the estate usually given to younger sons of the Lairds of Guthrie, and though the name of DAVID does not appear in the genealogy of the family, his existence is proved by his signature to several charters, in which he is described as the son of ANDREW. It was his brother ALEXANDER who was assassinated at Iuverpeffer by his cousin PATRICK GARDYNE, as already related. The most important event, however, with which his name is associated took place two years after his admission as Burgess of Dundee. On the 18th July, 1576, he appeared in presence of the REGENT MORTON and the Lords of the Privy Council, at Edinburgh, together with his nephew, WILLIAM GUTHRIE of Halkertoun, WILLIAM RYND of Carse, and JAMES ARBUTHNOT of Lentusche, and gave in a bond and obligation making himself surety with them for the printing of the first Scottish Bible. The terms of this contract are of sufficient interest to be transcribed here, as they are entered in the Records of the Privy Council:—

“Be it kend till all men be thir present lettres, we ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT merchand, and THOMAS BASSINDEN imprentair, Burgesses of Edinburgh; that forsamekill as oure Sovereign Lord, with avise and consent of his rycht traist cousing JAMES, ERLL OF MORTOUN, LORD OF DALKEYTH, Regent to his Hienes, his realme and lieges, has grantit us not onelie licence for imprinting of the Bybill, bot als hes causit us be avanceit of the pryces of a greit nowmer of the same Bybillis afoirhand, for furthering of the werk,—and that be contributioun of parrochynaris of the parroche Kirkis, inbrocht and collectit be the labouris and diligence of the Bischoppis, Superintendentis, and Visitouris of the Dyocesis and Coutreis, according to ane ordour and aggrement maid betwix thame and us, allowit and authorizit be the REGENTIS grace. And in respect that the werk hes not yit takin effect, in respect of the impedimentis occurring, as alsua that—sen the condition making, the sourtie fund be me the said ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT is departit this lyff,—it hes plesit the REGENTIS grace yit to grant unto us the space of nyne monethis following the last day of Marche instant for wiking and performing of the said werk, within the quhilk space we have promittit that the werk salbe accomplissit and the bukis deliverit to the debursaris of the said advancement and contributioun, conforme to the said aggrement;—thairfor to be bundin and obleist, and be the tennour heirof bindis and obleissis us, conjunctlie and severalie, as principallis; DAVID GUTHRIE of Kincaldrum, WILLIAME GUTHRIE of Halkertoun, WILLIAME RYND of Kersc, and JAMES ARBUTHNOT of Lentusche as sourties, conjunctlie and severalie for me the said ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT, and JAMES NORWELL Burges of Edinburgh, as sourtie for me the said THOMAS BASSINDEN, our airis and executionris; that we sall wrik, and perfyte the said werk of imprinting of the Bybill dewlie and sufficientlie, within the said space of nyne monethis nixt following the said last day of Marche instant, and sall deliver the Bukis, bund in black and claspit, to the use of every parrochyn that hes avanceit and gevin the said contributioun for furthering of the said werk, howsone eftir the end of the saidis nyne monethis as we salbe requirit be ony one of the parrochyn, or ony uther in name of the same havand thair directioun to ressave the said Bybill,—but forder delay, fraude or gyle; and in case of failye, sall rander and deliver the money ressavit be us, to every ane parrochyn thair awin part and portioun.”

This important historical bond was dated 18th March, 1575, and signed by all the persons named.

A series of misfortunes overtook this Bible. On the 11th January, 1576-77, ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT complained that THOMAS BASSINDEN was not executing the work with all possible diligence, and stated that “he on na wayis will do the samyn without he be compellit, quhairthrow the said werk lyis ydill in the menetyne, to the greit hurt of the commoun weill of this realme.” The Privy Council ordered that BASSINDEN should at once hand over, not only that portion of the work which he had completed, but also his “prenting irons and necessaris appertening

thairto meit for setting furthwart of the said werk." Even after the Bible was finished, great difficulty was experienced by the subscribers in obtaining the copies for which they had paid, and an action was raised against DAVID GUTHRIE of Kincaldrum and the other sureties in 1587—nine years after the date of the bond—by ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, Messenger in Old Aberdeen, for 102 "Biblis bund in blak and glasspitt," which the deceased ALEXANDER ARBUTHNOT and THOMAS BASSINDEN had failed to deliver. Three years afterwards these Bibles had not reached their destination, and letters of horning were granted in 1590 against DAVID GUTHRIE of Kincaldrum. The last trace of this notable Burgess of Dundee is under date 1592, and he appears to have been succeeded at that time by his eldest son ALEXANDER.

1575. MAY 10th.

GILBERT AUCHINLECK OF THAT ILK IS MADE A BROTHER OF THE GUILD,  
GRATIS.

GILBERT AUCHINLECK is the first of that important family whose name appears upon the Roll. The AUCHINLECKS, or AFFLECKS, are first found in Ayrshire, and the branch of the family to which GILBERT belonged held lands in Forfarshire early in the fourteenth century. In 1296 "MATHEU LE NAPER of Aghelek," supposed to belong to the Merchiston family, swore fealty to EDWARD I., and it is probable that the NAPIERS had dropped their patronymic and assumed their territorial name about the period referred to.

The remains of the Baronial Castle of Auchinleck, which was built by the GILBERT whose name is here entered, are still in fair preservation. The name of GILBERT AUCHINLECK of that Ilk appears in the Register of the Privy Council, under date 19th April, 1569, as complainer against two of the OGILVIES of Airlie, who had committed a "cruell and abhominabill murthour and slauchter" upon JAMES RAMSAY, tutor of the LOWIS, within the Burgh of Dundee, and who had found refuge with PATRICK, LORD GRAY, and several of his confederates. The names of some of the family of AUCHINLECK are entered on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee at a later date.

1576. MAY 17th.

DAVID ROBERTSON, MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD, IS MADE A BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

The admission of DAVID ROBERTSON as a Burgess of Dundee is significant of the alteration in the religious history of the time. Like JAMES WICHTAND (*vide* page 29), he had been a Member of the Chapter of St Andrews previous to the Reformation; but he must have abandoned his old

creed and adopted the tenets of the Reformers about 1560, as in 1567 he was Protestant Minister of Tealing, and held that charge in conjunction with the curacy of Rossie in the Carse of Gowrie. On 12th October, 1570, he was presented to the Vicarage of Rossie by JAMES VI., and the Chapels of "Inchesture and Kynmarde" were also put under his charge four years afterwards. The estimation in which he was held may be very accurately measured by the stipend which he obtained. From Tealing he received one hundred merks (£5 11s. 1½d.); and from Rossie, Inchesture, and Kinnaird, he had the unusual sum of a hundred and thirty-three pounds six and eightpence Scots money (£11 2s. 9½d.), with the Kirk-lands. In 1577 this stipend was augmented by ROBERT, BISHOP OF CAITHNESS, in respect that "he hes seruit and servis at vther twa kirks of ours." He was translated from Rossie to the Vicarage of Inchesture in 1585, and was still Minister there in 1588. The fact of his admission as a Burgess shows that he must have abjured the Romish creed when taking the Burgess-oath. His residence in Dundee is described in the "Rentall of the Master of the Hospitall" in these terms:—"Ye Land of DAVID ROBERTSOUN, Minister, lyand on the north syid of ye Fluker-gaitt betwix ye land of THOMAS DUNCAN, mariner, on ye east, and ye land of ye airis of vmqle THOMAS SYMESOUN on ye west pairtis." The date of his death has not been recorded.

1576. FEBRUARY 6th.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR OF DUDHOPE, CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE, IS MADE A  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope succeeded his father, JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glaister, in 1575; and as the latter had become the male representative of the Constables of Dundee, SIR JAMES had that office confirmed to him. He took an important part in the municipal government of Dundee for more than thirty years after the date of his admission. He seems to have been a man of indomitable will, little scrupulous as to the means which he adopted to carry out his purposes; and for a long period he held the Burghers of Dundee in almost complete subjection. His name appears with ominous frequency in the Register of the Privy Council, and complaints were repeatedly made to that august body by the numerous persons who suffered from his oppression. He regarded his office as Constable as giving him free licence to control the Burgh according to his own pleasure, and he not infrequently confined those who resisted his authority within the dungeons of Dudhope Castle. On more than one occasion he was denounced as a rebel for refusing to obey the orders of the Privy Council, but he succeeded by some means or other in regaining their favour, and retained his position unchallenged.

The first grave dispute which SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR had with the Burgh had reference to his rights over the annual fairs, as detailed in early charters to the Constables of Dundee. These



rights were very extensive, and put a serious limit upon the trade of the Burgh. As the power of the Burgesses increased, they naturally resisted the imposition of dues and conditions which hampered their trade, and were clearly obsolete; but the Constable would suffer no diminution of his heritable rights, and asserted them by the most violent means. He thrust himself into office as a Bailie of the Burgh, in hopes thus to accomplish his purpose, and but for the foresight and courage of PROVOST HALIBURTON he would doubtless have carried out his design without opposition. During the few last years of HALIBURTON'S Provostship, SCRYMGEOUR was kept within reasonable limits, but after old age had compelled the PROVOST to resign, the CONSTABLE succeeded in obtaining that honourable post, and dominated the Burgh without let or hindrance.

Despite his turbulence, his public services to Dundee were not inconsiderable. He sat as a minor Baron in the Conventions of 1594, 1597, 1598 (twice), and 1604, and he represented Dundee in the Parliaments of 1600 and 1605, and Forfarshire in 1605 and 1607. The great mistake of his life was his joining with the Gowrie party in 1582, and for this action he was banished from the three Kingdoms. He fled with some of his companions for refuge beyond the Tweed, disregarding the futile attempt made by KING JAMES VI. to exile him from England and Ireland, over which that Monarch had then no control. Four years afterwards (in 1586) he returned to Scotland, and succeeded in ingratiating himself once more with the KING; and when HALIBURTON resigned his Provostship, he was appointed to that important post. He formed one of the band of noblemen despatched to Denmark for the purpose of arranging the marriage of KING JAMES with the PRINCESS ANNE, and though he was not privileged to accompany her home to Scotland, he received the honour of knighthood from the Sovereign when that mission was finally accomplished. At a later date, whilst still Provost of Dundee, he was selected as one of the Commissioners from Scotland appointed to bring about the complete Union of the Crowns, and seems to have enjoyed the especial confidence of KING JAMES in this matter. In 1583 the Town Council refused to accept the EARL OF CRAUFURD as Provost of Dundee, at the dictation of the KING; but they were not so fastidious with reference to SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR. On two occasions—in 1604, and again in 1606—the KING wrote letters directing that SIR JAMES should be elected and continued in his office, and though some of the craftsmen attempted to resist these orders, they were ultimately obeyed. He last appears in the position of Provost in 1609. His formal retour as heir to the Constableship was not made up till 15th December, 1610, and it seems as if he had completed this legal form so as to secure the estates to his son, and thus place the rights of the latter beyond question. He died in 1612. By his marriage with MARGARET, daughter of SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, he had one son, SIR JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, who was afterwards Viscount of Dudhope, and direct ancestor of the first EARL OF DUNDEE. The admission of SIR JOHN as Burgess of Dundee took place on 23rd September, 1599.

1582. MAY 8th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN IS MADE A BURGESS OF  
THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, ALEXANDER  
WEDDERBURN, TOWN-CLERK OF DUNDEE.

The early history of the WEDDERBURN family has been briefly sketched in relation to the first entry of one of its members upon the Burgess-Roll, under date 1514 (*vide* page 13). Allusion is there made to JOHN WEDDERBURN of Tofts, who was the first of a succession of Town-Clerks in Dundee bearing the same name. JOHN died *circa* 1533, and was succeeded by DAVID WEDDERBURN, his son, who filled the same public office. In 1535, DAVID WEDDERBURN and his wife HELEN, daughter of ROBERT LAWSON of Humble, purchased from the ABBOT and Monastery of Lindores the half of the lands of Hiltoun of Craigie, County Forfar, and the charter was confirmed by JAMES V. in 1538-9 [*Reg. Mag. Sig. Jac. V. 191B*]. They also obtained possession, by purchase, of the Mains of Huntly, from PATRICK, LORD GRAY, in 1542, and ten years afterwards they acquired from the same nobleman another portion of the lands of Hiltoun. It is stated by DOUGLAS (*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 279) that DAVID WEDDERBURN died in 1590, and that his son ALEXANDER succeeded him in the office of Town-Clerk. But from the above entry, as well as from other documents in the Charter-room of Dundee, it is clear that ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN was Town-Clerk in May, 1582. The genealogy of the WEDDERBURN family given by DOUGLAS is evidently incorrect, as he omits entirely all mention of an ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Tofts, who intervenes betwixt DAVID WEDDERBURN and the first ALEXANDER, who was Town-Clerk, and who, therefore, was DAVID's grandson. ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Tofts was married to JANET, daughter of JAMES MYLN of Drimnie, and was the father of the Town-Clerk who became the first Baron of Kingennie.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, the Town-Clerk, was one of the most eminent of the East Country Barons of his time. It was he, acting under the instructions of HALIBURTON, who drew up the Roll of Burgesses in 1581, and it is to his industry and unsparing zeal that we owe the preservation of the earliest records of the Burgh of Dundee now in existence. Like the other members of his family, he studied at St Andrews University, and took his degree as Master of Arts there. For some time before he succeeded to the office of Town-Clerk he practised as a Notary Public in Dundee, and many of the charters prepared by him during this period are still extant. His capacity as an administrator of public affairs drew the attention of KING JAMES VI. towards him, and he was frequently employed by that Monarch upon missions and embassies of considerable importance. It is stated by DOUGLAS that "he accompanied him [the KING] up to England, anno 1603; and, when he was about to return to Scotland, HIS MAJESTY took a diamond ring off his finger and gave him it as a token of friendship, which is still [1798] preserved in the family."

In 1600 ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN acquired the Barony of Kingennie, in Forfarshire, which

afterwards became the chief territorial possession of the family. By his marriage with HELEN RAMSAY of Brackinmont, in Fifeshire, he had four sons and three daughters, the eldest being that Magister ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN whose admission as a Burgess is here recorded. The first WEDDERBURN of Kingennie died, it is said, in 1618, and was succeeded by his eldest son and namesake. He had represented Dundee in eight Conventions between 1585 and 1609, and had taken an active part in the important labours of the Convention of Royal Burghs during the long period of his term of office. His house stood on the south side of the Nether-gait, a little to the west of Crichton Street; and when it was removed recently some of the mural and plafond decorations were found intact.

The ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN whose name is at the head of this notice also served the Burgh and the Nation as Member for Dundee, with credit to himself and to his birthplace. He was appointed Commissioner for the Regulating of the Weights and Measures of Scotland, under the Act of Parliament passed in 1618; and represented Dundee in the Conventions of 1612, 1618, 1621, and 1628 to 1633. Some of his biographers assert that he died in 1625, but the Parliamentary Returns plainly show that he was Member for Dundee eight years after that date. By his marriage with MAGDALEN, daughter of JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, he left a son and daughter, the former of whom succeeded him as third Baron of Kingennie.

JAMES WEDDERBURN, the younger brother of the last-named ALEXANDER, had obtained through his father, the gift of the office of Town-Clerk in event of his father's decease, and for some time he exercised the functions, but his ill health caused him to provide a substitute in 1627, and he died, it is stated, in 1633. He had been bred as a merchant in Dundee, and filled some important posts in the Burgh, besides being Town-Clerk. He was married to MARY, daughter of JAMES GOLDMAN, one of the leading merchants in Dundee at the time (*vide* page 38), and from him descended the WEDDERBURNS of Blackness and the WEDDERBURNS of Gosford, two families whose members were long connected with the progress of the Burgh.

The three sons of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Tofts and JANET MYLN all attained to eminence in their various vocations. The eldest son, ALEXANDER of Kingennie, has already been referred to. JAMES, the second son, was born in Dundee in 1585, and removed to Oxford at an early age, for the purpose of completing his studies. In 1631 he became a Prebend of White Church, in the Diocese of Wilts, in England, but shortly afterwards he was appointed Professor of Divinity in S. Mary's College, St Andrews. When BISHOP BELLENDEN was translated from the See of Dunblane to that of Aberdeen, PROFESSOR WEDDERBURN was called to occupy his place, and was consecrated Bishop of Dunblane on 11th February, 1636. He was not suffered long to remain in this office. The famous General Assembly, held at Glasgow on 13th December, 1638, boldly abolished Prelacy throughout Scotland, and BISHOP WEDDERBURN, in common with all his Episcopal brethren, was deposed from his office and excommunicated. The reason given for this extreme measure was the allegation that WEDDERBURN "had been a confidential correspondent and agent of LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury, in introducing the new Liturgy and Popish ceremonies." WEDDERBURN fled for protection to his patron, ARCHBISHOP LAUD, but did not long survive his deposition. He died in England on 23rd September, 1639, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He was buried in the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, within the Chapel of the Virgin Mary there, the memorial stone over his grave bearing the following inscription:—

*“ Reverendissimus in Christo  
 Pater Jacobus Wedderburnus, Tuorluni  
 In Scotia natus,  
 Sacelli Regii Ibidem Decanus.  
 Dunblanensis Sedis per annos IV. Episcopus :  
 Antiquæ probitatis et fidei :  
 Magnumque ob excellentem Doctrinam ;  
 Patriæ suæ ornamētum.”*

[To the most reverend father in Christ, JAMES WEDDERBURN, born in Dundee, Scotland, Dean of the Chapel Royal there, Bishop of the See of Dunblane for four years, faithful and upright as those of old, superior and excellent in doctrine, and an ornament to his country.]

JOHN WEDDERBURN, younger brother of the BISHOP, was educated as a physician, and rose to eminence in that profession. His reputation as a mathematician was so great that he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Padua. This honourable post he filled for some time, but he ultimately resigned it, and spent the remainder of his life in the practice of medicine at Brinth, in Moravia. The names of other members of this notable family appear on the Burgess-Roll at a later date.

1582. MAY 15th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ALEXANDER BEATOUN, ARCHDEACON OF LOTHIAN,  
 IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS COUNSEL AND  
 SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL OF THE BURGH, GRATIS, IN ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER BEATOUN (sometimes erroneously styled ARCHIBALD) was the second son of CARDINAL BEATOUN and MARION OGILVY, daughter of LORD OGILVY of Airlie. His predecessor in the office of the Archdeanery of Lothian was his uncle, WALTER BEATOUN, brother of the CARDINAL; but before ALEXANDER succeeded, the Reformation had been accomplished, and the ARCHDEACON had become a functionary of the Protestant Church. The family connection of ALEXANDER BEATOUN with Dundee was a very intimate one. Four of his aunts—sisters of his father—were married to important baronial families in the neighbourhood: one to SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Fintry, another to JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse, a third to MONCUR of Ballumbie, and a fourth to STRACHAN of Carmyllie. The connection of his mother's family, the OGILVIES of Airlie, with Dundee has already been frequently referred to. The precise services that had been rendered to the Burgh by the ARCHDEACON to entitle him to the freedom of the Guild have not been described; nor is the date of his death recorded. He was living, however, in 1601, and had then two sons, JOHN and ARCHIBALD, who were concerned in some of the Fife risings of that period (*Register of Privy Council, Vol. VI.*). The ARCHDEACON held the estate of Carsegownie, in Fife, for some time. In 1584, whilst he administered the office of Archdeacon of Lothian,



a portion of the revenues of that ecclesiastical dignity were conferred upon the newly-founded University of Edinburgh, the official himself resigning a large part of his income for the laudable purpose of fostering education in this manner. He was the ancestor of the BETHUNES of Tarvit, who afterwards acquired Kilconquhar by purchase and Wormiston by marriage; and he is now represented by JOHN TROTTER BETHUNE, tenth EARL OF LINDSAY.

1582. MAY 15th.

WHICH DAY DAVID WEDDERBURNE, SON OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, COMMON CLERK TO THE BURGH, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THE SAID ALEXANDER, HIS FATHER, WHO IS A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD; ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

The name of this DAVID WEDDERBURN, son of the TOWN-CLERK, does not appear in any of the published genealogies of the family; but the fact that it is inscribed on the Burgess-Roll in its true chronological place, by the hand of the father himself, is conclusive evidence of his existence. The entry, moreover, makes it possible to identify a DAVID WEDDERBURN, whose name occurs in the Register of the Privy Council, under date 1604. DAVID was probably the youngest of the four sons of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Town-Clerk of Dundee, and first Baron of Kingennie. ALEXANDER, the eldest son, carried on the line of the family. JAMES, the second son, succeeded to the office of Town-Clerk, as has been explained (*vide* page 52), and was progenitor of the WEDDERBURNS of Blackness. JOHN, the third son, attained a very eminent position at the Court of CHARLES I. He studied at St Andrews University, and, like his uncle and namesake, chose the profession of medicine, in which department he rapidly won great reputation. He was appointed Physician to the King, was knighted by him, and received a pension of £2,000 Scots (£166 13s. 4d. sterling) for life from CHARLES I., that grant being confirmed to him by CHARLES II. In 1646, SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN was incorporated as a member of Oxford University, upon the recommendation of the Chancellor, who thus wrote regarding him:—

“He is one of HIS MAJESTY’S Physicians in Ordinary, and a gentleman of known learning, and of vast experience. He was originally a Professor of Philosophy in the University of St Andrews, but that being too narrow a place for so great a person, he left it, travelled into various countries, and became so celebrated for his great learning and skill in physick that he was the chief man of his country for many years for that faculty. Afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued when he was in Holland with the PRINCE in 1646-7. At length, though his infirmities and great age forced him to retire from publick practice and business, yet his fame contracted all the Scottish nation to him; and his noble hospitality and kindness to all that were learned and virtuous, made his conversation no less loved than his advice was desired.”

SIR JOHN left no family at his death, and a large portion of his great wealth came to his nephew, SIR PETER WEDDERBURN of Gosford. His library was given as a legacy, together with a large sum of money, by his will to S. Leonard's College, St Andrews; and the esteem with which he was regarded by the members of that institution is indicated in a letter of thanks for this gift, addressed by the Principal and four Professors of the University to SIR PETER, in July, 1679. Referring to this "noble donation," the writers proceed thus:—

"We cannot but acknowledge it the greatest of that nature that ever hath been made by any man to any colledge in the Kingdome; and yet we must, in justice to him, say that we have no more but himself, restored with this disadvantage; that colledge now only possesseth in many dead volumes what it enjoyed in one living man; when he, in his younger years adorned his profession therein by his singular pietie, prudence, and his other eminent endowments, whereby he was also an ornament to this Universitie, as he hath ever since been an honour to his country. As he spent his life in making others live, so at his death he hath not only contributed his endeavours to restore his languishing mother to that vigour which may enable her to bring forth such children as may, in some measure, resemble him, but also given so great an example as (we wish) may be as much imitated as this is admired."

DAVID WEDDERBURN, the fourth son of the TOWN-CLERK, whose name is entered here on the Burgess-Roll, was a merchant in Dundee, but took little part in public life. Of the three daughters of the TOWN-CLERK, the eldest, ELIZABETH, was grandmother to the famous SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE of Rosehaugh, and superintended his early education in Dundee; whilst the second, AGNES, was married to HALIBURTON of Gask and Pitcur, and was grandmother of AGATHA HALIBURTON, COUNTESS OF MORTON.

1583. MAY 11th.

WHICH DAY FRANCIS, EARL OF BOTHWELL, LORD OF HAILES AND CRICHTON, LORD LIDDISDALE, LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS LABOURS IN THE SERVICE OF THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

THE SAME DAY HERCULES STEWART, BROTHER OF THE SAID FRANCIS, EARL AS AFORESAID, IS GIVEN THE LIBERTY OF THE TOWN OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

FRANCIS STEWART, EARL OF BOTHWELL, is accurately described by PROFESSOR MASSON (*Reg. Privy Council, Vol. IV., p. 610, n.*) as "one of the strangest and altogether most unintelligible personages in Scottish history." He was a grandson of JAMES V., his father having been JOHN

STEWART, Prior of Coldingham, a natural son of the KING by ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL, Captain of Craufurd. His mother was JEAN HEPBURN, sister and sole heiress of her brother, the infamous EARL OF BOTHWELL, who became the third husband of QUEEN MARY; and it was through the intercession of his mother, in 1581, that he succeeded to the estates and offices which had formerly belonged to her brother, and had fallen to the KING after BOTHWELL's forfeiture. In *Burke's Extinct Peerage*, p. 510, it is stated that FRANCIS STEWART was created EARL OF BOTHWELL in 1587; but this date is manifestly wrong, as his name appears in the Lockit Book of Dundee in May, 1583, under that title; and from the Register of the Privy Council, it appears that he sat as a member of that body in 1578, and is styled in the Sederunt *Franciscus, Comes de Bothuile*.

It is not possible, within reasonable limits, to do more than merely glance at the career of this very prominent political leader, as it is found in the public archives of the time. His relationship to the KING—he was his full cousin—had early made him a favourite, and he might have retained his position at the Court and risen to eminence but for the ambition which ultimately wrought his downfall. The success which had attended the plots of his uncle, the REGENT MORAY, probably tempted him to join with PROVOST HALIBURTON of Dundee and many others in the enterprise known in history as “the Raid of Ruthven,” in August, 1582; but he had succeeded in obtaining the KING's pardon for his share in this action, and at the very time when he was entered as a Burgess of Dundee he was preparing to accompany the KING upon a royal progress through Fife. It was whilst the KING was at Falkland Palace at this time that he managed to throw off the yoke that had been imposed upon him by the “Ruthven Raiders,” and the EARL OF BOTHWELL, in common with several of his confederates, was ordered to remain at his own dwelling, under pain of being denounced as a rebel. Two years afterwards (1585) he was again restored to favour, and appointed as one of the noblemen deputed to quell the disturbances on the Border. His life for several years after this time was a constant fluctuation betwixt treason and pardon, honour and disgrace. When the Treaty of Union between QUEEN ELIZABETH and KING JAMES for the defence of the Protestant Religion against the Catholic League, was made, he was the principal Commissioner from Scotland charged with this duty; but he was one of the foremost to demand a declaration of war against England when the news of QUEEN MARY's execution reached the Scottish Court. In 1588, he led an expedition to the North Isles, for the purpose of protecting the fisheries there against the encroachments of foreign pirates; and immediately after his return he was directed to make preparation, as Lord High Admiral of Scotland, to intercept the projected Catholic invasion known as the Spanish Armada. The hopes of the Romanist party in Scotland were dimmed, but not extinguished, by the wreck of “that great fleet, invincible;” and by working upon the deadly animosity which BOTHWELL cherished against England, the leading Catholic nobles—the EARLS OF HUNTLY, ERROL, and CRAUFURD—induced the LORD HIGH ADMIRAL to join them. But for the personal regard which the KING had for him, he would certainly have suffered for his teachery and apostasy in this matter. His treason, however, was repeatedly forgiven, and even when he was taken in arms against the KING, he was merely warded in the Castle of Edinburgh, under a very imperfect guard. There was one crime that KING JAMES could not forgive—the crime of “consultation with nygromanceris, witcheis, and utheris wickit and ungodlie personis,

bayth without and within this cuntre, for bereving his Hienes lyff," and several of the witches, whom the KING had tried in person, had accused BOTHWELL of having conspired with them; and, as he had broken out of prison and fled, rather than endure a trial, he was declared a rebel, and his title and estates were forfeited to the Crown, in 1591. From this time forward he never regained the Royal favour, and became the open enemy of his kingly cousin. Twice he attempted to seize the persons of the KING and QUEEN—at Falkland and at Holyrood—and on both occasions his plot miscarried. He fled for refuge to the North of Scotland, seeking the protection of the EARL OF HUNTLY; but he was pursued so closely by his enemies that he became a wanderer throughout Scotland, a special proclamation declaring that all who should reset or assist him in any way were to be punished as if they had been guilty of the most heinous crimes. He escaped to France, and though the French King refused to deliver the fugitive to the emissary whom KING JAMES had sent specially to that country to demand his extradition, the unfortunate EARL was compelled to fly to Spain, for some misdemeanour committed by him at the French Court. Thence he went to Naples, and died there, in extreme poverty, in 1624. By his marriage with the LADY MARGARET DOUGLAS, eldest daughter of the seventh EARL OF ANGUS, he left three sons and three daughters. The line of FRANCIS, the eldest son, has long been extinct; and the present representative of the HEPBURN and STEWART EARLS OF BOTHWELL, is CHARLES E. F. STIRLING of Glorat, Bart., who is descended from the second son, JOHN STEWART, Prior of Coldingham. JOHN STEWART, the second son, was admitted a Burgess of Dundee, on 2nd September, 1620.

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HERCULES STEWART, whose name is entered on the Burgess-Roll, was a natural brother of FRANCIS, EARL OF BOTHWELL, and adhered closely to him during all his turbulent career. After the forfeiture of the EARL, the vengeance of the KING fell upon HERCULES STEWART, and he was denounced as a rebel, "for certaine tressounabill practicis and conspiraceis," on 9th January, 1593-4. Though he was fortunate enough to escape for some time from his enemies, he was at last captured and brought to trial, and he, with one of his servants, was executed at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh, on the 18th of February, 1594-5—the very day upon which sentence of excommunication was pronounced against his brother, the EARL, by the General Assembly.

1583. OCTOBER 16th.

WHICH DAY DAVID, EARL OF CRAUFURD, LORD LINDSAY, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE, BECAUSE HE IS SON AND HEIR OF THE NOBLE AND POTENT LORD, DAVID, EARL OF CRAUFURD, WHO HAS HAD THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH BESTOWED UPON HIM.

DAVID LINDSAY, eleventh EARL OF CRAUFURD, was the son of DAVID, tenth EARL OF CRAUFURD, Provost of Dundee, and of MARGARET, daughter of CARDINAL BEATOUN. The career of his father has been briefly referred to under date 23rd September, 1565 (*vide* page 42). The



eleventh EARL, whose name is here recorded, was born in 1552, and succeeded his father in 1574. He is described as having been "ane princely man, but a sad spendthrift;" and his life, from the time of his accession till his decease, was a stormy one, even for that unsettled period. Three years after he succeeded to the title, a strange accident happened, which threw a cloud over all his subsequent career. For a long time before this period a feud had existed between the families of CRAUFURD and GLAMIS. In 1577-8, whilst LORD GLAMIS was Chancellor, and was in attendance upon the KING at Stirling Castle, he happened one evening, in March, to meet the EARL OF CRAUFURD in a contracted passage, called the Schoolhouse-Wynd, where there was barely room for the attendants of the two noblemen to pass without jostling each other. At this time both CRAUFURD and GLAMIS were adherents of the same political party, and knew that it would be dangerous for them to give way to their personal animosity, and they sought to restrain themselves, and to meet each other with cold politeness. But before their followers had passed, some trivial offence had been given by obscure members of the trains, and ere either of the leaders could interfere, their servants had drawn their weapons and were engaged in a sanguinary conflict. Various accounts have been given of this skirmish, and though, as might be expected, these do not agree precisely as to the minuter incidents, the fatal result is the same in all versions. A stray shot from a pistol struck the CHANCELLOR GLAMIS, and he fell on the causeway mortally wounded. Although it was alleged that this shot was fired by CRAUFURD himself, no sufficient proof was ever offered of this statement; but, in accordance with the custom of the time, he was held responsible for the actions of his followers. The old family feud was revived with increased virulence, and the KING was at length compelled to interfere. The EARL OF CRAUFURD was apprehended upon a charge of murdering LORD GLAMIS, but, after a brief detention he was set at liberty, and shortly afterwards he left the country and journeyed to France and Italy. He returned to Scotland towards the close of 1581, and was received again into the KING's favour. Strenuous efforts were made by KING JAMES to bring about a reconciliation betwixt CRAUFURD and the family of GLAMIS, but with only partial success. The EARL's long residence abroad, in company with the EARL OF HUNTLY, had made him incline towards the Romish creed, and this made him even more acceptable to the KING. Several of his relatives were placed in offices of trust at the Court, and his conduct in enabling the KING to throw off the yoke of the Ruthven party was amply rewarded.

The entry of the EARL OF CRAUFURD's name on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee is of historical importance. The KING unquestionably regarded the Burgh as the principal seat of the "Ruthven Raiders," with whom PROVOST HALIBURTON had been closely associated. When that party was broken up, therefore, it was the KING's purpose to deprive them of all civic power, and to place nominees of his own in public offices. Accordingly, in October, 1583, SIR ROBERT BOWES, the English ambassador, in one of his letters to QUEEN ELIZABETH, states that the KING wrote to the Magistrates of Dundee, "commanding them to elect and take CRAUFURD to be their Provost, albeit they had chosen their own Provost to be still continued in his office." It thus strangely appears that a second attempt had been made at this time to supersede PROVOST HALIBURTON, and that by forcing into his place the son of that EARL OF CRAUFURD who had formerly been thrust upon the Burgh. On this occasion, however, the EARL was unsuccessful, and he came no nearer his end than being received as a Burgess, not for special services done by him, but in right

of his father. PROVOST HALIBURTON remained in office till 1586, despite the KING's resentment, and then resigned the post he had so greatly adorned for thirty-three years.

The later portion of the EARL OF CRAUFURD's turbulent career need not here be related in detail. He declared himself the ally of the Catholic EARLS OF HUNTLY and ERROL, and took part with them in the insurrection at the Brig o' Dee, in 1587, for which offence he was imprisoned. On his release he returned to France, and remained there till 1601, when he came back to Scotland, and took up his principal residence at Lordscairnie, in Fife. He died there on 22nd November, 1607, and his body was brought to Dundee, and buried in the family vault within the Howff. He was twice married: firstly, to LILIAS, daughter of LORD DRUMMOND of Stobhall, and secondly, to LADY GRIZEL STEWART, eldest daughter of JOHN, fourth EARL OF ATHOL. His son, DAVID LINDSAY, succeeded him as twelfth EARL OF CRAUFURD.

1583. OCTOBER 16th.

WHICH DAY MICHAEL BALFOUR OF MONQUHANY IS MADE A BROTHER OF  
THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER.

MICHAEL BALFOUR was the eldest son of ANDREW BALFOUR of Monquhany, whose entry as a Burgess is recorded under date 29th March, 1565 (*vide* page 41). He predeceased his father, and his son, MICHAEL, succeeded ANDREW BALFOUR, the grandfather, and was served heir to him in 1592. The present representative of this ancient family is DAVID BALFOUR, Esq. of Balfour and Trenabie. Other members of ANDREW BALFOUR's family were made Burgesses of Dundee at a later date.

1583. MARCH 9th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER THOMAS RAMSAY, SCHOOLMASTER, IS GIVEN THE  
FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF  
HIS FATHER, DAVID RAMSAY, BAKER, WHO IS A BURGESS AND GUILD  
BROTHER OF THE SAID BURGH; ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

The family to which Magister THOMAS RAMSAY belonged were highly distinguished in the annals of the Burgh. His father, DAYID RAMSAY, was the second Deacon of the Baker Craft whose name has been preserved, and was appointed to that office on S. Clement's day (22nd November), 1555. On more than one occasion the meetings of the Craft were held in the house

of DEACON RAMSAY, which stood "on ye north syid of Argyllis-gait," near the Burial Wynd, or a little to the east of the corner of Barrack Street and the Over-gait. DAVID RAMSAY's eldest son, DAVID, succeeded to his father's occupation, and is described as "DAVID RAMESAY, Zounger, baxter," in 1580. THOMAS RAMSAY was designed for the Church, and was educated at S. Leonard's College, St Andrews, where he took his degree of Master of Arts; and he received the appointment as Master of the Grammar School of Dundee, in succession to THOMAS MARGIBBON, in 1567. During the time of his predecessor, serious disputes had arisen regarding the instruction of the children of Roman Catholic parents by a declared Protestant like MARGIBBON; but the interposition of the civic power of the Provost and Magistrates had settled these divisions, and under THOMAS RAMSAY's superintendence the Grammar School became a most important institution. The estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens is shown by a curious entry in the Lockit Book of the Baxter Craft, which is in these terms:—

"19th April 1577.—Quhilk day, in presence of ye Deacone, Maystris, and Consoll of ye Craft, Thir following, Mayster THOMAS RAMSAY, Mayster of ye Schole, and Mayster PATRICK GALLOWAY, minister at Forgeune and Fowillis, sones of Maysters of ye Craft, ar acceptit and ressaift in ye liberties of ye Craft, tuiching all ye preiwtlegis yairof, and in speciall quhensour and quhen at any tyme ye saidis p-sones pleasis to mak yair leiving and baik, it is to be lesum, wtout ony impedmēt of vs prest or to cum, &c.; and ye saidis p-sones hes uphaldin y<sup>r</sup> hand be ye faith and trewth of yair bodies, &c." (*See Warden's Burgh Laws of Dundee*, p. 241.)

PATRICK GALLOWAY, the son of the Dundee baker, who was thus made a Master of the Baxter Craft along with THOMAS RAMSAY, afterwards became Minister of Perth, Chaplain of the King's Household, and Moderator of the General Assembly. RAMSAY continued his labours as Schoolmaster of Dundee for some time after this period, and was made a free Burgess of the Burgh, according to the Roll, in 1583.

Whilst he held this office, the educational requirements of the Burgh demanded increased scholastic accommodation, as the temporary place within S. Clement's Church, which had been used after the destruction of the Schoolhouse by the English in 1548, was found quite inadequate for the numerous scholars. Accordingly, towards the close of 1588, the Town Council "devysit that void place at the back of the Weigh-house in S. Clement's Kirkyard to be the maist commodious quhairupon to big ane common school; quhilk they ordainit to be biggit with all guidlie diligence." "The Grammar School then erected," writes Mr MAXWELL (*Old Dundee*, p. 92), "was a plain and substantial building of two stories, which continued to serve its purpose until near the end of last century, when another house was built in S. Mary's Churchyard, at the lower end of Kirk Wynd, thenceforth known as School Wynd. The building in S. Clement's Wynd was then appropriated as a house for the Town Guard, and after the Police superseded that body, it was used as offices for them and as a Magistrates' Court-room."

THOMAS RAMSAY did not long remain Master of the new School, as he was appointed Minister of Inchtute in 1589, succeeding DAVID ROBERTSON, another Burgess of Dundee, to whom reference has been made (*vide* page 48). Inchtute had been separated from Rossie and Kinnaird before this time, and, after serving the first of these charges for two years, he was transferred to the second, Rossie, in 1591, and remained there till his death, on 1st October, 1594. His widow, CHRISTIAN RUTHERFORD, and his son and two daughters, survived him.

1583. MARCH 9th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JOHN CHRYSTESOUN, MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD AT INNERGOWRIE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR THE SUM OF TEN POUNDS, PAID TO THE PRESENT TREASURER [DAVID ZEMAN]; OTHER ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

JOHN CHRYSTESOUN first appears as Reader at Danfermline, from 1570 to 1574. Two years after the latter date he was entered as Minister of Logie, Dundee—a Church which, before the Reformation, had belonged to the Abbey of Scone. On his entrance, the Churches of Liff and Invergowrie were also placed under his charge, and the latter seems to have been regarded as the most important of the three, as he is designated Minister of Invergowrie in the Burgess-Roll. He retained his triple office till 1608, and died shortly after that date, leaving a widow, BESSIE KEIR, and one son, WILLIAM. He was succeeded by JOHN DUNCANE, from Lundie Parish, who also had the three Churches under his care. The Parishes of Logie, Invergowrie, and Liff were united by the Commissioners of Parliament in 1613; but for some time after the death of JOHN CHRYSTESOUN, the Parson of Dundee had charge of the spiritual affairs of the Church of Logie. He must not be confounded with WILLIAM CHRYSTESOUN, the first ordained Minister of Dundee, who was living at the time of the admission of the Minister of Invergowrie as a Burgess of Dundee.

1586. OCTOBER 4th.

LUDOVIC, DUKE OF LENNOX, LORD OF DARNLEY, TORBOLTON, AND DALKEITH, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE.

LUDOVIC STEWART, second DUKE OF LENNOX, was the eldest son of ESMÉ STEWART, LORD D'AUBIGNY, and grandson of the famous JOHN, LORD D'AUBIGNY, Captain of the Scots Guards in France, and Governor of Avignon. His father, ESMÉ STEWART, was full cousin to HENRY, LORD DARNLEY, the husband of QUEEN MARY, and had been invited to Scotland by his near kinsman, KING JAMES VI., in 1579, where he soon became the most powerful nobleman of the period, being created DUKE OF LENNOX in 1581. By the Raid of Ruthven the influence of ESMÉ STEWART over the young KING was suddenly terminated, and he was forced to flee to France, where he died in 1583. LUDOVIC, his eldest son and successor, was born on 29th September, 1574, and was thus only twelve years of age when he was made a Burgess of Dundee—a fact which confutes the prevalent idea that all Burgesses must be of age before their admission. Unlike his father,



LUDOVIC had shown some leaning towards the Gowrie party, and this may have induced PROVOST HALIBURTON—then about to retire from civic life—to endeavour to secure his adhesion to the remnant of the “Ruthven Raiders,” by conferring upon him the freedom of a Burgh so deeply pledged to support that political party. The plan was so far successful, as the DUKE OF LENNOX afterwards married SOPHIA, daughter of WILLIAM RUTHVEN, EARL OF GOWRIE, and thereby temporarily reconciled the KING to the family of that unfortunate nobleman. This connection with the locality was made closer by the fact that a large portion of his revenues at this time was obtained from the Abbey of Aberbrothock and the Monastery of Lindores, a considerable part being uplifted from Dundee.

The DUKE OF LENNOX rose to great eminence at the Court of KING JAMES. He was made Chamberlain of Scotland and Lord High Admiral, and was sent as ambassador to HENRI IV. of France. When the KING went to London, to assume the Crown of the United Kingdom, he was accompanied by the DUKE, who so distinguished himself there that he was created EARL OF RICHMOND in 1613, and EARL OF NEWCASTLE and DUKE OF RICHMOND in 1623. Whilst in England he was made Master of the Household and First Gentleman of the Bedchamber—two offices reserved at that time for the principal favourites of the KING. He did not long survive his last accession of dignity, as he died on 16th February, 1624. He was thrice married, but left no legitimate issue. His English honours thus became extinct, and his Scottish dignities devolved upon his only brother, ESMÉ STEWART, who became third DUKE OF LENNOX.

1586. OCTOBER 4th.

### WHICH DAY JOHN, LORD HAMILTON, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE.

The admission of JOHN, LORD HAMILTON, as a Burgess of Dundee at this time is a fact full of political significance. It shows how completely the position of parties had been reversed by the turning of the capricious wheel of Fortune during the preceding twenty years. LORD HAMILTON, an ardent adherent of the Romanist party under QUEEN MARY, and himself the Heir-presumptive to the Throne of Scotland, is here seen swearing to support the true—meaning the Protestant—religion, and to be a dutiful subject of the KING, whom he had regarded as an usurper, and in whose name he had been exiled for many years from his native land.

JOHN, LORD HAMILTON, was the second son of JAMES, second EARL OF ARRAN and DUKE OF CHATELHERAULT, who is known in history as the “GOVERNOR ARRAN,” having been chosen Regent of Scotland on the death of JAMES V., and made guardian of the infant QUEEN MARY. JAMES, the eldest son of the GOVERNOR, had sought the hand of the QUEEN when she came to Scotland in 1561, but his violent opposition to the Romish creed had compelled her to decline the proposed alliance, and the unfortunate nobleman, disappointed by her refusal, had become a

raving maniac. Hence, when the GOVERNOR ARRAN died in 1575, his eldest son was declared to be insane, and incapable of succeeding to the estates, and these were placed under the charge of his brother JOHN, LORD HAMILTON, who thus became practically the foremost of the Scottish nobility. As his father, the GOVERNOR, had been declared Heir-presumptive to the Throne in 1543, LORD JOHN HAMILTON was nearest to the Crown, and would have succeeded had JAMES VI. died without issue. When the church-lands were virtually secularized by the appointment of laymen to ecclesiastical offices, he was made Commendator of the Abbey of Aberbrothock, with the title of LORD ARBROATH; but his connection with the EARL OF HUNTLY and the party opposed to the REGENTS MORAY and LENNOX was punished by his denunciation as a rebel, and by the forfeiture of this valuable benefice. When the EARL OF MORTON entered upon the office of Regent one of his first acts was the drawing up of the "Pacification of Perth," in February, 1572-3, whereby the HAMILTONS and the other leaders of the Marian Party were pardoned for their offences. Seven years later, however (1579), MORTON found it expedient to revive the charge against LORD JOHN HAMILTON and his brother, LORD CLAUD, of being concerned in the assassinations of the REGENT MORAY and his successor the REGENT LENNOX, and both these noblemen were compelled to fly for their lives to England. According to SPOTTISWOOD, "the LORD JOHN HAMILTON, going on foot through the most part of England, in the habit of a seaman, fled into France," whilst his brother remained with some of his relatives in the northern parts of England. The Castles of Hamilton and Draffen were besieged and captured by the REGENT MORTON and the EARL OF ANGUS, and all the possessions of the HAMILTONS were confiscated.

The policy of QUEEN ELIZABETH at this time required that she should keep KING JAMES entirely under her control. She held his mother, QUEEN MARY, a close captive in her grasp, and she welcomed to her Court the exiled supporters of that captive, and all the discontented noblemen who had been banished from Scotland, so that she might turn them loose upon that country, should the KING show the least signs of independence. LORD JOHN HAMILTON, in his two-fold aspect as a supporter of QUEEN MARY and a possible claimant to the Scottish Throne, was a most valuable ally for QUEEN ELIZABETH, and he was treated accordingly. Finding it convenient for her to break with KING JAMES, ELIZABETH sent the banished Scottish Lords—LORD JOHN HAMILTON, the EARLS OF ANGUS and MAR, and the MASTER OF GLAMIS—to Berwick in October, 1585, for the purpose of invading the KING's territory and capturing his person at Stirling Castle. They advanced, with their forces, from Berwick to Falkirk, and thence to St Ninians, within a mile of Stirling, where they encamped, and, after a slight skirmish, took possession of the town and castle. The rapidity of their movements terrified the KING, and, though on 29th October he had issued a proclamation denouncing them, on the 4th of November he not only pardoned their offences, but directed that the leaders should be "nominat, electit, and chosin" to be Members of the Privy Council. Immediately afterwards the HAMILTONS had their estates restored to them, and LORD JOHN was made Keeper of Dunbarton Castle, which formed the key to the West of Scotland. From that time forward till the period of his death, LORD JOHN HAMILTON was the most prominent noble at the Scottish Court.

Apart from the political reasons, there was a very special personal motive inducing the Burgh to enrol LORD JOHN HAMILTON as a Burgess in October, 1586. At the Convention of

Estates, held at Holyrood House on 25th September preceeding, in which LORD JOHN took a leading part, an important dispute had been decided betwixt the Burghs of Perth and Dundee. The "peir, bulwark, schoir, and havin" of Dundee had been exposed to tempestuous weather, and had "becum ruynous and likelie to decay," and the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community had obtained a letter under the Privy Seal, authorizing them to levy a "towst and exactionn" from all ships using the harbour for the space of five years. The burghers of Perth objected to pay this imposition for the repair of a harbour which they admitted they used, contending that their own necessities were well known, and that they had more need "thameselffis of sic exactionis to supporte the commoun workis of their owne burgh, mair requisite to be bett and helpit nor the porte and heavyn of Dundee." JAMES SCRYMGEORE of Dudhope, the new Provost, attended by four Bailies and the Treasurer, appeared before the Privy Council to defend the action of Dundee, and obtained a full confirmation of the right of taxation that had been conferred upon the Burgh. In this matter it is probable that they had obtained valuable support from LORD JOHN HAMILTON, as the name of that nobleman was enrolled in the Lockit Book immediately after the return of the PROVOST.

The career of LORD JOHN HAMILTON after this date need not be here detailed. For many years he was closely associated with LUDOVIC, DUKE OF LENNOX, in the government of the country, and was created MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, together with HUNTLY, who was raised to the same rank with him, at the baptism of the PRINCESS MARGARET, on 17th April, 1599. He died 12th April, 1604, and was succeeded by his only son, JAMES, second MARQUESS OF HAMILTON. He was married to MARGARET, daughter of JOHN, LORD GLAMIS, and widow of GILBERT, fourth EARL OF CASSILIS.

1586. OCTOBER 4th.

#### WHICH DAY ROBERT CUNNINGHAME, CAPTAIN OF DUNBARTANE, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

The position of Dunbarton Castle, commanding the entrance to Scotland by the Clyde, made it an important post from early times; and the office of Constable of this fortress had always been regarded as a responsible one. During the supremacy of the Gowrie party, it had been entrusted to JOHN CUNNINGHAME of Drumquhassil, and when their power was broken he became one of the first victims, being seized, along with DOUGLAS of Mains, and executed as a "Ruthven Raider." JAMES STEWART, EARL OF ARRAN, had placed WILLIAM STEWART, one of his own retainers, in the Castle as Captain; but when the banished Scottish Lords returned, and ARRAN's power was overthrown, LORD JOHN HAMILTON became Constable of Dunbarton Castle, and appointed ROBERT CUNNINGHAME as Keeper. The name of the latter was probably inscribed on the Burgess-Roll at the request of LORD HAMILTON, though that fact is not recorded. ROBERT CUNNINGHAME continued to occupy this office till 1591, at which time his name disappears from history.

1587. MARCH 7th.

WHICH DAY GEORGE, EARL MARISCHAL, LORD KEYTH, &c., IS ADDED  
TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MULTIFARIOUS  
LABOURS AND ASSISTANCE TO THE COMMONWEAL OF THE SAID BURGH,  
IN PRESENCE.

The name of GEORGE KEITH, fifth EARL MARISCHAL, is one of the most memorable of the time in which he flourished. He was the eldest son of WILLIAM, LORD KEITH, and of LADY ELIZABETH HAY, daughter of the sixth EARL OF ERROL, was born in 1553, and succeeded his grandfather as fifth EARL MARISCHAL, on 7th October, 1581, his father having expired before that time. The family from which he was descended had held the dignified post of Great Marischal of Scotland from the time, it is said, that MALCOLM II. invested their ancestor with the office in 1010; and the EARL whose name appears here on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee was the seventeenth in direct descent from that remote dignitary. When he succeeded to the estate, on the death of his grandfather, he was said to be the wealthiest man in Scotland; and as he had resided for several years abroad, and had spent the early period of his life in companionship with many of the most learned men of his time, he had also the more durable reputation of being "an unusually learned and accomplished young man." Whilst at Geneva, he had been the pupil of the eminent THEODORE BEZA, and had profited by his acquaintance with the most eminent Scotsmen of that learned time. In 1582 and 1583 he sat as a Member of the Conventions of Estates, and took part in the principal General Assemblies of the Kirk; but he had succeeded in keeping himself aloof from the two great parties of Lennox and Ruthven, which then contended for supremacy.

When GEORGE, EARL MARISCHAL, came to his title, the nobles of Scotland were seriously divided by private feuds, as well as political factions, and it was with difficulty that the young EARL could decide upon the best course to be pursued. His liberal education made him incline towards union rather than division, and it was therefore with much pleasure that he took part in a famous historical scene enacted in Edinburgh two months after his enrolment as Burgess of Dundee. On the 14th of May the KING endeavoured to reconcile the noblemen who were then opposed to each other, by inviting them to a magnificent banquet, which is thus described by CALDERWOOD:—

"Upon Moonday, the 15th of May, after supper, the KING came from the Palace of Halyroodhous to the Castell of Edinburgh; from that to the Tolbuith, and relieved the prisoners warded for debt; from thence to the Mercat Croce, where a long table was set furnished with bread, wyne, and sweetmeates. The Croce was covered with tapestrie, and upon it the trumpeters blowing and the musicians singing. The KING, in presence of the multitude, dranke to the nobilitie, and every lord dranke to another. The gibbets at the Croce were broken down with the fire-balls and fire speares; the glasses, with wyne and sweetmeates, were cast abrod in the streets, and from the fore staires. They went back to the Palace in the same order as they came up—the KING, with my LORD HAMMILTON on the right hand and the SECRETAR



on the left ; the DUKE (OF LENNOX) and LORD CLAUD (HAMILTON) in othris hands before the KING ; ANGUS and MONTROSE in hands, HUNTLY and MARSHALL, CRAWFURD and the MASTER OF GLAMES, likewise. In the meantyme the cannons of the Castell thundered."

In this memorable procession there were no less than four Burgesses of Dundee, all of the foremost rank ; though the EARL MARISCHAL—the latest on the Roll—was the possessor of the greatest landed estates. " LORD MARISCHAL," it is said, " could enter Scotland at Berwick, and travel, in the leisurely style of those days, through the country to John o' Groat's House, and never need to take a meal or a night's rest off his own lands" (*Domestic Annals of Scotland*, I., p. 210). It was this wise and opulent nobleman that JAMES VI. sent to Denmark in 1589 for the purpose of negotiating the marriage of the KING OF SCOTLAND with the PRINCESS ANNE. ROBERT KEITH, uncle of the EARL MARISCHAL, had obtained the valuable lands of the Abbey of Deer, Aberdeenshire, with the title of LORD ALTRIE, in life-rent to himself, and in fee to his nephew, the EARL ; and when LORD ALTRIE died, without male issue, in 1593, the EARL MARISCHAL entered into possession of the estates. His literary tastes led him at this time to devote a large portion of his immense wealth to the founding of Marischal College, Aberdeen, which still remains as a lasting monument displaying his love of letters. The charter of foundation was dated 2nd April, 1593. The EARL was appointed Royal Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament in 1609, and took a most active share in the government of the kingdom, from the time of his first appearance in the Privy Council, in 1583, till the close of his life, in 1623.

GEORGE, EARL MARISCHAL, was twice married ; his first wife being MARGARET (*ob.* 1598), daughter of ALEXANDER, fifth LORD HOME, by whom he had one son, WILLIAM, his successor, and two daughters. His second wife was MARGARET, daughter of JAMES, sixth LORD OGILVY of Airlie, who had two sons, JAMES KEITH of Benholm and JOHN KEITH. The treatment which the EARL MARISCHAL received at the hands of LADY MARGARET OGILVY, his second wife, is shown by a curious document preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (*Analecta Scotica*, I., p. 171). It is in the form of a Royal Warrant, by JAMES VI., in favour of WILLIAM, sixth EARL MARISCHAL, dated 22nd August, 1624, and addressed to the Chancellor, SIR GEORGE HAY of Kinfauns, and the Privy Council, and is in these terms :—

" JAMES R.

Right trustie, and right weil-belouit counsellor, Right trustie and weil-belouit coosenis and counsellors, and right trustie and weil-belouit counsellors, We greet you weil. Whereas upon our certane knowledge of the unkynde, ingrate, and insolent behavior of the late erle merchellis wyfe to hir lord and husband, who, with hir sone benholm, the laird thortoun, and utheris, besyde other indignities, had in a thifteous manner robbed the said erle of wryttis, money, plate, furniture of his house. . . . We out of the regarde we had to the memorie of that man, who had alwayes to oure contentment served ws at home and abroad in greatest charges, and to prevent heirefter in otheris the following of so euill a precedent, wer pleisit to recommend to you that business : And becaus a great pairt thair of wes clandestine and night-worke, we willed you to call before you and examine sik persones as the erle marschall and our advocat suld give up to you : And whereas we ar informed that in a later letter under our hand we have schawin to you that it wes not oure pleasure nor meaning in any former letteris to hurt the said lady marschell or any other persone ; These ar now expreslie to mak it knowin to you that we nether gave directioun to insert any sik clause in oure letteris, nether at the putting of oure hand to the samen did tak head thairto, nor never meant any sik favour to hir who hath so ill deserved of one, for whose sake we

wer only to respect hir: And to will and requyre you to proceed in the said action according to the tenour of oure first letteris against all persones persewed for the saidis factis, as ye will schaw your readdines to obey our commandementis, and zeal to sie sik barbarous deidis condignelie punished. Gewin at our court of Hanwell, the twentie twa day of August the yeir of god 1<sup>m</sup>.vi<sup>c</sup> and twenty foure yeiris."

This unique document not only proves that the KING held GEORGE, EARL MARISCIAL, in high respect, but also shows the nefarious arts practised upon the Monarch in his declining years, in procuring his signature to warrants which he had not perused. Besides the portrait of this eminent Burgess of Dundee which is preserved in Marischal College, Aberdeen, there is a very interesting bust portrait of him at Craufurd Priory, Fife, which bears the following inscription:—"GEORGE, V. EARL MARISCHALL of Scotland, Founder of Marischall College; *ob.* 1623. *Ætat* 70."

1587. MARCH 7th.

WHICH DAY JAMES LAWSON, LAIRD OF HUMBY, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE, AT THE REQUEST OF THE NOBLE LORD THE EARL MARISCIAL.

The name of LAWSON dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century; and the first LAWSON of Humbie known to history is WILLIAM, who was served heir to his father in that estate in 1406. From him descended HELEN LAWSON, the wife of DAVID WEDDERBURN of Tofts, and ancestress of the families of Kingennie and Blackness, so long connected with Dundee. JAMES LAWSON, whose name is here entered on the Burgess-Roll, was derived from the same stock, and was the associate of many of the principal nobles of his time. His death took place in 1611, under very peculiar and lamentable circumstances. It is thus recorded by CALDERWOOD (*History of the Kirk of Scotland*, vol. VII., p. 163):—

"About the 24th of September, SIR JAMES LAWSONE of Humbie, ryding in Bakalvie Sands, where manie other gentlemen were passing their time, sunk down in a part of the sands and perished. He was found againe on the morne, but his hors was never seene."

1588. FEBRUARY 4th.

WHICH DAY GEORGE BALFOUR, PRIOR OF THE CHARTERHOUSE AT PERTH, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE CITIZENS OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS COUNSEL AND HELP IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS; ACCIDENTS GRATIS, IN ABSENCE.

GEORGE BALFOUR was the fifth son of ANDREW BALFOUR of Monquhany, whose entry as a Burgess is recorded under date 29th March, 1565. He may have obtained the valuable post of Prior of the Charterhouse, Perth, through the influence of his elder brother, SIR JAMES BALFOUR of

Pittendreich, and he was the first secular holder of this office after the Reformation. The Carthusian Monastery, or Charterhouse, at Perth, was founded by JAMES I. in 1429, that Monarch having obtained authority from the Superior of the Order three years before. This Monastic Order had been founded *circa* 1080, by BRUNO, a Canon of the Cathedral of Rheims, who had settled with some companions at La Chartreuse in the Alps; and from this first colony sprang the widely-spread sect of the Carthusians, whose places of residence in various lands took the name of Chartreuse—corrupted into Charterhouse—from their original seat. “It was the custom,” writes R. SCOTT FITTIS (*Ecclesiastical Annals of Perth*, p. 217), “to denominate the branch establishments of the Carthusians by distinctive titles: thus, the Charterhouse of London was ‘The House of the Salutation of the Mother of God;’ that at Ingilby, in Yorkshire, was ‘The Mount of Grace;’ and the one at Perth was ‘The House of the Valley of Virtue,’ evidently because it was placed in the great valley of the Tay.” Between the date of the foundation of this Priory and the time of the Reformation the names of thirteen Priors are found recorded, the last of these being ADAM FORMAN, who entered upon that office in 1546. It was his fate to witness the violent abolition of his Order, and the destruction of the magnificent building which KING JAMES I. had founded, and within which his mutilated body had been buried after his assassination. The fabric has been described in extravagant terms, as being an adaptation of the perfections of all similar structures:—

“For greatness, beauty, stateliness so fair,  
In Britain’s isle, was said, none might compare.”

PRIOR ADAM FORMAN, however, had not the art of conciliation; and when the storm of the Reformation burst upon Scotland, the Priory of the Charterhouse was demolished on 11th May, 1559, by that “raskail multitude” which, inflamed by the eloquence of JOHN KNOX, had already destroyed the Church of the Black Friars, and the Monasteries of the Franciscans and Carmelites at Perth. The PRIOR was forced to flee, and found refuge for a time at Errol; but the rent-rolls of the Priory were too tempting to be allowed to remain in his possession after the Reformation. He made several attempts to retain them during the reign of QUEEN MARY; but they passed entirely beyond his control in 1570, at which time GEORGE BALFOUR was appointed Prior of the Charterhouse.

From the fragments of his history which are preserved in authentic documents of the time, he appears to have been of a very turbulent character. His brother, SIR JAMES BALFOUR, had gained a high place amongst the Lords of the Congregation by many dubious practices, and it seems probable that GEORGE BALFOUR had obtained his position as Prior of the Charterhouse by his aid. The very first appearance of GEORGE BALFOUR’S name as PRIOR, on 1st March, 1572, is as conjoint security with his brother, GILBERT BALFOUR of Westray, for another brother, ROBERT BALFOUR, Burgess of Dundee, who was then imprisoned for some undescribed misdemeanour. In 1580 GEORGE BALFOUR himself was imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle, and brought to trial for treason, but was afterwards liberated on bail. When the Privy Council sat in Dundee, on 9th June, 1580, under the presidency of the EARL OF ATHOL, GEORGE BALFOUR tendered his father, his brother GILBERT, and other three Barons, as security that he would appear to underlie the law, “for making, forging, and countarfuting of certane fals and adulterat money, and outputting and

exchanging of the same amangis our Soverane Lordis liegis at divers and sindrie tymes." No trace of the result of this charge has been found, and it is probable that it was abandoned, as the PRIOR retained his office, and appears on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee eight years afterwards with that designation. That he was on intimate terms with several of the Burgesses of Dundee at this time is proved by the fact that some of them became security for him in a dispute which he had with a few neighbouring proprietors, some months after his own admission as Burgess. About this time he demitted his charge, and it seems then to have been bestowed upon his brother, SIR JAMES BALFOUR of Pittendreich, who had been Prior Commendator of Pittenweem. His name appears in several documents after this period as "late Prior of the Charterhouse, Perth;" but no trace of him is found after 1599. The office was afterwards filled by another and more eminent Burgess of Dundee, GEORGE HAY of Nether Liff, first EARL OF KINNOUL, whose name was entered on the Burgess-Roll on 12th October, 1600.

1589. APRIL 15th.

WHICH DAY JOHN, EARL OF MAR, LORD ERSKINE, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS AID AND MULTIFARIOUS SERVICES DONE FOR THE COMMONWEAL OF THE SAID BURGH.

JOHN ERSKINE, seventh EARL OF MAR, was the only son of the REGENT MAR, and of ANNABELLA, daughter of SIR WILLIAM MURRAY of Tullibardine, from whom the DUKE OF ATHOL claims descent. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1572. His part in the history of his time was very similar to that of many of the Burgesses of Dundee who were enrolled about this period. He was a "Ruthven Raider," and was banished with his comrades when the Gowrie party was broken up. When LORD JOHN HAMILTON returned to Scotland in the manner already described [*vide* page 62], the EARL OF MAR accompanied him to Stirling, and was pardoned and restored to kingly favour. During the remainder of his life he was one of the principal members of the Privy Council, was made Keeper of Stirling Castle, and was entrusted with the guardianship of the young PRINCE HENRY, the Heir-apparent to the Scottish Throne. When the KING went to London, after the death of QUEEN ELIZABETH in 1603, MAR accompanied him, and was made a Member of the Privy Council of England, and invested with the Order of the Garter.

The political life of the EARL OF MAR may be read in the histories of his time, and need not be detailed in this place; but there was one incident in his career not to be found in such works, and which may well be recorded here, as it bears upon the municipal customs of the period. It was the settled purpose of JAMES VI. to obtain control over the burghs of Scotland, by placing his own nominees at the head of each important municipality. His unsuccessful attempt to force



the EARL OF CRAUFURD upon the Community of Dundee as Provost in 1583, to the exclusion of the venerable JAMES HALIBURTON, who had served them so long, has been referred to already [*vide* page 58]. No punishment was visited upon Dundee for this contumacious refusal to obey the KING's dictates; but the Burgh of Montrose was not so successful. On 23rd October, 1599, ROBERT LICHTON, Provost of Montrose, two Bailies, ten Councillors, and the Town-Clerk of that Burgh, were all summoned before the Privy Council, to answer a complaint that they had "disobeyed a charge by HIS HIGHNESS to elect JOHNNE, EARL OF MAR, to be Provost of the said Burgh for this year." After they had been heard in their defence, the KING and Council decided against them for refusing to elect the EARL, and "for using of a pretendit forme of electiounne of thair awne," and the fourteen hapless offenders—the entire Corporation of Montrose—were ordered to be imprisoned in the Castles of Blackness and Doune during HIS MAJESTY's pleasure.

The EARL OF MAR was twice married—firstly, to ANNE, second daughter of DAVID, LORD DRUMMOND, and sister of the wife of DAVID, eleventh EARL OF CRAUFURD [*vide* page 59]; and secondly, to LADY MARY STEWART, second daughter of ESMÉ, DUKE OF LENNOX, and sister of LUDOVIC, DUKE OF LENNOX [*vide* page 61]. The names of two of EARL OF MAR's brothers-in-law were inscribed on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee before his own. JOHN ERSKINE, the only son of the first marriage, succeeded him, and is now represented by the present EARL OF MAR. Two of the sons of the second marriage were the ancestors of the EARLS OF BUCHAN and the EARLS OF ROSSLYN. The EARL OF MAR died on 14th December, 1634.

1589. APRIL 15th.

WHICH DAY SIR ARCHIBALD STRIVELING OF KEIR, KNIGHT, IS ADDED TO  
THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

The STIRLINGS have held the estate of Keir without interruption since the middle of the fifteenth century, but they can trace their descent, in an unbroken line, from an ancestor who lived three hundred years before that time. In the course of this long term of years many of the Lairds of Keir distinguished themselves in the history of the country, and SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING, whose name is here recorded, did not disgrace his ancestry.

SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING was the son of SIR JAMES STIRLING, by his second wife, JEAN CHISHOLM, who is described in her Marriage Contract as "Cousigness to WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Bishop of Dunblane." This Contract is dated 5th March, 1542, shortly before the celebration of the ceremony. SIR JAMES STIRLING of Keir died at Cadder, on 3rd February, 1588, and his Will, which was made a few months before his death, contains a very peculiar reference to his eldest son, ARCHIBALD. After making provision for his widow, and entrusting her to the care of that

son, he adds:—"As to my counsall quhow ARCHIBALD sall gowerne himself, or quhais companey and counsall he sall use, I refer that to his awin wisdome, for I hoip in his judgment."

SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING was Keeper of Stirling Castle under the EARL OF MAR, and this accounts for the fact of his name appearing on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee beside that of his patron. Whilst acting in this capacity, it was his lot to take part in a curious historical incident. When KING JAMES went to England in 1603, he was accompanied by the EARL OF MAR, and that nobleman left the charge of the young PRINCE HENRY to his mother, the DOWAGER COUNTESS OF MAR, and to SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING, as Captain of Stirling Castle. QUEEN ANNE had been left at Dunfermline Palace, and, in the absence of her husband, she thought she might visit her eldest son, the young PRINCE, whom she had not seen for several years. For this purpose she went to Stirling, and appeared with her train of noblemen before the Castle, and demanded admission. But the COUNTESS and SIR ARCHIBALD obstinately refused to grant her access, and she was compelled to withdraw. This repulse caused her so much disappointment and chagrin that she gave birth prematurely to a still-born child, and her life at that time was despaired of. Despite this untoward accident, the KING exonerated SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING from his share in the incident.

SIR ARCHIBALD was knighted by JAMES VI. before 1592, and represented Stirlingshire in the Conventions of 1617, 1621, and 1625. He was married firstly to MARY, youngest daughter of DAVID, LORD DRUMMOND, and was thus brother-in-law of the EARL OF MAR; his second wife was GRIZEL, daughter of JAMES, LORD ROSS, whose children founded the families of STIRLING of Kippendavie and STIRLING of Garden. The line of STIRLING of Keir is now represented by SIR JOHN MAXWELL STIRLING-MAXWELL of Keir and Pollok, whilst the junior branch survives in the person of PATRICK STIRLING, Esq. of Kippendavie and Kippenross. SIR ARCHIBALD STIRLING died in 1630, and was succeeded by his grandson, SIR GEORGE STIRLING of Keir, Knight.

1589. APRIL 15th.

#### WHICH DAY ANDREW WOOD OF LARGO IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

The Woods of Largo were intimately connected with, if not immediately derived from, the family of that name in Angus, which held for a long period the lands of Bonniton and of Craig. The most renowned member of the Largo branch was its original founder, the famous Admiral SIR ANDREW WOOD, the faithful servant of JAMES III. and JAMES IV., whose brilliant naval services were rewarded by the former Monarch with the gift of the lands of Largo, which his descendants retained in their possession till the beginning of the seventeenth century. There is

a tradition that the town residence of the Woods of Largo in Dundee stood on the south side of the Vault, at the foot of S. Clement's Lane, and it is probable that this was the place where the ADMIRAL lived when he brought the captured English privateer, STEPHEN BULL, with his ships, to the harbour of Dundee, in 1490.

ANDREW WOOD of Largo, whose name is here inscribed on the Burgess-Roll, was the great-grandson of the ADMIRAL, and was born *circa* 1557. His father died in 1579, and he had already obtained a position in public affairs before he succeeded to the estate. In 1581 he was appointed Comptroller, and retained that office for six years after that date. Whilst holding that post he had found it necessary to expend a large portion of his own means for the purpose of sustaining the dignity of his master, the KING; and when he retired from his place it was found that the KING was due him no less than seven thousand pounds, a large portion of which he had procured by bonding his own private estate. A letter under the Great Seal, in which this debt is acknowledged, declares that, "as no present occasion offers for repaying the said debt, ANDREW and his heirs shall have full power to hold the barony of Largo, notwithstanding of it being so pledged." At a later date he had confirming charters of many of his possessions in Fife and Forfar, but he never recovered from the pecuniary difficulties into which his loyalty had led him, and his descendants were ultimately compelled to dispose of the lands which the ADMIRAL had obtained for his naval services. ANDREW WOOD endeavoured to secure some fragments of the estate for his own children, though his efforts were not very successful. The exact date of his death is not recorded, but it probably took place about 1612. He married ELIZABETH LUNDY, a member of an old Fifeshire family, and left three sons and three daughters. The direct line of the family terminated with his eldest son, who bore the same name as himself. His descendants have held numerous properties in various parts of Angus, though their estate of Largo has long since been dissipated

1589. APRIL 15th.

#### WHICH DAY ALEXANDER HUME OF NORTH BERWICK IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

SIR ALEXANDER HUME of North Berwick was the second son of PATRICK HUME of Polwarth, and played a distinguished part in the political history of the reign of JAMES VI. He obtained the dominical lands of North-Berwick in 1562, by purchase, from his younger sister, MARGARET, who was the last Prioress of the famous Convent of North-Berwick. In October, 1580, he was appointed one of the twenty-four Gentlemen of the Chamber selected by the KING as "having moyen to leif on thair awin, and being knowin to have bene affectionat to his Hienes sen his birth;" and in the following month he was despatched on a mission to the Court of QUEEN

ELIZABETH to concert with her some means of suppressing the tumults on the Borders. This duty was accomplished satisfactorily, and the Privy Council declared after his return that he had “trewlie, honestlie, and diligentlie performit and dischargeit his charge and devoir in the maters committit to his credite.” He took part with PROVOST HALIBURTON of Dundee in the “Raid of Ruthven,” to which allusion has been so often made in this volume; and it is very evident that it was his association with the leaders of that exploit which caused his name to be enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee in 1589. SIR ALEXANDER sat as a Minor Baron in the Convention of 1590, and as representative of Edinburgh in 1593-4. He was Lord Provost of Edinburgh from 1593 to 1596, and was a faithful attender of the meetings of the Privy Council whilst he was a member of that powerful body. It is usually stated that he died “before June, 1608,” but as he is referred to as “the late ALEXANDER HUME of North-Berwick” in a Charge to the Sheriff of Roxburgh in December, 1599 (*Register of the Privy Council, Vol. VI., p. 58*), the date of his death must have been at least nine years earlier. His position on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee is another proof that that Burgh was regarded as the principal seat of the party known in history as the “Ruthven Raiders,” even after the death of PROVOST HALIBURTON.

1589. APRIL 15th.

WHICH DAY [WILLIAM] LUNDIE OF THAT ILK IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF  
THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

The family of LUNDIE of that Ilk settled in Fife in the middle of the twelfth century, PHILIP OF LUNDIN having obtained the lands of Lundie from MALCOLM IV. *circa* 1150. At the Reformation WALTER LUNDIE of Lundie (*ob.* 1569) joined the Lords of the Congregation; and his son, WILLIAM, whose name appears here on the Burgess-Roll, was a prominent member of the Protestant party. He was born in 1522, his mother being a daughter of LORD LINDSAY. By his marriage with CHRISTIAN, daughter of the second LORD RUTHVEN, he was intimately connected with the GOWRIE family, and seems to have adhered to them through all their varied fortunes during the reigns of QUEEN MARY and JAMES VI. WILLIAM LUNDIE died in 1600, aged seventy-eight, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN. The present representative of the family is the LADY CLEMENTINA ELIZABETH HEATHCOTE-DRUMMOND-WILLOUGHBY, BARONESS WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.



1589. JANUARY 13th.

WHICH DAY PATRICK, LORD GRAY, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, THE LATE PATRICK, LORD GRAY; AND ALSO, BECAUSE OF HIS MANY SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, THE FREEDOM OF THE SAID BURGH IS GIVEN TO HIM.

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THE SAME DAY GILBERT GRAY OF BANDIRRAHE, BROTHER OF THE SAID NOBLE LORD, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

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THE SAME DAY GILBERT GRAY OF MYLNHILL, SON OF THE AFORESAID NOBLE LORD, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH.

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THE SAME DAY WILLIAM GRAY, SON OF THE SAID NOBLE LORD, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH.

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PATRICK, sixth BARON GRAY of Gray, was the grandson of GILBERT GRAY of Buttergask, who was enrolled as a Burgess on 3rd October, 1513 [*vide* page 11]. The present entry implies that his father, PATRICK, fifth BARON GRAY, also enjoyed that privilege, though no record of his admission has been preserved. The sixth BARON GRAY was closely connected with Dundee, not only through his ancestor, LORD GRAY, Provost of the Burgh, in 1513 [*vide* page 9], but also through his mother, who was a daughter of JAMES, LORD OGILVY of Airlie. His marriage with BARBARA, fourth daughter of WILLIAM, LORD RUTHVEN, made him an associate with the party of the latter, and linked him with several of the most powerful families in the Scottish nobility. After his accession to the estate and title, on the death of his father in 1582, he was suspected of favouring the Jesuits, but the terms of his oath as a Burgess of Dundee, taken seven years afterwards, would preclude all support of Romanism. Besides the two sons mentioned here, LORD GRAY had another son, ANDREW, whose name appears in the Burgess-Roll under date 28th October, 1601; whilst his eldest son and successor was that PATRICK, MASTER OF GRAY, afterwards seventh BARON GRAY, who appears in history as a miracle of political intrigue and duplicity. It was the latter who was sent as ambassador to the Court of England to petition for the release of

QUEEN MARY, but who used his position for the purpose of encompassing the destruction of that unfortunate captive.

From a curious entry in the *Acta Cautionis (Register of the Privy Council, Vol. V., p. 671)*, it appears that a Commission was issued by the Privy Council in 1596, ordering the PROVOST and BAILIES of Dundee to besiege and capture "the houses of Huntlie, Fowlis, and [Broughty?], belonging to PATRIK, LORD GRAY, and PATRIK, MASTER OF GRAY," who were then charged with treason; but the Commission was afterwards suspended. A still more mournful entry is that which occurs in the *Register of the Privy Council* on 3rd April, 1607, showing that PATRICK, LORD GRAY, had "havelie complenit" to the KING that his son, the MASTER OF GRAY, had notonly brought his wife and family into the House of Gray, "consuming thairby all that mean portioun that he had reservit for his awne maintenance," and violently taken possession of the father's revenue, but was also "preising verie unnaturallie to accelerat his faderis gray hairis to the grave with sorow," by removing all his "auld servandis and domesticques," and bringing in others "whose service noway gevis the auld man ony contentment." The KING ordered that the MASTER should be removed from the House of Gray, but shortly afterwards (1609) the old LORD GRAY expired.

1589. JANUARY 13th.

WHICH DAY DAVID SCRYMGEORE OF FARDILL IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, THE LATE JAMES SCRYMGEORE OF REIDGORTHINE.

The relationship of the SCRYMGEOURS of Fardle with the Constables of Dundee has been explained with reference to the admission of JAMES SCRYMGEOUR in 1526 [*vide* page 19]. In the confirming charter given by QUEEN MARY, in 1565, to JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, by which all the possessions and emoluments of the Constabulary were ratified to him, JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Fardle is nominated as fourth in succession to the office and estates, whilst JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Rydgond (Reidgorthine) is placed sixth heir to the title. In the twenty-four years which intervene betwixt the dates of that charter and the entry on the Burgess-Roll serious changes had taken place. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR, son of the Laird of Reidgorthine, had succeeded to the estate of Fardle, and was thus brought two steps nearer the Constabulary. Of his own career little is known. He must have died before September, 1594, as at that time the Laird of Fardle was JAMES SCRYMGEOUR, whose name appears frequently in the history of Forfarshire up till 1606. The old mansion of the Fardle family, to which reference has been made [*ante* page 19], must have been in the possession of DAVID SCRYMGEOUR at the time of his entry as Burgess of Dundee.

1589. JANUARY 13th.

WHICH DAY JAMES OGILVIE OF BALFOURE IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE  
BURGH OF DUNDEE.

The OGILVIES of Balfour claimed descent from the same stock as the OGILVIES, EARLS OF AIRLIE, their ancestor being WALTER, son of SIR JAMES OGILVY of Airlie, Knight, who is described as a Burgess of Dundee [*vide* page 14], and who died in 1504. The member of the family who is here enrolled was closely associated with the OGILVIES of Airlie in their varied fortunes at this period; and as the LADY OGILVY of that time was a daughter of RUTHVEN of Gowrie, he was brought into the widely-spread list of Ruthven Raiders. His name appears frequently between the years 1590 and 1607 as cautioner for some of the more turbulent members of his family; and he was one of those chosen to mediate in the protracted dispute betwixt the LINDSAYS and the OGILVIES, LORDS OF SPYNIE. He was associated more ominously with those who encompassed the slaughter of "the Bonny EARL OF MORAY" at Donibristle; and no grave political action of the Airlie family took place without his presence or support. His enrolment as Burgess of Dundee on the same day as that of PATRICK, LORD GRAY, proves that at that time he was on intimate terms with the Ruthven party, then dominant in the Burgh. The present representative of this branch of the OGILVY family is Mrs MARY BALFOUR-OGILVY, late of Tannadice House and Balgillo.

1592. MAY 21st.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER WILLIAM FERGUSON, PHYSICIAN, IS MADE A BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS  
FATHER, DAVID FERGUSON, MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD AT DUN-  
FERMLINE, WHO IS A BROTHER OF THE GUILD; ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

The principal importance of this entry is in the fact that it shows that DAVID FERGUSON, the famous Minister of Dunfermline, was not only a native of Dundee, but also an admitted Burgess of the Burgh. An extended account of his life is not necessary in this place, but the following particulars regarding his career may be useful to future biographers.

DAVID FERGUSON was born in Dundee in 1533, and early declared himself an associate of the

Reformers. The first notice of his profession as an adherent of the new doctrine occurs in the Exchequer Rolls, under date 7th July, 1558, and is in the following terms:—

“Item, the said day to DAVID LINDSAY, Rothesay herauld-passand of Edinburgh, with letteris, to summond GEORGE LUVELL, DAVID FERGUSONE, and certain utheris personis within the bur<sup>t</sup> of Dundee, to tak sourte of thame that thai sall compeir befor the Justice and his deputies in the tolbuith of Edinburgh, the xxviii. day of Julii instant, for thair wrongus using and resting of the Scripture, and disputting upoun erroneous opinions, and eiting of flesche in Lenterone and utheris forbidding tymes, contrair the actis of parliament, iij. lib. v.s.”

The immediate result of this summons is not recorded, but it is certain that on the 19th of July, 1560, DAVID FERGUSON was nominated by the Lords of the Congregation as the first Protestant Minister of Dunfermline, and continued in that office till his death, at a date long subsequent to this. Though he had not graduated in any college, his great natural ability had brought him early to the front, and he was described by his fellow-townsmen PRINCIPAL SMETOUN as “a man of refined wit and of great piety.” His efforts were especially directed towards the preservation and improvement of the Scottish vernacular, and he has left behind him several striking examples of the vigour and expressiveness of his mother tongue in the sermons which were published by him. One of these sermons was preached before the REGENT MAR, at Leith, on 13th January, 1571-2, and called forth the special commendation of JOHN KNOX, then on his deathbed, who subscribed this sermon with these strikingly pathetic words:—“JOHN KNOX, with my dead hand, but glaid heart, praising God, that of his mercy he levis such light to his Kirk in this desolation.” DAVID FERGUSON was member of thirty-nine Assemblies, from 25th June, 1563, to 10th May, 1597, and was twice elected Moderator, in 1572 and 1578. His literary works, though not voluminous, were eminently serviceable to the Church at a very trying period of its existence; and the boldness of the language in which he rebuked the rapacity of the Protestant Lords had much effect in preserving the Reforming ministers from the starvation which at one time threatened them. Besides a collection of Scottish Proverbs which he made, and which were published forty years after his death, he left a Diary, which formed the foundation of the “Historie of the Kirk of Scotland,” written by his son-in-law, the Rev. JOHN ROW, of Carnock. His power as a divine and his force as a writer have been equally lauded in several elegant Latin poems by his contemporaries. He died at Dunfermline on 23rd August, 1598, in his sixty-fifth year, having outlived his early associates in the work of the Reformation, and being recognised at the time of his death as the Father of the Church of Scotland. By his wife, ISSOBEL DURHAME, he had five sons and four daughters, his eldest son being that Magister WILLIAM FERGUSON, Physician, whose name is here enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee. In his Will the aged minister left “his buiks of natural history to his son WILLIAM, and all his buiks of theology and human historie, estimat to j<sup>l</sup> lib. to his three sons-in-law, Mr DAVID SPENS, Mr JOHN ROW, and DAVID RAMSAY.”

WILLIAM FERGUSON, the Physician, who was made a Burgess of Dundee in 1592, was born at Dunfermline, in 1563, and settled in his father's native town, where he ultimately rose to the dignity of Bailie of the Burgh. His house stood a little to the west of the foot of Couttie's Wynd, nearly on the site of Union Street. After a long career of usefulness, he died in 1627, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee, where his tombstone is still visible. It lies on the



ground near the west wall of the Cemetery, numbered 24, and has evidently been a very elaborate monument. The inscription upon it, though now much defaced, has been in these words:—

*“ M. Guliel. Ferguson, medico ac pretori  
Deidonan . et Vfamie Kinnalochie parentib.  
Chariss. necnon fratres et sororib. germanis  
Septem turbato naturæ ordine cedentib. itemque  
Sibi et Helenæ Duncane uxori legitimæ  
Pietatis ergo et memorie ponebat superstes  
Gul. Fergusonus, mercator. M. Gul. Fergusonus  
obiit 25 Martii 1627 natvs annos 64.  
Erfamie Kinnalochie obiit 6 Junii 16-3  
nata annos 57.”*

[To M. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Physician and Bailie in Dundee, and EUPHAM KINLOCH, his dearest parents; also to seven brothers- and sisters-german, who died through the disturbance of the order of Nature; likewise for himself and HELEN DUNCAN, his lawful wife, the surviving WILLIAM FERGUSON, Merchant, has raised this monument to their pious memory. Mr WILLIAM FERGUSON died 25th March, 1627, aged sixty-four years, and EUPHAM KINLOCH died 6th June, 16-3, aged fifty-seven.]

1592. OCTOBER 19th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER PETER YOUNG OF SEATOUN, PRIVY COUNCILLOR,  
AND CHIEF ELEEMOSINAR OF THE KING, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF  
THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERIT IN THE SERVICE OF THE  
COMMONWEAL.

Few of the statesmen of the time of JAMES VI. are better known than PETER YOUNG, though his connection with Dundee is frequently ignored. His own Diary affords ample details of his life, and the sketch of his career published by the late PATRICK CHALMERS of Auldbar may be considered as sufficiently exhaustive. A very complete biography of him is included in Dr THOMAS SMITH's *Vite quorundam Eruditissimorum et Illustrum Virorum*, published in 1707. The notes regarding him which are added here are confined, therefore, principally to those points which bear upon his relationship to the Burgh.

The family to which SIR PETER YOUNG belonged was settled in Forfarshire early in the fourteenth century. His father, JOHN YOUNG, a Burgess of Edinburgh, was married in 1541 to MARGARET SCRYMGEOUR, daughter of WALTER SCRYMGEOUR of Glaswell, and sister of the famous HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, to whom allusion has been made (*vide* page 34). JOHN YOUNG died at

Dundee in 1583, in his eighty-sixth year, his wife having predeceased him, leaving four sons and two daughters. The tombstone erected by PETER YOUNG in memory of his parents is still in existence in the Howff of Dundee, and bears the following inscription:—

*“Memoriæ · S · Joanne · Junio · ac · Margaritæ · Scrymgeour · parent · optime. Petrus · Junius · a · Seatoun · fut · suæ · tandem · pie · satisf · H[oc] M[onumentum] P[osuit]. Obdormit Joannes. in · D<sup>no</sup>. An. Sal. MDXXIII · pr[æ]idie Cal. Sept. ætat XXXVI. Margarita vero An. D<sup>no</sup> 78. 5 Id · Maii ætat. 68.  
“Dies mortis est natalis æternæ vitæ.”*

[Sacred to the memory of JOHN YOUNG and MARGARET SCRYMGEOUR, the best of parents. PETER YOUNG of Seatoun has afterwards raised this monument to show his reverence to future times. JOHN slept in the Lord in the Year of Salvation 1583, on the day before the Calends of September, aged eighty-six. MARGARET in the Year of the Lord 1578, on the 5th of the Ides of May, aged sixty-eight.

The day of death is the birth-day of eternal life.]

PETER was the second son, and was born in Dundee on 15th August, 1544. At an early age he was sent to the Continent to complete his studies under the care of his uncle, HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, with whom he spent some time at the University of Lausanne. He was thus introduced to the company of the foremost men of letters of the period, and became associated with the great leaders of the Geneva School, JOHN CALVIN and THEODORE BEZA. His literary reputation must have been very considerable, as upon his return to Scotland, in 1569, he was chosen as assistant to the famous GEORGE BUCHANAN—one of the most erudite men of the time—in superintending the education of the young KING. The task was a most responsible one, since the peace and security of the Kingdom depended upon the bias given by the instruction of the KING during his early years. Opinion has been divided as to the fitness of PETER YOUNG for this duty, some of his contemporaries, notably ARCHIBALD SIMSON and SIR JAMES MELVILLE, accusing him of having flattered the vanity of his Royal pupil for the purpose of securing favours and rewards for himself and his family; but these statements must be received with caution. YOUNG could neither have obtained nor held his post as assistant tutor had his gifts and accomplishments been other than exceptional. Throughout his long life he enjoyed the confidence of the KING, and was frequently sent by him upon missions of the greatest moment to the Courts of contemporary Sovereigns. He was thrice despatched as ambassador to Denmark, and also accompanied the KING to that country when he went to bring home his bride, the PRINCESS ANNE. In 1595, when KING JAMES committed the charge of the affairs of Scotland to eight of the most trusted statesmen—known in history as the *Octavians*—PETER YOUNG was included in the number; and he was also one of the Commissioners appointed to examine into the constitution of the Universities of St Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow, in 1598. Shortly after the KING had assumed the Crown of the United Kingdom, YOUNG was knighted at Whitehall (19th February, 1605), and a munificent pension was bestowed upon him, in addition to the princely gifts that had formerly been granted to him from the Kirk lands that had fallen into the KING's hands. With QUEEN ANNE he was not less a favourite, and for a long period he was entrusted with the care of her revenues in Scotland. The estate of Easter Seatoun, near Arbroath, was purchased by SIR PETER, in 1580, and after his retiral from public life he spent the remnant of his declining years at the mansion-house there. He died at Easter Seatoun, on 7th January, 1628,

in his eighty-fourth year, and was buried in the vault under the Church of St Vigean, where a mural tablet bearing a Latin inscription to his memory is still preserved. From the date of his father's birth (1497) to that of his own death (1628) the long period of one hundred and thirty years intervened, during which time there had been six Sovereigns on the Throne of Scotland.

SIR PETER YOUNG was thrice married. By his first wife, ELIZABETH GIBB, daughter of JOHN GIBB, a Gentleman of the KING's Bedchamber (married, 1577; died, 1595), he had seven sons and five daughters. His second wife was the relict of LORD TORPHICHEN, but she only survived her marriage six months. In 1600, SIR PETER married MARJORY NAIRNE, daughter of NAIRNE of Sandford, in Fife, by whom he had four daughters. Several members of his family rose to eminence, and two of his sons appear at a later date on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee.

An interesting item of family history connected with SIR PETER YOUNG has lately been brought to light, and does not appear in any previous biography. In the Calendar of the House of Lords for 1642, there is the notice of a petition presented by Dame MARJORY YOUNG, his widow, in which she declares that "KING JAMES granted her a pension of £200 per annum, which KING CHARLES confirmed, in consideration of the services of SIR PETER, who was tutor to KING JAMES, and seven times ambassador for the making up of the match between His late MAJESTY and QUEEN ANN; of this pension the arrears now amount to £850, and £3,000 besides are due from HIS MAJESTY to petitioner's two daughters; she has in consequence become so indebted that she is in fear of arrest; she prays their Lordships to give order for the payment of the money due to her, or of some part of it, for relief of her distress" (*Fifth Report of Royal Commission on Hist. MSS.*, p. 65). No record exists to show whether the petition was granted or not. It appears, however, from one of the documents preserved at Traquair House that, on 30th June, 1631, KING CHARLES sent a letter, signed by himself, to the EARL OF TRAQUAIR, the Treasurer-Depute, authorising him "to continue and pay to SIR PETER YOUNG, Knight, the pension of 500 merks granted to his deceased father, SIR PETER YOUNG, Knight, by the late KING JAMES VI." (*Ninth Report of Royal Commission on Hist. MSS.*, p. 244).

1596. DECEMBER 15th.

WHICH DAY SIR JAMES ANSTRUTHER, FIAR OF THAT ILK, KNIGHT, IS  
GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MANY AND  
MERITORIOUS WORKS PERFORMED FOR THE PUBLIC WEAL.

SIR JAMES ANSTRUTHER. Fiar of that Ilk, was the only son of JOHN ANSTRUTHER and MARGARET, daughter of GEORGE CLEPHANE of Carslogie, and was the representative of a family which has been in possession of the estate for more than seven centuries. He was Master of the

Household to QUEEN ANNE, and in 1585 was appointed Heritable Carver to the Royal Family in Scotland, an office still held by his present representative, SIR WYNDHAM ANSTRUTHER, Bart. He was one of the "Fife Lairds" who undertook to colonize the Island of Lewes, in the Hebrides, in 1598—a project which, after repeated attempts, was finally abandoned in 1609. SIR JAMES predeceased his father, in 1606.

1597. DECEMBER 21st.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JAMES ROBERTSOUN, PASTOR OF THE KIRK OF DUNDEE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD IN THE SAID BURGH.

JAMES ROBERTSON, the first Minister of the Second Charge, or South Church of Dundee, was born in 1555, and educated at St Andrews. In 1584, whilst still a student of Theology there, he had copied and circulated the famous letter written by JAMES MELVILLE against the "intolerable tyrannie of the fals Bischopes," and the "Popish Supremacie of the KING," and he was compelled to flee with a fellow-student beyond the Border for safety, and to find refuge in London. Four years afterwards (1588), he was appointed colleague to the Rev. WILLIAM CHRISTESON, the first Protestant Minister in Dundee, being allowed to retain his post as Third Master in the New College, St Andrews. He entered on his duties as Minister of the Second Charge in 1590, his stipend being then uplifted by the Town Council in the form of a special assessment. The KING presented him to the Vicarage of Dundee in 1596, but the dues must have been greatly reduced by alienation before that time, as the Minister was content to demit his right in 1608, on receiving a stipend of viij<sup>e</sup> merks (£44 8s. 4d.). He seems to have been held in high estimation, as the Town Council frequently added to his emoluments as his family increased; and in 1617 a special undertaking to contribute a yearly pension of one hundred merks for five years was made, to assist in the education of his eldest son, ALEXANDER, "in consideration of the long, true, and faithful service done by Mr JAMES ROBERTSON, to the glory of God, and the comfort of the people" (*Vide Maxwell's "Old Dundee," p. 292*). He took part in the Assemblies of 1594, 1598, and 1601, and on more than one occasion was nominated as Moderator. He died in 1623, and was buried in the South Church, where his tombstone was found in a dilapidated condition after the edifice had been destroyed by fire in 1841. The inscription was illegible, but a sculptured shield bore the arms of the SCRIMGEOUR family, to which his wife had belonged.



1599. SEPTEMBER 14th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ANDREW LAMB OF SOUTH LEITH, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF ABERBROTHOCK, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS AID IN THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE COMMONWEAL.

Magister ANDREW LAMB began his public career as Minister of Burntisland, and completed it as Bishop of Galloway. Betwixt these extremes his life was a busy one, and his name appears frequently both in political and ecclesiastical history. The place of his birth has not been recorded. When the church at Burntisland was re-built in 1592 he was appointed first Protestant Minister there, and remained in that charge for four years. In 1596 he was translated to Arbroath, and continued there till July, 1600. It was whilst in this place that he was admitted a Burgess of Dundee, and the entry is curiously confirmed by the ecclesiastical records of the period. It may be noticed that whilst he is described as "of South Leith," he is further designated as "Pastor of the church of Aberbrothock." This is accounted for by the fact that he was proposed for Minister of the Second Charge at South Leith, in March, 1598, but did not obtain licence of transportation till March, 1600, and he was thus presentee to one church and Minister of another at the time of his admission as Burgess. Whilst serving the charge at South Leith, he was appointed Minister to JOHN, EARL OF MAR, when on an embassy to England, and shortly after his return he was promoted to the office of Dean of the Chapel Royal at Stirling, and presented to the conjoint charges of Kirkinner and Kirkcowan, by the KING, in 1602. At the latter date he was nominated "Commendator of the Abbacie of Coupar," and was selected to preach the farewell sermon at Holyrood House on the morning of the KING's departure to assume the Crown of the United Kingdom. His favour at Court still increased, and in 1607 he was nominated Bishop of Brechin, and consecrated at London three years afterwards. During his reign as Bishop of this See, he presented a magnificent chandelier to the Cathedral church, which still exists as a testimony of his liberality. He was translated to the See of Galloway in 1619, and remained in that office until his death, in 1634. He had then served the Church for over forty years, and had become blind in the service of his KING and country. His acceptance of episcopal dignity had not rendered him more popular, but had brought him into high repute with KING JAMES. But for his age and physical infirmity he would certainly have taken an advanced position in the contest between Prelacy and Presbytery, which began with the reign of CHARLES I., in 1625.

From the Council Minutes, it appears that "Mr ANDREW LAMB, Commendator of Coupar and preacher to HIS MAJESTY," was commissioned by the KING, in October, 1605, to act as mediator in a dispute between JAMES WEDDERBURN, son of the TOWN-CLERK, and a certain ROBERT ROLLOK. The precise cause of this quarrel has not been described, but it seemed probable that

the Minister would have settled their differences had not a mariner, called DAVID BLYTH, encouraged ROLLOK in his opposition. For his contumacy, "Mr ANDRO found fault with him, and callit him ane evil neighbour, and said he suld accuse him as ane stayer of the peace of the town. DAVID answerit that he carit nocht for his challenge, he had been before the Privie Council of before, and he knew quhat a man Mr ANDRO wes; and that he [DAVID] wes as honest a man as Mr ANDRO, and that his father wes as honest as Mr ANDRO his father; and farder, sayit that he knew Mr ANDRO would rail against him in the pulpit as Mr JAMES ROBERTSON did, but he cair'd nocht for it; and utherwayes misbehavit himself very irreverently to Mr ANDRO." As this conduct was likely to bring the Burgh into disrepute with the KING, the PROVOST and BAILIES ordered BLYTH to be put in ward, and both parties were afterwards bound over to keep the peace towards each other (*Vide Maxwell's "Old Dundee," p. 364*).

1599. SEPTEMBER 23rd.

WHICH DAY JOHN SCRYMGEOURE, HEIR-APPARENT OF DUDHOPE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOURE OF DUDHOPE, PROVOST AND CONSTABLE OF THE SAID BURGH.

The admission of SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR as Burgess of Dundee took place on 6th February, 1576-7, under which date a brief sketch of his connection with the Burgh appears (*vide* page 49). His son JOHN, whose name is entered here, succeeded to the Constableness of Dundee on the death of his father in 1612. He represented Forfarshire in the Parliaments of 1612, 1617, and 1621; and Argyllshire from 1628 till 1633. He was one of the Forfar Barons who welcomed KING JAMES at Kinnaird Castle, on the occasion of HIS MAJESTY'S visit to Scotland in 1616; but he did not take any active part in public affairs. On 15th November, 1641, he was created VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE and LORD SCRYMGEOUR, on the occasion of a visit paid by CHARLES I. to his northern Kingdom, but he did not long enjoy that title, as he died on 7th March, 1643. By his marriage with MARGARET SETON of Parbroath, he left two sons, JAMES, second VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, and CAPTAIN DAVID SCRYMGEOUR; and two daughters, JEAN, married to SIR THOMAS THOMSON of Duddingstone, Bart., and MARY, married to SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur.

1599. SEPTEMBER 23rd.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ALEXANDER GIBSON, CLERK OF SESSION TO OUR LORD THE KING, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHIREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERIT, AND HIS AID TO THE COMMONWEAL.

Magister ALEXANDER GIBSON, afterwards SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON, LORD DURIE of Session, was the son of GEORGE GIBSON of Goldingstones, and was the representative of a Fifeshire family of great antiquity. Having chosen the Law as his profession, he studied with such assiduity and success that he ultimately rose to the very highest dignity attainable in his vocation, that of Lord President of the Court of Session. His first official post was that of Third Clerk of Session, to which position he was called in 1594. "On account of his merit and knowledge of the laws of his own and foreign countries," writes SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, "he was appointed by KING JAMES VI. one of the Principal Clerks of Session. KING JAMES in person presented him to the Court, and desired he might be admitted into that office. The KING remained in the Court until SIR ALEXANDER was received, then, thanking them for their complaisance, withdrew" (*Baronage of Scotland*, p. 568). He rapidly amassed a very considerable fortune, and acquired several extensive estates in Fife and the Lothians, one of them being the barony of Durie in Fife, from which he took his title. He was nominated as a Senator of the College of Justice by the KING in 1621, and was appointed Lord President in 1642, in which office he remained until his death, in July, 1646. The favour which he enjoyed during the reign of KING JAMES was continued towards him by CHARLES I., who created him a Baronet in 1628, and bestowed some lands in Nova Scotia upon him, to enable him to support that dignity. He is described by one writer as having been "one of the most eminent men of his time;" whilst another refers to him as "a man of a penetrating wit and clear judgment, polished and improved by much study and exercise" (*Forbes's Journal of the Session* [1714], p. 28). "We may frame a rational conjecture," adds the latter writer, "of his great learning and parts, . . . from the following circumstance—In a tract of more than twenty years, he was frequently chosen Vice-President, and no other Lord in that time." His great literary work was a "Collection of the Decisions of the Session, from July, 1621, till July, 1642," which is still quoted, under the title of "DURIE'S Practicks," as an authority on points of law." There is a romantic story told of him, that on one occasion, when a case was before him upon which he was expected to give a judgment adverse to the EARL OF ROXBURGH, that nobleman engaged GEORGE MELDRUM of Dumbreck to kidnap him whilst he was riding with a friend and servant at the waterside opposite Dundee, and to carry him captive to England, where he was detained for some time, and eventually sent back, minus his purse, to his relations, who had mourned him as dead. From the manuscript abstract of the Books of Adjournal in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, it appears that MELDRUM was tried for this unusual crime, in 1604, and sentenced "to have his head stricken from his body"

(*Tytler's Life of Sir Thomas Craig*, p. 344). A similar story is related as occurring to his son, SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON, but it is not so well authenticated.

SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON was doubly connected with Dundee, through the FOTHRINGHAMS of Powrie, as his daughter, MARGARET, was married to THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM; whilst the wife of his son, SIR ALEXANDER, was CECILIA FOTHRINGHAM. The arms of THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM, marshalled with those of his wife, are still visible over a doorway in the church of Murroes. LORD DURIE's wife was a daughter of the famous SIR THOMAS CRAIG of Riccarton, one of the foremost lawyers of his time. His eldest son, SIR ALEXANDER, was Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and a Senator of the College of Justice, and was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 21st April, 1623; whilst two other sons, JOHN and GEORGE, had that honour conferred upon them at a later date.

1600. OCTOBER 12th.

WHICH DAY SIR THOMAS ARESKYNE OF GOGAR, KNIGHT, FOR HIS MERIT IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEAL, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

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THE SAME DAY SIR JOHN RAMSAY, KNIGHT, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERIT IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEAL.

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THE SAME DAY SIR HUGH HERRIES, KNIGHT, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERIT IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEAL.

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These three names have been grouped together here because they are linked indissolubly in connection with the great historical event designated the "Gowrie Conspiracy;" and it was, doubtless, their concern in that affair which induced the Town Council of Dundee to grant them the freedom of the Burgh. The story of this strange transaction has been so frequently related that it is only necessary to give the merest outline of it here.

JOHN RUTHVEN, third EARL OF GOWRIE, it is alleged, was desirous of obtaining possession of the KING's person, for some sinister purpose, and he and his brother, ALEXANDER RUTHVEN, persuaded the KING to visit the EARL's house, at Perth, of which city GOWRIE was then Provost, on 5th August, 1600. In the train of the Monarch there were the three noblemen whose names are entered on the Burgess-Roll—SIR THOMAS ERSKINE of Gogar, SIR JOHN RAMSAY, page to the KING, and SIR HUGH HERRIES, the KING's physician. Shortly after the arrival of KING JAMES



at Gowrie House, whilst secluded in a turret-chamber, he was attacked by ALEXANDER RUTHVEN, who threatened to take his life. "At the moment young RAMSAY, the page, happened to be hurrying to the stable for his horse, and heard the KING crying, from the window of GOWRIE'S house, 'Treason! Murder!' The Royal attendants, who had rushed up the principal staircase to his assistance, found the doors locked; but RAMSAY, fortunately, entered the room by a back stair, and perceiving ALEXANDER RUTHVEN struggling with the KING, drew his dagger, and plunged it twice into ALEXANDER'S body, and then threw him downstairs, where he was met by SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, and HUGH HERRIES the KING'S physician, who despatched him, and went up to the KING. Just then the EARL OF GOWRIE rushed into the apartment, followed by six of his attendants, completely armed, but was met by RAMSAY, ERSKINE, and HERRIES, and, after a mortal struggle, was slain" (*Burke's Extinct Peerage*, p. 448). It has been averred that the whole story of GOWRIE'S treason was without foundation, and that the pusillanimity of the KING had made him imagine danger to his life when none was intended; but if JAMES did fabricate the charge at the time, he adhered to it with consistency throughout his life, and appointed the anniversary of the alleged attack upon him as a day of special thanksgiving. From a curious entry in the Register of the Privy Council for 19th February, 1601 (*Vol. VI., p. 212*), it appears that the KING regarded RAMSAY, ERSKINE, and HERRIES, "the thrie gentilmen quha, nixt to GOD, wer the authoris of his Majestie's preservatioun quhen his Hienes' persone wes sa cruellie persewit be that traitour GOWRIE and aucht or nyne of his tressonable associattis all in armes." In accordance with the barbarous custom of the time, the dead bodies of the EARL OF GOWRIE and his brother, ALEXANDER RUTHVEN, were brought to trial at Edinburgh, convicted of treason, and their honours and estates declared forfeited to the Crown.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE of Gogar was the fourth son of SIR ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Governor of Edinburgh Castle and Vice-Chamberlain of Scotland. He was therefore nephew of the REGENT MAR, and cousin of the EARL OF MAR who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 15th April, 1589 (*vide* page 69). His mother, MAGDALEN LIVINGSTONE, daughter of LORD LIVINGSTONE, was married, after his father's decease, to JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Glaister and Dudhope, Constable of Dundee. In 1603 he was created BARON OF DIRLETON, and on 18th May, 1606, he was raised to the dignity of VISCOUNT FENTOUN by Royal Letters Patent, being the first nobleman in Scotland who bore the title of Viscount. On 12th March, 1619, he was created EARL OF KELLIE, and at his death, on 12th June, 1639, he was succeeded by his grandson. His present representative is WALTER HENRY ERSKINE, eleventh EARL OF MAR and thirteenth EARL OF KELLIE.

SIR JOHN RAMSAY was the brother of GEORGE, first LORD RAMSAY of Dalhousie. His services to the KING in the Gowrie affair were rewarded by knighthood, and he had then the barony of Eastbarns, county Haddington, conferred upon him by the KING. On 11th June, 1606, he was created VISCOUNT HADDINGTON and LORD RAMSAY of Barns, and had a special addition to his heraldic bearings commemorative of his share in the preservation of the KING at Gowrie House. He went to London with his Royal Master in 1603, and was made EARL OF HOLDERNESS in 1621. By special direction, he and his heirs were entitled to bear the Sword of State before the KING on the Gowrie anniversary, when the Monarch went in procession to return thanks for his deliverance. He was twice married, but had no issue, and his titles became extinct at his death, in February, 1625.

These three noblemen were entered on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee on 12th October—five weeks after the strange incident at Gowrie House. For a long period before that date, as has been shown, the Burgh was entirely in sympathy with the RUTHVEN party; and there can be little doubt that the names of these nobles were placed on the Roll to prove to the KING that Dundee entirely disowned the lawless violence of the EARL OF GOWRIE and his associates, despite their intimate connection with the Burgh.

1600. OCTOBER 12th.

WHICH DAY JAMES CRICHTON OF RUTHVEN IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS ZEAL AND DILIGENCE IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE.

SIR JAMES CRICHTON of Ruthven was descended from STEPHEN CRICHTON of Cairns, who was the common ancestor of the CRICHTONS, EARLS OF CAITHNESS, and the CRICHTONS, VISCOUNTS FRENDRAUGHT. He was the son of SIR ADAM CRICHTON of Ruthven, and on 13th September, 1578, during his father's lifetime, he had a charter from KING JAMES VI. uniting various lands in Forfarshire and Perthshire into one free barony of Ruthven. He was related by marriage to the STEWARTS of Grandtully and the RAMSAYS of Bamff, two of the leading Dundee families of his time. His son represented Forfarshire in the Parliament of 1644; and his grand-daughter was married to SIR GEORGE KINNAIRD, first BARON KINNAIRD of Inchture.

1600. OCTOBER 12th.

WHICH DAY GEORGE HAY OF NETHERLIFF, COMMENDATOR OF THE CHARTER-HOUSE OF PERTH, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

GEORGE HAY of Netherliff was one of the foremost statesmen of his time, and at his death occupied the highest office which any subject could hold—that of Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He was the third son of PETER HAY of Megginch, and MARGARET, daughter of SIR PATRICK OGILVY of Inchmartine, and was born in 1572. His uncle, EDMUND HAY—better known in history as FATHER HAY, the Jesuit—had found refuge in France after the Reformation; and GEORGE HAY was sent thither, at the age of eighteen, to complete his studies at the Scots

College at Douay, under the supervision of his relative, who was Professor of Civil and Canon Law at that seat of learning. Though thus trained in the midst of Romanism, and under the care of one of the most acute plotters for the restoration of the Catholic religion in Scotland, young HAY was preserved from both political and religious taint, and thus a brilliant career was opened for him, which would otherwise have been impossible. He returned to Scotland in 1596, having gained a high reputation as an accomplished scholar; and when he was introduced at Court by his cousin, SIR JAMES HAY of Piteorthy, afterwards EARL OF CARLISLE, the KING received him at once into favour, and appointed him a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. In February, 1598-9, he was made Commendator of the Charterhouse, an office which had been unworthily occupied by GEORGE BALFOUR, and his brother, SIR JAMES BALFOUR of Pittendreich [*vide* page 67]; and though, when he came into the post on the death of the latter in 1600, he found the revenues seriously dilapidated, the title of "Lord and Prior of the Charterhouse" gave him a position in public affairs which he would not have attained without it. That title was never borne by any successor. He had the good fortune to assist in defending the KING against the RUTHVENS in the Gowrie House incident, in 1600, and shortly afterwards he was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. When the project of the colonization of the Lewes [*vide* page 81] was revived by the Five Barons, in 1608, SIR GEORGE entered with spirit into the scheme, but failed to bring it to a successful issue. His experiences in the North of Scotland, however, led him to propose and carry out a more important undertaking for the advancement of the national prosperity, by the establishment of works at Letterewe, near Loch Marce, for the manufacture of iron. This may be regarded as the earliest serious attempt made in Scotland to develop an industry which has since reached gigantic proportions. The ruins of SIR GEORGE HAY's furnaces may still be seen at Letterewe, and so late as 1772 there were traces of his work existing in the locality (*Vide Pennant's Tour in Scotland, under date August 3, 1772*). A special Act of Parliament was passed in October, 1612, giving SIR GEORGE HAY of Netherliff the exclusive privilege of making iron and glass in Scotland, and nine years later (4th August, 1621) he had a licence from Parliament to transport and sell the iron made by him in any free Royal Burgh. SIR GEORGE was made Clerk-Register of Scotland in 1616, and was constituted Lord High Chancellor in 1622. Five years later (4th May, 1627) he was created a peer, by the title of VISCOUNT OF DUPPLIN and LORD HAY of Kinfauns; and in 1633 he was made EARL OF KINNOUL. During his life he had acquired vast estates both in the Hebrides and North of Scotland, and in Forfarshire and Perthshire, and was regarded as one of the wealthiest nobles of the period. "His Lordship," writes SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, "enjoyed the Chancellor's place with the approbation of the whole Kingdom and the applause of all good men, for his justice, integrity, sound judgment, and eminent sufficiency, till his death, which happened at London, on the 16th of December, 1634. His body was conveyed to Scotland, and on the 19th August, 1635, was interred in the Church of Kinnoul, where a sumptuous monument was erected to his memory, being a statue of his Lordship of the full size, dressed in his robes as Chancellor, and reckoned a strong likeness" (*Peerage, sub voce Kinnoul*). There are two portraits of SIR GEORGE HAY in the collection at Dupplin Castle, one of them by FERDINAND, showing him in his youth, dressed in Court armour; and the other, attributed to GEORGE JAMESONE, the Scottish VANDYCK, representing him in his Chancellor's robes towards the close of his life.

The first EARL OF KINNOUL was connected with Dundee by his marriage with MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur, who died nearly two years before him (4th April, 1633). His present representative (though not his direct descendant) is GEORGE HAY, eleventh EARL OF KINNOUL.

1601. APRIL 24th.

WHICH DAY GEORGE, MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, EARL OF ENZIE, LORD OF BADENOCH AND GORDOUN, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERIT IN THE SERVICE OF THE STATE AND OF THE SAID BURGH.

The career of GEORGE, first MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, was perhaps as varied and romantic as that of any of his noble contemporaries. He was the only son of GEORGE, fifth EARL OF HUNTLY, and LADY ANNE HAMILTON, daughter of the GOVERNOR ARRAN, was born in 1562, and succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his father, in 1576. For many years after the Reformation the hopes of the Romanist party were centred upon the HUNTLY family; and they were ever in the front when any great movement was on foot for the restoration of the old form of religion. The attitude of the MARQUESS himself towards the contending religious factions must have puzzled them both. It is thus detailed in the note to SPALDING'S *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland*:—

“In 1588 he gave in his adherence to the Reformed Establishment, and subscribed the Confession; but in his intercepted letters to the Spanish King he says that ‘the whole had been extorted from him against his conscience.’ In 1597 his Lordship was again reconciled to the Kirk, with much public solemnity, signed the Confession of Faith, and partook of the Sacrament. His fidelity, however, was wholly feigned, and did not last long. In 1607 Mr GEORGE GLADSTANES, minister at St Andrews [son of HERBERT GLADSTANES, burgess of Dundee, *vide* page 27], was appointed by the General Assembly to remain with the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY ‘for ane quarter or ane half year, to the effect by his travels and labours, the said noble lord and his family might be informit in the Word of Truth.’ . . . In 1606 he was accused of giving encouragement to the Roman Catholics, and thereby occasioning a great defection from the reformed opinions, and in 1608 he was excommunicated. In 1616 he was absolved from excommunication by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, and afterwards by the General Assembly, which met at Aberdeen in that year. There is, however, no doubt that during his whole life he was a warm adherent of the ancient religion.” (*Troubles of the Kirk in Scotland. Spalding Club Edition, Vol. I., p. 74.*)

To trace the career of this nobleman through all its vicissitudes would be to detail the history of his time. The darkest incident in his life was his concern in the slaughter of “the bonny



EARL OF MORAY" in 1592, which gave rise to a protracted feud between the GORDONS and the STEWARTS. It is curious to find that though at the date of the entry of the MARQUESS as Burgess he must have taken the oath abjuring Romanism, yet within two weeks afterwards four of his servants were tried by the Privy Council for attending "the late Mass within the Burgh of Edinburgh," and two of them were condemned to banishment for life. Despite the dangers which had threatened him, he survived till June, 1636, experiencing strange alternations of kingly favour and disgrace. In the last year of his life he was suspected of intercommuning with rebels and broken men in the North, and was ordered into confinement in Edinburgh Castle, where he was imprisoned in an unlighted room, and subjected to much privation. Out of compassion for his age and weakness, he was afterwards permitted to live in "his own lodging, near to His Majesty's palace of Holyrood House, with liberty to walk within one of the gardens or walks within the precincts of the said palace, but no further;" but at length, when he had become almost powerless through infirmity, he was suffered to depart from Edinburgh, and to return home to Strathbogie Castle. His last journey is thus described by SPALDING:—

"The Marquess fynding himself becom waiker and waiker, desyrit to be at home, and upon the day of Junij wes careit from his lodging in the Cannaget in ane wand-bed within his charcot (his deir ladie still in his company) to Dundy, and is lodgit in Robert Murray's houss, a burges, and tavern of the toun, bot now his hour is com, forder he michte not go. His seiknes increisis moir and moir, resoluiss to die, declairis his mynd befor his ladie and sie freindis as he had thair in perfect maner; recommendis his soull to God, and upone thretteint of Junij depairtit this lyf, a Romane Catholik, in the samen lodging, now being about the aige of thrie scoir fourteen yeiris, to the grypt greif of his matchless freindis and loyall ladie, who with her husband had leivit togidder many yeiris, both in prosperitie and adversitie.

"This michtie Marquess was of ane gryte spirit, for in time of trubles he wes of invincibill courage, and boldlie bure down all his enemeis triompheantlie. He wes never inclynit to warr nor trubbill him self, bot by the pryde and insolencie of his kin wes diuerss tymes drawin in trubbill, quhilk he boir throw valiantlie. . . . A weill set nichtbour in his merchis, deposit rather to give nor tak ane foot of ground wrangouslie. He wes hard say he never drew his sword in his awin querrell. In his youth a prodigall spender; in his elder aige moir wyse and worldlie; yit never comptit for cost in materis of credit and honour. A grypt housholder, a terror to his enemeis, whome with his prydeful kin he ever held under gryte feir, subiectioun, and obediens. In all his barganes just and aefauld, and never hard for his trew debt. He was michtellie invyit by the Kirk for his religion, and by vtheris for his grytness, and had thairby mucche trouble. His maister King James lovit him deirly, and he wes a good and loyall subiect vnto him induring the King's lifyme. . . . The Marquess freindis convenis in murning weid, and vpon the 25 of Junij liftis his corps fra Dundy. His kist coverit with ane blak taffata, and in ane horss litter is brocht to the Chappell of Strathbogy, his ladie still with the corps, whill he wes brocht thair; syne with ane wofull hairt she went to the Bog."

The body was afterwards buried with Romish pomp and ceremony in the Huntly Aisle within the College Kirk of Elgin.

The MARQUESS was married, in 1588, to LADY HENRIETTA STEWART, eldest daughter of ESMÉ, DUKE OF LENNOX, and left a numerous family. The MARCHIONESS, who had shared his varied fortunes for nearly fifty years, removed to France after his death, and died at Lyons on 2nd September, 1642. His eldest son, GEORGE, second MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, was a devoted adherent of CHARLES I., and was beheaded by the Presbyterian party in 1649. The line of the

first MARQUESS was continued unbroken till the death of the eighth MARQUESS OF HUNTLY and fifth DUKE OF GORDON, in 1836, when the Marquessate devolved upon the descendant of the EARL OF ABOYNE, grandson of the first MARQUESS. His present representative is CHARLES GORDON, eleventh MARQUESS OF HUNTLY.

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On the day of the enrolment of the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, the following names were inscribed upon the Burgess-Roll by his request. Though several of these persons were historical characters, it has not been thought necessary to give extended notices of them:—

“WILLIAM GORDON of Geicht; GEORGE GORDON, Apparent of Geicht; JAMES GORDON, Apparent of Lesmore; ALEXANDER MURRAY of Cowbairdie; ANDREW HERING of Litill Blair; WILLIAM STEWART of Seatoun; JAMES GRAY, feuar of Schives; ADAM DUFF, Apparent of Tullynesle; JAMES GORDON in Rainy; JOHN GORDON, son of JOHN GORDON of Newton; JOHN CHALMER in Drumbolg; JOHN GORDON, son of JOHN GORDON of Carneburro; ADAM GORDON, son of JOHN GORDON of Carneburro; ADAM GORDON, son of GEORGE GORDON of Crichtie; WILLIAM BORTHWICK, son of the Laird of Brigamh (*sic*); ALEX. GORDON, son of ALEX. GORDON of Lesmoir.”

1601. OCTOBER 28th.

### ANDREW GRAY, SON OF PATRICK, LORD GRAY, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

ANDREW GRAY was a younger son of that LORD GRAY whose name is entered on the Burgess-Roll under date 15th April, 1589. In his early days he seems to have been led into the commission of several treasonable actions through the influence of his elder brother, JAMES GRAY of Dunninald, one of these crimes being the forcible seizing of the fortalice of Redcastle, in Lunan Bay, whilst occupied by LADY STEWART of Innermeith, in 1579-80. At that time the PROVOST and BAILIES of Dundee were charged, by a special letter from the KING, to besiege the castle and evict the unlawful occupants, which duty they performed effectually. ANDREW GRAY must have made his peace with them in the interim, as they received him into the number of the Burgesses of Dundee in 1601.

1601. OCTOBER 28th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GILBERT RAMSAY, READER OF THE WORD OF GOD IN THE CHURCH OF DUNDEE, IS GRANTED THE FREEDOM OF THE SAID BURGH.

The office of Reader—*lector*—was one of the survivals of the Romish ceremonial, which was continued for a considerable time in the Reformed Church. In 1574 the “reidare at Dundie” was WILLIAME KYD, who served under WILLIAME CHRISTESON, at an annual stipend of forty pounds Scots. This salary had been very materially increased to Magister GILBERT RAMSAY, his successor, as it appears from the Council Minutes that he “had payit to him in the time of umquhile WILLIAM CHRISTESON one hundred pounds yearly, by and attour his sustentation at bed and buird.” When Magister JAMES ROBERTSON resigned the Vicarage of Dundee (*vide* page 81) it was granted to RAMSAY, but the Council, finding upon examination that the yearly value only amounted to two hundred merks, and “considering that GILBERT can nocht leive thereupon,” they undertook to pay him another hundred merks additional. The contract had not been strictly fulfilled, for at his death, in 1609, the Council was indebted to him in the sum of one hundred pounds, which sum was handed over to the Hospital Master in trust for RAMSAY’S children. His name appears in connection with several of the Bonds of Caution granted by natives of Dundee to the Privy Council at the close of the sixteenth century.

1602. FEBRUARY 17th.

WHICH DAY DAVID KINLOCH, M.D., SON OF JOHN KINLOCH, IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

Dr DAVID KINLOCH was one of that wide circle of literary men that served to give Dundee a very eminent place in the world of letters during the reign of JAMES VI. He was descended from the Fifeshire family of KINLOCH of that Ilk, and claimed as his ancestor a certain JOHN DE KYNDELOCH, who held lands in Fife *circa* 1165. His grandfather, SIR GEORGE KINLOCH of that Ilk, had four sons, the youngest of whom was bred to the sea, and settled at Dundee about the middle of the sixteenth century. Genealogists have differed as to the name of this youngest son, but the entry on the Burgess-Roll affords contemporary evidence on the best authority that he was called JOHN KINLOCH, and not WILLIAM as frequently stated. Dr DAVID KINLOCH seems to have been his only son, and he was born in Dundee in 1559-60. Having studied medicine at St

Andrews University he went abroad, like many of the students of his time, to complete his education on the Continent; and he returned to his native land with an established reputation as a physician of exceptional skill. His merits were brought under the notice of the KING, and when he purposed departing on another journey to France he obtained a special letter of introduction from JAMES VI., recommending him to the fostering care of those Monarchs through whose dominions he might pass. That letter is now in the possession of his descendant and representative, COLONEL JOHN KINLOCH of Logie. During his second voyage it was his misfortune to fall into the hands of the Spanish Inquisition, by whom he was condemned to death as a heretic. The consistent tradition still current in the family relates that his execution was delayed for some time, and that when he inquired as to the cause of his protracted imprisonment, he was informed that it had been intended to make him one of the victims of an *auto da fê*, but that the illness of the Grand Inquisitor had prevented the accomplishment of this purpose. He then disclosed the fact that he was a practitioner of medicine, and discreetly suggested that it might be within his power to bring about the recovery of this high official. As the case was a desperate one, his suggestion was adopted, and, through the exercise of his skill, he was enabled to restore the patient to health. The grateful dignitary not only set KINLOCH at liberty, but also loaded him with marks of special favour, and procured for him one of the Orders reserved for nobles of the higher rank. The portrait of Dr KINLOCH, which is now at Logie House, shows him in his robes as a physician, bearing the decoration which he had thus gained by his ability.

The exact date of Dr KINLOCH's return to Dundee is not recorded, but there is every likelihood that it was shortly before his admission as Burgess, in 1602. His house stood on the west side of Couttie's Wynd, near the spot where Union Street has been opened up, or, as it is described in some of the Council Minutes, "his foreland lay foreanent the wind mill" at Yeaman Shore. It has been stated that this property belonged to WILLIAM KINLOCH, in 1581, who is described as the father of the Doctor, though the entry in the Burgess-Roll contradicts this theory. It is certain, however, that he was in possession of this tenement in 1610, as the Council took proceedings against him at that date for an alleged encroachment upon the public road. He survived till 1617, at which period he was buried in the Howff of Dundee. The remains of what must have been one of the most magnificent tombstones of the time is still preserved there, and bears the following inscription:—

*"Monumentum sepulture, viri  
amplissimo honore præclara  
eruditione, & multis in vita eximiis  
virtutibus ornat, D. Davidis Kinloch  
ab Aberbothrie, regum magnæ Britan-  
niæ & Franciæ medici peritissimi;  
quorum diplomatis & sigillis gentis  
sue & familie nobilitas luculenter  
testata & comprobata est. Obiit decimo  
Septembris, anno Salutis humanæ 1617.  
Ætatis sue 58."*

[The monument of the tomb of a most honourable man, Doctor DAVID KINLOCH of Aberbothrie, of famous learning, and adorned during his life with many exceptional virtues; a most experienced



physician to the Kings of Great Britain and France; by whose patents and seals the nobility of his race and family is excellently witnessed and proved. He died 10th September, in the year of Salvation 1617, of his age the fifty-eighth year.]

When ROBERT MONTEITH visited the Howff in 1710, for the purpose of transcribing the monumental inscriptions for his *Theater of Mortality*, he found the following verse upon the tombstone :—

“ *Kinnalochi proavos & avito stemmata gentis  
Clara inter procures, hæc monumenta probant :  
Maipus ab his cui surgit honos : sed major ab arte,  
Major ab ingenio gloria parta venit.* ”

[This tombstone clearly proves the illustrious race of ancestors whence KINLOCH sprang : great is the honour which thus arises to him ; but greater is the glory which comes from his own skilfulness and art.]

This verse was removed more than a century ago, and an inscription substituted referring to SIR JAMES KINLOCH NEVAY, Bart., great-great-grandson of Dr KINLOCH, who died in 1776. It was SIR JAMES who took possession of Dundee, and held it for the PRETENDER in the Rebellion of 1745.

The literary fame of Dr KINLOCH rests principally upon a Latin medical poem, which he wrote in two books, entitled *De Hominis Procreatione*, and *De Anatome, et Morbis Internis*, and which was published in 1637 by SIR JOHN SCOT of Scotstarvit in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, beside the works of other three eminent Scottish Latinists—PETER GOLDMAN, HERCULES ROLLOCK, and DAVID WEDDERBURN. This poem is useful as showing the physiological theories then accepted by the most eminent scientists. The year before his death Dr KINLOCH acquired the estate of Aberbothrie, and also of Balmyle in Perthshire, which was afterwards called Kinloch, and still gives the territorial title to his descendants. By his marriage with GRIZEL HAY, daughter of HAY of Gourdie, he had two sons and one daughter. The latter was married to THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM of Powrie, and from the two former the KINLOCHS of Kilry and the KINLOCHS of Gourdie are descended.

1602. FEBRUARY 17th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER DAVID LYNDESAY, SCHOOLMASTER, IS ADMITTED A  
BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

DAVID LYNDESAY, the Schoolmaster of Dundee, who became one of the foremost prelates of the time of CHARLES I., is said to have been a descendant of the noble House of Edzell, though his relationship has not been precisely defined. He studied at the University of St Andrews, and

graduated there in 1593. Shortly thereafter he was appointed Master of the Grammar School at Montrose, and remained there till 1597. At the latter date he was chosen to succeed THOMAS RAMSAY, who had demitted the charge of the Grammar School of Dundee in 1591, and for whom no adequate successor had been found. In 1599 he was presented to the Church of Guthrie, in the Presbytery of Arbroath, and afterwards, when the famous ROBERT HOWIE was removed by the decree of the Privy Council, in July, 1605, from the Church of Dundee, he was promoted to this important charge. He endeavoured at first to retain the double office of Pastor and Schoolmaster of Dundee, but found himself unable to overtake the duties, and resigned his claim as Master of the Grammar School for a consideration, in 1606. His efforts met the approbation of his contemporaries, for in 1613 the Council undertook to reward him with the sum of five hundred merks, in acknowledgment of his faithful service, "as weil in the education and information of the youth in letters and gude manners, as in his dischairge of his office and calling of the ministry." One consideration which moved the Council to this act of generosity was "the present burden quhilk he bears in the sustentation of his wyiff, bairns, and family," though before this time the Minister must have saved sufficient money to enable him to purchase the estate of Dunkenny, in Angus, which was inherited after his death by his son and daughters. Ten years after his settlement as Minister of Dundee he began to take an active share in the work of the General Assembly; and he attracted the special notice of the KING at "the disputations" in divinity held before HIS MAJESTY at St Andrews, in July, 1617. His first published work, issued in the following year, was entitled *Reasons of a Pastor's Resolution touching the Reverent Receiving of the Holy Communion*; and it was received with so much favour that he was promoted to the See of Brechin, in November, 1619, that Episcopate having become vacant through the translation of BISHOP ANDREW LAMB (another Burgess of Dundee) to the See of Galloway. Though thus elevated, Dr LYNDESAY retained his post as Minister of Dundee until he was advanced to the higher office of Bishop of Edinburgh, in 1634. One year before that date, it was his duty to officiate at the coronation of CHARLES I., at Holyrood Chapel, and at that ceremony he was afterwards accused of having introduced certain ritualistic forms which "bred great fear of inbringing of Popery." These anticipations seemed about to be confirmed when he appeared at the Cathedral of S. Giles, Edinburgh, on the morning of Sunday, 23rd July, 1637, and attempted to force the new Liturgy upon the people. On that occasion he narrowly escaped with his life from the fury of the populace, and had to be protected from the fierce onslaught which they made upon him by the servants of the EARLS OF WEMYSS and ROXBURGH. It was soon found by the Prelatic party that the Scottish people were not to be coerced into an objectionable form of religion; and when the General Assembly met at Glasgow, in 1638, their most important work was the abolition of Episcopacy. BISHOP LYNDESAY was compelled to flee to the protection of LAUD and of the KING, and he died in England in 1640. He has been described as "a prime scholar," and also as "a learned and able divine, of high and irreproachable character."

1602. OCTOBER 12th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ANDREW CLAYHILLIS, MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD AT MONIFIETH, SON OF THE LATE ROBERT CLAYHILLIS, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

ANDREW CLAYHILLIS was born in 1546 at Dundee, his father ROBERT CLAYHILLIS having been an eminent Burgess of the Burgh and a leading member of the Protestant Church at that time and for long afterwards. The first ecclesiastical charge which ANDREW had was that of Monifieth, to which he was introduced at Candlemas in 1569, being the second Protestant minister there. From this place he was transferred to Jedburgh before 1574, but he returned to his former charge in 1598, and remained minister of Monifieth till his death. In 1614 he was formally presented to this kirk by JAMES VI. He died on 23rd March, 1617, in the seventy-first year of his age and forty-ninth of his ministry. By his marriage with CHRISTIAN OGILVY he had one son and four daughters, one of the latter becoming the wife of PATRICK DURHAME, his successor. His connection with Dundee arose through his brother's marriage with MARGARET WEDDERBURN, a sister of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, Town-Clerk of Dundee. PETER CLAYHILLIS for a long period was a leading Burgess of Dundee, and he and his wife were buried in the Howff, where their monument may yet be seen. Allusion has been made to the admission of another member of this family under date 8th June 1535 (*vide* page 20).

1603. JULY 25th.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MANY SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Claverhouse was the son of JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse, and of ANNE, daughter of ROBERT LUNDIN of Balgonie. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, *circa* 1580. He was descended from WILLIAM, LORD GRAHAM of Kincardine, and his wife, LADY MARY STEWART, daughter of KING ROBERT III., and was closely related to the well-known family of the GRAHAMS of Fintry, who long held important offices in the municipal government of Dundee. SIR WILLIAM was married to MARIA, daughter of THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie, and was ancestor of JOHN GRAHAM, VISCOUNT DUNDEE, and of the GRAHAMS of Duntrune. He represented Forfarshire in the Parliament of 1628-33, and died in October, 1642. He was succeeded by his eldest son, GEORGE GRAHAM, who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 30th March, 1620.

1603. JULY 25th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ROBERT HOWIE, PASTOR OF DUNDEE, IS MADE A  
BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The name of ROBERT HOWIE is closely associated with both the ecclesiastical and municipal history of the Burgh of Dundee during his occupancy of the post of Pastor. He was born near the city of Aberdeen, *circa* 1565, and was educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen. Having completed his studies there, he travelled abroad, in company with some of his College companions, and passed several years at the Universities of Herborn and Basle, as a student of Theology. Whilst studying under the famous JOHN JAMES GRYNEUS at Basle, he published his first theological work, entitled *De Reconciliatione Hominis cum Deo, seu de Humani Generis Redemptione*, being two disputations which he had read in public before the Professor, and for which he had been commended. It was whilst HOWIE was a student at Herborn, in 1586, that he published the posthumous work of GEORGE BUCHANAN, called *De Sphæra*, from which fact the extent of his classical knowledge may be deduced. On his return to Scotland, in 1591, he was appointed to the Third Charge in Aberdeen; and his literary reputation was so great that when GEORGE, EARL MARISCHAL, founded the College which bears his name, in 1594 (*vide* page 66), ROBERT HOWIE was selected as the first Principal. He remained in this post till 1598, and was then transferred by the General Assembly to Dundee, as successor to the venerable WILLIAM CHRYSTESONE, whose infirmities had necessitated his removal. In this charge he continued till he was deposed by an order of the Privy Council, in July, 1605, for his interference in a disputed municipal election, and declared "nawise to be capable of ony public office, function, or charge within the said town." This incident is too involved to be detailed in this place, nor is it necessary, since a very complete account of it is given in MAXWELL'S *Old Dundee*, pp. 319—353. It is sufficient to state that the minister had led the Burgesses to oppose the election of SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope to the Provostship, in defiance of the KING'S letter directing them to place that nobleman in the office, and the real cause of HOWIE'S disgrace was his declaration that freedom of election could not be maintained if the Royal interference was permitted. For this offence he was banished from the Burgh by a special edict, and ordered to be warded in the city of St Andrews. All the documents relating to this interesting case may be found in the *Register of the Privy Council*, Vols. VI. and VII.

Though HOWIE had incurred the displeasure of the KING by his action in this matter, he soon regained the Royal favour, by showing a disposition to adopt the doctrines of the Prelatists as opposed to the Presbyterians. He was one of those summoned to appear at the conferences at Hampton Court along with GLADSTANES, LAMB, and others, in support of the Bishops; and when ANDREW MELVILLE was deposed from his office as Principal of the New College, St Andrews, and imprisoned in the Tower for his sturdy Presbyterianism, ROBERT HOWIE was appointed to succeed



him in that important post. Hitherto the Principalship had been a life appointment, but the KING's letter placed him in the position merely during HIS MAJESTY's pleasure, and he would not accept of it under that condition. An order was issued by the Privy Council directing that he should enter on his duties within fifteen days under pain of rebellion, and he then assumed the post of Provost or Principal of the New College. "HOWIE's literary and theological acquirements were respectable," writes Dr M'CRIE (*Life of Andrew Melville, ed. 1856, p. 282*), "but he did not possess the genius, the elegant taste, or the skill in sacred languages, by which his predecessor was distinguished." On the other hand, ARCHBISHOP GLADSTANES, a native of Dundee and a friendly critic, describes HOWIE's first appearance in the Chair of MELVILLE in a letter to the KING, 28th October, 1607, in these terms:—

"MR ROBERT HOWIE has been entered to teach in the New College, and that with so much rare learning as not only breeds great contentment to all the clergy here, but also ravishes them with admiration. So that the absence of his antecessor is not missed, while they find, instead of superficial feckless inventions, profitable and substantious theology."

The zeal for Episcopacy with which HOWIE began his career at St Andrews ultimately toned down into moderation, and he retained his post as head of the New College for some time after the abolition of Prelacy and the establishment of Presbyterianism. He died before 1647. His successor in the pastoral charge of Dundee was that DAVID LYNDESAY to whom reference is made under date 17th February, 1602 (*vide* page 94).

1605. NOVEMBER 20th.

WHICH DAY DAVID MAXWELL OF TEALING IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

DAVID MAXWELL was the son of that ALEXANDER MAXWELL of Tealing who was admitted as a Burgess on 29th May, 1564 (*vide* page 39). He is sometimes designated SIR DAVID MAXWELL, Knight, and the names of himself and of his two brothers, ROBERT and HEW, appear frequently in Bonds of Caution lodged with the Privy Council for the good behaviour of their friends. He succeeded to the estate previous to 1592, and survived till 1609, when the succession passed to his son, HEW MAXWELL. There is one incident in the life of DAVID MAXWELL which may be quoted as illustrating the state of municipal government in the Burgh in his time. On 23rd September, 1592, he made a complaint to the Privy Council that "Upon 31st August last, he being within the Burgh of Dundee, accompanyit onlie with his sone, doing his legall effearis and busyness, and haveing ressevit certane grite souns of money, and being passing hame with the same about aucht

houris at evin," certain Burgesses of Dundee, "with convocation of the lieges to the number of 40 persons, all armed with jacks, spears, hagbuts, pistols, and other weapons, having been informed of complainer's circumstances, lay at awaite for him at the Well-gaite porte of the said burgh, be the quhilk they knew it behuiffit him to pas, quhair maist shamefullie and cruellie they invadit and persewit him of his lyffe, upone set purpois to have slane and mordreist him undir cloude and silence of nicht, and to have mellit and intromittit with his said silver; lykeas they hurte and woundit him in divers pairtis of his body, especiallie in his richt arme, and hes made him impotent thair of be strykeing away the knap of his elbok, and had not faillit to have mordreist him, wer nocht, be the providence of God and his awne bettir defens he eschaiped, not without grite hasard and perrell of his lyffe. And the saidis personis finding thame selfis disapointit of thair intendit crueltie, thai followit him to his houssis, barne, and barneyaird of Wallace Cragy, quhair thay serchit and socht him and his servandis, rypit thair houssis and stoggit thair beddis, thair being na occasioun of offens nor injurie done be the said complenair to thame, or ony of thair freindship, be worde or deid. Murder and robbery had been their sole object, the saidis haill personis for the maist pairt being knawne to be debosheitt vagabonndis, wanting moyane and credit to interteny thameselfis." The three ringleaders did not appear to answer the charge, and were denounced as rebels accordingly. For a considerable time after this outrage there were feuds and reprisals between the MAXWELLS and some of the Burgesses of Dundee, but these differences seem to have been adjusted before the time of the admission of SIR DAVID as a Guild Brother.

1605. NOVEMBER 20th.

WHICH DAY THOMAS WINTOUN OF STRIKEMARTINE IS MADE A BURGESS AND  
GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The estate of Strathmartine, near Dundee, was in the possession of the WINTOUN family early in the sixteenth century, and remained in their hands till the middle of the eighteenth century. The name appears frequently in Brieves of Inquest during that period, though the WINTOUNS do not seem to have taken a leading part in political affairs. THOMAS WINTOUN, whose name is entered here, was the son of ANDREW WINTOUN and ELIZABETH, daughter of JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Balbeuchly. He was a Justice of the Peace for Forfarshire in 1616, at the time of the visit of JAMES VI. to Scotland, and was one of the Forfar Barons who met the KING at Kinnaird Castle at that date. His town residence stood at the south-west corner of the Vault, Dundee, and is still known by the name of "Strathmartine's Lodging." It is one of the most ornate of the urban residences of the neighbouring gentry that have survived to the present day.

1606. APRIL 1st.

WHICH DAY JOHN SCRYMGEORE OF KIRKTOUN IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, THE LATE JOHN SCRYMGEORE OF KIRKTOUN.

The relationship of the Kirkton SCRYMGEOURS to the CONSTABLES of Dundee has already been explained. JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton, the grandfather of this JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, was married, *circa* 1541, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the CONSTABLE who died in 1546, and though the Glaister branch of the family had intervened, the Kirkton Lairds were not far removed from the succession to the estates of the main line of the SCRYMGEOURS. JOHN SCRYMGEOUR's daughter, MAGDALEN, was married to ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, second Baron of Kingennie, and Town-Clerk of Dundee. The names of several of his and their descendants appear on the Burgess-Roll.

1606. APRIL 2nd.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JAMES NICOLSOUN, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF MEGILL, IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The brief career of JAMES NICOLSON, the Pastor of Meigle, shows in a peculiar manner the dangers which attend upon a favourite of the Court at a critical period of the Church's history. No trace of the place of his birth or education has been found, but as he was the bosom friend of JAMES MELVILLE, the famous minister of Kilrenny, it is most likely that he had studied with him, and obtained his degree at St Andrews. On 7th May, 1580, he was presented to the parsonage and vicarage of Cortachy by KING JAMES, and three years later was transferred to Meigle, which charge was also conferred upon him by the KING. Though quite a young man at this time, he soon displayed conspicuous ability in the Church Courts, taking part in fifteen out of twenty-one Assemblies, and twice filling the Moderator's Chair—in 1595 and in 1606. During the early stage of his public career he was entirely in favour of the popular party, and resisted all attempts to win him over to the Prelatic notions which were then dominant at the Court. At length the importunities of ARCHBISHOP GLADSTANES, and the threats, it is asserted, of the KING himself, induced him to abandon his companions and support the Bishops. He was rewarded with a position as Collegiate Minister in the KING's household, and suffered to retain the Parsonage of Meigle in conjunction therewith. In 1606 he was appointed constant Moderator of the Presbytery, by Royal warrant, the members being charged to receive him as such within twenty-four hours after notice,

under pain of rebellion. His servility had so pleased the KING that the latter took the very unusual course of purchasing the gift of the Bishopric of Dunkeld from the holder, PETER ROLLOCK, for 20,000 pounds Scots (£1,666 13s. 4d.), that he might present it to his favourite, the Parson of Meikle. This office, however, he was destined never to enjoy, as he died on 17th August, 1607, before the presentation had passed the seals. It is stated that his death was brought on "by a heavy melancholy, induced by making alterations in the record of the actings of the previous General Assembly." On his death-bed, "when his friends proposed sending for a physician, he exclaimed, 'Send for KING JAMES; it is the digesting of the Bishopric that has wracked my stomach.' He would not allow his Episcopal titles to be put into his testament; and earnestly exhorted his brother-in-law to keep aloof from the Court, and not to become a Bishop; 'for if you do,' said he, 'yon must resolve to take the will of your Sovereign for the law of your conscience.'" His career was cut short ere he had reached his fiftieth year. By his Will he gave "xl merks to the pure the day of his buriall, and xx merks to hing the bell in the Kirk of Meikle." By his marriage with JANE, daughter of GILBERT RAMSAY of Bamff, grand-daughter of a Burgess of Dundee (*vide* page 46), he left a son, JAMES NICOLSON, and two daughters.

1606. APRIL 22nd.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JAMES GLEIG, REGENT IN THE COLLEGE OF S. SALVATOR, ST ANDREWS, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The date of the admission of JAMES GLEIG as a Burgess marks a strange episode in the history of the Burgh. After the office of Master of the Grammar School had been finally resigned by DAVID LYNDESAY, on his appointment as Minister of Dundee (*vide* page 95), application was made for the post by ROBERT NAIRNE, "ane bairne of the toun," who had been engaged "in the teaching and bringing up of youth" at Linlithgow and St Andrews. He had numerous testimonials and special letters of recommendation to PROVOST SCRYMGEOUR and the BAILIES, and was at once adopted by the ruling party in the Council as a suitable candidate. The Presbytery examined him and reported favourably as to his ability, and he was about to be appointed to the place, when the Crafts, who had begun to feel the PROVOST's rule irksome, protested against the undue haste with which the matter had been settled, and brought forward as an applicant "Mr JAMES GLEG, ane of the Regents of S. Salvator's College." Like his rival, he "wes ane native bairne of the Burgh," and was willing to undergo an examination as to his qualifications by the Presbytery; but that reverend body, probably desiring to gratify the PROVOST, declined to give any other report than that which they had presented in favour of NAIRNE. In these circumstances, GLEIG desired to retire from the contest, and at the meeting of the Council, on 22nd April, NAIRNE was appointed after a protracted discussion. On this very



day the Lockit Book was opened, and the name of Magister JAMES GLEIG inscribed on the Burgess-Roll, apparently as a reward for his discretion in retiring. NAIRNE did not long retain the place, for on 18th December, 1610, he was superseded for some undescribed offence, and GLEIG was at length installed as Master of the Grammar School of Dundee. That post he retained with credit and distinction for the succeeding forty-three years. During this long period the Council repeatedly made gifts of sums of money to him as tokens of their approbation, and on one occasion (9th August, 1636) they decided that, "knowing he is of present intention to put THOMAS, his eldest son, to the College, of quhom they have good hopes that he may in progress of time prove profitable to the commonweill," they would "freely grant his son ane hundred pounds yearly during his abode in the Philosophy College in St Andrews." The anticipations of the Councillors in this instance were fully realized, for THOMAS GLEIG rose to be one of the foremost medical men of the time, was associated with the first proposal for a Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and was regarded as a Latinist of very great ability. The last gift bestowed upon the aged Schoolmaster was an addition of two hundred merks to his stipend in 1649, which was expressly declared to be granted because of "his personal deservings, and long and useful service." He seems to have only survived this date for four years, as a successor was appointed in 1653.

JAMES GLEIG occupied a high position amongst the Scottish Latin scholars of his time, although few of his works have been preserved. The most remarkable of his Latin poems which have come down to us is transcribed amongst the MSS. of SIR JAMES BALFOUR of Denmyln, now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and is described as having been "written by JA. GLEGE, Schoolmaster of Dundee, in Appryle 6 · 1638." It is entitled *Pasquillus contra Episcopos*, and is a violent attack upon the Prelates of that period—several of them being townsmen of his own. This poem will be found, together with a contemporary translation, in MAIDMENT'S *Book of Scottish Pasquils*, p. 15.

1611. JULY 9th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, PASTOR OF THE KIRK OF DUNDEE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, BAILIE OF THE SAID BURGH.

WILLIAM WEDDERBURN was the son of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Pittormie, Bailie of Dundee, an active member of the Council for many years. He studied at St Andrews, taking his degree as Master of Arts there, and afterwards serving as Regent (teacher) in S. Salvator's College. He was ordained as minister of Pittenweem in April, 1609, and remained there for two years. In

March, 1611, he was transferred to the new Third Charge in Dundee, having professed his willingness to refrain from interfering with "controverted heads of discipline," and ready to "conforme himself vnto quhatsumever order of Church government" the King and the Kirk should appoint. He was unmarried when he entered upon his charge at Dundee, and the Council made a stipulation with him that they would pay him "as grite ane stipend for his service as they paid to the remanent ministers, how soon it pleasis God to give him the chairge and burden of ane family." His marriage with MAGDALEN, youngest daughter of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, the Town-Clerk of Dundee, took place in 1612, and in the following year his stipend was raised to "the soum of aucht hundred merks" (£40), besides his house-maill. He was continued in his pastorate in 1616, and must have died before November, 1617, as his successor then entered on his duties.

1612. JULY 6th.

WHICH DAY SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN OF MONTJOY, KNIGHT, KING'S AMBASSADOR IN HOLLAND, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

The intimate commercial relations between Dundee and the Netherlands which had existed for centuries before the above date, naturally led the merchants in the Burgh to take a very special interest in the statesman who had charge of the foreign trade under the title of Conservator of the Scots Privileges at Campvere. That office was worthily occupied by SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN—now corrupted into DENNISTOUN—for thirty years, and this fact accounts for the appearance of his name on the Burgess-Roll. It was intended as a reward for the assistance which he had rendered to WILLIAM GOLDMAN of Dundee in establishing the staple trade at Campvere (*vide* page 38). He was descended from SIR HEW DE DANZIELSTOUN of that Ilk, who swore fealty to EDWARD I., in 1296, the branch of the family from which he was more immediately derived being that which was settled at Colgrain, Dunbartonshire, *circa* 1350. SIR ROBERT was born in 1548, and was sent abroad early in life to prepare him for the post which he afterwards obtained. The conservation of the Scots Privileges was made the care of the Convention of Royal Burghs, and SIR ROBERT was despatched to Campvere, under special recommendations, to fill this onerous position. For thirty years he administered this delicate office with acceptance, and only once was he brought into a dangerous dilemma. When FRANCIS, EARL OF ERROL, one of the leading Romanist nobles, escaped from Scotland after the futile rebellion under HUNTLY in 1596, he was captured in Hollaud, and placed under the care of SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN. By some means he eluded the vigilance of his captor, and SIR ROBERT was summoned to answer to the Privy Council for his alleged negligence. He was able to give them a satisfactory explanation,

and retained his post with undiminished power. In November, 1602, he was introduced as a member of the Privy Council, and served in that capacity for many years. He survived till 1626, and was then buried in the Grayfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, where his tombstone may still be seen, bearing the following inscription:—

*“En nil orbis quod perennit possidet.  
Robertus isto conditus sub marmore, legatus olim  
Denystonus Regius: per lustra libertatis ad Belgas fuit  
sc. Scoticanæ assertor; idem ad Anglos, Iberos missus  
est cum gloria, fidusque patriæ, principi erat a conciliis:  
ætate plenus, quinque ter lustris tribus annis peractis, cœlitem  
vitam colit. D. O. S. Domini Roberti Denistoni quod  
claudi potuit hic jacet; amantissima uxor, famæ  
carissimi viri, et mansure memoriæ, hoc monumentum  
De Sua Pecunia Faciendum Cura.”*

[Behold, how nothing which this world possesses may endure! Beneath this stone lies SIR ROBERT DENISTOUN, ambassador at one time for the KING, who for thirty years was Conservator of the Scottish Privileges in Holland, and who was also sent to the English and the Spaniards (and returned) with honour. Faithful to his country, a Councillor to his Sovereign, he, being aged, having spent seventy-eight years (on earth), now lives in Heaven. Here lie the remains of SIR ROBERT DENISTOUN. His best-beloved wife, careful of the fame of her dearest husband, has raised this monument, at her own cost, that his memory may be preserved.]

SIR ROBERT'S widow, CHRISTIAN GIBSON, survived till 1642. His first wife, HELEN MYRTON, widow of COLONEL ANDREW TRAILL, died in 1608, and was buried at St Andrews.

1615. APRIL 8th.

WHICH DAY JAMES NEILL, SURGEON, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE  
GUILD, FOR HIS SERVICES IN CURING THE INHABITANTS OF THE BURGH WHO  
WERE WOUNDED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY, AND FOR HIS ATTENDANCE  
UPON THE POOR IN THE SAID BURGH, WHEN REQUESTED BY THE PROVOST AND  
BAILIES.

This entry is of special interest, as being the earliest instance of any recognition of gratuitous medical services recorded in the civic annals. It is fitting that it should find a place here, since the name of JAMES NEILL does not appear anywhere else in the annals of Dundee. No clue to his life and career has been found; nor is it easy to tell in what contest the natives of the Burgh were wounded whose cure he had effected. The recognition of his services to the poor is perhaps the earliest instance on record of work of this kind being officially acknowledged.

1616. JANUARY 30th.

WHICH DAY DAVID, LORD CARNEGIE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE  
BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

DAVID CARNEGIE was the son of SIR DAVID CARNEGIE of Panbride, and EUPHEME, daughter of SIR JOHN WEMYSS of Wemyss. His grandfather, SIR ROBERT CARNEGIE of Kinnaird, held several valuable properties in Dundee; and reference has already been made to his uncle, SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, who was enrolled as a Burgess on 14th September, 1571 (*vide* page 45). It is not necessary to give any detailed account of his career, as his life is fully related in the *History of the Carnegies of Southesk*, published by his descendant and representative, the present EARL OF SOUTHESK. It is worthy of notice, however, that he appears under the designation of "LORD CARNEGIE" on the Burgess-Roll in January, 1616, though his patent as a Peer of Scotland is dated 14th April of that year. This may be accounted for on the supposition that though the first day of the year in Scotland was altered from 25th March to 1st January in 1600, the Council Records were not re-arranged for some time afterwards. LORD CARNEGIE gained special importance in Forfarshire at this time, from the fact that the KING resided with him at Kinnaird Castle when on his famous visit to his ancient northern Kingdom, in 1617. He was constituted a Lord of Session on 5th July, 1616, and raised to the Peerage in 1633, by the title of EARL OF SOUTHESK. He died at Kinnaird, in February, 1658, leaving by his wife MARGARET, daughter of SIR DAVID LINDSAY of Edzell, four sons and six daughters, one of the latter being married to WILLIAM HALIBURTON of Pitcur.

On the day of LORD CARNEGIE'S admission the names of his relatives DAVID, MASTER OF CARNEGIE, his eldest son—*ob. vita patris, 1633*, ROBERT CARNEGIE of Dunnichen, and ALEXANDER CARNEGIE of Balnacroich, were also inscribed on the Burgess-Roll; but they do not require special notice.

1618. JANUARY 9th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JOHN YOUNG, DEAN OF WINCHESTER AND DOCTOR OF  
THEOLOGY, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR  
HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

Doctor JOHN YOUNG was the sixth son of SIR PETER YOUNG of Seatoun, who was admitted a Burgess on 19th October, 1592. He was born on 25th June, 1585, and was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he gained considerable distinction, and took his degrees with honours. After a lengthened residence in France and Germany, he returned to Scotland, in



1603, to take possession of the estate of Nether Insches, in Fife, which had been bequeathed to him by his uncle, ALEXANDER YOUNG. The latter, who was a younger brother of SIR PETER YOUNG, was Usher-Depute to the KING, and was specially favoured by the Town Council of Dundee with a burial-place in "the new Croce Kirk without payment of ony duty therefor, nochtwithstanding it be provydit be the acts that na person sall be buried without payment of ane hundred pounds." Like the other members of SIR PETER'S family, JOHN YOUNG was made the recipient of the patronage of the KING. He was appointed Chancellor and one of the Canons of Wells Cathedral, in 1615, an office which he retained even after he had been elevated to the Deanery of Winchester. The following letter, which is now preserved amongst the Cathedral archives at Wells, has only lately been discovered, and throws a curious light upon the relationship betwixt KING JAMES and this eminent native and Burgess of Dundee. It is addressed by the KING to the Chapter of Wells:—

"JAMES R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, wee greit you well. Whereas John Young, Dr of Divinity, Chancellor, and one of your Canons of the Cathedral Church of Wells, by reason of his attendance on us, and imployment in our service cann not Reside amongst you, and performe such ordinary dueties as his place may require. Theis are to certify you that notwithstanding his non Residence It is our special pleasor that henceforth he enjoy all commodities, dividents, and quotidianes any way belonging to his place in as ffull and ample manner as yf he were there present. By doing whereof you shall doe us very acceptable service.

"Given at Cranburne the viii. of August, 1615."

From the Acts of the Chapter of Wells, it appears that on "23rd Sept. A.D. 1615, JOHN YOUNG, the Chancellor, a Canon resident, produces letters from the KING in that behalf, and obtains dispensation from residence." In the following year he was made Dean of Winchester, and from the report of the Metropolitan Visitation of ARCHBISHOP LAUD, in 1634, preserved amongst the manuscripts of the House of Lords, it is evident that he held the Chancellorship of Wells Cathedral, together with the higher dignity, at that period. Besides these lucrative offices, he had also an appointment as Chaplain to the KING, and was entrusted by the Sovereign with the management of some of the most delicate of his projects regarding the establishment of Prelacy. It had been a favourite scheme with ARCHBISHOP GLADSTANES to revive academical degrees in Divinity, but he died before he could accomplish this reform. The KING saw in the proposal a method of attaching the professors and clergy to himself, and accordingly, in July, 1616, the year after GLADSTANES' death, he sent Dr JOHN YOUNG to St Andrews, for the purpose of restoring the obsolete Scottish degree of Doctor of Divinity. One of the first to receive this degree was ROBERT HOWIE, the deposed minister of Dundee, who was then Principal of St Andrews University (*vide* page 97). Two years afterwards he was the bearer of a message from the KING to the General Assembly which JAMES had summoned to Perth. That message contained directions that the Assembly should adopt the famous "Five Artieles of Perth," by which some essential forms of ritual would have been introduced; and the servile members, terrified by the threats of the Bishops, agreed to this enlargement of the Royal prerogative. "But that day," writes JOHN ROW, "there was such a fearfull storm of winde and raine, that, at the conclusion of this Assemblie, all were feared that the Kirk should have been blowen doune upon them; but

seared consciences takes no notice of warnings from heaven." This Assembly was afterwards declared illegal, and its acts rescinded. It was whilst Dr YOUNG was in Scotland preparing for the Assembly of 1618 that the Council of his native town conferred the freedom of the Burgh of Dundee upon him, though this honour was bestowed more out of respect for his talents than through sympathy with his Prelatic actions. His name appears prominently in connection with the Parliament of 1620; and his services were frequently brought into request in secular as well as in ecclesiastical affairs.

1618. JANUARY 9th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER PATRICK YOUNG, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE KING'S LIBRARY, IS GIVEN THE FREEDOM OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, ON ACCOUNT OF HIS ZEAL IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEAL, AND FOR THE MODE IN WHICH HE HAS MUNIFICENTLY INCREASED THE LIBRARY OF THE BURGH.

PATRICK YOUNG was the fifth son of SIR PETER YOUNG of Seaton, and the elder brother of Dr JOHN YOUNG, who was admitted as a Burgess on the same day. He was born in Dundee in 1583, and educated at St Andrews, where he took his degree as Master of Arts in 1603. Two years afterwards he removed to Oxford, where he prosecuted his studies with such conspicuous success that he won the reputation of being a very profound scholar. Following the example of his renowned grand-uncle, HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, he devoted himself especially to the classical languages, and was regarded as one of the most learned Greek scholars of the period. He obtained the Rectory of Hayes, in Middlesex, and of Lannerge, in Denbighshire, and was appointed Prebendary and Treasurer of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He held the post of Librarian successively to PRINCE HENRY, to KING JAMES, and to CHARLES I., an office for which his extensive acquaintance with foreign and classical literature peculiarly fitted him. The high estimation in which his literary ability and scholastic attainments were held by his contemporaries is proved indirectly but convincingly by the following circumstance, which is not noted in any biography of him. In the Journal of the House of Lords for 28th December, 1647 (*Vol. IX., p. 616*), there is a draft ordinance written *in extenso*, directing that the sum of £1,000 should be paid "to PATRICK YOUNGE, in part recompense of his pains in the edition of a most antient manuscript copy of the Greek Septuagint Bible, and other Greek manuscripts." This entry is immediately followed by another draft order for the payment to him "of a further sum of £1,000 for the same reason." As this was at a time when literary labour was not munificently rewarded, it may be concluded that Dr YOUNG's qualifications for these tasks were exceptional. It is alleged that he was Archdeacon of St Andrews, and whilst in that office he presented the ground that had belonged to the Dominican Monastery there to the town for the purpose of founding a school; but as this gift is sometimes credited to him, and sometimes to his brother JOHN, the statement seems very doubtful. He died at Bromfield, in Essex, on 7th September, 1652, leaving two daughters, his co-heiresses.

The allusion to "the Library of the Burgh" in the entry of Dr PATRICK YOUNG's admission is especially interesting. The Library at that time probably consisted of the remnants of the collections made by the various monasteries in Dundee, which would come into the possession of the Town when the ecclesiastical property was secularized. WILLIAM CHRYSTESONE, who was Pastor of Dundee from 1560 till 1597, seems to have taken special care of these works, and they are described as having included many rare and valuable volumes. The Town Council repeatedly ordered that inventories of them should be made up, but unfortunately no catalogue has been preserved, and the Library was utterly consumed when the churches of Dundee were destroyed by fire, in 1841. It is impossible, therefore, to say precisely what were the works with which Dr YOUNG "munificently increased the Library of the Burgh," though a very reasonable conjecture may be hazarded. It is known that HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, the Professor of Civil Law at Geneva, bequeathed his library and manuscripts to his nephew, SIR PETER YOUNG of Seatoun, and that these were brought to Scotland by SIR PETER's brother, ALEXANDER, in 1573. The care of this unique library devolved upon Dr PATRICK YOUNG, and it is stated by THOMAS SMITH (*Vite Illustrum Virorum*) that "the most valuable portions of it passed into public collections through his [SIR PETER'S] son, Dr P. YOUNG." It is highly probable, therefore, that the gift which the latter made to the Town of Dundee consisted of some of those books and manuscripts which had belonged to his illustrious relative, HENRY SCRYMGEOUR, so that he might keep alive the memory of that eminent scholar in the place of his birth and the home of his kindred.

1619. JULY 9th.

WHICH DAY JOHN, EARL OF PERTH, LORD DRUMMOND, IS ADDED TO  
THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE  
COMMONWEAL.

JOHN, second EARL OF PERTH, was the younger son of PATRICK, third LORD DRUMMOND, and ELIZABETH, daughter of the EARL OF CRAUFURD. His elder brother, JAMES, who had been created EARL OF PERTH in 1605, died leaving only one daughter; and as the title was granted "with remainder to heirs-male whatsoever," the succession to the title devolved upon JOHN DRUMMOND. He was an ardent supporter of the Prelatic party, and was one of those who voted for the "Five Articles of Perth" at the General Assembly, held there in 1618. By his marriage with LADY JEAN KER, daughter of the first EARL OF ROXBURGHE, he had three sons—JAMES, third EARL OF PERTH, JOHN DRUMMOND of Logie Almond, and WILLIAM, afterwards second EARL OF ROXBURGHE. This marriage connected him doubly with Dundee, as SIR JAMES SCRIMGEOUR of Dudhope was married to one sister of the COUNTESS OF PERTH, and SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur to another.

1619. JULY 9th.

WHICH DAY JAMES SCRYMGEORE, APPARENT OF DUDOP, IS MADE A BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE ; ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

JAMES SCRYMGEOUR was the eldest son of JOHN, first VISCOUNT DUDHOPE, who was admitted as a Burgess on 23rd September, 1599 (*vide* page 83). He was more active in public affairs than his father, and was involved in several serious disputes with the Town Council regarding the rights of the Constableness of Dundee, and the jurisdiction of the Town over the Rotten Row, or Hilltown. The fact that he bore the courtesy title of LORD SCRYMGEOUR during his father's life has misled some of the historians of Dundee, who refer to him as "Viscount Dudhope" years before he had any claim to that designation. His father survived till 7th March, 1643, and it was not until that date that he came into the title as second VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE. He took part in the contest between CHARLES I. and the Parliamentarians, and received a wound at Marston Moor on 2nd July, 1644, from the results of which he died three weeks afterwards. By his marriage with LADY ISABEL KER, second daughter of ROBERT, first EARL OF ROXBURGHE, he had two sons and two daughters. The elder son succeeded as third VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, and was created EARL OF DUNDEE. His name appears on the Burgess-Roll under date 9th May, 1660. The younger daughter, MARGARET, was married to JOHN GRAHAM of Fintry. The second son was CAPTAIN SCRYMGEOUR, whose death is thus recorded in *Lamont's Diary* :—

"1661, Agust. The Lord Cranston, in Lowthian, the E[arl] of Leven's son-in-law, by way of duell, killed Captaine Skrymger, the E[arl] of Dundie's brother, being both att London for the tyme."

1619. OCTOBER 19th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER COLIN CAMPBELL, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF  
DUNDEE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN  
OF THE GUILD IN THE SAID BURGH, FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

COLIN CAMPBELL, minister of the Third Charge in Dundee, was born in 1577, and studied at St Andrews University, where he took his degree in 1597. He was placed as minister of Kettins, in the Presbytery of Meigle, about 1604, and remained there until he was transferred to Dundee, in 1617, as successor to Magister WILLIAM WEDDERBURN (*vide* page 102). His name appears associated with those of ANDREW MELVILLE, PATRICK SIMSON, JAMES MELVILLE, JOHN ROW, and other Presbyterian leaders, in the famous Protestation against the establishment of Episcopacy, which was presented to the Parliament at Perth, on 1st July, 1606. His opinions upon this



matter, like that of many of his brethren, must afterwards have changed, as he was one of those nominated in the High Commission issued by the KING, on 15th June, 1620, for the purpose of erecting an Ecclesiastical Court, where offences against church discipline might be summarily dealt with. Regarding this Commission, CALDERWOOD writes:—

“The true intent was to force ministers and other professors to practise the Five Articles, and to establish the tyrannous usurpation of Bishops” (*Hist. of the Kirk, Wodrow edition, Vol. VII., p. 384*).

At a later date (21st October, 1634) he was a member of the Commission for the Maintenance of Church Discipline, and must therefore have possessed the confidence both of the KING (CHARLES I.) and of the Assembly.

In the *Fasti Ecclesie Scoticane*, Vol. III., p. 694, it is stated that COLIN CAMPBELL “had for stipend and house-maill in 1622 ix<sup>c</sup> merks,” but from the entry in the Minutes of the Town Council it is apparent that this is an error. When he was admitted to the Third Charge the Council agreed to pay him “the soun of aucht hundred merks yearly in name of stipend, by and attour his house maill.” In 1624, after he had been seven years in the place, the Council granted him an increase “yearly and ilk year during the time of his serving the cure, ane hundred and ten merks in augmentation of the aucht hundred payit him of before, and of his house maill, making in the whole the sum of ane thousand merks.” These payments are verified by the entries in the Kirkmaster’s accounts.

COLIN CAMPBELL died on 13th June, 1638, and was buried in the South Church, where his memorial stone was found in fragments after the destruction of the Churches by fire, in 1841. “He estimated his haill buikis to be worth ii<sup>c</sup> lib., utencils, &c., iii<sup>xxvi</sup> lib. xiii s iiiij d, Frie geir, ii<sup>c</sup> lib., xiii s. iiiij d, and left in legacie to the poore of the Burgh xl merks” (*Fasti Ecclesie Scoticane*). His wife, MARGARET HAY, survived him, and was in a position to lend money to the Town when a levy was made, in 1644, to provide men to send against the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY and the insurgents who had joined with him. The three sons of COLIN CAMPBELL were all engaged in the ministry—JAMES being minister of S. Madoes, DAVID, of Menmuir, and JOHN, of Tealing.

1620. MARCH 30th.

WHICH DAY DAVID GRAHAM OF FINTRIE IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE  
BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The GRAHAMS of Fintry had an honourable connection with the municipal history of Dundee for two hundred years before the date of this entry, and as their intimate relationship with the Burgh has not yet been adequately acknowledged, a brief sketch of their history, so far as it relates to Dundee, may be necessary.

It has been asserted regarding the GRAHAMS that "no family of North Britain can boast of higher antiquity." Their earliest recorded possessions lay in the district of Strathblane, and on the banks of the Clyde, near Dunbarton; and their first appearance in the eastern part of Scotland dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century. SIR DAVID GRAHAM of Kincardine obtained the lands of Old Montrose from KING ROBERT I. in exchange for his estate of Cardross, on the Clyde, at which place the KING afterwards expired. The Fintry branch of this ancient family took origin from SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Kincardine, great-grandson of this SIR DAVID. By his second marriage with LADY MARY STEWART, daughter of KING ROBERT III., SIR WILLIAM had five sons, the eldest of whom was the first GRAHAM of Fintry. SIR ROBERT GRAHAM, the earliest Laird of Fintry, was thus nephew to KING JAMES I., being the son of the KING's sister. His father had obtained charters of many valuable estates in various parts of Scotland from his brother-in-law, the DUKE OF ALBANY; and these were confirmed to him by the KING after his return from his long imprisonment in England. In 1430, the lands of "Aldmonros, Kynnabre, and Charlton," in Forfarshire, were settled upon SIR ROBERT GRAHAM by the KING, though the precise time when he obtained the lands of Fintry is not recorded. Thirty-four years after this date (31st August, 1464), SIR ROBERT GRAHAM obtained a charter from JAMES III., when that Monarch was in Dundee, by which he was permitted to incorporate the lands of Craigtoun and Balmanoch, in the Earldom of Lennox and County of Dunbarton, into a free barony, "to be called the barony of Fintry in all future time." This charter indicates that the name Fintry was in existence as applied to the Forfarshire property before it was used in the West country, though the contrary has been maintained by several writers (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Jac. III.*, 808). By his marriage with JANET, daughter of SIR RICHARD LOVELL of Ballumbie, he had two sons, ROBERT, his successor, and JOHN of Balargus, the latter of whom was married to the daughter of the CONSTABLE OF DUNDEE, and became ancestor of the GRAHAMS of Claverhouse and of Duntrune.

The elder son, ROBERT GRAHAM of Fintry, was intimately associated with Dundee, having served repeatedly as Provost of the Burgh. In a charter, dated 17th February, 1465, by which some of the Town's property in *le Horswynd* on the south side of the Murraygate is let, he is explicitly described as "Provost of Dundee" (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Jac. IV.*, 2395); and he is similarly designated in another charter which he witnessed at Dundee on 10th September, 1478. He was married to the LADY ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, daughter of GEORGE, EARL OF ANGUS,\* and received extensive grants of lands in Forfarshire from her brother, the famous "ARCHIBALD, Bell-the-Cat." PROVOST GRAHAM held property in the Sea-gait and Murray-gait of Dundee, which he granted in 1492 to the Parish Church of Strathdiehty-Comitis—now Mains—to found a Chaplainry for the celebration of masses for the welfare of the souls of himself, his wife, his father and mother, and several of his nearest relatives. He was succeeded by his son, SIR DAVID GRAHAM, third Laird of Fintry, who was married to a daughter of WILLIAM, first EARL OF MONTROSE.

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\* In BURKE's *Extinct Peerage*, page 176, it is stated that the marriage contract of SIR ROBERT GRAHAM and LADY ELIZABETH DOUGLAS was dated 1476; but this appears to be an error, as "DAVID GRAHAM, son and heir-apparent" of SIR ROBERT, witnesses the above-mentioned charter in 1465. Again, in BURKE's *Landed Gentry*, under GRAHAM of Fintry, LADY ELIZABETH is called the daughter of "JOHN, EARL OF ANGUS;" but her father's name was GEORGE, and there never was a JOHN, EARL OF ANGUS.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, his son and successor, was married to KATHERINE, daughter of JOHN BEATON of Balfour, and sister of CARDINAL BEATOUN. His son, SIR DAVID GRAHAM, was the builder of the Castle of Mains, near Dundee, in 1562, and received the honour of Knighthood from JAMES VI. By his wife MARGARET, daughter of JAMES, LORD OGILVY of Airlie, he had three sons, the eldest of whom succeeded to the estate, and is known in history as that DAVID GRAHAM of Fintry who was executed in 1592 for his concern in the Roman Catholic conspiracy of the "Spanish Blanks." His eldest son was the DAVID GRAHAM whose name is here inscribed on the Burgess-Roll.

By some means the seventh Laird of Fintry last referred to had been preserved from the religious taint that had proved so fatal to his father, and had been taken under the care of his relatives, SIR JAMES SCRYMGEOUR of Dudhope, SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur, and THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM of Powrie, who prevented his mother, BARBARA SCOTT—daughter of SIR JAMES SCOTT of Balwearie—from exercising her influence over his early instruction. He is described as having been "a devoted Royalist," and he was Knighted by CHARLES I. in 1633, when the KING was crowned at Holyrood. In the Parliament of 1641 he represented Forfarshire, but took no prominent part in public affairs. He was married to MARY, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur, and grand-daughter of VISCOUNT DUDHOPE, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, whose name appears on the Burgess-Roll under date 27th July, 1632.

1620. MARCH 30th.

WHICH DAY THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM OF POWERY IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER  
OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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THE SAME DAY MAGISTER JOHN FOTHRINGHAM OF POWERY, BROTHER-  
GERMAN OF THE SAID THOMAS, IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER  
OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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Reference has already been made to the father and grandfather of these two FOTHRINGHAMS, who were admitted Burgesses in the years 1565 and 1526 respectively (*vide* pages 43 and 18). THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in 1610. When the troubles betwixt CHARLES I. and the Scottish people began, he attached himself ardently to the Royalist cause; and after the execution of that unfortunate Monarch, he still adhered to the doubtful fortunes of the young KING, CHARLES II. It was his lot to suffer severely for his

loyalty, as he was one of the barons that vainly attempted to revive the failing hopes of the STEWART partizans when CROMWELL had over-run Scotland. The termination of that exploit is thus recorded by LAMONT (*Diary*, p. 34):—

“1651. Aug. 28.—A great pairt of the comittie of Estaits were taken prisoners by the English at Eliot in Angus, viz. the Earle of Crafoord, Er of Leuin, E. Marshall, Lord Ogilbie, Lord Hombie, Lord Lie, Laird of Colintoune, Pourie Fothringam, Lord Hombie's sounne, etc., and about 80 other gentellmen and souldiers, and nobelmen's seruants. . . . After they were apprehended, they were all put into English ships, and bot mainlie used. After that they were carried to England, first to Timmouth Castle and then to London.”

FOTHRINGHAM succeeded in effecting his release, and returned to Scotland, but did not long remain. In “1652, Nov., Powrie Fothringhame, in Angus, tooke iourney from Edenbroughe to goe to London, with a purpose to goe from thence to France. 1654, he depairted out of this life in France” (*Lamont's Diary*, p. 49). He was twice married, (first) to JEAN KINLOCH, daughter of Dr DAVID KINLOCH of Aberbothrie and Dundee (*vide* page 92), and (second) to MARGARET, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON of Durie (*vide* page 84); but he left no surviving issue, and the estate fell to his brother JOHN, who was admitted Burgess on the same day as himself. The latter was retoured heir of THOMAS FOTHRINGHAM in certain lands in Forfarshire on 5th December, 1564. He took a special interest in the municipal affairs of Dundee, and acted as a kind of mediator betwixt VISCOUNT DUDHOPE and the Town Council in their long-continued disputes regarding the CONSTABLE's jurisdiction.

1620. MARCH 30th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GEORGE GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, SON OF WILLIAM GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, KNIGHT, IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE.

The admission of SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Claverhouse to the Burgess-ship of Dundee is recorded under date 25th July, 1603 (*vide* page 96). GEORGE GRAHAM was the elder of SIR WILLIAM's two sons, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in October, 1642. He did not long survive to enjoy it, as he expired in April, 1645, leaving one son, SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM, the father of the first and third VISCOUNTS OF DUNDEE. When JAMES VI. visited Scotland in 1616, GEORGE GRAHAM of Claverhouse was one of the Justices of the Peace in Forfarshire charged to make suitable preparation for the KING and Court whilst in Angus (*Analecta Scotica*, Vol. II., p. 328). Several of his descendants appear on the Burgess-Roll.



1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JOHN, LORD HOLYROODHOUSE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF  
THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

JOHN BOTHWELL, second LORD HOLYROODHOUSE, was the son of JOHN BOTHWELL of Alhammer, and grandson of ADAM BOTHWELL, Bishop of Orkney—the prelate who performed the marriage ceremony betwixt QUEEN MARY and the EARL OF BOTHWELL, and six months afterwards officiated at the coronation of KING JAMES. JOHN BOTHWELL of Alhammer had obtained the position of a Lord of Session when his father the BISHOP resigned that post in 1593; and he became a special favourite with the KING, whom he accompanied to England in 1603. On 20th December, 1607, he was created a peer with the title of LORD OF HOLYROODHOUSE, an honour which he enjoyed for a very brief period, as he died in November, 1609. He left an only son by his wife MARY, daughter of SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL of that Ilk, who was the LORD HOLYROODHOUSE here enrolled amongst the Burgesses of Dundee. His connection with the Burgh arose through his relationship, on his mother's side, with the FOTHERINGHAMES of Powrie. He was served heir to his father on 17th January, 1629, and died unmarried in 1635. As the title had been devised to the heirs male of the body of JOHN, first LORD HOLYROODHOUSE, the direct line thus failed; but as there was a remainder to the heirs male of ADAM, BISHOP OF ORKNEY, the title became dormant, not extinct. No claimant appeared for it till 1735, at which date HENRY BOTHWELL of Glencorse, great-great-grandson of WILLIAM BOTHWELL, third son of the BISHOP, petitioned the Crown for an acknowledgment of his title. No decision was come to regarding this claim, although HENRY BOTHWELL assumed the title during his lifetime. He died in 1755, leaving an only daughter, who became the mother of SIR ROBERT MENZIES, fifth baronet of Menzies.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM SANDILANDS OF ST MONANS IS MADE A BURGESS AND  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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THE SAME DAY WILLIAM SANDILANDS, SON OF THE SAID WILLIAM  
SANDILANDS, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

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THE SAME DAY MAGISTER ANDREW SANDILANDS, SON OF ST MONANS, IS  
MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE.

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The family of SANDILANDS of St Monans was a junior branch of the house of Torphichen, and came into the estates of Cruvie and St Monans by marriage towards the close of the fifteenth

century. There are several discrepancies in the received accounts of their genealogy, which it is unnecessary to detail. The following brief notice is founded upon a careful comparison of existing genealogies with each other and with unpublished documents.

SIR WILLIAM SANDILANDS of St Monans was the son of WILLIAM SANDILANDS and JEAN BOTHWELL, and was born in 1572. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, *circa* 1613, and married CATHERINE, daughter of JOHN CARSTARES of Kilconquhar. He represented Fifeshire in the Parliament of 1617, and was concerned in the scheme for civilising the Lewes, undertaken by the "Fife Adventurers," to which reference has been frequently made. His eldest son JAMES predeceased him, leaving a son, who succeeded to St Monans. The name of the latter appears on the Burgess-Roll under date 7th November, 1633. Magister ANDREW is mentioned by WOOD in his account of the family (*East Neuk of Fife*, p. 268), but no reference is made to WILLIAM, another son of the Knight, though this entry on the Burgess-Roll proves his existence. SIR WILLIAM'S daughter EUPHAM, born 1629, was married to SIR JAMES LEARMONTH of Balcomie, whose name was entered on the Burgess-Roll on the same day as his own. The death of SIR WILLIAM took place in October, 1644, when he had reached his seventy-second year.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JAMES LEIRMONTH, FEAR OF BALCOMY, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The LEIRMONTHS of Clatto and Dairsie obtained possession of the estate of Balcomie by purchase, in 1526. SIR JAMES LEIRMONTH, the first of Dairsie, who fell at Pinkie-cleugh in 1547, had a daughter ELIZABETH, who was married to SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON of Pitcur, and SIR JAMES, whose name appears on the Burgess Roll, was his great-great-grandson. The father of the latter was SIR JOHN LEIRMONTH of Birkhill, who succeeded to the estate in 1600, on the death of his elder brother. SIR JOHN was married to ELIZABETH, daughter of DAVID MYRTON of Randerston, and as he survived till 1625, his eldest son JAMES is here described as "Fear of Balcomy."

SIR JAMES LEIRMONTH of Balcomy rose to eminence in the law. He was appointed a Lord of Session on 8th November, 1627, and though he was temporarily deprived of office during the troubles in the early part of the reign of CHARLES I., he was re-appointed as a Judge by the KING in 1641. Twice in his official career he was elected Lord-President of the Court of Session—in 1643 and 1647—but having joined in "the Engagement," he was disqualified from holding this important office. It was found, however, that a man so eminent as he was could not be easily dispensed with, and accordingly he was made a Commissioner for the Administration of Justice in 1655, and resumed his seat as a Lord of Session. His Parliamentary career was not less distinguished. He represented Fifeshire in the Convention of 1625, and eight years afterwards served on several Parliamentary Commissions. His end was both sudden and appalling. Whilst

on the Bench giving judgment in a Court of Session case, on 26th June, 1657, he stopped in the midst of his speech, his head dropped on his breast, and he expired without warning. He was married to MARGARET, daughter of SIR WILLIAM SANDILANDS of St Monans (*vide* page 115), and left a numerous family.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JAMES CARMICHAEL OF BALMEDIE IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The family to which JAMES CARMICHAEL of Balmedie belonged had been connected intimately with the municipal history of Dundee for a century before the date of his admission. WILLIAM CARMICHAEL of Carpow was Provost of Dundee in 1526, and represented the Burgh in the Parliament of that date. His relative, JAMES CARMICHAEL of Hyndford, filled the same office for the Burgh in the Parliament of 1593. The founder of the Balmedie branch was JAMES CARMICHAEL, son of JOHN CARMICHAEL of Meadowflat and his second wife, the widow of GEORGE, fourth EARL OF ANGUS, and he was consequently half-brother of the famous "ARCHIBALD, Bell-the-Cat." This JAMES CARMICHAEL of Balmedie was the fifth Laird in direct descent from the founder of the house. He was associated with Dundee through his marriage with JEAN, sister of DAVID, first EARL OF SOUTHESK, and also by the marriage of his son, SIR DAVID CARMICHAEL, with CECILIA, daughter of FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie. His descendant, SIR JAMES CARMICHAEL, is the representative of the Balmedie branch, and, since the extinction of the EARLS OF HYNDFORD, the latter is the head of this ancient family.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JOHN OF BOTHWELL, SON OF THE LATE FRANCIS OF BOTHWELL, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

FRANCIS STEWART, EARL OF BOTHWELL, was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 11th May, 1583, and some account of his career has already been given (*vide* page 55). JOHN OF BOTHWELL was his second son, and held the office of Commendator of Coldingham. Like his father, he was of a turbulent disposition, and his name appears several times in the Privy Council Records as having been imprisoned for his lawless conduct. His son FRANCIS held a commission as a Captain of Dragoons under CHARLES II., and commanded the cavalry on the left in the action against the Covenanters at Bothwell Bridge. His daughter MARGARET was married to SIR JOHN HOME of Renton, and is now represented by SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING of Glorat, Bart.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JAMES, EARL OF BUCHAN, LORD AUCHTERHOUSE AND SOMERVILLE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

JAMES ERSKINE, EARL OF BUCHAN, was the first of the ERSKINE family to bear this very ancient and honourable title. He was the eldest son of JAMES ERSKINE, seventh EARL OF MAR, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, by his second wife LADY MARY STEWART, daughter of ESMÉ, DUKE OF LENNOX. The Earldom of Buchan had devolved upon MARY DOUGLAS, only daughter of JAMES DOUGLAS, a descendant of the Lochleven family, on the death of her father in 1601, and immediately upon her marriage with JAMES ERSKINE he assumed the title of EARL OF BUCHAN. At the time of this marriage the COUNTESS was under age, and some difficulty arose as to whether the estates to which she had succeeded could legally carry the title with them to her husband. A Royal Charter was obtained in 1617, conferring the lands upon the COUNTESS and JAMES ERSKINE, and no question as to the right of the ERSKINES to bear the title of EARLS OF BUCHAN has ever been raised.

JAMES ERSKINE was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to CHARLES I., and spent the most of his time in England. His principal residence in Scotland was at Auchterhouse Castle, near Dundee, where some of the remains of his architectural improvements may still be seen. The COUNTESS MARY died in 1628, leaving a son, who afterwards succeeded as second (ERSKINE) EARL OF BUCHAN. Her husband survived till 1640. His male line failed with his grandson, and the succession was then diverted to the descendants of his younger brother, HENRY ERSKINE, LORD CARDROSS.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY JOHN, EARL OF KINGHORNE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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THE SAME DAY FREDERICK LYON, BROTHER-GERMAN TO LORD KINGHORNE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

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JOHN LYON, second EARL OF KINGHORNE, was the son of PATRICK, ninth LORD GLAMIS, and his wife Dame ANNA MURRAY, daughter of the first EARL OF TULLIBARDINE. His father was Captain of the Guard to JAMES VI., and was created EARL OF KINGHORNE in 1606. To this title JOHN succeeded in 1615. His first wife was LADY MARGARET ERSKINE, daughter of the EARL OF MAR, and he was thus brother-in-law of the EARL OF BUCHAN, whose name precedes his own on the Burgess-Roll. The LADY MARGARET died at Edinburgh, on the 7th November, 1639, all



her children having predeceased her. "Shoe had issue diversse childrene," writes BALFOUR (*Vol. II., p. 371*), "bot all of them deyed before herselue; her corpes wer embalmed, and solemnly interred in the comon sepulture of that familey at the Church of Glamis in the monthe of February, 1640."

The EARL OF KINGHORNE was closely associated with the Covenanters, and held a commission under the great MARQUESS OF MONTROSE at the time that that General had command of the Covenanting army. In the expedition against the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, LORD KINGHORNE was actively engaged, and appears to have been present at the Battle of the Bridge of Dee. A contemporary ballad relating to this engagement associates the names of the two noblemen in a very peculiar fashion, that indicates the high esteem in which KINGHORN was held by the Covenanters:—

"God bless our Covenanters in Fyffe and Lothean  
In Angus and the Mearnis quho did us first begin  
With muskit and with carabin, with money, speare and shield  
To take the toune of Aberdeen and make our Marques yield.

"God bliss Montrois our General  
The stout Earl of Kinghorne,  
That we may long liue and rejoyce  
That ever they were borne."

The EARL survived till 1647, having married LADY ELIZABETH MAULE, only daughter of PATRICK, first EARL OF PANMURE. He was succeeded by his son, PATRICK, who afterwards obtained the double title of EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE. The name of the latter appears on the Burgess-Roll, under date 19th July, 1660. His representative and descendant, the present EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 1st October, 1874.

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FREDERICK LYON was the third son of PATRICK, first EARL OF KINGHORNE. He obtained a charter of the lands of Brighton, on 31st July, 1622, and he represented Forfarshire in the Conventions of 1644 and 1644-7. The family of the LYONS of Brighton claimed descent from him.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY ANDREW, LORD DE GRAY, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

ANDREW, eighth BARON GRAY, was the son of the infamous MASTER OF GRAY, and the grandson of PATRICK, sixth BARON GRAY, who was admitted a Burgess on 13th January, 1589 (*vide* page 74). He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1612, and twelve years later he

went to France with LORD GORDON, and obtained a post as Lieutenant of the Scots Guards there. He was actively engaged in the numerous wars which LOUIS XIII. was concerned in after 1624, and he returned to Scotland, retaining his rank in the French Army. The office of Heritable Sheriff of Forfarshire had been for a long time in his family, but he was induced to resign the Sheriffship to CHARLES I. on obtaining a bond for 50,000 merks from that Monarch. The money was never paid, but the GRAYS were unable ever afterwards to regain the office. When the MARQUESS OF MONTROSE abandoned the Covenanters and raised a Royalist army in Scotland, LORD GRAY took service under him, and made himself so conspicuous in this rising that he was banished from the Kingdom by the Parliamentarians in 1645. The sentence of banishment seems to have been inoperative, for he remained in the country, and was further engaged against both the Presbyterians and the army of CROMWELL. He was accused of being himself a Romanist and a supporter of the Catholic party in 1649, and was solemnly excommunicated by the General Assembly at that date. The Act of Grace which CROMWELL promulgated in 1654 excluded the name of ANDREW, LORD GRAY, from pardon, and imposed a fine of £1,500 upon him as a penalty for his unwavering loyalty. Shortly after this period he removed to France, and whilst at the Court of CHARLES II. there, he was persuaded by the DUKE OF YORK—afterwards JAMES VII.—to resign his office in the Scots Guards, that it might be conferred upon the MARSHAL SCHOMBERG. This honourable post had been administered by Scotsmen from the time of LOUIS XI., but was never afterwards held by any of LORD GRAY's countrymen. He survived to witness the Restoration of CHARLES II., but acquired no new dignity, and died in 1663. By his first wife, a daughter of LORD OGILVY of Deskford, he had one son, who predeceased him, and one daughter, ANNE, MISTRESS OF GRAY. The son of the latter, by special patent, was constituted his successor, and ultimately became PATRICK, ninth BARON GRAY.

1620. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY SIR WILLIAM MURRAY OF ABERCAIRNEY IS MADE A BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

SIR WILLIAM MURRAY was the scion of a race that had supplied many eminent statesmen and warriors to Scotland from the time of DAVID I., as from that stock came the MURRAYS of Bothwell, the EARLS OF STRATHEARN, the EARLS OF TULLIBARDINE, and the DUKES OF ATHOL. He was the son of ROBERT MURRAY of Abercairney and CATHERINE MURRAY of Tullibardine, and was born *circa* 1561. As his mother's sister, the COUNTESS OF MAR, was guardian to the infant KING JAMES VI., he had the advantage of being educated with the young Monarch at Stirling Castle, and became one of the special Royal favourites. During his long life he remained a devoted servant of the KING and his unfortunate son, and held a high position at the Courts of Scotland and Great Britain. After the marriage of KING JAMES to ANNE of Denmark, he was appointed Master of the Horse to the QUEEN, and retained this post until her death.

He succeeded to the estate of Abercairney on the demise of his father, in 1594. The confidence which the QUEEN reposed in him is shown by the following letter—now preserved in the Charter-Room at Abercairney—which serves also to illustrate the jealous care with which Royal personages of that time destroyed relics whose existence might have been inconvenient :—

“ANNA R.

William Murray of Abercairney, we have taken occasioun hereby to will and command you that you faill not to tak our littare, with the furnitour belonging thairunto, and caus the same to be brint at the Mareat place of Salisburie, for so is oure expres will and pleassur. Whereanent this present shal be your warraunt. Gevin at our court in Wiltoune, the 21 day of November, 1603.”

SIR WILLIAM MURRAY was married to CHRISTIAN, daughter of SIR LAURENCE MERCER of Aldie, and had one son, who predeceased him. He died in 1640, and was succeeded by his grandson. His present representative is CHARLES STIRLING-HOME-DRUMMOND-MORAY, Esq. of Abercairney.

1621. OCTOBER 16th.

WHICH DAY SIR ALEXANDER HOME OF MANDERSTON IS MADE A BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

SIR ALEXANDER HOME was descended from SIR DAVID HOME of Wedderburn, who fell at Flodden, his great-grandfather having been SIR ALEXANDER of Manderston, the third son of SIR DAVID, and one of the famous “Seven Spears of Wedderburne.” He was the brother of SIR GEORGE HOME, Knt., Lord Treasurer of Scotland, who was created a Peer in England with the title of BARON HUME of Berwick, in 1604, and raised to the dignity of EARL OF DUNBAR in Scotland in the succeeding year. Both these titles became extinct on the death of SIR GEORGE, without male issue, in 1611. The HOMES of Manderston were connected with Dundee through their intermarriages with the WEDDERBURNS of Gosford and Kingennie.

1621. OCTOBER 16th.

WHICH DAY JOHN ERSKINE OF BALGONIE IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

JOHN ERSKINE of Balgonie was Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire in the Convention of 1630. His son, SIR JOHN ERSKINE of Balgonie, was married to a daughter of SIR CHARLES HALKET of Pitfirrane, and he was thus connected with Dundee through the WEDDERBURNS of Gosford and Kingennie.

1622. APRIL 10th.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM, EARL OF MORTON, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

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THE SAME DAY ROBERT, LORD OF DALKEITH, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF  
THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

WILLIAM DOUGLAS, eighth EARL OF MORTON, was the son of ROBERT DOUGLAS of Lochleven, and JEAN LYON, daughter of JOHN, eighth LORD GLAMIS. His grandfather was that WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Lochleven who had charge of QUEEN MARY whilst imprisoned in Lochleven Castle, and who, after a life of strange vicissitudes, had become seventh EARL OF MORTON. The latter was succeeded in 1606 by his grandson, whose name is here enrolled. The eighth EARL OF MORTON was one of the foremost politicians of his time, and held the elevated position of Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. It is stated that before the Civil War broke out he was "one of the richest and greatest subjects in the Kingdom." Unfortunately for himself he cast in his lot with the Royalist party, and was repeatedly applied to for money to enable them to carry on the war. For this purpose he disposed of his extensive and valuable property of Dalkeith, together with several of his minor estates, thus depriving himself of an annual rental estimated at 100,000 pounds Scots. As an offset for this great sacrifice on his part, he received a Royal charter, dated 15th June, 1643, granting him the Islands of Orkney and Shetland in absolute right, with all their jurisdictions, redeemable only by the Crown upon payment of £30,000 sterling. This charter, though apparently exact in all its terms, was ultimately repudiated by CHARLES II., and the Islands were once more annexed to the Crown by special Act of Parliament, in 1669. The EARL OF MORTON died in 1648, and was succeeded by his eldest son ROBERT, the issue of his marriage with LADY ANN KEITH, daughter of GEORGE, fifth EARL MARISCHAL (*vide* page 65). This son was the "ROBERT, LORD OF DALKEITH," whose name appears on the Burgess-Roll beside that of his father, and who became ninth EARL OF MORTON on the death of his father. This dignity he only enjoyed for one year, as he died in 1649, leaving a son, WILLIAM, who succeeded him, and who was made a Burgess of Dundee on 7th March, 1663.

1622. APRIL 10th.

WHICH DAY ARCHIBALD, LORD OF LORNE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, LORD OF LORNE, and afterwards eighth EARL and first MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, was the son of ARCHIBALD, seventh EARL, and of LADY ANN DOUGLAS, daughter of WILLIAM, EARL OF MORTON. From the time of his accession to the Earldom in 1638 until his



career was terminated on the scaffold in 1661, he was the most prominent man of the time both in politics and in warfare. It would not be possible in this place to give any adequate idea of his changeful and romantic career, nor is this necessary, since it may be found in every history of the period. The following brief sketch, therefore, is intended to afford documentary evidence, some of which has not hitherto been utilised, rather than to supply a biography of this eminent man.

Much controversy has arisen amongst historians regarding the character of the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, principally caused by his own secretiveness and unwillingness to declare plainly what his intentions were when decision was necessary. Consequently, the main points in his career are more subjects of conjecture than of opinion. His attitude towards the Covenanters, with whom he was closely allied, brought him into a strange relationship with CHARLES I.; and, though in the early years of that Monarch's reign he was on intimate terms with him, it is asserted that he was the principal agent in the surrender of the KING to the Parliamentary army. Whilst CHARLES was wavering betwixt his duty to the Covenant and his zeal for Episcopacy, he found it expedient to court an alliance with ARGYLL, and, accordingly, he advanced him to the Marquessate of Argyll, by Royal letters patent, dated 15th November, 1641. This mark of favour, however, did not succeed in detaching ARGYLL from the Constitutional cause. When the MARQUESS OF MONTROSE, having abandoned the Covenanters, made a strong diversion in support of the KING in Scotland, ARGYLL, as Commander-in-Chief of the Covenanting army, was met and defeated by MONTROSE at Inverlochy and at Kilsyth.

The execution of CHARLES I. had never been contemplated or anticipated by the Covenanters, and when that sad event took place, ARGYLL declared himself against the Cromwellian Republicans. So decided was his action in this matter that he officiated at the Coronation of CHARLES II. at Scone, and with his own hands placed the Crown upon the head of the KING. Along with the other leaders of the Covenant, he submitted to the *de facto* government of the great Protector, and a few years afterwards he was present and assisted at the ceremony of proclaiming his successor, RICHARD CROMWELL, signing the engagement to support and defend the usurper in his government. From letters preserved in several of the Charter-rooms in Scotland, it is made clear that at the time when, with the rest of his country, he was thus submitting to the usurpation of CROMWELL, he corresponded with the fugitive King, CHARLES II., and was prepared at the first turn of fortune to restore the Monarchy under constitutional guarantees. The KING himself undoubtedly regarded him as the nobleman upon whom the fate of Scotland depended, and he frequently made overtures to him, for the purpose of inducing him to declare his sentiments openly. The following letter, written by CHARLES to him whilst that Monarch was in serious difficulties, shows the personal inducements to which the KING resorted. The original is not now in existence, but a copy of it, in the handwriting of the MARQUESS, was recently discovered by Dr WILLIAM FRASER in the Charter-room at Castle Forbes:—

“Having taken into my consideration the faithful endeavours of the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL for restoring me to my just rights, and the happie settling of my dominions, I am desyrus to let the world see how sensible I am, of his reall respect to me by some particular mark of my favour to him, by which they may see the trust and confidence I repose in him; and particularly I doe promis that I will mak him Duk of

Argyll and Knight of the Garter, and on of the gentlemen of my bed-chamber, and this to be performed when he shall think it fitt.

“Whensoever it shall pleas God to restor me to my just rights in England, I shall see him payed the 40,000 pounds sterling which is due to him, all which I do promis to mak good upon the word of a King.  
St Jhonstown, September 24, 1650.

“CHARLES R.”

The MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, depending upon the repeated promises of CHARLES that he would respect the Constitution, was one of the first of the Scottish nobility to meet the KING in London on the occasion of his Restoration, but he found that his loyalty to the Covenant, and to the cause of constitutional government during the period which intervened betwixt 1651 and 1660, had served to obliterate all memory of his loyalty to the Monarchy. The KING not only refused to see him, but ordered him to be imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he was kept in close confinement for the ensuing six months. He was transmitted by sea to Scotland in December, and after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the voyage, he reached his native country, and was confined in the Castle of Edinburgh. Elaborate preparations were made for his trial. He was charged with no less than fourteen different criminal acts, the most important being that of conspiring to cause the death of CHARLES I. This charge was indignantly denied by the MARQUESS, and Dr FRASER suggests that it is unlikely that CHARLES II. and the QUEEN-MOTHER would have written to ARGYLL in the affectionate terms which they did had he been really suspected even by the ROYAL FAMILY of this treason. It is certain that the MARQUESS himself maintained his innocence to the very last, but he was convicted of high treason on other grounds than this, and condemned to death on 25th May, 1661. Two days afterwards he was executed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, protesting that he died a guiltless man. The following letter, which was written by him to his second son, LORD NEIL CAMPBELL, whilst his trial was proceeding, is preserved in the Charter-room at Castle Menzies, and has not hitherto been used in any biography of him:—

“EDINBURGH, 11 May 1661.

“Loving some,—Theis papers which I signed at pairting are to be mad use of by your brother's advyce, who doubtles will know what may be most effectuell, and whairin the preindice of words or mater may ly.

“It is fit you remember what I have often spoken in Parliament, that ther needed no probation for maters of fact. I was ever willing to declair all things realy as they wer circumstantiat, and to remit the consideration of all with myself and what concerned me to his gratiuous maiestie ; but it is endeivored that the maters of fact may be known without the circumstances, though it was never refoosed to a subiect in my condition to lead to probation for eliering his innocencie, which was ather doune by way of precognition befor tryell, or exculpation in the tym of it.

“Though I doe not deny my declairing and swearing in Parliament that I nether had knowledg of nor accession to his leat ROYALL MAIESTIE's murder, yit I may say that ather CROMWEL's or IRTON's declairing the contrir was but fals calumnies, for doubtles it is known to all the Englische armie that IRTON was not at all in Scotland. I shall wret more at some other occasion, so at present with my blessing I rest

“Your loving father,

“A. M. ARGYLL.”

During the course of his trial it was found that the evidence against the MARQUESS, so far as it related to his betrayal of CHARLES I., was so imperfect that it was not insisted upon, and his

conviction, therefore, was founded rather upon his support of, or his submission to, CROMWELL than upon any more discreditable accusation. His confidence in his innocence supported him to the last, and it serves to throw additional doubt upon the justice of his sentence. The following letter to his son, LORD NEIL CAMPBELL, is especially interesting, as it was written the day before his execution, and in the immediate prospect of death. It is also preserved among the documents at Castle Menzies :—

“EDINBURGH, 26 May 1661.

“Loving and dear sonne :—The blessing of the Lord maketh riche and he addeth no troubl therwith, thairfor I send you my blissing with it which I houepe the Lord will bliss unto you, both for your spirituall and temporall advantage. I shall say no mor but intreat you to entertain amitie and wuitie with your brother and sisters, and dwtie to your dear mother, so I rest

“Your loving father,

“A. M. ARGYLL.

“For LORD NEILL CAMPBELL.”

The MARQUESS had taken an active part in the trial and conviction of his great rival, MONTROSE, and tradition asserts that when that unfortunate nobleman was on his way to prison after his capture, ARGYLL seated himself at a window of Moray House, in the Canongate, that he might deride MONTROSE during his progress. But that tradition is not supported by contemporary evidence. By the irony of fate, it so happened that the head of ARGYLL, after his execution, was placed upon the same spike over the Old Tolbooth from which the head of MONTROSE had been recently removed and buried with honour and solemnity. For three years it was suffered to remain here, and from a letter now in the possession of the DUKE OF ARGYLL, it appears that it was taken down on the morning of the 8th of June, 1664, by some of his nearest relatives, and interred in the family burying-place.

The MARQUESS OF ARGYLL was married to his cousin, MARGARET DOUGLAS, daughter of WILLIAM, EARL OF MORTON. His eldest son, ARCHIBALD, was restored to the Earldom of ARGYLL in 1663, and he was the ninth EARL. But the Marquessate was not restored.

1622. APRIL 10th.

WHICH DAY PATRICK, LORD OF LUNDORIS, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD, FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

PATRICK LESLIE, first BARON LINDORES, was the son of the Hon. SIR PATRICK LESLIE of Pitcairlic, and grandson of ANDREW, fourth EARL OF ROTHES. He was raised to this dignity by charter, dated 31st March, 1600, which charter was ratified to himself and his heirs male and assignees whatsoever by Act of Parliament, in 1606. His father was Commendator of Lindores

Abbey, and assumed the title of LORD LINDORES; hence the son, during the father's lifetime, was known as "MASTER OF LINDORES," although technically he was the only one entitled to the higher designation. PATRICK died without issue, in August, 1649, and was succeeded by his brother JAMES. JOHN LESLIE, the son of the latter, who became third LORD LINDORES, was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 22nd September, 1670.

1622. APRIL 10th.

WHICH DAY ALEXANDER ERSKINE OF DUN IS ADDED TO THE BURGESSES OF  
DUNDEE, GRATIS.

ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Dun was descended from the famous JOHN ERSKINE of Dun, Superintendent of Angus and the Mearns, and the chosen friend and companion of JOHN KNOX. His precise relationship to the Superintendent is not clearly detailed by any of the chroniclers of the family history, and, indeed, some of them dispute as to whether he was named JOHN or ALEXANDER. The Burgess-Roll, however, affords contemporary evidence as to his proper name. He succeeded to the estate of Dun after the death of two young boys, the orphan children of DAVID ERSKINE, who were poisoned by their uncle ROBERT, for which crime he suffered execution on 1st December, 1613. ALEXANDER ERSKINE was deeply concerned in the Civil Wars on the side of the Royalists, but still found time to improve the agriculture of the district by more intelligent methods of tillage than were then pursued. In 1631 he found himself in the position of having more victual in his stores than he could use or find a market for, and he was under the necessity of applying to CHARLES I. for a warrant to permit of his exporting it, a method of disposal which the strict protective laws of the realm prevented. The services which he had rendered to the KING both at home and abroad induced the Sovereign to relax these enactments in his favour, though under terms which show that the warrant was an unusual one for him to grant. This LAIRD OF DUN was considerably in advance of his time in several particulars. He was one of the first advocates of temperance in the Kingdom. On 5th July, 1627, he signed a temperance bond at Dundee, which is perhaps the earliest document of the kind in existence. The parties to this contract, which is attested by four witnesses, were ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Dun and SIR JOHN BLAIR of Balgillo. They bound themselves to drink nothing intoxicating, except in their own dwellings, till the first of May, 1628, under a penalty of 500 merks Scots for the first "failzie or brack," and of 100 merks for every succeeding one, and for security agreed to register the contract. The reason alleged for this agreement is that the "access [excess] of drinking is prohibite bothe be the Law of God and Man," and that they were "willing to give guid exampill to vtheris be their lyff and conversacionn to abstain from the lyke abuse." It would



be interesting to know if this bond was renewed upon its expiry, or if the revenues of either Dun or Balgillo suffered seriously from the penalties provided in case of failures.

The favour with which he had been received at Court caused ALEXANDER ERSKINE to journey frequently to London, and he made many acquaintances there; but, like most of the Scottish lairds who were drawn into the vortex of a society so much more lavish than that to which they had been accustomed, he became involved in debt, and died there a bankrupt. The time of his decease is not recorded, but an undated letter from his friend LORD SPYNIE to his fourth son, DAVID ERSKINE, intimates that "he died on Tuesday night, and would allow none to write home concerning his sickness. He was buried on Thursday night in S. Martin's Church, accompanied by the greater part of the nobility and all the gentry of Scotland then in London. He owes about ane hundreth and twente pounds sterling hier, and if wee had not ingaged for the payment thair of, his corps had bein arrested." His son, SIR ALEXANDER ERSKINE, was Member for Forfarshire in the Parliaments of 1630, 1639-41, and 1645. As he is described in the Parliamentary Returns for 1630 as "the Laird of Dun," his father's death must have taken place before that time.

1622. JUNE 10th.

WHICH DAY JOHN LIVINGSTONE OF KYNNAIRD IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE of Kinnaird, in Fifeshire, was descended from the same family from which the EARLS OF LINLITHGOW, CALLANDER, and NEWBURGH, and the VISCOUNTS OF KILSYTH and FORTEVIOT were derived. The first of the family is said to have been a Hungarian, who came to Scotland with MARGARET, QUEEN of MALCOLM CAENMORE, about 1070. The direct line from which JOHN LIVINGSTONE was descended began with ROBERT, second son of SIR JOHN LIVINGSTONE of Callander, who fell at the battle of Homildon on 14th September, 1402. The JOHN LIVINGSTONE who is here enrolled had charters of the Barony of Kinnaird, in Fife, in 1618, and was created a Baronet in 1627. His son, SIR JAMES, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to CHARLES II., and was raised to the Peerage with the title of VISCOUNT NEWBURGH on 13th September, 1647. He accompanied the KING to the Continent, and remained at the Hague during the Commonwealth. Returning with CHARLES to this country at the Restoration, he was appointed Captain of the Royal Body-guard, and on 31st December, 1660, was created EARL OF NEWBURGH, VISCOUNT OF KINNAIRD, and LORD LIVINGSTONE of Flawcraig. From him descended by the female side the present EARL OF NEWBURGH, SIGISMUND NICHOLAS VEXANTIUS GAETANO FRANCIS GIUSTINIANI (born 1818), who is the sixth holder of the title. SIR JOHN LIVINGSTONE of Kinnaird died in 1628, the year after he obtained his Baronetcy.

1622. JUNE 10th.

WHICH DAY ALEXANDER NAIRN, PRIVATE CHAMBERLAIN TO THE QUEEN, IS  
ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

The surname of NAIRN was derived from the Burgh of Nairn, and prominent members of the family are found in public documents dating from 1360 onwards. A branch of the NAIRNS settled at Sandfoord, in Fife, about the middle of the 15th century, and ALEXANDER NAIRN, who is described as of Sandfoord in 1445, sat in Parliament four years after that date, and held the offices of Comptroller, Keeper of the Rolls, and Lyon King-of-Arms. From him descended the NAIRNS of Newton, Reres, and of Seggieden. ALEXANDER NAIRN, the Chamberlain, was proprietor of the lands of Innerdovat, which were erected into a barony by charter in 1627. His descendants afterwards held the estate of Baldovan, near Dundee, and Sandfoord remained in the family until the time of his grandson, ALEXANDER, who died in 1705, leaving two daughters. The estate was then sold, and this branch of the family was represented by the late JOHN BERRY of Tayfield, who was descended from the elder of ALEXANDER's daughters.

1622. JUNE 10th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ROBERT MONTGOMERIE, MINISTER AT KINNAIRD, WAS  
MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

This entry in the Burgess-Roll enables us to supply a blank in the parochial history of Kinnaird. ROBERT SOMMER was minister of Kinnaird in 1620, but the date of his death is not recorded in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*. It is only stated that he died prior to 24th May, 1628, as at that date ROBERT MONTGOMERIE was "presented to the Vicarage by JAMES VI." This date must be wrong, as KING JAMES died in March, 1625, and the entry in the Burgess-Roll describes ROBERT MONTGOMERIE as "minister at Kinnaird" three years before the latter date. ROBERT SOMMER must have died, therefore, previous to 1622. ROBERT MONTGOMERIE was born in 1597, studied at the University of St Andrews, and obtained his degree of Master of Arts there in 1618. He officiated as pastor of Kinnaird, in Perthshire, till 1633, at which time he was translated to St Quivox, in Ayrshire, where he remained till his death in 1641. By his will he left x. lib. towards erecting the library in the University of Glasgow. He married JANET, sister of JOHN HAMILTON, younger of Grange, and had two sons and two daughters.

1622. JUNE 10th.

WHICH DAY DAVID SCRYMGEORE, SON OF JOHN SCRYMGEORE OF DUDHOPE,  
IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

DAVID SCRYMGEORE was the son of the first VISCOUNT DUDHOPE, by his wife MARGARET SETON of Parbroath, and was brother of the second VISCOUNT DUDHOPE, and uncle of the first EARL OF DUNDEE (*vide* pages 83 and 109).

1623. APRIL 21st.

WHICH DAY JAMES, LORD OF COUPAR, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF  
BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

The Abbey of Coupar in Angus was founded by MALCOLM IV., on 12th July, 1164. It was dedicated to the Virgin, and the first Monks belonged to the Order of Cistercians, or White Friars, so called from the uncoloured robes which they wore. It remained as one of the principal ecclesiastical establishments in Scotland until the Reformation, but it was almost totally destroyed in 1559, by the same mob, it is asserted, of Burgesses from Dundee and Perth who had overthrown the Abbeys of St Andrews, Arbroath, Lindores, and Balmerino, and the Carthusian Monastery and Church at Perth. After this date the property belonging to the Abbey fell into the hands of lay Commendators, the first of these being LEONARD LESLEY, who died in 1605, at the advanced age of 85 years. On the 24th of March, 1603, LESLEY resigned the Commendatorship, and it was then conferred by JAMES VI. upon Magister ANDREW LAMB, afterwards BISHOP OF BRECHIN, who was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 14th September, 1599 (*vide* page 82). Many of the documents relating to the Abbey are in the possession of the present EARL OF AIRLIE, whose ancestors were officially connected with it, and other papers referring to the temporality have come to E. A. STUART GRAY, Esq. of Gray and Kinfauns, by inheritance. Amongst the latter there is a deed by which ANDREW LAMB resigned all his claims to the benefice into the hands of the KING, that it might be secularised. By a special Act of Parliament, dated 9th July, 1606, the lands and baronies then belonging to the Abbey were converted into a temporal Lordship, and conferred upon JAMES ELPHINSTONE, second son of the first LORD BALMERINO. This Act declares that at that date all the members of the Convent were deceased, that Mr ANDREW LAMB had fully resigned the Commendatorship, and that the KING desired to testify his affection for his godson by bestowing the lands upon him. On 20th December, 1607, JAMES ELPHINSTONE obtained a charter of this temporal Lordship, with the title of Lord of Parliament, and the style of BARON COUPAR.

JAMES ELPHINSTONE was the only son of JAMES, first LORD BALMERINOCII, by his second wife, MARJORIE, daughter of HUGH MAXWELL of Tealing. He was born *circa* 1587, and the position which his father held as Secretary of State brought him early under the notice of KING JAMES, who stood sponsor for him at his christening. On the death of his half-brother JOHN, second LORD BALMERINOCII, he was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session, but he did not greatly distinguish himself on the bench. A contemporary epigram contrasts his reputation with that of his brother in a very vigorous fashion :—

“ Fy upon death,  
He’s worse than a trouper,  
That took from us Balmerinoch,  
And left that howlit Cowper.”

When the troops of CROMWELL overran Scotland, LORD COUPAR incurred the displeasure of the PROTECTOR through his sympathy with the Royalists, and he was fined £3,000 sterling, which sum was afterwards reduced to £750. At a later date he appeared as a Nonconformist, and was again fined £4,800 for opposing the establishment of Episcopacy. He was present as a witness against the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL at the trial of that nobleman in 1661. Eight years after this date he expired without issue, and his title and estates devolved upon his nephew, JOHN, third LORD BALMERINOCII, as was provided by the original letters patent.

LORD COUPAR was twice married—first, to MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur; and secondly, to LADY MARION OGILVY, eldest daughter of JAMES, second EARL OF AIRLIE. A curious Court of Session case arose regarding the latter marriage, which is thus related in RIDDELL’S *Peerage and Consistorial Law* :—

“ When approaching eighty, and scarcely two years before his death, he ‘had the misfortune’ to marry a young lady of quality, who boldly resolved, under cloak of law and in spite of nature, which refused its aid to the ‘poor old man,’ to be the mother of a LORD COUPAR. With this view she inveigled her spouse into a conveyance of his honours and estates upon an Exchequer resignation (to the exclusion of LORD BALMERINOCII, his next heir, whom she artfully estranged from him) *in favour of herself*, ‘and any whom she should please to marrie.’ In this manner the notable Baroness, while the *defectus persone* was in her, instead of the Crown, not only promoted the above objects, but facilitated the chance of forming an advantageous match. But it unfortunately happened that the Peer whose demise she evidently desired, gone in body as in mind, was labouring under a mortal malady; in other words, was on death-bed at the critical moment, which, of course, voided the conveyance, that thus became a dead letter, and excluded any confirmation or intervention by the Crown. It must be indeed confessed that the state of this nobleman was piteous enough. At the time of granting the disposition he ‘wes several nyghts waked, and the minister wes called to pray for him, whiche he wes never in use to doe before.’ In order to counteract the law of deathbed, his tender helpmate resolved that he should go to kirk and market, which with us here operates as an exception; but it was objected that he went ‘supported,’ which again is fatal to the plea—although her ladyship replied that this was not *ex impatientia mortis*, but owing to the accidental storminess of the day, which had even the force to break the kirk bell. After ‘cruciating the poor old nobleman’ by the expedient, and at length reaching the church, ‘he wes not able to goe up to his owne seat, but sat in CRIMON’S seat near the door with his furred cap, and the whole people who beheld him looking on him as a dead man. Lykeas in his retorne he wes not only supported, but having swearved and foundered, he wes carried into his house in an armed chyer, when he had almost expyred had not brandie and cannell



[cinnamon] wine revived his spirits, which wes poured in at his mouth, his teeth being halden open with an knyfe.' Owing to these circumstances the law of deathbed prevailed, and the conveyance of the honours and estate was set aside by the judgement of the Session, on the 28th of June, 1671, upon an action of reduction at the instance of LORD BALMERINOCH, the heir-at-law."

LADY COUPAR was afterwards married to JOHN LESLIE, third LORD LINDORES, and was mother of DAVID LESLIE, who succeeded as fourth LORD LINDORES.

1623. DECEMBER 5th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ALEXANDER GIBSON, YOUNGER OF DURIE, CLERK TO THE LORDS OF COUNCIL, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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THE SAME DAY JOHN GIBSON, SECOND SON OF SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON, KNIGHT, ONE OF THE LORDS ORDINARY OF SESSION, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

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The admission of ALEXANDER GIBSON, Senior, as a Burgess of Dundee, is recorded under date 23rd September, 1599 (*vide* page 84). His eldest son and namesake, whose name is here entered, became his rival in the profession of the Law, and gained a very eminent place amongst the leading men of his time. Having served some time as Clerk to the Privy Council, he ultimately became Lord Clerk Register, in November, 1641, and was made an Ordinary Lord of Session on 2nd July, 1646. These two offices he filled with credit till 1649, at which time he was superseded by the PROTECTOR CROMWELL. Before this time he had been employed by the Presbyterian party to oppose the establishment of Episcopacy, and when the KING'S Declaration was published at Edinburgh, on 4th July, 1637, he protested against it in name of the Barons. After the memorable Assembly of 1638 had abolished the rule of the Bishops, he was commissioned to collect evidence against them, and thereby aroused the opposition of the High Church party. The feelings with which he was then regarded by the Episcopalians is shown by a contemporary lampoon, in which he is thus referred to:—

"From Sandie Hay, and Sandie Gibsone,  
Sandie Kinneir, and Sandie Johnstoun,  
Whase knaverie made them Covenanters  
To keep their necks out of the halteris,  
Of falshood, greid, whan you'll it name,  
Of treacherie they think no shame.  
Yet thes, the mates of Catharus,  
Frome whome good Lord deliver us."

Finding that he was suspected by both parties, SIR ALEXANDER, who had been Knighted by CHARLES I., in 1641, for his adherence to the Royalists, cultivated the favour of the Cromwellians when they were in power. According to NICOL (*Diary, page 121, edition 1836*), he and the EARL OF TRAQUAIR “went up to Court, being, as reported, sent for to be preferrit; my LORD DURIE also followit to the lyke end, and upon the lyke scoir; bot both were disappointed.” The method by which he obtained his post of Lord Clerk Register was severely animadverted upon at the time by his envious contemporaries. SIR JOHN SCOT of Seotstarvit says that, “having been long a Clerk of Session, he was made Clerk Register when the KING came last to Scotland, by the moyen of WILLIAM MURRAY, now EARL OF DYSART, to whom, it is said, he gave a velvet cassock lined with fine furrings, and a thousand double peeces therein.” This incident, whether true or calumnious, was utilised against SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON by the lampooners of the period, as the following pasquil, written by SAMUEL COLVIL, the author of *The Whig's Supplication*, sufficiently shows:—

*“Colvil's Pasquil on Sir Alexander Gibson.”*

“At first a Puritane commander,  
Now a forsorne seditious bander,  
Quhill ther was houpes for brybes and budding,  
You courted God for caikes and pudding.  
.  
.  
.  
Thy evill contrived and desperat matters  
Makes thee fische in drumley waters,  
Or forseing some tragical closse,  
Thou leaves ARGYLL to find MONTROSE.”

*(Book of Scottish Pasquils, page 144).*

Though the poems quoted show that he had not the complete confidence of the two political parties that divided the kingdom at the time, the assertion of SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS (*Baronage of Scotland, page 569*), that he was “a man of great abilities and worth,” is well supported. He continued in his office, despite the rage of contending parties, till his death, which took place in June, 1656.

There is some dissension amongst the genealogists as to his marriage. DOUGLAS states that he was “married, first to MARJORIE MURRAY, daughter of ANDREW, LORD BALVAIRD, father of DAVID, fourth VISCOUNT OF STORMONTH, by whom he had a daughter, ANN, married to JOHN MURRAY of Polmaise. He married secondly, CECILIA, daughter of THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie, by whom he had a son, SIR JOHN GIBSON of Durie.” STODART, on the other hand, states that SIR ALEXANDER was married to CECILIA FOTHERINGHAM, and that his son, SIR ALEXANDER, was married to the daughter of LORD BALVAIRD (*Scottish Arms, Vol. II., p. 397*). The latter account is accepted by FOSTER, on the authority of DOUGLAS' Peerage (*Scots M.P.'s, page 147*), though DOUGLAS himself contradicts it in his later work. In any case, it is certain that SIR JOHN GIBSON, who was admitted as Burgess of Dundee on the same day as his brother, ultimately succeeded to the estate of Durie, and carried on the line of the family. He is described as “a great loyalist, a steady friend to the Royal Family, and of singular resolution and spirit. He

attended KING CHARLES I. in all his vicissitudes of fortune, and accompanied KING CHARLES II. to the unfortunate battle of Worcester, 1651, where, for his gallant behaviour, he had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him under the Royal banner. He lost his leg in that action." He was married to MARGARET HAY, a daughter of the noble house of KINNOUL, and was succeeded by his eldest son, SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON of Pentland and Adiston.

1625. MARCH 3rd.

WHICH DAY JAMES, MASTER OF DESKFORD, IS MADE A BURGESS AND  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

JAMES OGILVY, Master of Deskford, and afterwards first EARL OF FINDLATER, was the son of SIR WALTER OGILVY, first LORD OGILVY of Deskford, and of his second wife, LADY MARY DOUGLAS, daughter of WILLIAM, EARL OF MORTON. His ancestors had been Burgesses of Dundee from a period extending beyond the earliest extant records—his great-great-grandfather having been that ALEXANDER OGILVY, LORD OGILVY, who was admitted as a Brother of the Guild on 15th October, 1515 (*vide* page 15). He had also a claim to the freedom of the Burgh through his mother, as her father, WILLIAM, EARL OF MORTON, was made a Burgess on 10th April, 1622 (*vide* page 121). His father was raised to the Peerage on 4th October, 1616, by the title of BARON OGILVY of Deskford, and as he was the only son he succeeded as second LORD OGILVY of Deskford at his father's decease. In 1637 he was infeft by his father in LORD DESKFORD'S crofts in the Burgh of Cullen, "which sometime belongit to ye prebendarie of auld of ye Kirk of Cullen" (*vide* *Cramond's "Church and Churchyard of Cullen,"* p. 65). On 20th February, 1638, he was created EARL OF FINDLATER, but as he had no son to succeed him, he procured a renewed patent, dated 18th October, 1641, conferring the title upon his eldest daughter, LADY ELIZABETH OGILVY, and her husband, SIR PATRICK OGILVY, Knight, of Inchmartin, and they became at his death the EARL and COUNTESS OF FINDLATER. Whilst Master of Deskford, JAMES OGILVY represented the Burgh of Cullen in the Parliament of 1617; and he was made a Privy Councillor in 1641. He was twice married, firstly to ELIZABETH, daughter of ANDREW, fifth EARL OF ROTHES, by whom he had two daughters—the LADY ELIZABETH already referred to, and LADY ANNE, who became COUNTESS OF GLENCAIRN by her marriage with the ninth EARL OF GLENCAIRN. A curious relationship between the families of OGILVY and CUNINGHAME was brought about by the second marriage of LORD FINDLATER, as his second wife, LADY MARION CUNINGHAME, was the sister of LORD GLENCAIRN, the EARL'S son-in-law. The EARL OF FINDLATER was associated with MONTROSE and the EARL MARISCHAL in support of the Covenanters in the North, and adhered to their cause during his life.

1625. MARCH 3rd.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JOHN DUNCANSONE, MINISTER OF THE WORD OF GOD IN DUNDEE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

JOHN DUNCANSON was the successor of JAMES ROBERTSON in the pastorate of the Second Charge, or South Church, of Dundee. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and took his degree as Master of Arts there, on 27th July, 1611. After the death of JAMES ROBERTSON (*vide* page 81), the Lords Commissioners of the Kirk of Scotland appointed "Mr JOHN DUNCANSON, presently residing at Montrose," to the vacant pulpit, and "ordainit the Council to content and pay to him six hundred merks for transporting of himself and his household from Montrose to Dundee." On 20th February, 1624, the Minutes bear record that "the Council, understanding that the common gude is nocht able to defray the same, therefore all in one voice were content that the soun be eikit on the next term of the KING'S MAJESTIE'S grite taxation."

Besides the monetary difficulty, there was the still more serious one of an apparent infringement by the Commissioners upon the right of the Council to present to the Church. There could be no question that the Commissioners were empowered to act as they had done, and that their presentation was entirely legitimate; but the Council preserved their right of nomination by meeting on 29th July, 1624, and formally appointing Mr DUNCANSON to the place, as though under no compulsion to accept him. The Minutes state that "After due deliberation and consideration taken be them of the qualifications of certain persons, leeted be them of before to bear the function, they all of ane mind and consent electit and nominat Mr JOHN DUNCANSON, lately resident at Montrose, to be ane of their ministers for serving the cure of the Kirk. And for Mr JOHN his better assurance of ane competent stipend, they faithfully promised to pay him yearly the soun of aucht hundred merks, . . . togidder with three score pounds for his house mail; and these souns of money Mr JOHN accepted as ane competent stipend for his service, and in contentation of all other duties that he can ask or crave" (*Maxwell's "Old Dundee,"* p. 411). Twenty years afterwards, it is recorded that "their revered pastor gave in ane supplication craving some augmentation," and the Council "unanimously condescended that he shall have an addition of two hundred merks, so that his stipend shall be one thousand, by and attour his house mail." In 1626, he was elected to the charge of the Church of South Quarter, Edinburgh, but declined to accept the call, and remained in Dundee until his death, which took place at the close of 1651. The following reference to his decease occurs in *Lamont's Diary*, and is of special interest as affording some particulars of the siege of Dundee from the account of a contemporary:—

"1651. Sept. 1.—The toune of Dundie was taken by storme by the English forces commanded by L. Gener. Monke: the towns people were secure, and surprysed att unawarris. The governour, Robin Lumsdaine of Bawhannie, was killed, the Lord Newton and his sonne in likemaner. A number of towns people and strangers also were killed, to the number of 5 or 6 hundred; the towne plundered exceedinglie,



both by land forces and by the shipmen. They gatt a very rich bootie ther, not onlie of the inhabitants, bot also of severall strangers. The ministers, viz. Mr And<sup>r</sup> Fleck and Mr Jho. Robertsons, were taken captive, with many others. They gatte many ships in the harberey nireby 200 veshells, great and small. Not long after, Martha Monipennie, wife to the said Mr Andro Fleeke, depairted out of this life att Dundie. And Mr Jho. Dunkesone, minister ther, (within some months after) depairted out of this life."

At the time of Mr DUNCANSON'S death the Town was in his debt, and as "his executor desired that the Council would satisfie four hundred four score and fifteen merks, . . . they thought most just to be satisfied, it being ane just debt." He left "to the Kirk Session iiii<sup>l</sup>x. lib. iiii. viij<sup>d</sup>. for the use of the poor." (*Fasti Ecclesie Scoticanæ.*)

1625. MARCH 3rd.

WHICH DAY DOCTOR PATRICK BLAIR, PHYSICIAN, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS MERITORIOUS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL; ACCIDENTS GRATIS.

The name of BLAIR is found amongst the Burgesses of Dundee at the close of the fourteenth century; and members of the families of Balthayock, Ardblair, Pittendreich, and Glasclune were intimately connected with the progress of the Burgh for several centuries. Dr PATRICK BLAIR, whose name is here recorded, was the third son of GEORGE BLAIR of Glasclune, and of EUPHAM BLAIR, a grand-daughter of JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Kirkton. He rose to eminence in his profession as a physician in Scotland, and afterwards removed to Woolecester in England, where he remained till his death. He was married to ISABEL WHITE, but no record of his family is preserved. His name appears in the Register of Baptisms in Dundee in the following entry:—

"1647. April 6th.—Mr Andro Auchinlek, Parson and Minister of Dundee, had a son bapt<sup>d</sup> Andro; Godfathers: Mr John Duncanson and Mr John Robertson, Ministers of Dundee; Wm. Kinneir, Provost; Dr Pat<sup>k</sup> Blair, Thomas Mudie & Mr Geo. Haliburton, Bailies; & o<sup>rs</sup>."

1625. MARCH 21st.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GEORGE HALIBURTON OF FOTHERANCE, ADVOCATE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON of Fodderance was a younger son of the Pitcur family, the small estate from which he took his title being an appanage of Pitcur reserved for cadets of the HALIBURTONS. He studied the Law as his profession, and was so successful at the Bar he was early promoted to the Bench. On 8th November, 1627, he was advanced to the position of an Ordinary Lord of Session, with the title of LORD FODDERANCE, a vacancy having occurred through the death of LORD KILSYTH. When CHARLES I. visited Scotland in July, 1633, that he

might be formally crowned at Holyrood, GEORGE HALIBURTON was knighted; and the same year he was appointed a Member of the Parliamentary Commission for Surveying the Laws. Eight years afterwards (November, 1641), his name was included amongst the Judges re-appointed by the KING, with the approval of Parliament. In November, 1642, he was elected President of the Court of Session, and remained in this honourable office till the close of the succeeding year. His last public work was executed as a Member of the Commission appointed for Revising and Arranging the Laws and Acts of Parliament, to which duty he was called on 15th March, 1649. He died some time before August in that year, as his place as an Ordinary Lord of Session was then in the possession of his successor, JOHN DICKSON of Hartrie. He was married to a daughter of SIR THOMAS BLAIR of Balthayock, but the names of his family, if he had any, have not been recorded. In the Register of Baptisms for the Parish of Dundee the following entry occurs:—

“1646. March 7th.—M<sup>r</sup>. Alex<sup>r</sup>. Wedderburn of Blackness and Clerk of Dundie, a woman child, Helen; Godfather, Sir Geo. Haliburton, Lord Fodderance.”

This daughter of the TOWN-CLERK was afterwards married to DAVID DICKSON of Hartrie, son of that LORD HARTRIE who succeeded SIR GEORGE as a Lord of Session.

The services which SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON rendered to the Burgh were very considerable. During the protracted dispute betwixt the Town and VISCOUNT DUDHOPE regarding the rights of the CONSTABLE, he was chosen by both parties as referee, together with SIR JOHN LESLIE, LORD NEWTON of Session, and it was chiefly through their counsel that these disputes were ultimately terminated. The “Articles of Agreement between the VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE and the Town of Dundee for removing all controversies betwixt them” are still preserved in the Charter-room, and are dated 12th October, 1643. A copy of them is printed in HAY’s *Charters and Writs*, p. 86.

1625. JULY 28th.

WHICH DAY SIR PATRICK DRUMMOND, KNIGHT, AMBASSADOR FOR THE KING AT BELGIUM, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

Intimate commercial relations betwixt Dundee and the Low Countries had early caused the Burgh to take a great interest in the preservation of the trade with the Continent. In all the controversies relating to the Scots trade with Holland Dundee took the leading part, and it has been asserted that ANDREW HALIBURTON, the first Conservator of the Scots privileges at Campvere, was a native of Dundee, and a member of the family to which PROVOST HALIBURTON belonged. It has been shewn that WILLIAM GOLDMAN, Bailie of Dundee, was sent by the Convention of Royal Burghs to Campvere in 1612, for the purpose of re-establishing the Scottish trade in that quarter (*vide* page 38); and at the same date SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN of Montjoy, who was then Conservator, was made a Burgess of Dundee as a mark of special

honour (*vide* page 103). SIR PATRICK DRUMMOND, who is here entered on the Burgess-Roll, was the successor of SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN in the office of Conservator. Before the death of SIR ROBERT, KING JAMES had given the reversion of the office of Conservator to a certain NATHANIEL VDUARD, but this arrangement had not been satisfactory to the Convention of Royal Burghs, and the Commissioners had written to HIS MAJESTY, asking him to reconsider this matter, and recommending the substitution of PATRICK DRUMMOND. The KING's reply to the Convention is in these terms:—

“JAMES R.,

Trustie and weil belouit, we greit you weill. We wer maid heirtfoir so far to give way to your desyre as, haiffing grauntit the office of Conservatorie of the Privileges of our nation in the Low Cuntreys in reversion to Maister Nathaniell Vduard, we wer pleased vpon your objection of vnfitnes of the person to recall oure said graunt; and now perfytlie vnderstanding the sufficiencie, qualification, and aptitud of Maister Patrik Drumond for dischaiging of that plaice, we haue maid speciall choice of him for that effect, and thairfore haue thoct guid by these presentis to recommend him to you, willing you if anie thing you haue to object against him to aduerteis ws thair of by your lentre, vtherwayes to give way to our graunt and accept of him as one speciall choice by oure self to performe oure service in these parties which our conformitie to youre pleasure salbe to ws verie acceptable; so we bid you fairwell. Gevin at Newmarket the fourteen of Novembir 1624.”

The Convention thereupon drew up special Articles of Agreement betwixt themselves and SIR PATRICK DRUMMOND, and after the death of SIR ROBERT DANIELSTOUN, on 14th July, 1625, he entered upon his office as Conservator. SIR PATRICK was admitted Burgess of Dundee fourteen days after that date. He held this position for sixteen years, performing the duties of the office satisfactorily; but in July, 1640, for some unexplained reason, he was deposed by the Committee of Estates. Against this arbitrary act he appealed by a petition to Parliament, but he did not at that time regain his office, and in a special Act by which THOMAS CUNNINGHAM was made Conservator, in 1644, it is stated that the office had remained vacant in the interim. Unfortunately, the Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs between 1631 and 1649 have disappeared, and no authentic account of this affair is now obtainable. It appears, however, from the Minutes of the Convention, dated 11th January, 1661, that SIR PATRICK was then exercising the office of Conservator, and continued to do so till November of that year. At the latter date the place was declared vacant, though no reason is assigned by the Commissioners. It is probable that SIR PATRICK DRUMMOND's death took place shortly afterwards.

1627. MAY 17th.

WHICH DAY DAVID PRIMROSE, ADVOCATE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER  
OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE.

DAVID PRIMROSE was the elder of the two sons of ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Burnbrae, Fife, and of MARGARET BLEAU of Castlehill. From JAMES PRIMROSE, the younger son, the family of the EARL OF ROSEBURY claims descent. As the entry in the Roll shows, DAVID PRIMROSE was

admitted as an Advocate before 1627, but he did not attain to any special eminence in legal circles. He had a charter of Whitehouse, near Cramond, on 17th December, 1618; and he survived till 1651, having been twice married, and leaving a numerous family. His name is entered on the Burgess-Roll beside that of his cousin—the son of his father's sister—ROBERT BRUCE, afterwards LORD BROOMHALL of Session. GILBERT PRIMROSE, his nephew, was made a Burgess of Dundee on 17th September, 1633; and his kinsman, the present EARL OF ROSEBURY, had the same honour conferred upon him on 7th August, 1883.

1627. MAY 17th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER ROBERT BRUCE, SON OF SIR GEORGE BRUCE, KNIGHT,  
IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE.

ROBERT BRUCE was the youngest son of the famous SIR GEORGE BRUCE of Carnock, and of MARGARET, daughter of ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE of Burnbrae. His father, SIR GEORGE, was one of the most successful commercial men of his time, and did more to develop the mineral resources of Scotland than any of his contemporaries. "He embarked in the coal and salt trades, carried on an extensive business in the working of coals and manufacture of salt within his native parish (Culross), exported large quantities of these articles, and erected numerous and extensive works, which rendered his name famous throughout the country. He is said to have been the first who introduced the method of draining coal pits by machinery; and he was probably also the first who conceived and successfully carried out the daring project of sinking a coal pit in the sea, and encasing the shaft in a circular wall or *moot* which rose above the surface of the water. . . . The profits of these collieries and salt works enabled SIR GEORGE BRUCE to acquire an immense estate, comprising a great part of the parish of Culross, and a great part of the adjoining parish of Carnock, in Fife. He also owned extensive possessions in the parishes of Torryburn and Dunfermline" (*Beveridge's Culross and Tulliallan, Vol. I., p. 112*).

SIR GEORGE BRUCE had three sons, GEORGE, ALEXANDER, and ROBERT. The eldest son, GEORGE, was the father of the first EARL OF KINCARDINE; and the son of the youngest, ROBERT, succeeded as fourth EARL OF KINCARDINE. ALEXANDER died without issue, and when SIR GEORGE BRUCE expired, on 6th May, 1625, his vast estates were divided between his two surviving sons. ROBERT BRUCE studied Law at Edinburgh University, and passed as Advocate, on 4th February, 1631. He was made an Ordinary Lord of Session on 2nd June, 1649, his title of LORD BROOMHALL being taken from one of his Fife estates. In 1648 he was a member of the Committee for Fifeshire, and in the following year was associated with SIR GEORGE HALIBURTON of Fodderance in the Commission for Revising and Arranging the Laws (*vide* page 134). He served as a member of the Committee of Estates, appointed 6th June, 1651, and died on 25th June, 1652. By his marriage with HELEN, daughter of SIR JAMES SKENE of Curriehill,



Lord President of the Court of Session, he left an only son, SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall, who afterwards succeeded as fourth EARL OF KINCARDINE, and was made a Burgess of Dundee on 1st April, 1671. Three of the sons of the latter were EARLS OF KINCARDINE successively; and the present EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE is his direct descendant.

1627. MAY 17th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER HENRY CHEIP, ADVOCATE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE.

HENRY CHEAPE of Mawhill was descended from a family of that name who were proprietors of the estate of Mawhill, Fifeshire, in the beginning of the fifteenth century. His father, HENRY CHEAPE, was prominent as a politician in the reigns of QUEEN MARY and JAMES VI., and was concerned in the Raid of Ruthven, being then an intimate friend of WILLIAM, EARL OF GOWRIE. For his treason in this affair he received pardon under the Great Seal, dated 27th December, 1583. His son and successor, the HENRY CHEAPE who is here enrolled, achieved considerable success as a lawyer, and acquired a large fortune, which he invested in several lands and baronies in Perthshire and Fifeshire. Amongst these purchases the estate of Ormiston was included, and he was latterly known by the designation derived from it. He was married to JANET, daughter of JOHN DURHAM of Largo, and had a son, JAMES CHEAPE of Ormiston, who was also eminent in the profession of the law. The present representatives of HENRY CHEAPE are ALEXANDER CHEAPE of Lathockar, County Fife, and CHARLES CHEAPE of Killundine, County Argyll.

1627. AUGUST 10th.

WHICH DAY THE NOBLE AND POTENT LORD SIMON, LORD FRASER OF LOVAT, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES TO THE STATE.

THE SAME DAY HEW, MASTER OF LOVAT, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

The FRASER clan is supposed to have had a Norman origin, and to have settled first in East Lothian in the twelfth century. At a later date, the principal branch of the family removed to Inverness-shire, where they made alliances with several of the most important noble

families in that quarter. HEW FRASER, first LORD LOVAT, died in 1440, and from him SIMON FRASER, whose name is entered here, was directly descended. He was the son of HEW FRASER, seventh LORD LOVAT, and LADY ELIZABETH STEWART; was born in 1572; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, four years later. His mother was afterwards married to ROBERT STEWART, then EARL OF LENNOX, and it was she who persuaded her husband to resign that ancient Earldom to the KING's favourite, LORD AUBIGNY, afterwards DUKE OF LENNOX. During her second husband's life she procured a divorce from him, so that she might be able to marry JAMES STEWART of Ochiltree, the brilliant and daring adventurer who became EARL OF ARRAN. From these facts some notion may be gained both of the early training of the young LORD LOVAT and of the Noblemen into whose company he was cast. His first public services were performed as a member of the Commission under the EARL OF ATHOL for the subjugation of the Northern Counties, in 1592. Two years later he was appointed one of the Councillors of LUDOVIC, DUKE OF LENNOX, who was then acting as Lieutenant for the KING in the North; and at this time (28th October, 1594) he first appears on the Roll as a Privy Councillor. In 1602 QUEEN ELIZABETH requested the aid of JAMES VI. in "repressing of the tressonable rebellious intertenyit aganis hir within the cuntrey of Ireland,"—and LORD LOVAT was ordered to supply a hundred men for this expedition. His counsel and influence were also used in settling the feud betwixt the EARL OF MORAY and the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, which had arisen in consequence of the murder of the "bonny EARL OF MORAY." Though his appearances in the Privy Council were not frequent, they were always on important occasions, and he is entitled, therefore, to be ranked amongst those "whom history is now bound to keep in memory as the persons who had in their hands the Government of Scotland in those years just after the removal of KING JAMES to England, when the little nation was accustoming itself to the loss of resident royalty, and who are to be held responsible, therefore, collectively and individually, for the general nature of that government, and for all its particular acts" (*Register Privy Council, Vol. VII., Intro.*). LORD LOVAT was thrice married: first to CATHERINE, daughter of MACKENZIE of Kintail, second to JEAN, daughter of JAMES, LORD DOUNE, and third to a daughter of FLEMING of Moyness. HEW, MASTER OF LOVAT, who is entered on the Burgess-Roll together with his father, was the son of the first wife, and became ninth LORD LOVAT. From the two sons of the second marriage the families of FRASER of Inverallochy and FRASER of Brea were descended. SIMON, LORD LOVAT, died on 3rd April, 1633.

HEW FRASER, ninth LORD LOVAT, was born in 1591, and married to ISABEL, daughter of SIR JOHN WEMYSS of Wemyss. He was the grandfather of SIMON, LORD LOVAT, who was beheaded for his concern in the Rebellion of 1745. The death of HEW, ninth LORD LOVAT, took place in 1646.

1629. AUGUST 25th.

WHICH DAY JOHN CARNEGIE, SON OF DAVID, LORD CARNEGIE OF KYNNARD, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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THE SAME DAY ALEXANDER CARNEGIE, SON OF THE SAID DAVID, LORD CARNEGIE, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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DAVID, LORD CARNEGIE of Kynnard, was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 30th January, 1616 (*vide* page 105). SIR JOHN CARNEGIE of Craig was his third son, and ALEXANDER CARNEGIE of Pitarrow was his fourth son. SIR JOHN died in 1656, and was succeeded by his only son, DAVID, in whom the line terminated. ALEXANDER CARNEGIE was married to MARGARET ARBUTHNOT, sister of the first VISCOUNT ARBUTHNOT, and was the direct ancestor of the present EARL OF SOUTHESK. Full details of the careers of these two Burgesses will be found in Dr WILLIAM FRASER'S *Carnegies of Southesk*.

1631. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

WHICH DAY SIR GEORGE AUCHINLECK OF BALMANNO, ONE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE.

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THE SAME DAY MAGISTER ALEXANDER AUCHINLECK, SON OF ABOVE GEORGE AUCHINLECK, IS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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The AUCHINLECKS of Balmano were cadets of the family of AUCHINLECK of that Ilk, one of whom appears on the Burgess-Roll under date 10th May, 1575 (*vide* page 48). SIR GEORGE AUCHINLECK was closely related to the (DOUGLAS) EARLS OF MORTON and the EARLS OF ANGUS. His great-grandfather, SIR GEORGE, was married to MARY DOUGLAS, sister of the REGENT MORTON; and his grandmother was SARAH, daughter of the ninth EARL OF ANGUS. His father, SIR WILLIAM AUCHINLECK, succeeded to the estate on the death of LADY SARAH'S husband, SIR GEORGE, in 1597. SIR GEORGE, whose name is entered here, followed the profession of the Law,

and won a high reputation and obtained special distinction. He represented Perthshire in the Parliament of 1617, and on 14th February, 1626, he was appointed an Ordinary Lord of Session in place of VISCOUNT LAUDERDALE, who had been superseded by the Act of that year which made it illegal for a nobleman to fill this office. Like LORD FODDERANCE and LORD BROOMHALL (*vide* pages 134 and 137), he was on the Commission for Revising Laws; and he was also employed upon several other duties of a similar nature during the early part of the reign of CHARLES I. Amongst the documents preserved at Traquair House there is a letter signed by CHARLES I., and dated from Whitehall, May, 1638, by which an arrangement for the retirement of LORD BALMANNO from the Court of Session is made, the statement being that he, "in respect of his age and other infirmities, is willing and desyrus to retire himself from that chairge." His death took place previous to 23rd February, 1639, as on that day SIR JAMES CARMICHAEL, Treasurer-Depute, was appointed to his vacant place on the Bench. He was succeeded by his eldest son, SIR WILLIAM AUCHINLECK, who survived till 1648.

Magister ARCHIBALD AUCHINLECK was the second son of SIR GEORGE, LORD BALMANNO. He was born in 1600, and had evidently completed his studies and taken his degree before the date of his enrolment as a Burgess. According to SIR PATRICK LYON of Carse (quoted by STODART, *Scottish Arms*, II., p. 62), he "is said to have married ANNA, daughter of ARNOT of Woodmill, and to have left a daughter, ANNA, heiress of the family, who married JOHN CARNEGIE of Kinnell," but this does not agree with the inscription upon his tombstone in the Howff of Dundee, which reads thus:—

"Heir lyis entomb'd, who, sprung of worthie race,  
Match'd with the Provost's dochter of this plaice;  
Liv'd long in hemen's knot, thogh fates decried  
For thame no chyd, yet heavens this want supplied  
By good Balmanno, his brother, rather some,  
Who honours now his Ashes with this tombe.

"Mr Archibald Auchinleck lived in ye state of mariage with his beloved wyff, Janet Auchinleck, 26 years; he died in ye Lord ye 27 of Novem. 1647, of his age 47.

"Death's uncontroll'd syth moves all men down,  
From poorest slave to him that wears the crown;  
Wirtew, nor noble birth doth non exieme,  
For death such qualities doth not esteime;  
But suddenlie, and oft in middle dayes,  
As was this worthie on[e] intomb'd heir lyes.

"*Magister Archibaldus Auchinleckius.*

"*Anagramma.*

"*Salubris mihi Archangeli auditus.*"

[The hearing of the Archangel shall be my salvation.]

From this inscription it is apparent that Magister ARCHIBALD AUCHINLECK was married in 1621 to JANET, daughter of WILLIAM AUCHINLECK of Woodhill, who was Provost of Dundee in 1619, and it also proves that they had no children. ARCHIBALD AUCHINLECK was one of the



leading men in the movement for an armed resistance to the imposition of Episcopacy, as appears from the Council Minutes of the period. On 18th October, 1643, it is recorded that "the Counsel hes nominat and ordained Mr ARCHIBALD AUCHINLECK to provyde for 15 or 16 baggage horse at the easiest pryce he can, and at most not to exceed 50 merk the piece." In the following year, when the Burgh raised a troop for the purpose of assisting in quelling the Rebellion under the MARQUESS OF HUNTLY in the North, ARCHIBALD AUCHINLECK was "nominat to be captayne thairof," and he probably accompanied the Dundee contingent on that expedition. His death took place, as his tombstone shows, three years after this event.

1632. MAY 26th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER DAVID WEDDERBURN, SCHOOLMASTER, ABERDEEN,  
IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS  
ERUDITION AND SKILL IN TEACHING THE YOUNG.

DAVID WEDDERBURN is placed by critics amongst the foremost of the Latinists of his time. The appearance of his name here on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee may serve to settle a disputed point in his biography. The place of his birth has not hitherto been known, but the fact that the name was then very prevalent in Dundee, and that the Burgh was ever willing to recognise the exceptional merit of natives, makes it very probable indeed that he was what the Council Minutes of the period term "ane bairn of the town." He was born *circa* 1570, and studied at Aberdeen, where he took his degree as Master of Arts. In 1602, he was appointed Master of the Grammar School of Aberdeen in conjunction with the learned THOMAS REID, afterwards Latin Secretary to JAMES VI., but in the following year he resigned this post, having then the intention of entering the Church. This notion was abandoned, however, and he resumed his place at the Grammar School in 1603. When GILBERT GRAY, Principal of Marischal College, died, in 1614, WEDDERBURN was engaged to teach the advanced class in that institution, and five years later he was appointed to the charge of the Humanity Course in the same College. The visit of JAMES VI. to Scotland, in 1617, called forth all the poetic energy of the country; and as it was thought that so learned a monarch should be honoured in Classical language, WEDDERBURN was employed by the Town Council of Aberdeen to write a Latin poem congratulating him upon his arrival, for which production they paid 500 merks. When the KING died, in 1625, he wrote another poem upon that mournful event, which has been often referred to as a model of Latinity. His long experience as a teacher enabled him to prepare a new Grammar for the use of young scholars, and in acknowledgment of this work he received £100 Scots from Aberdeen, and "ane hundreth pounds mee" to enable him to travel to Edinburgh and arrange about the printing of it. This seems to have been the special work which the Town Council of Dundee had in remembrance when they conferred the freedom of the Burgh upon him for his skill in teaching

the young—in *erudiendo juventutem*—two years after his Grammar was announced. His failing health compelled him to resign the Rectorship of the Grammar School of Aberdeen in 1640, when he obtained a retiring pension of 200 merks annually. He still cultivated the Muses in his seclusion, and in 1641 published six Latin elegies on the death of his old school companion and fellow-Classicist, Dr ARTHUR JOHNSTONE. These were reprinted in the *Poetarum Scotorum Musæ Sacræ*. Still further was his literary activity shown in 1643 and 1644, when he produced two volumes containing three hundred Moral Epigrams and several Elegies. The exact date of his death is not recorded, but it must have taken place before 1664, as at that time his brother, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, published his Commentaries on Persius as a posthumous work. Eight of his Latin poems are to be found in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, published in 1637, by SIR JOHN SCOT of Scotstarvit, the first of them being an Elegy upon the death of PRINCE HENRY, the eldest son of JAMES VI.

1632. JULY 27th.

WHICH DAY JOHN GRAHAM, APPARENT OF FINTRIE, AND MAGISTER JAMES GRAHAM, HIS UNCLE [*PATRUS* = FATHER'S BROTHER], HAVE BEEN MADE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THE PRIVILEGE OF THEIR FATHERS.

JOHN GRAHAM, afterwards eighth Laird of Fintry, was the son and successor of DAVID GRAHAM of Fintry, who was admitted as a Burgess on 30th March, 1620, and of MARY, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitteir. He was Member for Perthshire in the Convention of 1678; and was also a Commissioner of Supply for Forfarshire. Much confusion exists in the published genealogies of the family as to the personal identity of his wife, and the number of his children. The following extracts from the Register of Marriages and Baptisms for the Parish of Dundee are of considerable value, as settling these points upon indisputable evidence.

In BURKE'S *Landed Gentry*, *sub voce*, "GRAHAM of Fintry," it is stated that "JOHN GRAHAM, eighth of Fintry, married the LADY MARGARET SCRYMGEUR, only child of JAMES, EARL OF DUNDEE, by the LADY MARGARET RAMSAY, his wife, daughter of the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, and had one son, who died young." Reference to BURKE'S *Extinct Peerage*, p. 480, shows that the first and last EARL OF DUNDEE, the husband of LADY ANNE [not MARGARET] RAMSAY, was named JOHN, not JAMES; and in the same place it is stated that the wife of this JOHN GRAHAM of Fintry was MARGARET, daughter of the second VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, who was father of the EARL OF DUNDEE. In the Register of Marriages the following entry occurs:—

"1647. June 30.—The Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Graham, Fear of Fintrie, in the Paroch of Maynass, and Mistress Jean Scrymger in this Paroch, Proclaimed y<sup>e</sup> 13 day of Junij, 1647."

The designation of JOHN GRAHAM's wife is confirmed by several entries in the Register of Baptisms, thus :—

“1651. Jany. 28.—The Right Honorable John Graham of Fentrie, a woman child, named Jean.”

“1660. March 1.—Robt son of Honble John Graham, y<sup>e</sup> of Fentrie, and Mrs Jean Serimiser, bapt<sup>d</sup> Robert. Godfathers: Robert, Lord Carnegie, Robt Serimseor brother to John, Lord V<sup>n</sup> of Duddop. Witnesses: David Fotheringham of Pourie, Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> Wedderburne of Blackness, Maister Alex<sup>r</sup> Wedderburne of Kingennie, Jas. Graham of Bucklivie. This child born on the 23 Feby. 1660, forenoon.”

“1662. May 22nd.—Alex<sup>r</sup> son of John Grame of Fentrie and ladie Jean Scrimgeour, bapt<sup>d</sup> Witnesses: Robt Serymseour, Broyr<sup>t</sup> to the Earl of Dundie, Provost of Dee and oyr<sup>s</sup>.

“1664. May 4.—Grahame, son of John Grahame, Laird of Fintrie and Jean S. bapt<sup>d</sup> Witnesses: Robt Serimseor, brother of the El. of Dundie, Sir A. Wedderburne of Blackness, and oyr<sup>s</sup>.”

From these entries it appears that JOHN GRAHAM of Fintry had three sons and one daughter, but the sons must all have predeceased him, as he was succeeded by his brother, JAMES, ninth Laird of Fintry. It is worthy of notice that “ROBERT SCRYMSEOUR, brother of the EARL OF DUNDEE,” is not included in the accepted accounts of this family.

The name of Magister JAMES GRAHAM, which is entered beside that of his nephew, does not occur in any genealogy of the family, but from the description of him given in the Burgess-Roll it is apparent that he was son of the unfortunate LAIRD OF FINTRY who was beheaded for treason in 1592 (*vide* page 112).

1632. OCTOBER 9th.

WHICH DAY AN HONOURABLE MAN, PATRICK MAUL OF PANMURE, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, FOR THE INNUMERABLE BENEFITS WHICH HE HAS CONFERRED ON THE SAID BURGH, AND FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

THE SAME DAY GEORGE AND HENRY MAUL, SONS OF THE SAID PATRICK, ARE MADE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH.

It has been shown, when referring to the admission of ROBERT MAULE of Panmure as a Burgess of Dundee, on 15th October, 1515 (*vide* page 15), that the connection of this family with the Burgh could be traced to a period earlier than the existing records cover. PATRICK MAULE, whose name appears here, was the direct descendant of ROBERT MAULE, and was the son of PATRICK MAULE of Panmure, and of MARGARET, daughter of JOHN ERSKINE of Dun. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in 1605, but before that time had made his appearance at Court, and had accompanied the KING to London, in 1603, and received the

honourable appointment of Gentleman of the Bedchamber. He had charters of the Barony and teinds of Panmure in 1610 and 1619. After the death of JAMES I., he was continued in his office as Gentleman of the Bedchamber by KING CHARLES, and was also made Keeper of the Palace and Park of Eltham, and Sheriff of Forfarshire. He had gained the confidence of the young KING during his long term of service to his father, and was regarded as one of the special favourites at the Court of the time. Many of his letters to his nephew, ALEXANDER ERSKINE of Dun (*vide* page 125), are still preserved in the Charter-room at the House of Dun, and one of these may be quoted here, as showing the position he held towards the KING, and the efforts he made to avert those unfortunate dealings with the Church which brought about the downfall of CHARLES :—

“ 22nd November 1637.

“ As to your wish that I should be cairfull to doe all the good I can in this present business of the Church, be confidant I shall never be wanting therein to the utermost of my pouer, and belue me I have not bein iddle with my best indeuouris, to give his Majestie the true informatione with as much aduantage to thise that hath apeer'd in this bussiness as possiblie I could, soe that I hope (if they bee descreete, and stand to there ground, and not brak amongse themselvis) that the bussiness shall have a good event.”

The attitude which the EARL took towards the disputes betwixt the Covenanters and the Prelatists is very clearly indicated in another letter to his nephew, dated 2nd February, 1639, and is in these terms :—

“ The unsertintie of deliuerie of letters make me that I dar not writ freele. His Majestie coming to York the first of Aprill is com to your knowledg befor this, where their is to be a powerfull armie ; how or wher it shalbe employed is not to me knowne. I shall pray for pace, but I fear if his Majestie be forsed to soe much trouble and charge both to himself and the wholl Keengdome, that the Covenanters shall not gate so much of their will as they exspect. I am sure they might haue made faire condisiones, both for Church and Kingdome, if it had bein takin in tyme ; but what they can doe now God knowes. I must hope the best, for I am confidant all good men will indeuour to seek pace.”

Throughout all the troubles which the KING brought upon himself, PATRICK MAULE adhered to his Royal Master with unshaken fidelity, and on 2nd August, 1646, he was rewarded by being raised to the Peerage, with the title of BARON MAULE of Brechin and Navar and EARL OF PANMURE. His loyalty provoked the resentment of OLIVER CROMWELL, and by the Act of Grace and Pardon he was fined in the exorbitant sum of £10,000 sterling, afterwards reduced to £4,000 ; whilst his son, HENRY, whose name appears here on the Burgess-Roll, was also mulcted in the penalty of £2,500. These fines were paid in 1655. The EARL OF PANMURE survived to witness the Restoration of CHARLES II., and expired on 22nd December, 1661. He was buried in the family vault at Panbride. He was thrice married, his first wife being FRANCES, daughter of SIR EDWARD STANHOPE of Grimston, Yorkshire, who was the mother of the two sons, GEORGE and HENRY, who are recorded as Burgesses of Dundee on the same date as their father. Her two daughters, JEAN and ELIZABETH, were married respectively to the second EARL OF NORTH-ESK and the second EARL OF KINGHORNE (*vide* page 117). The EARL's second wife was MARY WALDRUM, Maid of Honour to QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA ; and his third wife was the LADY MARY ERSKINE, daughter of JOHN, EARL OF MAR, and widow of WILLIAM, sixth EARL MARISCHAL.



GEORGE MAULE, the eldest son, became second EARL OF PANMURE, and survived till 24th March, 1671. He was married to LADY JEAN CAMPBELL, eldest daughter of JOHN, EARL OF LOUDOUN, High Chancellor of Scotland, by whom he had three sons, GEORGE, afterwards third EARL, JAMES, afterwards fourth EARL, and HARRY MAULE of Kelly—a family who were all distinguished by their fidelity to the Royalists and by their sufferings in the Jacobite cause. The title of EARL OF PANMURE was attained in consequence of the share which JAMES, the fourth EARL, took in the Rebellion of 1715.

HENRY MAULE of Balmakellie, the second son of the EARL OF PANMURE, who is here admitted as a Burgess, was actively engaged on the Royalist side during the Civil Wars, and commanded a regiment throughout the campaign of 1648. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Preston, but effected his escape, and took part in the final contest at Dunbar, in 1650. He died in 1667, and was buried in the Abbey of Holyrood.

1633. JULY 4th.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM LAUD, BISHOP OF LONDON, IS INCLUDED IN THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, AS A REWARD FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

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THE SAME DAY WILLIAM JUXONE, BISHOP OF HERYFOORD, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

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THE SAME DAY MAGISTER JOHN GUTHRIE, BISHOP OF MORAY, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE AFORESAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

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THE SAME DAY MAGISTER JOHN MAXWELL, BISHOP OF ROSS, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

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The fact of the enrolment of four Prelates of the Episcopal Church upon the Burgess-Roll of a Burgh so entirely devoted to Presbyterianism as Dundee then was requires some explanation. A comparison of dates will show that the admission of these four Bishops took place at the time when CHARLES I. was making a Royal progress through this part of the Kingdom after his

Coronation. At the end of June, 1633, the KING set forth from Edinburgh upon a sporting tour, journeyed by Linlithgow and Dunfermline to Falkland Palace, where he remained for several days, ultimately reaching Perth on the 8th of July. It was whilst he was at Falkland that the Bishops who had accompanied him came to Dundee for the purpose of being made Burgesses; their personal presence in the town being proved negatively, since it is not stated that the honour was conferred upon them in absence. It may therefore be concluded that the honour was paid to the KING in their persons rather than to the form of ritual which they sought to introduce.

WILLIAM LAUD, Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading on 7th October, 1573. His parentage was humble, as his father was a clothier in that town, and he obtained the rudiments of his education at the Free School there. When sixteen years of age he removed to St. John's College, Oxford, of which institution he became a Fellow in 1593, and ultimately was Lecturer in Theology at that place. His office as a Lecturer gave him an opportunity of promulgating some of his extreme Romanising views, and the debates to which these gave rise attracted notice towards him. In 1608 he received the degree of D.D., and became Chaplain to the BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, through whose intervention he was introduced to KING JAMES. That Monarch had been gradually estranging himself from the Presbyterians, and the sentiments which LAUD had so openly expressed were quite in accordance with the Royal mind. He was received into favour, and in spite of the actions of his most powerful rivals he succeeded in gaining the confidence of the KING, and had ready access to him both in Church and State affairs. He was made Dean of Gloucester in 1616, and accompanied the KING to Scotland in that year. It is asserted that it was mainly through his exertions that the Five Articles of Perth were adopted by the General Assembly, for he showed himself not only a plausible counsellor but an astute politician, and his efforts were suitably rewarded. He was made a Prebendary of Westminster on his return to England, and in 1621 he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's.

No sooner had he reached the Episcopal Chair than he began to put in practice the ritualism which he had formerly only recommended, and it was soon made apparent that the wall of separation betwixt Protestants and Romanists had been all but destroyed. The death of the KING, in 1625, increased rather than diminished the power of BISHOP LAUD. He had been frequently thrown into the company of CHARLES I. during his youth, and had gained great power over him, so that his position as a favourite was more secure than it had been. BISHOP WILLIAMS of Lincoln, who should have officiated at the Coronation, but whose Puritanism was offensive to the KING, was superseded by LAUD, who placed the crown upon the head of his Royal Master. Shortly afterwards he was promoted to the See of Bath and Wells, was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, and took his place as a Member of the Privy Council. His old antagonist, GEORGE ABBOT, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had withstood his innovations at Oxford, was suspended in 1628, and LAUD, with other four Bishops, was placed in charge of the Primacy of the Realm. He was elected to the See of London in July of that year, and when BUCKINGHAM had been removed by the hand of an assassin, LAUD took his position in the counsels of the KING, and became the most powerful man in the Kingdom. There is little doubt that the extreme notions held by CHARLES as to the "Right Divine" were inculcated by LAUD, and they ultimately brought about the fatal end of both KING and counsellor. He visited Scotland a second time

when CHARLES came north for his Coronation, in 1633, and it was then that the freedom of the Burgh of Dundee was conferred upon him. It was his intention to have introduced the English Liturgy in its entirety to the Scottish Church at this time, but the Scottish Bishops succeeded in dissuading him from this extreme step, and a compromise was attempted in the form of a Service Book that might lead to the development of more serious changes. It is not necessary to recount here the reception which the Service Book received from the Scottish people.

One month after LAUD's admission as a Burgess of Dundee he was raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and it is asserted that on the same day he had the offer of a Cardinal's hat from the POPE of Rome. His power both in Church and State was then almost unlimited. "He was a Member," writes Professor LORIMER, "of the High Commission and the Star Chamber as well as of the Privy Council; he was Chancellor of Oxford and Dublin, and Visitor of Cambridge; he was placed on all the Commissions entrusted with the management of the Treasury, the Crown Revenues, and Foreign Affairs. The old times when Churchmen monopolised all the power of the Kingdom seem to have come back again—LAUD was a second WOLSEY." If his rise had been rapid, his fall was startlingly sudden. The assembling of the Long Parliament, in 1647, formed the turning-point of his career. It was soon made apparent that the many enemies whom he had made whilst in office were determined to avenge the injuries they had received at his hands. He was accused of having urged the KING to impose taxes and to levy war without the consent of the Parliament, and on 1st March, 1641, he was arrested and imprisoned in the Tower of London, where he was confined for three years without a public trial. At length, on the 12th of March, 1644, his trial was begun in the House of Lords, but his final sentence was not pronounced till 2nd January, 1645. Eight days afterwards he was beheaded on Tower Hill, declaring that only his zeal for the Church had brought him to the scaffold.

WILLIAM JUXON, Bishop of Hereford, and afterwards Bishop of London, was born at Chichester, in 1582, and studied along with WILLIAM LAUD at S. John's College, Oxford. It was his original intention to have followed the profession of the Law, but he afterwards abandoned this notion and took Orders in the Church, and in 1607 was made Vicar of S. Giles', Oxford. He succeeded LAUD as President of S. John's College, in 1621, and was preferred, through the influence of his patron, to various ecclesiastical offices in the Royal Household. In 1633, the year of his visit to Dundee, he was nominated Bishop of Hereford, and he bears that title in the Burgess-Roll, although he never was in possession of the See. Before his consecration, LAUD had been raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and JUXON was made Bishop of London in his stead. He became Member of the Privy Council in the same year, and was made Ecclesiastical Lord Treasurer two years afterwards. That office had not been held by a Churchman since the reign of HENRY VII., and much indignation was felt at his appointment to one of the most responsible posts in the Government, but his administration of the office gave no room for opposition. Though the close associate of LAUD, his character was totally opposed to that of the ARCHBISHOP, and he counselled such moderation to the KING in the most serious crises in his history as would have saved the unfortunate Monarch from destruction. He retired from public life after the execution of STRAFFORD, but he retained his office as Bishop of London till 1649. The KING discovered too late the value of the advice which he had received from JUXON, and by his express desire the BISHOP attended upon him throughout the whole of his trial, and



accompanied him to the scaffold. At the Restoration, JUXON was raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but did not long enjoy this office, as he died on 4th June, 1663, in his eighty-first year. He was buried at S. John's, Oxford, and at the same time the remains of his old patron, LAUD, were removed from their first resting-place at Barking and laid beside him.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Bishop of Moray, was descended from SIR ALEXANDER GUTHRIE of that Ilk, and MARGARET LYON, daughter of JOHN, LORD GLAMIS, his direct ancestor being JOHN GUTHRIE of Hilltown, fourth son of SIR ALEXANDER. He was the son of PATRICK GUTHRIE of Collieston and MARGARET RAIT. He studied at St Andrews, and took his degree of M.A. there in 1597, and was appointed reader at Arbroath in the same year. Two years afterwards he was presented by the KING to the Church of Kinnell. Thence he was translated to Arbirlot, in 1603, and remained there until his removal to the Second Charge at Perth, in 1617. Four years afterwards he was appointed Minister of Edinburgh, and remained there until he was raised to the Bishopric of Moray, in 1623. At an early stage in his career he showed decided leanings towards Prelacy, and immediately before the date of his entry as a Burgess he had officiated in the presence of the KING in S. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, wearing full canonical robes. It is asserted that his appearance in this garb at the time was one of the earliest indications which the Scottish people had observed of the KING's design to thrust Episcopacy upon them; and it was rapidly followed by the overthrow of the Prelatic party. The General Assembly held at Glasgow in 1638 deposed him from his Bishopric, and he took refuge in the Episcopal Palace of Spynie, hoping to escape the violence of the Presbyterians in that remote spot. In this expectation he was disappointed. MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT MONRO of Foulis, at the head of 300 men, invested the Palace, on 16th July, 1640, and took the BISHOP prisoner. He was conveyed to Edinburgh, and imprisoned there until November, 1641, at which time he was liberated by the General Assembly after repeated petitions to that powerful body, an express condition of his release being that he should not return to the Diocese of Moray. In 1636, he had acquired the Barony of Guthrie from his kinsman, PETER GUTHRIE of that Ilk, and he spent the remainder of his life there in close retirement. He died at Guthrie on 28th April, 1649, and was buried in the Kirk of Guthrie, beside his wife, NICHOLAS WOOD, who had predeceased him four years before that date. He had two sons, Magister JOHN GUTHRIE, Minister of Duffus, and Magister ANDREW GUTHRIE, who was taken prisoner at Philiphaugh, and beheaded at St Andrews. The BISHOP's only surviving daughter, BETHIA, succeeded to the estate, and kept the lands in the family by marrying her relative, FRANCIS GUTHRIE of Gagie. His present representative is JOHN DOUGLAS MAUDE GUTHRIE, Esq. of that Ilk.

JOHN MAXWELL, Bishop of Ross, was the son of MAXWELL of Cavens, a branch of the Kirkhouse family in Nithsdale, and belonged to the same race as the MAXWELLS of Tealing, to whom reference has been repeatedly made. He was born in 1591, and studied at St Andrews University, where he took his degree as Master of Arts on 29th July, 1611. He became Minister of Mortlach in 1615, and was transferred to the High Church of Edinburgh in 1622. During the succeeding eleven years, he was Minister successively of Trinity College Church, of the Old Church, and of S. Giles, Edinburgh, and was considered one of the leading clergymen in the Metropolis. Through the influence of his cousin, JAMES MAXWELL, afterwards EARL OF DIRLETON, one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to CHARLES I., he was promoted by the



KING to the Bishopric of Ross, on 26th April, 1633—about two months before his enrolment as a Burgess of Dundee—and by the interest of his “intimate friend,” ARCHBISHOP LAUD, he was made a Privy Councillor and an Extraordinary Lord of Session in the same year. That influential Prelate had recommended that the KING should appoint MAXWELL to the office of Lord High Treasurer, but the opposition of the EARL OF TRAQUAIR, who then held the post, and of his noble friends, prevented the fulfilment of this project. He did his utmost, in conjunction with LAUD and GUTHRIE, to introduce the Episcopalian Ritual to the Scottish Church, and used the Service Book regularly for some time in his own Cathedral. He had thus “no small share in fomenting and widening the breach between the KING and his subjects,” and suffered accordingly. He was deposed and excommunicated in 1638, and fled for protection to the KING, in March, 1639, but never returned to his native country. Though accused before Parliament of treason against the State, he retained the KING’s favour, and was presented by him to the Bishopric of Killala and Achoury, in Ireland, in October, 1640. When the Irish Rebellion of 1641 broke out, he was seized by the rebels, stripped naked, and left for dead, but was discovered and rescued by a friendly nobleman, and conveyed to Dublin. Once more he had to take shelter with the KING at Oxford, and remained at Court until he was raised to the Archbishopric of Tuam, on 30th August, 1645. He returned to Dublin, but the news of the disasters which overwhelmed his Royal Master, and for which he was partly responsible, caused him acute suffering. On 14th February, 1646, having retired to his closet, he was found on his knees, dead, having then reached the age of fifty-five years. By his wife, ELIZABETH INNES, he had four sons and four daughters.

1633. SEPTEMBER 17th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GILBERT PRIMROSE, CLERK TO THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

GILBERT PRIMROSE was the son of JAMES PRIMROSE, Clerk of the Privy Council, and was the nephew of DAVID PRIMROSE, Advocate, who is entered on the Burgess-Roll under date 17th May, 1627 (*vide* page 136). His father held a position of eminence as a lawyer, and was appointed Clerk of the Privy Council, in 1602, by KING JAMES, which office he administered for nearly forty years. GILBERT was born in 1595, and obtained his position as one of the Clerks of the Privy Council through the influence of his father. He was married, in 1621, to JANET FOULIS of Ravelstoun, and died in 1637, leaving a very numerous family. His younger brother, ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, was the ancestor of the present EARL OF ROSEBERY, and his eldest sister, ALISON, was married to GEORGE HERIOT, the famous Court Jeweller to JAMES VI.

1633. SEPTEMBER 17th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GEORGE GIBSON, SON OF SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON OF DUMFRIES, LORD OF SESSION, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

GEORGE GIBSON was one of the younger sons of SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON, President of the Court of Session, and of MARGARET CRAIG, daughter of SIR THOMAS CRAIG of Riccarton. His father and two of his brothers were entered as Burgesses of Dundee on 23rd September, 1599, and 5th December, 1623 (*vide* pages 84 and 130), and an account of the family is given under these dates.

1633. NOVEMBER 7th.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, LORD RAMSAY OF KERRINGTON, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

WILLIAM RAMSAY was the son of SIR GEORGE RAMSAY of Dalhousie, and of MARGARET, daughter of SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS of Helen Hill, the deliverer of QUEEN MARY. He succeeded to the estate and title of LORD RAMSAY of Dalhousie on the death of his father, in 1629. Before that time he had represented the Burgh of Montrose in the Convention of 1617 and the Parliament of 1621. He espoused the cause of the Royalists, and was fined £1,500 by CROMWELL'S Act of Grace and Pardon, 12th April, 1654. On 29th June, 1633, he was created EARL OF DALHOUSIE and LORD RAMSAY of Kerrington, and thirteen years afterwards was appointed High Sheriff of the County of Edinburgh. He was twice married, his first wife being MARGARET, eldest daughter of DAVID, first EARL OF SOUTHESK, whose eldest son, GEORGE, succeeded as second EARL on the death of his father, 11th February, 1674. His uncle, SIR JOHN RAMSAY was made a Burgess of Dundee on 12th October 1600 (*vide* page 85), and his descendant, the present EARL OF DALHOUSIE, had the same honour conferred upon him on 7th August, 1883.

1633. NOVEMBER 7th.

WHICH DAY SIR JAMES SANDILANDS OF ST MONANS, KNIGHT, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

SIR JAMES SANDILANDS was the son of JAMES SANDILANDS, and grandson of that SIR WILLIAM SANDILANDS who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 2nd September, 1620 (*vide* page 114). He succeeded to the estate on the death of his grandfather, in October, 1644, and was served heir to him in very extensive possessions in Fifeshire. The account which LAMONT gives of him is not flattering. He describes him as “a ryotous youth wha spent ane olde estate in the space of 4 or 5 yeares.” In 1649 he disposed of his property in Fife, including St Monance and the Castle of Newark, to LIEUT.-GENERAL DAVID LESLIE, who took the title of LORD NEWARK thence. SIR JAMES was a devoted adherent of the Royalist party, and was elevated to the Peerage by CHARLES I., in 1647, with the title of LORD ABERCROMBIE. He was married to LADY AGNES CARNEGIE, second daughter of DAVID, first EARL OF SOUTHESK, and was thus brother-in-law to the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, whose name precedes his own on the Burgess-Roll. His son and successor, JAMES, second LORD ABERCROMBIE, died without issue, in 1681, and the title thus became extinct.

1634. JUNE 3rd.

WHICH DAY SIR JOHN MACKENZIE, BARONET, LORD OF TARBAT, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

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THE SAME DAY SIMON MACKENZIE, BROTHER OF THE NOBLE AND POTENT LORD, GEORGE, EARL OF SEAFORTH, IS ADDED TO THE NUMBER OF THE BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, FOR HIS NUMEROUS SERVICES TO THE STATE.

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THE SAME DAY JOHN MACKENZIE, BROTHER-GERMAN OF THE SAID NOBLE LORD, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE AFORESAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

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THE SAME DAY KENNETH MACKENZIE, HEIR-APPARENT OF COULL, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

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This entry in the Burgess-Roll is of value both to the historian and the genealogist, since it clearly shows the relationship of the MACKENZIES, whose names are enrolled, to each other, and to

important members of this powerful family. Their connection with Dundee arose from their matrimonial alliance with the WEDDERBURNS of Blackness and the OGILVIES of Powrie.

SIR JOHN MACKENZIE of Tarbat was descended from the ancient family of the MACKENZIES of Kintail, a race said to have been of Irish origin, and to have settled in Scotland in the middle of the thirteenth century. His father, SIR RODERICK MACKENZIE, Knight of Tarbat, was the second son of COLIN MACKENZIE of Kintail, who took part in the Battle of Langside in support of QUEEN MARY; and his mother was MARGARET, daughter of TORQUIL MACLEOD of Lewes. SIR JOHN succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in September, 1626. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, on 21st May, 1628, and represented Inverness-shire (including Caithness and Ross) in the Parliaments of 1628-33, 1639-40, and 1645. He was married to MARGARET, daughter of SIR GEORGE ERSKINE of Inverteik, and niece of the first EARL OF KELLIE. His eldest son, GEORGE, became first VISCOUNT OF TARBAT and EARL OF CROMARTY, and was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 17th August, 1661. The third son, RODERICK, was one of the Senators of the College of Justice, with the title of LORD PRESTONHALL. SIR JOHN MACKENZIE died on 10th September, 1654.

SIMON MACKENZIE of Lochslyne was the fourth son of KENNETH, first LORD MACKENZIE of Kintail, by his second wife, ISABEL, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER OGILVIE of Powrie. He was Member for Inverness-shire (including Ross) in the Parliament of 1640-41. His wife was ELIZABETH, daughter of PETER BRUCE, D.D. (*ob.* 1648), Principal of St Andrews University, and of ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, Town-Clerk of Dundee. The son of this marriage was the famous SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE of Rosehaugh, Lord-Advocate during the reigns of CHARLES II. and JAMES II., who was made a Burgess of Dundee on 17th August, 1661. GEORGE MACKENZIE, the elder brother of SIMON, to whom reference is made in the entry on the Burgess-Roll, succeeded his half-brother, COLIN, as second EARL OF SEAFORTH, on 15th April, 1633.

JOHN MACKENZIE of Lochslyne was the second son of KENNETH, LORD MACKENZIE of Kintail, by his first wife, ANNE, daughter of GEORGE ROSS of Bahagown. As he died before his elder brother, the first EARL OF SEAFORTH, leaving only one daughter, the succession to the Earldom, which would have fallen to him, devolved upon his eldest surviving half-brother, GEORGE; whilst the estate of Lochslyne passed to his youngest half-brother, SIMON, who thus became Laird of Lochslyne. His present representative, by the female line, is EDWARD MONTAGUE STUART-WORTLEY, LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

KENNETH MACKENZIE, Heir-apparent of Coul, was the son of ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, youngest brother of KENNETH, LORD MACKENZIE of Kintail, and he was thus full cousin of SIMON and of JOHN, whose names are entered with his on the Burgess-Roll. He succeeded to the estate as second Laird of Coul on the death of his father, in 1650, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia on 16th October, 1673. He is described as having been "a man of parts, and in great favour with CHARLES II."



1634. OCTOBER 21st.

WHICH DAY THE REV. FATHER IN CHRIST THOMAS [SYDSERFF], BISHOP OF BRECHIN, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, FOR HIS SERVICES TO THE COMMONWEAL.

THE SAME DAY JAMES SYDSERFF, BROTHER-GERMAN OF THE SAID REV. FATHER, IS MADE A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGII, GRATIS.

THOMAS SYDSERFF was the eldest son of JAMES SYDSERFF, a Merchant of Edinburgh, and was born in 1581. He was educated at Edinburgh University, and took his degree as Master of Arts there, on 22nd February, 1602. His first charge was the Church of S. Giles, Edinburgh, to which he was appointed in May, 1611, in succession to PATRICK GALLOWAY, an eminent native of Dundee, who was then advanced to higher honours. When the City of Edinburgh was re-divided ecclesiastically, SYDSERFF was transferred to Trinity College Church, in 1626, and was made Dean of Edinburgh in 1634. In the latter year, he was again translated to the New or High Church of Edinburgh, but this position he only held for five months, being then promoted to the Bishopric of Brechin by the express advice of ARCHBISHOP LAUD. From this period his advancement to successive ecclesiastical dignities was rapid. His appointment to the Diocese of Brechin was signed by CHARLES I., on 30th August, 1635, and he was installed on the 19th November following. His immediate predecessors in the Bishopric were the famous ANDREW LAMB and DAVID LINDSAY, both Burgesses of Dundee. He was translated to the See of Galloway early in 1635.

When the Scottish people rose indignantly to resist the imposition of Prelacy, BISHOP SYDSERFF was one of the first against whom they directed their violence. His known intimacy with LAUD had excited their suspicions whilst he was a Minister in Edinburgh, and the attitude which he adopted towards the objectionable Service Book made him extremely unpopular. Whilst at Stirling, in February, 1638, he was attacked by a mob of Presbyterians, and only escaped severe injury through the intervention of the Magistrates. A few days afterwards, he was assaulted both in Falkirk and Dalkeith; and was formally deposed and excommunicated by the General Assembly of 1638.

"Sydserff," writes Maidment, "was a man of learning and probity. He was unpopular for his exertions to introduce the Liturgy, and was nearly murdered on the streets of Edinburgh by an infuriated rabble. His pupil, Lord Traquair, coming to his assistance, was soon in as bad a plight as the Bishop, the multitude shouting out, to his Lordship's infinite horror—"God defend those that defend God's cause! God confound the Service Book, and all the maintainers of it!" Both the Peer and the Bishop would have been torn to pieces had assistance not been procured."

After his deposition, BISHOP SYDSERFF joined KING CHARLES, and was present with him at the camp at Newcastle, in 1645. The overthrow of the Royalist party necessitated his retire-

ment into private life, and he lived in close seclusion until after the Restoration. When the Episcopacy was re-constituted in Scotland, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Orkney, in 1662, being the only survivor of the Bishops who had been deposed in 1638. He died at Edinburgh on 29th September, 1663, in the eighty-second year of his age. He left four sons and four daughters. One of the sons, THOMAS SYDSEFFE, was a popular dramatist, and was the compiler of the *Mercurius Caledoniæ*—the first newspaper printed in Scotland.

1636. AUGUST 9th.

WHICH DAY SIR PATRICK HAY OF MEGGINCH IS MADE A BURGESS AND  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

SIR PATRICK HAY of Megginch was the nephew of GEORGE HAY, first EARL OF KINNOU, who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 12th October, 1600 (*vide* page 87). He was descended from the ancient family of the HAYS of Leys, his father being PATRICK HAY, fifth Baron of Megginch, who died before June, 1606. SIR PATRICK was knighted by CHARLES I., when that Monarch visited Scotland in 1633. His half-brother, SIR PETER of Megginch, died without issue, and SIR PATRICK, who had obtained from him during his lifetime the lands of Pitfour, succeeded also to Megginch on his decease. SIR PATRICK was married to HELEN, daughter of ALEXANDER LINDSAY of Evelick, Bishop of Dunkeld, by whom he had two sons and six daughters. His eldest son, PATRICK HAY of Pitfour, succeeded him; and he is now represented by CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH RICHARDSON DRUMMOND-HAY of Seggieden.

1646. FEBRUARY 13th.

THE QLK. DAY THE RT. HON. THE ERLE OF LOWDENE, LORD MARCH,  
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER  
OF THIS BURGH, WITH ALL REQUISITE SOLEMNITIES.\*

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL of Lawers, a descendant of the BREADALEANE family, was married, in 1620, to MARGARET CAMPBELL, daughter of the MASTER OF LOUDOUN. She succeeded as BARONESS OF LOUDOUN on the death of her grandfather, LORD CAMPBELL of Loudoun, in 1622. SIR JOHN was an ardent adherent of the Presbyterian party, and is described as having been "a most strenuous supporter of this cause." In conjunction with the EARL OF ROTHES, he was continually opposing the schemes of KING CHARLES with reference to Church government and ritual. For the purpose, probably, of securing him as an adherent, the KING created him EARL OF LOUDOUN, TARINYEAN, and MAUCHLINE, in 1633, but the bribe, if so intended, was ineffectual. The action

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\* After this date nearly all the entries are in the vernacular.

taken by the General Assembly of 1638 against the Bishops was principally brought about by his agency, and he was bold enough to assert before the Privy Council that he was prepared to prove the Bishops guilty of the most shocking crimes. When CHARLES found that he could no longer withstand the Presbyterians, the EARL OF LOUDOUN was the first to insist that the KING should sign the Covenant, and he did so in these unmistakable terms:—

“If your Majesty shall refuse your consent to the resolution, you will lose all your friends in the House and in the City, and all England shall join against you as one man; they will despise you, and set up another Government; they will charge us to deliver your Majesty to them, and remove our arms out of England; and upon your refusal, we will be obliged to settle Religion and peace without you; which will ruin your Majesty and your posterity.”

The counsel of the EARL OF LOUDOUN was for the time effectual, and CHARLES was persuaded thereby to temporise with the Scottish leaders. He raised the EARL to the position of Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in 1642; and had he kept faith with his Scottish subjects, his fate might have been different. The favours which the CHANCELLOR had received, whilst ineffectual to make him a traitor to the cause which he had espoused, were sufficiently great to provoke the envy of many opposed to the KING. When CROMWELL had conquered all opposition in Scotland, he caused the name of the CHANCELLOR to be specially excepted from the Act of Grace and Pardon, and the extensive estates and offices which the EARL OF LOUDOUN held were declared forfeited. It might have been imagined that one who had suffered so much for the purpose of preserving Scotland to the KING would have been treated with especial gratitude at the time of the Restoration; but the contrary was the case. Shortly after CHARLES had returned to the throne, the EARL OF LOUDOUN was heavily fined and threatened with imprisonment, on the pretence that he had been implicated in the surrender of the KING'S father. The grief and vexation which he endured at the time preyed so much upon his mind that he expired suddenly, on the 15th of March, 1662. His death is thus recorded by LAMONT:—

“1662. Mar.—The Earle of Lawdin, surnamed Campbell, the late Chancelour of Scotland, depairted out of this life att Edb. and was carried off the towne, to be interred.”

He was buried in the Vault at Loudoun Kirk, his body having been embalmed and left visible through an opening in the coffin lid, and it is asserted that a few years ago his face could be seen in perfect preservation.

1646. MARCH 23rd.

THE QUHILK DAY THE RIGHT HON. J<sup>R</sup> MIDDLETON OF CADEME, GENERALL-MAJOR OF THE ARMY, AND COMMANDER IN CHARGE OF THE FORCES W<sup>TIN</sup> THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS OF THIS BURGH.

The career of GENERAL JOHN MIDDLETON may be regarded as that of the typical soldier of fortune of the period. He was the eldest son of JOHN MIDDLETON of Caldhome, in Kincardineshire, and of HELEN, daughter of JOHN STRACHAN of Thurton. His father was

slain by MONTROSE's men, in 1645, whilst sitting in his chair within his own dwelling. JOHN MIDDLETON began his military life as a pikeman in HEPBURN's Regiment, and served with his troops in France. Returning to England, he joined the Parliamentary army, in 1642, obtained the command of a troop of horse, and became Lieutenant-General under SIR WILLIAM WALLER. Shortly afterwards he came north to Scotland, and took service with the Presbyterians, under GENERAL DAVID LESLIE. He was present at the Battle of Philiphaugh, on 13th September, 1645, and took so prominent a share in the defeat of MONTROSE at that time that the Scottish Parliament rewarded him with the gift of 25,000 merks. In the succeeding year, he marched against MONTROSE to the North, raised the siege of Inverness, and compelled the MARQUESS to retreat and capitulate. So complete was his victory at this period, that MONTROSE was forced to leave the country. It was whilst MIDDLETON was making preparations for this successful expedition that he visited Dundee, and was specially honoured by having his name placed on the Burgess-Roll. Dundee being then a defended town, was regarded as the most convenient rendezvous for the Presbyterian forces; and when the army was remodelled in the following year, under General MIDDLETON's supervision, the "Dundee Regiment" was specially excepted from the order for disbandment. The Act of Parliament ordering this re-arrangement of the troops is in the following terms:—

"12 Feb. 1647.—The Estates of Parliament, Ordainis these companies of foote q<sup>l</sup>k ar to be kept vp of Colonell Stuart, the Vicount of Kenmure, Lieut-gen<sup>l</sup> baillie, Earle of cassillis, Lord cowper, Earle of murray, and Lord Chancelloris Regiments, and that Regiment in dundie, for making vp of the gen<sup>l</sup> of artillarie his Regiment of the new modelled forces,—To marche the readiest and straightest way from there quarters To dundie and mak there Rendezvous their q. they ar to ressave further orderis for their farder marche."

At this period MIDDLETON was still in the service of the Parliamentarians, but in the succeeding year he abandoned them, and joined the Royalists. When troops were raised for the purpose of rescuing CHARLES I., he was appointed Lieutenant-General of Cavalry, and made a diversion in favour of the KING in the West Country. Thence he marched into England, in company with the first DUKE OF HAMILTON, and fought with great gallantry under him at the Battle of Preston (17th August, 1648). He was taken prisoner there, and sent to Newcastle, but effected his escape, and shortly afterwards he attempted to raise a Royalist army in the Highlands, but was defeated, after a daring struggle, in 1650. When CHARLES II. marched from Stirling into England at the head of a numerous army, MIDDLETON accompanied him, and was present with him at the Battle of Worcester (3rd September, 1651), where he made the chief resistance to the Cromwellians. In this engagement he was wounded and taken prisoner, and having provoked the resentment of CROMWELL by his conversion to the Royalist cause, the PROTECTOR committed him to the Tower of London, and endeavoured to have him executed as a deserter from the Parliamentary army. MIDDLETON succeeded in escaping even from this secure place of confinement, and made his way to France, where he joined the fugitive KING at Paris. In 1653 he was despatched to Scotland to command the Royalist troops there, but was defeated by General MONK at Lochgarry, on 26th July, 1654. Again he escaped to the Continent, and once more found refuge with CHARLES II. at Cologne. His services to the



Royalists had been so great that he was specially excepted from CROMWELL'S Act of Grace and Pardon (1654); and he remained abroad until the Restoration in 1660.

So devoted an adherent of the Royalist party might well anticipate honour and reward when the star of the KING was in the ascendant; and in this respect he was not disappointed. On 1st October, 1660, he was created EARL OF MIDDLETON, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, and Royal Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament. Two years afterwards he was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and for a brief period he held almost undisputed sway over Scottish affairs. His administration, however, was disgraced by the grossest tyranny, and his life was spent in scenes of the vilest debauchery and licentiousness. "Aided by the base subserviency of the Estates," writes Dr JAMES TAYLOR, "he annulled all the proceedings of the various Parliaments that had been held since 1633, and in a brief space of time overturned the entire fabric of the civil and religious liberties of the country." His chief opponent at this time was JOHN MAITLAND, afterwards DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, and the reckless conduct of MIDDLETON afforded him ample opportunity to facilitate his downfall. The EARL seriously offended the KING by procuring the passing of the Act of Billenting, by which many of the principal Royalist noblemen were incapacitated from holding prominent offices; and he was suddenly disgraced and deposed from the elevated position which he had held, "to the joy of the nation," writes SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, "as his administration had become odious from his severities, and contemptible from his riotous excesses." By his appointment as Governor of Tangier in North Africa he was carried into honourable exile in 1663, and never more returned to Scotland. Ten years afterwards (1673), he was killed by falling from his horse at Tangier.

The EARL OF MIDDLETON was twice married. His first wife was GRIZEL, only daughter of SIR JAMES DURHAM of Pitkerrow and Luffness, by whom he had a son, CHARLES, afterwards second EARL OF MIDDLETON; and two daughters, GRIZEL, married to WILLIAM, tenth EARL OF MORTON, and HELEN, married to PATRICK, first EARL OF STRATHMORE and KINGHORNE. The second wife was LADY MARTHA CARY, daughter of the EARL OF MONMOUTH, by whom he had no issue. There is an excellent portrait of the EARL OF MIDDLETON in the drawing-room at Glamis Castle, in the possession of the EARL OF STRATHMORE. The son, son-in-law, and one of the brothers of the EARL OF MIDDLETON were admitted Burgesses of Dundee, on 7th March, 1663.

1648. FEBRUARY 8th.

THE QUHILK DAY LORD BALMERINOCHE AND THE MASTER OF BALMERINOCHE, HIS SONE, WES SWORE AND ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THIS BURGH.

JOHN ELPHINSTONE, second LORD BALMERINOCHE, was the son of the HON. SIR JAMES ELPHINSTONE, first LORD BALMERINOCHE, by his first wife, SARAH, daughter of SIR JOHN MONTEITH of Carse. When his father died, in 1612, the title was then attainted, but in the

following year the second LORD BALMERINOC obtained its restoration, and received from KING JAMES a charter under the Great Seal granting him the paternal estate anew.

LORD BALMERINOC was one of the most faithful leaders of the Covenanters, and suffered severely for his adherence to their cause. When CHARLES I. came to Scotland, in 1633, several of the Nobles and Members of Parliament had drawn up a petition asking the KING to annul some of those Acts by which it was thought that the civil and religious liberty of the country would be endangered. It was judged expedient to show this petition to the KING before formally presenting it, and the indignation with which HIS MAJESTY regarded it proved that it would be hopeless to expect him to receive it favourably. The document never was presented, but LORD BALMERINOC, who was supposed to have drawn it up, retained a copy amongst his private papers. Shortly afterwards, whilst conversing with his legal adviser, a certain JOHN DENMURE, Solicitor in Dundee, LORD BALMERINOC showed this paper in strict confidence, and DENMURE by some means obtained possession of it. The dangerous document at last found its way into the hands of the ARCHBISHOP OF ST ANDREWS, and as it was regarded as libellous, LORD BALMERINOC was apprehended on 9th June, 1634, and carried before the Privy Council for examination. He was kept in strict confinement in the Castle of Edinburgh until 30th March, 1635, and then brought to trial before a jury.

Some mystery has hitherto surrounded the proceedings of the KING and Council in this matter, but a recent examination of the documents at Traquair House, made by Dr WILLIAM FRASER, throws a flood of light upon the transaction. The first EARL OF TRAQUAIR was Lord High Treasurer to KING CHARLES, and many of the communications which passed betwixt that Monarch and himself are still in existence. Amongst these are the depositions of LORD BALMERINOC before the Privy Council, from which it appears that the accused nobleman denied having drawn up the petition, or even given it more than a qualified assent. The determination of the KING to avenge what he considered as an interference with his prerogative, is proved by the fact that he wrote a holograph letter appointing the Judges who were to try this important case, and making arrangements for the trial. Before it was decided to commit the case to a jury, LORD BALMERINOC desired to throw himself upon the clemency of the KING, and the very abject Submission which was drawn up for him to sign still bears several additions and corrections in the KING's handwriting. The unfortunate nobleman refused to submit to the proposed conditions, and he was brought to trial, found guilty, and condemned to death by the casting vote of the EARL OF TRAQUAIR.

This high-handed proceeding on the part of the KING and his counsellors provoked the resentment of the Covenanters; and the people threatened not only to rescue the victim, but to execute summary vengeance upon the Judges and jury who had condemned him, by putting them to death and destroying their houses. The KING at last saw that the impolicy of his action was likely to prove fatal to his cause in Scotland, and he was at length compelled to liberate LORD BALMERINOC and to restore him to his estate and title, after an unjustifiable imprisonment of thirteen months. CHARLES never regained the confidence of the Scottish nation, and his ultimate downfall is often attributed to his treatment of the accused.

After his release, LORD BALMERINOC became the foremost leader of the Covenanters in their opposition to the introduction of Episcopacy. He was chosen President of the Parliament in 1641,

and retained his popularity during the remainder of his life. His admission as a Burgess of Dundee may be regarded as another proof of the strong Presbyterian feeling which then existed in the Burgh. He died of apoplexy, on 1st March, 1649—little over a year after the date of the inscription of his name on the Burgess-Roll.

JOHN ELPHINSTONE, third LORD BALMERINOCHE, who is entered on the Roll as "Master of Balmerinocch," was the son of the second LORD, and of ANNE, daughter of SIR THOMAS KER of Ferniehirst. He was born on 18th February, 1623, and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1649. The estate had been seriously impaired by the liberality of the late Lord in aiding the Covenanters during their long struggle against CHARLES I., and he was compelled to sacrifice much of his property to supply his own necessities. It is stated that he received CHARLES II. at his mansion in Leith when the KING landed there in 1650, but he was nevertheless fined in £6,000 Scots for non-conformity to Episcopacy in 1662. He survived till 1704, when he had reached the extreme age of eighty-two years, and was buried in the family vault at Restalrig. By his marriage with LADY ANNE CAMPBELL, daughter of the EARL OF LOUDOUN (*vide* page 155), he had three sons and one daughter, and was succeeded by his eldest son, JOHN, fourth LORD BALMERINOCHE.

#### 1648. FEBRUARY 8th.

THE QUHILK DAY JAMES FITHIE, MASTER OF THE READING SCOLL, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, SO THAT HE AND HIS CHILDRE SHALL ENJOY THE BENEFITS FREELY, WITHOUT ANY ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

JAMES FITHIE first appears as "Schoolmaster in the Hill of Dundee," in August, 1637, at which date he was "admittit to be a Doctor under Mr JOHN MOW, for educating and learning of young children and bairns to read Inglische books," his stipend being ten pounds yearly. At this time JOHN MOW, who is described as "the principal musician," had charge of the "Sangschule" in Dundee, and was Reader in the East Kirk, as well as Teacher of the Reading-school, which plurality of offices he had held from 1609. Shortly after FITHIE'S admission as Assistant Teacher, he was "appointed to attend in reading in the West Kirk upon the Sabbath day, and also in taking up the psalm in the East Kirk on the week days," his annual salary being fixed at one hundred pounds. The failing energy of JOHN MOW opened up still further preferment for JAMES FITHIE, and soon after he received an additional sum of fifty merks for "taking up the psalm in the West Kirk quhen there wes preaching there." JOHN MOW died in 1647, and FITHIE then became Master of the Reading-school. The reason for his admission as a Burgess, in 1648, may be found in the fact that in that year "JAMES FITHIE, precentor, lent the Council the sounn of ane thousand merks, for quhilk they subscrived ane band." This may account for the liberal terms upon which he and his children were admitted to the full privileges of Burgessship. The date of his death is not recorded. It is probable that he was the father of the Rev. JAMES FITHIE, A.M., Minister of the Parish of Mains from 1663 till his death in 1672, and who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 10th December, 1663.

1650. FEBRUARY 20th.

THE QUHILK DAY WALTER GRAHAM OF DUNTRUNE, LAWFUL SON TO UMQLT  
SIR W<sup>M</sup> GRĀM OF CLAVERHOUS, COMIT AND ADMITTIT BURGESS AND  
BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THIS BURT BE REASOUNE OF THE PRIVILEGE  
OF HIS FATIER BEING NOW BURGESS.

WALTER GRAHAM of Duntrune was the second son of SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM, who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 25th July, 1603 (*vide* page 96), and of MARIA, daughter of THOMAS FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie. His elder brother, GEORGE GRAHAM of Claverhouse, the grandfather of VISCOUNT DUNDEE, was also enrolled as a Burgess on 30th March, 1620 (*vide* page 113). WALTER GRAHAM acquired the lands of Duntrune from the SCRYMGEOUR family previous to 1629, and founded the family of the GRAHAMS of Duntrune, a race distinguished for their consistent loyalty to the STEWART dynasty. He was married in 1630, to ELIZABETH, sister of ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, and had four sons, two of whom were admitted Burgesses of Dundee on 22nd September, 1662. The date of the death of WALTER GRAHAM is not recorded, but his name appears as godfather in the Register of Baptisms in the Parish of Dundee, under date 18th August, 1663. He seems to have survived even this date, as the following entry from the Register of Marriages in Dundee, referring to his eldest son, clearly implies:—

“1666. May 23rd.—William Graham, Fiar of Duntroone and Eupham Durham, lawfull daughter to William Durham of Grange of Monifieth, to be proclaimed.”

WALTER GRAHAM was succeeded by his son DAVID, who died in 1706.

1651. JULY 3rd.

THE QUHILK DAY SIR ADAM HEPBURNE OF HUMBIE, ANE OF THE SENATORS  
OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE; THOMAS HEPBURNE Y<sup>R</sup> OF HUMBIE;  
SIR THOMAS HAMILTOUN OF PRESTENE; JAMES HAMILTOUN,  
BROTHER TO THE EARL OF HADINTOUNE; PAT. HAMILTOUN, SON TO  
THE LAIRD OF PRESTENE; AND JAMES HAMILTON, SECOND SON TO  
PRESTENE, WERE ALL ADMITTIT BURGESSES AND BRETHIER OF THE GUILD  
OF THIS BURT, AND GAVE THEIR OATHES IN USUALL FORME.

This entry is of special interest, as it is the last of importance made in the Burgess-Roll before the Siege of Dundee. It is of historical value, as showing the political attitude of the Burgh at this critical time.



SIR ADAM HEPBURN of Humble was one of the most consistent opponents of the tyrannical encroachments upon the liberty of the subject made by CHARLES I. at this eventful period. He was appointed Clerk to the Committee of Estates in June, 1640, and was elevated to the Bench as an Ordinary Lord of Session, and knighted in the following year. He represented the Constabulary of Haddington in the Convention of 1643-4, and in the Parliaments of 1648 and 1650-51. On the 17th of August, 1643, he was made Collector-General and Treasurer of the Army, and, acting in this capacity, he uplifted the fine of 40,000 merks imposed upon the EARL OF TRAQUAIR, in 1646. After the capitulation of York, he was sent by the Scottish Parliament to London for the purpose of representing the impoverished condition of the Presbyterian army to the Commonwealth; and was frequently employed upon the various Committees of the Estates who had then the ruling of Scottish affairs. He is described as having been "the most active and zealous of his party." Believing, with many of his fellow-politicians, that CHARLES II. would respect his repeated promises, and govern the country in a constitutional manner, he assisted at the coronation of that Monarch at Scone; but when the KING disappointed the expectations of the Moderate Party, he at once withdrew from supporting his pretensions.

His presence in Dundee at the time of his admission as Burgess is thus accounted for. The advance of CROMWELL into Scotland at the head of an English army had alarmed the Presbyterians, and they were making strong efforts to resist him in the North. In less than two months after the date of the entry on the Burgess-Roll, SIR ADAM and his son were taken prisoners by the English, together with many of the Members of the Committee of Estates, at Alyth, conveyed to Broughty Castle, sent thence to Tynemouth Castle, and despatched to London (*vide* page 113). He was afterwards permitted to return to Scotland, and died—according to a passage in NICOL's *Diary*—in June, 1656.

Some confusion has arisen amongst his biographers regarding the date of his death through the mis-reading of a passage in LAMONT's *Diary*, which is in these terms:—

"1658, Dec.—The Lord Humble, in Lowthian, sone-in-law to the Lord Warestoun, departed out of this life at his owne house, and was interred at . . . the 24 of December. He bracke the taylie, and left his lands to his daughter, being only of the age of two yeares."

The son-in-law of SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE of Warriston was THOMAS HEPBURN, son of LORD HUMBLE, who was entered as a Burgess of Dundee on the same day as his father. His widow, ELIZABETH JOHNSTONE, afterwards married WILLIAM, first VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN; and his daughter, HELEN, became the wife of WALTER SCOTT, first and last EARL OF TARRAS.

The HAMILTONS of Preston were descended from a younger son of SIR GILBERT DE HAMILTON, ancestor of the DUKES OF HAMILTON, and one of the foremost nobles at the Court of ALEXANDER II. SIR THOMAS HAMILTON of Preston was Member for the Constabulary of Haddington in the Conventions of 1661-3, 1665, and 1667, and died in 1672. His son PATRICK, who is here recorded as a Burgess of Dundee, was married to ELIZABETH, daughter of SIR JAMES MACGILL of Cranstoun-Riddell, first VISCOUNT OF OXFORD. The present representative of the family is SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Bart. of Preston, son of the celebrated SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh.

SIR JAMES HAMILTON of Priestfield, who is described in the Burgess-Roll as "brother to the

EARL OF HADINTOUNE," was the son of the famous SIR THOMAS HAMILTON, LORD BINNING, and afterwards first EARL OF HADDINGTON. He was born on 29th May, 1603, and served in Sweden with the Scottish contingent, under the MARQUESS OF HAMILTON, in 1631. He was married to ANNE, daughter of SIR PATRICK HEPBURN of Wauchton, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, in 1666.

1657. FEBRUARY 7th.

THE QUHILK DAY MAGISTER PETER WEDDERBURNE, ADVOCATE, SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURNE, ESQUIRE, IS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THIS BURGH.

SIR PETER WEDDERBURN of Gosford was the youngest son of JAMES WEDDERBURN, Merchant in Dundee, and of MARY GOLDMAN (*vide* page 38), daughter of an eminent Burgess of the Burgh. His grandfather was ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, Town-Clerk of Dundee, and he was born *circa* 1610, about ten years before his father's death. He was educated at St Andrews University, and took his degree there in 1630. Having chosen the Law as his profession, he was admitted Advocate on 19th January, 1642, and soon achieved a leading place at the Bar. In January, 1658-9, he acquired the estate of Gosford, in Haddingtonshire, from SIR ALEXANDER AUCHMUTY, Knt.—not, as DOUGLAS asserts, from his uncle, Dr JOHN WEDDERBURN, Physician to CHARLES I. During the Civil War he remained a steady Royalist, and was especially favoured by CHARLES II. after the Restoration. He was knighted in 1660, and made Keeper of the Signet for life, with power to appoint deputies. In July of the following year he was installed as Clerk to the Privy Council; and was raised to the Bench as an Ordinary Lord of Session on 17th June, 1668, with the title of LORD GOSFORD. His parliamentary career was a distinguished one. He represented the Constabulary of Haddington in the Conventions of 1661-3, 1665, 1667, and 1669-74. On the Bench he won special distinction as an upright Judge in a venal age, as an eloquent orator, and as one "whose deeds were prompted by truthfulness, and whose law was directed by justice and sympathy." He retained his position and his reputation till his death, which took place at Gosford on 11th November, 1679. His principal legal work was a *Collection of Decisions of the Court of Session, from 1st June, 1668, till July, 1677*, which is still referred to as an authority.

SIR PETER was married to AGNES, daughter of JOHN DICKSON, LORD HARTREE of Session, and had three sons. The eldest son, JOHN, was made a Privy Councillor before he was twenty years of age (*Foster's Scots M.P.'s*, p. 354), was engaged to furnish the KING OF DENMARK with a regiment of Scotsmen, consisting of twelve companies of one hundred men each; but was drowned through shipwreck off Calais, on 26th May, 1678, during his father's life. The other two sons, PETER and ALEXANDER, were admitted Burgesses of Dundee on 20th July, 1675. At the latter date their father's name, under the designation "SIR PETER WEDDERBURN of Gosford, Senator of the College of Justice," is inscribed for the second time on the Burgess-Roll.

1660. MAY 9th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QUHILK DAY THE VISCOUNT DUDHOP WAS ADMITTED BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, BY HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, third VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, was the son of JAMES, second VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, and of LADY ISABEL KER, daughter of the first EARL OF ROXBURGHE (*vide* page 109). He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1644, and was an ardent Royalist throughout the whole of the Civil War. When the DUKE OF HAMILTON and GENERAL MIDDLETON attempted to rescue CHARLES I., in 1648 (*vide* page 157), he joined with them and had command of a troop of horse, but managed to escape to Scotland after the Battle of Preston. He attended CHARLES II. at Stirling Castle, and marched with him into England upon the fatal expedition which was terminated by the Battle of Worcester, in 1651. From this conflict he again returned uninjured, and shortly afterwards took part with MIDDLETON in the abortive campaign in the North, in 1654, on which occasion he was captured by a party of English soldiers in the Braes of Angus, and sent prisoner to London. His loyalty to the Royalist cause was rewarded at the Restoration, as he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and created EARL OF DUNDEE, VISCOUNT OF DUDHOPE, and LORD SCRYMGEOUR AND INVERKEITHING, on 8th September, 1660. The entry of his name on the Burgess-Roll at this date marks a curious change in the political condition of the Burgh. For many years before, the majority of the noblemen whose names had been inscribed on the Roll were either pronounced or avowed Presbyterians; but there was no dubiety as to the Royalist attitude which VISCOUNT DUDHOPE had consistently maintained. Twenty days after LORD DUDHOPE'S admission as a Burgess, CHARLES II. made his triumphal entry into London, and the Restoration was an accomplished fact.

The EARL OF DUNDEE was married, in 1644, to LADY ANNE RAMSAY, daughter of WILLIAM, EARL OF DALHOUSIE (*vide* page 151), but left no children at his decease, which took place on 23rd June, 1668. His death is thus recorded by LAMONT:—

“1668. Jun.—The Et of Dundie, surnamed Scrimger, departed owt of this life att Didope, and was interred the . . . He dyed without any ishwe of his owne body.”

His widow afterwards married SIR HENRY BRUCE of Clackmannan, who was made a Burgess of Dundee on 3rd January, 1671.

1660. JULY 19th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QUHILK DAY PATRICK, EARL OF KINGHORNE, WAS  
ADMITTED AND BOOKED BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THIS  
BURGH, BY REASON OF HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

PATRICK LYON, third EARL OF KINGHORNE and first EARL OF STRATHMORE, was the son of JOHN, second EARL OF KINGHORNE (*vide* page 117), and of LADY ELIZABETH MAULE, daughter of PATRICK, first EARL OF PANMURE (*vide* page 144). He was born on 29th May, 1642, and

succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1646, when he was only four years of age. His education was completed at St Andrews University, and in 1660 he was married to HELEN, daughter of JOHN, first EARL OF MIDDLETON (*vide* page 156). Though his minority had been a protracted one, his estate had been greatly impaired by the building projects of his father and grandfather, as well as by a fine of £1,000 imposed upon him by CROMWELL'S Act of Grace and Pardon as a punishment for the loyalty of his father. From his earliest years he had formed the design of rebuilding the greater portion of the Castle of Glamis, which had been the home of his ancestors for centuries. For many years he was unable to accomplish this purpose, but he ultimately succeeded in reconstructing the Castle in a style which has made it the wonder of after generations. Amongst the documents at Glamis Castle there is a very interesting volume, entitled "The Book of Record," written by the EARL, in 1685, in which he details exactly all the alterations which he made upon the original structure of the Castle, and gives particulars of the cost of the building.

As the EARL was only eighteen years of age when the Restoration took place, he had had no opportunity of showing his own political convictions practically during the Civil War; but the faithfulness of his ancestors was rewarded in his person. His grandfather had been created EARL OF KINGHORNE in 1606, with limitation to his heirs male. PATRICK, the third EARL, obtained a new charter on 30th May, 1672, enabling him to nominate a successor in default of male issue. Five years afterwards he procured another charter (dated 1st July, 1677), by which it was provided that "PATRICK, third EARL OF KINGHORNE, and his heirs male or heirs whatsoever, should in all future ages be styled Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorne, Viscounts Lyon, Barons Glamis, Tannadyce, Sidlaw, and Strathdiehtie." He was sworn of the Privy Council on 10th January, 1682, and was appointed an Extraordinary Lord of Session on 27th March, 1686, but was deprived of office at the Revolution. His last appearance in connection with Dundee is recorded in the Register of Baptisms in these terms:—

"1694. Jany. 14.—Patrick, son of Henry Crawford of Monorgan, baptised. Godfathers: Patrick, Earle of Strathmore, Patrick, Lord Kinnaird, Patrick, Master of Glamis, Patrick Lyon, son of E. of Strathmore."

He died on 15th May, 1695, and was buried in the family vault at Glamis. There are two portraits and a marble bust of the EARL preserved at the Castle, and there is a sculptured bust of him placed in a niche over the main entrance. He was succeeded by his son JOHN, fourth EARL OF KINGHORNE AND STRATHMORE. His descendant, the present (thirteenth) EARL OF STRATHMORE, was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 1st October, 1874.



1660. SEPTEMBER 22nd.

THE QUHILK DAY JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE AND DAVID GRAHAM, HIS BROTHER, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF THEIR FATHER'S PRIVILEGE.

THE SAME DAY JAMES GRAHAM AND JOHN GRAHAM, LAWFULL SONES TO WALTER GRAHAM OF DUNTRUNE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD FOR THE SAME REASON.

JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse and his brother DAVID were the sons of SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Claverhouse, and of MAGDALEN (not JEAN), daughter of JOHN, first EARL OF NORTHESK. The former has gained an unenviable notoriety as the supporter of Episcopacy and the fierce opponent of the Covenanters; and his name survives in tradition as the "bluidy Clavarse." Even at the present day opinion is divided as to his merits, and whilst one party denounces him with every opprobrious epithet, the other describes him as "last of Scots and last of freemen." This is no place for controversy; and the following brief sketch is intended to bring out some portions of his career which have not hitherto been treated by his biographers.

He was born about 1643, and was educated at St Andrews University, where his favourite studies were Mathematics and Gaelic poetry. Immediately upon the completion of his College course he took service in France as a volunteer, and afterwards became a Cornet in the Dutch Guards. It is usually asserted that he remained abroad until 1677, and his admission as a Burgess must therefore have taken place before his departure for the Continent. Shortly after his return he was appointed to the command of a troop of the Cavalry which had been raised for the purpose of enforcing conformity in Scotland to the Episcopalian Ritual. His severity in the execution of the task committed to his charge has been frequently condemned; and it must be admitted that the method which he adopted for dispersing conventicles, though strictly within his commission, had not been attempted before his time. He received a severe check at the hands of the Covenanters at Drumclog (1st June, 1679), but avenged himself upon them three weeks afterwards at Bothwell Bridge. His devotion to the Royalists was highly rewarded. He was made Sheriff of Wigton in 1682, his brother, DAVID, being conjoint Sheriff with him; two years afterwards he was sworn of the Privy Council, made Colonel of a Royal regiment of horse, and was granted the estate of Dudhope and the Constabulary of Dundee, which had fallen into the hands of the LAUDERDALE family. The manner in which he sought to revive the obsolete rights of the Constabulary provoked the resentment of the Provost and Council of Dundee, and continual disputes occurred betwixt them for several years, and were only terminated with the life of CLAVERHOUSE. He claimed to have the right of presiding as, or nominating, the Provost; and in the Council Minutes of 27th March, 1688, there is engrossed a copy of a letter from JAMES VII., directing the Council to receive MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN GRAHAM as Provost for that year. In that capacity he officiated for more than one term. So bitter was the strife between the opposing

parties that CLAVERHOUSE attacked the town, at the head of a number of his followers, on 13th May, 1689, and, finding he could not prevail, he set fire to the suburb of the Hilltown.

Against the frequent charge of cruelty on his part, it is only fair to state that, on 10th September, 1684, shortly after he had been made Constable, he reported to the Privy Council that he “found several persons in prison in Dundee for petty thefts, which will be fitter to be punished arbitrarily than by death;” thus showing himself an advocate, in this instance, for humane and corrective, rather than retributive, punishment. He was accordingly “empowered to restrict the treatment of these persons and any others that might hereafter commit the like offences, ‘to ane arbitrary punishment, such as whipping or banishment, as he shall find cause’” (*Domestic Annals of Scotland, Vol. II., p. 461*).

The faithful services of CLAVERHOUSE were recognised by JAMES VII. on his accession to the throne, by his promotion to the rank of Major-General; and on 12th November, 1688, he was created a Peer of Scotland, with the title of VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE and LORD GRAHAM of Claverhouse. The crisis of the Revolution had been reached, and DUNDEE adhered to KING JAMES, and endeavoured to persuade him to adopt a courageous policy till the last. After the flight of the KING he promised obedience to the new Government, and came to Scotland hoping to avert what he considered the disastrous settlement of the Crown upon WILLIAM OF ORANGE and MARY. His hopes in this respect were disappointed, and he retired from Edinburgh and took up his residence at Dudhope Castle. On obtaining information that a warrant to apprehend him had been issued, he fled with his Highland followers to Perthshire, and was pursued and defeated by GENERAL MACKAY at the Pass of Killiecrankie, in July, 1689. In this engagement he was mortally wounded by a musket ball, and fell on the field at the moment when the tide of battle was turning in his favour. He was buried in the Church of Blair-in-Athol, but no trace of his grave can now be discovered.

The ambition of CLAVERHOUSE, from his youth upwards, was insatiable, and there is one episode in his life which has escaped the notice of historical writers who have dealt with him. His kinsman, WILLIAM, second EARL OF MENTEITH AND AIRTH, had no heir to succeed him, and had the power of appointing a successor. To secure this appointment became the settled purpose of CLAVERHOUSE; and a series of letters written by him to the EARL were recently discovered by Dr WILLIAM FRASER amongst the muniments of the DUKE OF MONTROSE at Buchanan House. They exhibit the writer in quite a new light, and refute the charges of unlettered ignorance which have been brought against him. The EARL OF MENTEITH AND AIRTH wished to settle his title and estates upon HELEN GRAHAM, only child of his uncle, and upon any husband whom she might marry, and CLAVERHOUSE became an ardent suitor for her hand. In one of these letters, written about 1679, he “urges upon the EARL OF MENTEITH the advantage of settling his affairs, establishing his successor in time, for ‘it can doe you no prejudice if you com to have any childring of your owen body, and will be much to your quyet and comfort if you have non; for whoever you mak choyse of will be in place of a sonne.’ He instances the wisdom of JULIUS CÆSAR in adopting AUGUSTUS, securing a thankful and useful friend as well as a wise successor; ‘neither of which he could have promised himself by having childring, for nobody knows whether they begit wyse men or fooles; besides that, the tays of gratitud and friendship ar stronger in generous myndes then those of natur.’ Then he proposes himself as heir, a resolution the EARL

seems to have already formed, marshalling with great vigour and regularity several reasons; the kindred name, and the fact that he could, more easily than any other, obtain the EARL'S cousin, which union continued the family in the right line; his toiling for honour, though it had been his 'misfortun to atteen but a small shear,' and the 'franchess and easiness' he lives in with all his friends. He ends with this forcible sentence—'But, my Lord, after all this, if these raisons cannot perswad you that it is your interest to pitch on me, and if you can think on anybody that can be mor proper to restor your family, and contribut mor to your comfort and satisfaction, mak frankly choyse of him, for without that you can never think of geating any thing don for your family; it will be for your honour that the world see you never had thoughts of alienating your family, then they will look no mor upon you as the last of so noble a race, but will consider you raither as the restorer then the ruiner, and your family raither a rysing than falling; which as it will be the joy of our friends and relations, so it will be the confusion of our enimys'" (*Third Report of Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 402*). The plans of the EARL were altered by the elopement of the lady with "an Irish gentleman," and the estate was ultimately settled upon the MARQUESS OF MONTROSE, and the title is still in abeyance.

VISCOUNT DUNDEE married the HON. JEAN COCHRANE, youngest daughter of WILLIAM, first EARL OF DUNDONALD, and had one son, JAMES, second VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE, who died in infancy six months after his father. She afterwards married WILLIAM, third VISCOUNT OF KILSYTH, and was accidentally killed, together with her infant son, whilst residing in a hostelry in Holland, by the joists of the chamber where she was sitting giving way above her. Her body was embalmed and brought to the family vault at Kilsyth, and the coffin containing the two corpses was discovered in 1795 in perfect preservation. An account of the appearance of these bodies is given in the *Edinburgh Courant* of 18th May of that year. Several epitaphs upon the VISCOUNTESS are preserved in a volume within the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

DAVID GRAHAM, brother of LORD DUNDEE, succeeded to the title as third VISCOUNT DUNDEE on the death of his infant nephew. He had been with his brother at Killiecrankie, and was outlawed in the following year. After the defeat of the Jacobites there, he retired to the Court of St. Germain's, and was invested with the Order of the Thistle by JAMES VII. in 1692. As he died without issue in 1700, the representation of the family devolved upon the GRAHAMS of Duntrune. WILLIAM GRAHAM of Duntrune (*ob.* 1706) did not assume the title, but his son WILLIAM styled himself VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE. He was attainted for his concern in the Rebellion of 1715, and his son JAMES (*ob.* 1759), who also took the title, was similarly treated for his adherence to the Jacobite cause in 1746. The title is now extinct.

The names of the first VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE and of his wife, LADY JEAN, appear frequently amongst the sponsors entered in the Register of Baptisms of the Parish. The most noteworthy of these entries are the following:—

"1685, Nov. 17th.—John, son of Magister Henrie Scrymsour, Parson of Dundie, and Mrs Jean Alexander. Witnesses: John Graham of Claverhouse and Constable of Dundie, and O<sup>rs</sup>."

"1689, May 9th.—Jean, daughter of Robt Davidson of Balgay and Eliz. Graham. Witnesses: Jo. Graham, L<sup>d</sup>. Dundie, his ladie Jean Cochrane, and O<sup>rs</sup>."

On 12th April 1675, "Mr David Graham, brother to the Laird of Claverhouse," is entered as witness to a baptism.

The admission of WALTER GRAHAM of Duntrune is entered under date 20th February, 1650 (*vide* page 161). The names of the two sons who are here “booked” do not appear in the accepted genealogies of the family, though their existence is proved by contemporary documents. They were both members of the Town Council of Dundee, and JOHN GRAHAM for a long period held the position of a Bailie of the Burgh. The following extract from the Register of Baptisms in Dundee affords information as to both of the brothers:—

“1665, Oct. 17.—John, son of James Graham, merchant, Dundee, and Agnes Rate, baptised. Witnesses: John Graham of Claverhouse, John Fithie, Bailie Johnne Graham, son to the Laird of Duntroon, and O<sup>rs</sup>.”

Both brothers were concerned in the attempt of their kinsman, VISCOUNT DUNDEE, to overthrow the power of WILLIAM III. in Scotland, and the Bailie was deposed from his office and threatened with prosecution, as appears from the following entry in the Council Minutes:—

“1689, June 15.—The s<sup>d</sup> day John Graham, late Bailie, his bond conteining ane cau<sup>t</sup> for him for presenting of him to the privie counsell or magistrats of the s<sup>d</sup> burgh, as they shall be desyred, for his having converse with the viscount of dundie, was put vp in the townes press.”

JOHN GRAHAM'S daughter, MARJORY, was married to JOHN FORRESTER of Millhill, as is shown by the tombstone of the latter (No. 81) in the Howff.

1660. OCTOBER 26th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QUHILK DAY GEORGE, EARL OF LINLITHGOW, AND GEORGE, LORD LIVINGSTONE, HIS LORDSHIP'S SONE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHRE OF THE GUILD.

GEORGE, third EARL OF LINLITHGOW, was the son of ALEXANDER, second EARL, and of LADY ELIZABETH GORDON, daughter of GEORGE, MARQUESS OF HUNTLY (*vide* page 89). He was born in July, 1616, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father. As the date of his father's decease is not precisely recorded in any of the Peerage genealogies, the time of his accession to the Earldom is obscure. SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS (*Peerage, Wood's Edition, Vol. II., p. 128*) states that “GEORGE, EARL OF LINLITHGOW,” had charters under that style in 1669, and FOSTER (*Scots M.P.'s, p. 215*) gives this as the year of his accession. The entry in the Burgess-Roll of Dundee, however, shows that he had succeeded to the title in 1660, nine years before the accepted date.

The third EARL OF LINLITHGOW was a faithful adherent of the Royalists, and suffered severely during the supremacy of CROMWELL. He represented the Sherifdom of Perth in the Parliament of 1654-5, but took little part in their proceedings. At the Restoration he was made a Privy Councillor, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. The appearance of his name in the Lockit-Book at this time affords another proof of the political change that had taken place in the Burgh. There is a curious account in LAMONT'S *Diary, p. 187*, of a strange



duel that happened at the race-course of Cupar, betwixt the EARL OF LINLITHGOW and LORD CARNEGIE, on 12th April 1666, in which the EARL was severely wounded. After his recovery he was one of the principal commanders to whom the suppression of the Conventicles was committed, and acted in concert with GENERAL DALZIEL and JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse. The high position which he occupied in the army is proved by the fact that the EARL OF ARGYLL was directed to serve under him in this task. There is a letter from the DUKE OF ROTHES to the EARL OF ARGYLL preserved amongst the documents at Inverary Castle, which is in these terms:—

“Edinburgh, 7 June, 1679.—The fanatickes in the west and vther haveing formed themselves into a dangerous rebellion, whose numbers and force doe daylie incresee, wee have therefore thought fitt to desyre your Lordship, with the greatest expedition your circumstances can allow, to disentangle yourself from the expedition for which you are commissioned against the rebellious people in the Highlands, to the end your Lordship may with the greatest diligence you can, repaire to his Majestic's host, and joyne the forces vnder the command of the Earle of Linlithgow, with your friendis, vassallis, servantis, and followeris, weill appointed and armed for assisting towards the suppression of this treasonable insurrection. . . .”

The EARL OF LINLITHGOW terminated his military career by resigning his command in 1681, and he was then appointed Justice-General of Scotland. This office he retained till the Revolution of 1688, when he was deprived, in common with all his fellow-Royalists. He was concerned in the plot of SIR JAMES MONTGOMERY of Skelmorlie for the restoration of JAMES VII. to the throne which he had abandoned; but he died before any overt action had been initiated. His death occurred on the 1st of February, 1690, when he was in his seventy-fourth year.

By his marriage with LADY ELIZABETH MAULE, daughter of PATRICK, first EARL OF PANMURE (*vide* page 144), and widow of JOHN, second EARL OF KINGHORNE (*vide* page 117), LORD LINLITHGOW had two sons and one daughter. The eldest son was that GEORGE who is entered as a Burgess of Dundee on the same day as his father. The second son was ALEXANDER, third EARL OF CALENDAR. The daughter, LADY HENRIETTE, was married to ROBERT, second VISCOUNT OF OXFORD. The COUNTESS OF LINLITHGOW died at Castle Huntly, in October, 1659.

GEORGE, LORD LIVINGSTONE, succeeded his father as fourth EARL OF LINLITHGOW, but did not long survive him. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1692, appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, and died 7th August, 1695, without issue. The title then passed to his nephew, JAMES, fourth EARL OF CALENDAR.

1660. OCTOBER 26th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QUHILK DAY SIR THOMAS STEWART OF GARINTULLY  
WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID  
BURGH.

The STEWARTS of Grandtully are derived from the same source as the Royal Family, their common ancestor being ALEXANDER, sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland, who died in 1283. SIR THOMAS STEWART, whose name is entered here, was the eldest son of SIR WILLIAM STEWART,

Gentleman of the Bedchamber to JAMES VI., and of AGNES MONCRIEFF, daughter of SIR JOHN MONCRIEFF of that Ilk. He was born in 1608, and was knighted by CHARLES I., at the Coronation in Holyrood, in 1633. He represented Perthshire in the Conventions of 1665 and 1667. By his marriage with GRIZEL, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER MENZIES of Weem, he had one son, JOHN, and eight daughters. MARJORY, the second daughter, was married to DAVID FOTHERINGHAM of Powrie, and HELEN, the sixth daughter, became the wife of CRICHTON of Ruthven—two families intimately connected with Dundee. The town residence of the STEWARTS of Grandtully stood at the Burnhead, on the south side of the Seagate, near the site of S. Paul's Episcopal Church. It was afterwards memorable as the place where the PRETENDER slept when in Dundee, in 1716, and at a later date was the birthplace of ADMIRAL VISCOUNT DUNCAN. SIR THOMAS STEWART died on 10th August, 1688, in the eightieth year of his age.

1661. AUGUST 17th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QLK. DAY SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE OF TARBAT, ANE  
OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, AND MAGISTER GEORGE  
MACKENZIE, HIS MAJESTIE'S DEPUTE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND  
BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGIL.

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE of Tarbat was the elder son of SIR JOHN MACKENZIE, who was admitted Burgess on 3rd June, 1634 (*vide* page 152), and of MARGARET, daughter of SIR GEORGE ERSKINE of Innerteil. He was born in 1630, and succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, in 1654. At this period strong efforts were being made to place CHARLES II. upon the throne, and SIR GEORGE, ambitious to distinguish himself in the Royalist cause, obtained permission from the KING to raise forces in the north for this purpose. He served under GENERAL MIDDLETON (*vide* page 156), and, with his aid, the contest with the Cromwellian party was maintained for twelve months, and ultimately concluded by an honourable capitulation.

When the EARL OF MIDDLETON was sent to Scotland, after the Restoration, as Royal Commissioner, his former ally, SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, became his chief confidant and most trusted adviser. SIR GEORGE was appointed a Lord of Session on 14th February, 1661. It is asserted that it was by his advice that MIDDLETON introduced the Recissory Acts, by which the country was deprived of the liberty that had been gained since 1633. It was also through his influence that the Billeting Act, which brought about MIDDLETON's downfall (*vide* page 158), was introduced; and SIR GEORGE was involved in the catastrophe which overwhelmed his patron. The DUKE OF LAUDERDALE rose to the supreme place in Scottish affairs, and SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE was

deprived of his seat on the Bench on 16th February, 1664. For fifteen years after this date he remained in obscurity, but at length he succeeded in obtaining the forgiveness and favour of LAUDERDALE. He was appointed Justice-General on 16th October, 1678, and sworn a Privy Councillor in the following month. In October, 1681, he was the successor of SIR ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE in the office of Lord-Clerk-Register, and was restored to his place on the Bench in November of that year. From that time until the Revolution he had full control of Scottish affairs; and was created VISCOUNT OF TARBAT on 15th February, 1685, on the occasion of the accession of JAMES VII. It was in consequence of his acute proposal to disband the militia in 1688 that the Revolution was accomplished without bloodshed. The new King, WILLIAM III., had not sufficient faith in him to replace him in his high position, and he was not restored to his office of Lord-Clerk-Register until 1692. This post he retained until 1696, at which time he resigned it and retired with a pension.

The accession of QUEEN ANNE brought LORD TARBAT again into notice. On 1st January, 1703, he was created EARL OF CROMARTY, and made one of the principal Secretaries of State. He was now advanced in years, and unable to overtake the duties of this onerous office. In the following year he resigned it, and was restored to his former place as Lord Justice-General, in which post he remained till 1710. His Parliamentary career was a distinguished one. He represented Ross-shire in the Parliaments and Conventions of 1661-3, 1678, and 1681-2, and afterwards took his seat in virtue of his various offices. He was a strong advocate, both with voice and pen, of the Union of the Parliaments, and lived to witness its accomplishment. He died at New Tarbat on 17th August, 1714, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. An obelisk, fifty-seven feet in height, was erected by him on an artificial mound near the Parish Church of Dingwall, to mark the place which he had chosen for his grave. LORD CROMARTY was twice married. His first wife was ANNE, daughter of SIR JAMES SINCLAIR of Mey, Bart., who became the mother of JOHN, second EARL OF CROMARTY, SIR KENNETH MACKENZIE of Grandvale, and SIR JAMES MACKENZIE, LORD ROYSTOUN of Session. The EARL was married secondly in 1700, when he had reached his seventieth year, to MARGARET, COUNTESS OF WEMYSS, widow of LORD BURNTISLAND, whom he survived nine years.

“Magister GEORGE MACKENZIE, His Maiestie’s Depute,” whose name is entered in the Lockit-Book at the same time as that of the EARL OF CROMARTY, was the son of SIMON MACKENZIE of Lochslyne, brother of the EARL OF SEAFORTH (*vide* page 153), and of ELIZABETH BRUCE, granddaughter of SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie, Town-Clerk of Dundee. He was born in Dundee in 1636, and spent his early years under the roof of WEDDERBURN’s house there, receiving his first instruction from his grandmother, Mrs BRUCE. The rudiments of his education were imparted at the Grammar School of Dundee, and from thence he was sent to St Andrews University, and afterwards to King’s College, Aberdeen. Following the frequent custom of the time, he went to the University of Bourges, in France, to complete his study of the Civil Law, and on his return was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 18th January, 1659. His great forensic ability and extensive learning soon brought him into notice, and he rapidly attained a leading place at the Scottish Bar. The first case of importance which won him reputation was his defence of the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, in 1661 (*vide* page 121), in which task, it is said, he “discharged his duty with great firmness and courage.” For some time afterwards his sympathies

were entirely with the popular or Presbyterian party, and he opposed, to some extent, the tyrannical pretensions of the KING. His patriotism, however, was not proof against the temptations of office which the Court held out to him, and he latterly became one of the most formidable enemies of the Covenanters. He was made Justice-Depute shortly before the date of his admission as a Burgess of Dundee, and his connection with the Burgh became more intimate a few years later. In the Council Minutes for 5th December, 1665, the following entry appears:—

“Jon Wedderburn having been dismissed from his office of Advocate for the towne, Geo. McKenzie, advocate, was appointed to supply his place, and to have a salary of £46 “ 13 “ 4.”

Twelve years afterwards (in 1677) he was made Lord-Advocate and one of the Lords of Privy Council, and was knighted by CHARLES II. He now declared himself the determined opponent of the Presbyterians, and prosecuted the Conventiclers with such rigour that he is still stigmatized amongst the populace as “Bloody MACKENZIE.” It is asserted that his subserviency to the Court induced him to strain the law so that he might accomplish the suppression of the Conventicles; but this tradition is probably a gross over-statement. It is certain, on the other hand, that in 1686 he was deprived of the office of Lord-Advocate, which he had held so long, because he resisted the attempts of JAMES VII. to repeal the penal laws against the Roman Catholics. He was restored to this post in 1688, but only retained it for a few months, as he was dismissed at the Revolution, which took place in that year.

Whilst the Burgh was involved in the protracted dispute with CLAVERHOUSE as to the civic power of the Constable (*vide* page 166), SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE and SIR JOHN LAUDER—afterwards LORD FOUNTAINHALL—were employed to report to the Town upon the matter, and the elaborate opinions that they prepared (which differ in their conclusions) are engrossed in the Minute Book of the Council for 1687-9. SIR GEORGE represented Ross-shire in the Parliament of 1669-74, and Forfarshire in the Convention of 1689. He had amassed a large fortune during his professional career, and he acquired the estates of Rosehaugh and Newtyle, and took his designation from them. These estates, after much litigation, were adjudged to his great-great-grandson, the HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-MACKENZIE, father of the first LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

After his dismissal from the office of Lord-Advocate, SIR GEORGE retired to Oxford, and died in London on 8th May, 1691. His body was brought to Scotland and interred in a splendid mausoleum within the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh. The laudatory Latin inscription upon his tomb describes him as:—

“*Patriæ decus, Religionis vindex, Justitiæ propagator,  
Juris regii assertor strenuus et indefessus.*”

[An ornament to his Country, a vindicator of Religion, a preserver of Justice, an active and unwearied assertor of Kingly right.]

Amongst SIR ROBERT SIBBALD'S MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, there is a short Latin poem upon SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, written by his townsman, Dr THOMAS GLEIG, son of the Master of the Grammar School of Dundee (*vide* page 101), which may be quoted here



as an example of the exaggerated praise bestowed upon the LORD-ADVOCATE by his contemporaries:—

*“ Pingere vis quâ fronte Cato titubante Senatu  
 Asseruit Patriæ jura reverenda sua.  
 Pingere vis Magnus quo Tullius ore solebat  
 Dirigere attoniti lingua animamque fori.  
 Pingere vis quantâ Maro majestate canebat,  
 Et quali tetigit pollice Flaccus Ebur.  
 Pingere Mackenzium pictor, namque altera non est,  
 Que referant tantos una tabella viros.”*

The following translation was written at the time by Dr JOHN ALEXANDER:—

*“ If thou would draw with boldness, what  
 Cato Rome's right maintained,  
 With what admir'd eloquence  
 Tullie the great declaimed,  
 And with what high majestic note  
 Great Virgil used to sing.  
 How delicately Horace wont  
 To touch the Lyrick string.  
 Rare limner of that three in one,  
 Would these men rightly paint,  
 Mackenzie draw, none can but he  
 Such great men represent.”*

Though few would now be inclined to assent to this extravagant encomium, every one will admit that Scotland owes a deep debt of gratitude to SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, since it was he who founded the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, in 1682, whilst he was Dean of Faculty—an institution which has done much towards preserving Scottish literature, and which now contains over 200,000 volumes, and an extensive collection of rare manuscripts. SIR GEORGE'S own literary works are numerous, and include elaborate treatises upon Heraldry, Criminal Law, and the Law of Scotland, as well as several works of a general character.

SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE was twice married: firstly, to ELIZABETH, daughter of JOHN DICKSON, LORD HARTREE of Session; and secondly (on 14th January 1670), to MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur. The latter survived him, and became the wife of RODERICK MACKENZIE, LORD PRESTONHALL of Session, brother of the first EARL OF CROMARTY (*vide* page 153).

1663. MARCH 7th.

AT DUNDEE, THE SAID DAY THE PERSONS UNDERNAMED WERE ADMITTED BURGESSIES AND GUILD BRETHREN OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS :—WILLIAM, EARLL OF MORTOUN ; DAVID, LORD LOWRE ; CHARLES, LORD CLAREMONT ; ANDREW MIDDLETOUN, BROTHER TO THE EARLL OF MIDDLETOUN ; SIR ALEXANDER DURHAM, LORD LYON ; SIR JOHN STRACHAN, RECEIVER OF HIS MAJESTIE'S REVENUES ; MUNGO MURRAY, CORNET TO HIS MAJESTIE'S LFFE GUARDS.

WILLIAM, tenth EARL OF MORTON, was the son of ROBERT, LORD DALKEITH, and the grandson of WILLIAM, eighth EARL OF MORTON, who were admitted Burgesses of Dundee on 10th April, 1622 (*vide* page 121). He succeeded his father as EARL OF MORTON in 1649. As already related, his grandfather had obtained a gift of the islands of Orkney and Shetland, in acknowledgment of the large sums of money which he had expended to support the Royalist cause. The ninth EARL had a new grant of these islands in 1662, but both the charters were objected to by the KING'S ADVOCATE, and the islands were conjoined to the Crown on 27th December, 1669. The EARL OF MORTON was married to LADY GRIZEL MIDDLETON, eldest daughter of JOHN, first EARL OF MIDDLETON (*vide* page 156), on 12th June, 1662, and had one son, CHARLES, LORD DALKEITH, who died, unmarried, before his father. The EARL survived till 1681, and as he left no issue, the title devolved upon his uncle, SIR JAMES DOUGLAS of Smithfield.

DAVID CARNEGIE, LORD LOUR, was the eldest son of the first EARL OF NORTHESK, and of MAGDALEN, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur. His father, SIR JOHN CARNEGIE, was a brother of the first EARL OF SOUTHESK, and had been created a Peer in 1639, with the title of LORD LOUR, and was afterwards advanced to the dignity of EARL OF ETHIE. After the Restoration he obtained a new patent, by which his title was changed to that of EARL OF NORTHESK, the older style of LORD LOUR being reserved for the Heir-apparent. DAVID, LORD LOUR, succeeded his father as second EARL OF NORTHESK in 1667. He spent a large portion of his early life on the Continent, and was closely connected with the leading members of the Royalist party before the Restoration. His sister, LADY MAGDALEN CARNEGIE, was the wife of SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM of Claverhouse, and the mother of the first VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE (*vide* page 166). He was married, in 1638, to LADY JEAN MAULE, eldest daughter of PATRICK, first EARL OF PANMURE, and left a numerous family. Though his name does not appear prominently in the history of his time, the second EARL OF NORTHESK seems to have been highly respected in Dundee. His death took place at Errol, on 12th December, 1679, and the following extract from the Records of the Presbytery of Dundee relating to his burial shows how highly he was esteemed in the Burgh :—

“Dundee, 14 Jany. 1680.

“This day while the exercisor was in his gown going to the pulpit, the Earl of Northesk's corps were handed and lifting, and the canons shutting [shooting], and the body of the towne attending the corps, and

the ministers invited to the burial, and the corps to be deposited in the Church for the night, therfor it was thought expedient to surcease [surcease] the exercise this day. Notwithstanding, after the close of the funeral solemnity, the brethren met for discipline."

The EARL was succeeded by his eldest son, DAVID, third EARL OF NORTHESK.

CHARLES, LORD CLERMONT AND FETTERCAIRN, was the only son and successor of the first EARL OF MIDDLETON (*vide* page 156), and of GRIZEL, daughter of SIR JAMES DURHAM of Pitkerrow. During his youth his father was abroad at the Court of CHARLES II., and he was reared in the midst of those devoted noblemen who shared the KING's exile. Shortly after the Restoration he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to the Court of Austria; and he succeeded to the title of EARL OF MIDDLETON on the death of his father, in 1673. Returning to this country in 1682, he was made one of the principal Secretaries of State for Scotland; and two years afterwards was raised to the position of an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and sworn of the Privy Council of England. On 25th August, 1684, he was appointed one of the Secretaries of State for England, and held this high office till the Revolution of 1688, at which time he retired to France with KING JAMES. He was outlawed as a rebel on 23rd July, 1694, and his estates were forfeited the following year. The EARL never returned to Scotland, but remained with the exiled Royal Family at St Germain's until his death. He is thus referred to in MACKAY's *Memoirs* :—

"This man, who had stood all the temptations of King James' reign and all the endeavours of that prince to bring him over, to the surprise of all who knew him, declared himself a Roman Catholic upon the King's death; and, after having said as much as any man against Popery, yet hath now the entire management of the Court of St Germain's."

The EARL OF MIDDLETON was married to LADY CATHERINE BRUDENEL, daughter of ROBERT, EARL OF CARDIGAN, and had two sons and three daughters. The COUNTESS survived till 1743, having then reached her ninety-fifth year.

ANDREW MIDDLETON was the younger brother of the first EARL OF MIDDLETON, and was therefore paternal uncle of LORD CLERMONT, who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on the same day as himself. His family had been connected with the County of Kincardine from the time of WILLIAM THE LION, and in 1690 he acquired the lands of Balbegno there, and founded the family of MIDDLETON of Balbegno, which became extinct on the death of his only surviving son, ROBERT, in 1710.

SIR ALEXANDER DURHAM was the third son of SIR JAMES DURHAM of Pitkerrow, and was one of the members of a family that had been long associated with Dundee. His father suffered severely for his adherence to CHARLES I., but was replaced in the offices from which he had been ousted when CHARLES II. was restored to the throne. SIR ALEXANDER was also a faithful supporter of the Royalists, and was Knighted and made Lord Lyon King-of-Arms in August, 1660. Two years afterwards he acquired the lands of Largo, in Fife, of which he had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1st January, 1663. At this time he held a commission as Colonel of one of the Royal Regiments, and was Receiver-General of the Land-Tax of Scotland. His sister, GRIZEL DURHAM, was married to the first EARL OF MIDDLETON, and he was the maternal uncle of LORD CLERMONT. The exact date of SIR ALEXANDER DURHAM's death is not recorded, but as it appears from LAMONT'S *Diary* (page 162) that the Parliament which met on 18th June, 1663,

“ratified CH. ARSKIN, KELLY’s brother, his commission to be Lord Lyon in stead of the deceased S<sup>r</sup> ALEX. DURHAME,” his death must have taken place early in that year. He was never married, and his estate went to his nephew FRANCIS, son of the famous JAMES DURHAM, minister of the High Church of Glasgow, and one of the most eminent divines of the period.

SIR JOHN STRACHAN, Receiver of His Majesty’s Revenues, was a scion of the house of STRACHAN of Thornton, in Kincardineshire. His father, SIR ALEXANDER STRACHAN of Thornton, was created a Baronet by CHARLES I. in 1625; and his aunt was the mother of the first EARL OF MIDDLETON.

SIR MUNGO MURRAY of Garth was the second son of JOHN, first (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOL, and of JEAN, youngest daughter of SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy. He held a commission in the Royal Guards at the time of the Restoration; and he represented Perthshire in the Parliaments of 1661-3 and 1669. He died unmarried in 1671, and was buried in St Giles’, Edinburgh.

1663. DECEMBER 10th.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY MAGISTER ALEX. MILNE AND MAGISTER ROBERT EDWARD, MINISTERS, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES BY VIRTUE OF THEIR FATHER’S PRIVILEGES.

Magister ALEXANDER MILNE was the son of BAILIE ALEXANDER MILNE of Dundee, and was born in the Burgh in 1618. He received his education at the University of St Andrews, and took his degree there on 2nd May, 1639. He was admitted Minister of the Church of Longforgan in August, 1649, and remained in that charge till 1661. In the latter year he was translated to the Second Charge or South Church of Dundee, in which place he continued till his death, in August, 1665. From him descended the MILNES of Mylnfield, who were related by marriage to the WEDDERBURNS of Kingennie. “He was proprietor of the town and lands of Pilmore, and bequeathed to the Kirk-Session j<sup>c</sup>.xxxiii. lib. vi.s. viij.d. for behoof of the poor.” By his wife, AGNES FLETCHER, he had four sons and one daughter.

Two interesting monuments still exist in the Howff of Dundee, erected by ALEXANDER MILNE in memory of his father and his brother, who are supposed to have both fallen during the Siege of Dundee, in 1651. The inscriptions upon these are as follows:—

*“Patri optimo, Alexandro Milne, sapius in hac urbe pretura cum laude, defuncto tandem anno ætatis sue 68. Ann. Dom. 1651.*

*Vita funelo, monumentum hoc Magister Alexander Milne, filius, erigendum curavit.*

*Religio, nixi mores, prudentia, candor,*

*In Milno radiis emittente suis :*

*Consule quo, felix respublica : julice, felix*

*Curia, & ædili res sacra semper erit.”*



[To the best of fathers, ALEXANDER MILNE, often Bailie in this Burgh with praise, who died in his 68th year, A.D. 1651. His life being accomplished, his son Magister ALEXANDER MILNE, caused this monument to be erected.

The rays of religion, spotless manners, prudence and candour shone forth in MILNE. Happy the Republic which had such a Consul; happy the Court which had such a Judge. Therefore to the Ædile (the keeper of public monuments) this shall ever be a sacred thing.]

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*“Chariss. fratri Thomæ Milne in vrbe hac propugnabat  
vita cum decore functo. Ann. Dom. 1651, ætat. suæ 22.  
Monumentum hoc posuit Magister Alex. Milne, Pastor Forgonensis.*

*Longam fama dabit vitam quam fati  
Negabant, nec moriter cvi contigit appetere.”*

[To his dearest brother, THOMAS MILNE, who lost his life duly fighting in defence of this Burgh, A.D. 1651, in the 22nd year of his age, this monument has been raised by Magister ALEX. MILNE, Pastor of Forgan.

Fame shall give the long life which the Fates have denied; nor is it death thus to be snatched hence.]

In the Register of Baptisms for Dundee the following entry occurs:—

“1663, Feb. 3.—John, son of Mr Alex. Milne, minister of Dundee and Agnes Fletcher bapt. God-fathers: Sir John Fletcher, Lord Advocate, John Scrimseour of Kirkton & O<sup>rs</sup>.” (in all fourteen godfathers bearing the name of John).

The name of the Rev. ROBERT EDWARD, minister of Murroes Parish, is well known in connection with his Latin *Description of the County of Angus*, written to accompany a map of the locality engraved in Holland in 1678. He was the son of ALEXANDER EDWARD, a Burgess of Dundee; was born in the Burgh *circa* 1620; and was presented to the Kirk of Murroes early in 1656, by PATRICK, EARL OF PANMURE. He remained in this charge till the Revolution of 1688, but seems then to have been deprived, and to have removed to Edinburgh, where he died on 23rd March, 1696. His son CHARLES, who took his degree of Master of Arts at St Andrews University in 1679, was appointed colleague to his father in 1684, but was either ousted by the Presbyterian party or abandoned the charge four years afterwards. The elder son of the Rev. ROBERT EDWARD also had the degree of M.A. from St Leonard's College, St Andrews, in 1670, and was presented to the church of Kemback, in Fife. He also was deprived for refusing to pray for KING WILLIAM and MARY, and had to fly to Edinburgh, as his life was threatened.

A very peculiar monument, erected by the Rev. ROBERT EDWARD, in memory of his father and two of his children, may still be seen in the Kirkyard of Murroes. In the upper part the Angel of the Resurrection is shown blowing the last trumpet, whilst in the base the dead are carved in relief, rising in various stages from their graves. Around the surface of the stone are three inscriptions,—a quotation from Isaiah xxvi. 19, in Hebrew characters, with the Latin version: “Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust;” and also the phrase from 1 Cor. xv. 52, in Greek

characters, "For the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall arise." The centre of the tombstone is thus inscribed :—

" A                      E .

*Alexander Edcardus, Civis Deidonanis  
Qui obiit 22 Maii. Ann. Dom. 1655 Aetatis an . 67 .  
Neptisque hinc Magdalena Edvarda  
Que vitæ mense 4<sup>to</sup> Ann. Dom. 1656  
Et Martha Edvarda que vitæ mense  
Ibidem 4<sup>to</sup> Ann. Dom. 1660, obiit  
Hic humantur."*

[ALEXANDER EDWARD, citizen of Dundee, who died 22nd May, A.D. 1655, in the 67th year of his age. Two grand-daughters—MAGDALEN EDWARD, in the 4th month of her life, A.D. 1656, and MARTHA EDWARD, also in the 4th month of her life, A.D. 1660, are buried here.]

1663. DECEMBER 10th.

AT DUNDEE, THE QUHILK DAY MAGISTER DAVID FERGUSONE WAS ADMITTED  
A BURGESS BY HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

Magister DAVID FERGUSON was the great-grandson of the famous DAVID FERGUSON, Minister of Dunfermline, to whose admission as a Burgess reference has already been made (*vide* page 76). His grandfather, Dr WILLIAM FERGUSON, was also a Burgess, and from the present entry it appears that the name of his father was also on the Roll. This succession of Burgesses carries back the connection of the family with Dundee for over one hundred and fifty years. DAVID FERGUSON studied at St Andrews University, and took his degree there in 1648. He was introduced as Minister of Strathmartine in April, 1664, and remained in this charge till his death, in July, 1696. On 20th December, 1695, he executed a Deed of Mortification, assigning 6,000 merks "for the use, maintenance, and education of two poor male children, not under the age of nine years at their admission, nor above the age of fourteen years while they are at school." The conditions of this benefaction are that the recipients are "to be of my own surname, and nearest of blood to me; quhilk failing, any other two male children of my nearest relations; quhilk failing, any other two poor male children, begotten of good and honest parents, in ane lawful marriage." These children were to be "maintained, educated, and brought up in the Grammar School of Dundee, and to be lodged and boarded with one of the surname of FERGUSON, in case there be any can do the same; and to furnish the said children with sufficient clothes and necessaries for their bodies, head, and feet—their coats being always of a grey colour, lined, with blue sleeves." The patrons had power to send such children as showed aptitude for learning to S. Leonard's College, St Andrews, for four years; or, if they inclined to be tradesmen, to apprentice

them to learn some trade, paying their apprentice fees out of the proceeds of the fund. By an express stipulation, the patrons are empowered "to deprive and exclude from this Mortification such as are children of thieves, night walkers, breakers of yards, drunkards, whoremasters, swearers, liars, or otherwise scandalous in their lives;" and it is provided "that both of them own the Protestant religion." The funds of this Mortification at present amount to over £4,000, and are now administered under a scheme fixed by judicial authority.

1665. MAY 15th.

QUHILK DAY ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, YOUNGER OF KINGANY, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER BY HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN was the son of the third BARON OF KINGENNIE, and of ELIZABETH RAMSAY, niece of the LAIRD OF MURIE. His grandfather was Town-Clerk of Dundee, and that office would have been bestowed upon his father had he been of sufficient age when the grandfather died; but it was then granted to JAMES WEDDERBURN, his father's cousin, from whom the WEDDERBURNS of Blackness derive their descent.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, senior of Kingennie, was for a long period a very eminent civic official, having been a Bailie for several years, and Provost for more than one term. He also represented the Burgh of Dundee in the first Parliament held after the Restoration (1661-3), and survived till 1683. He was buried in the Howff of Dundee, where the dilapidated remains of the monument of this branch of the family may still be examined (No. 725). In THOMSON'S MS. *Book of the Howff* the following is given as the inscription decipherable in 1838:—

*"Comititur hoc tumulo Alexander Wedderburn, dominus  
de Easter Pourie, familie sue princeps, nuperrime  
huic urbi præfectus ejusdem, ad Parliamentum primum  
Supremi Domini Nostri Regis Caroli 2 do. delegatus.  
Obiit 9 die Aprilis Anno Domini 1683, ætatis 68.*

*Hic etiam conquiescunt ossa Elizabethæ Ramsay illius  
prini amoris uxoris, filie unice Joannes Ramsay,  
fratris Domini de Murie, hujusque urbis olim prætoris,  
quæ obiit 2 die mensis Aprilis 1643, ætatis 22."*

[Under this tomb lies ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Laird of Easter Pourie, Chief of his race, lately Provost in this Burgh, and Delegate from it to the first Parliament of our Sovereign Lord, KING CHARLES II. He died 9th April, 1683, aged 68.

Here also rest the bones of ELIZABETH RAMSAY, the wife of his first love, only daughter of JOHN RAMSAY, brother to the LAIRD OF MURIE, formerly Bailie of this Burgh, who died 2nd April, 1643, aged 22.]

The following note by THOMSON describes the tomb as it was fifty years ago :—

“This has been a splendid tomb, and worthy of the ancient and honourable family whose Chief was laid under it ; but at present the upper surface is much decayed, being formed of Balgay stone, and rests upon several clumsy stones by way of pillars, instead of the original finely executed work, a specimen of which—one of the ends—remains still beside it, which was dug up in 1834. This specimen consists of a much-injured figure of Death endeavouring to extinguish a candle which represents human life, while Time is arresting his hand. The design is taken from one of the hieroglyphics at the end of QUARLES’ *Book of Emblems*, but the execution of the stone is far superior to the plate. On the latter the words *Tempus erat*—a time will come—are placed on an escroll, instead of which on the former there is “*an appointed time*,” which is the only deviation, saving the superior workmanship, from the original design. The monument, according to the family archives, was originally erected in the year 1626, over the remains of ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie and his wife HELEN RAMSAY, daughter of Mr RAMSAY of Brachmont ; and when their grandson, PROVOST ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Kingennie and Easter Pourie died in 1683, he and his wife ELIZABETH RAMSAY being both interred under it, the original inscription was obliterated to make way for the present one, which is nearly effaced also. The arms sculptured on the upper surface were allowed to remain, as the surnames of the gentlemen and their respective ladies were the same.”

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, junior, whose name is entered here on the Burgess-Roll, succeeded his father as fourth BARON OF KINGENNIE. He was married to GRIZEL, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN of Blackness, Town-Clerk of Dundee, and had a son, ALEXANDER, who carried on the line of the family.

1667. JANUARY 28th.

QUHILK DAY WILLIAM OLIPHANT, MARINER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER, GRATIS, THE SAME BEIN PROMIST TO HIM AT HIS GOING TO HIS MAJESTIE’S SERVICE AND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE DUTCH.

This entry is of historical value, as showing in a very special manner how ardently the recruiting of the navy was conducted by the adherents of the Royalists at this period. The first Dutch War was begun by CHARLES II. in 1664, more under the compulsion of his subjects than from any patriotic feelings in the breast of the KING. The Dutch formed then the only commercial nation that threatened to rival Great Britain, and the war was begun by both parties merely as a pretext for the extirpation of either of the two countries. It was terminated ingloriously for the British by the Treaty of Breda in 1667, after the Dutch had sailed up the Medway and captured several vessels, and had even blockaded the Thames and threatened London with famine. WILLIAM OLIPHANT had apparently been induced to accompany the British Fleet to Holland under the promise of a free admission to the Guildry, and that promise was fulfilled upon his return. No similar entry occurs throughout the whole of the Burgess-Roll.



1668. MAY 23rd.

AT DUNDEE. QUHILK DAY THE HAILL PERSONS UNDERNAMIT WERE ENTERED, SWORN, AND ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHIER OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS, VIZ. :—JOHN, ERLE OF ROTHES, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF SCOTLAND ; JAMES, ERLE OF AIRLY ; CHARLES, EARL OF ABOYNE ; DAVID. LORD OGILVY ; SIR JAMES CARNEGIE OF BALNAMONE.

JOHN LESLIE, sixth EARL and first DUKE OF ROTHES, was the son of the fifth EARL OF ROTHES and of LADY ANNE ERSKINE, daughter of JOHN, EARL OF MAR (*vide* page 69). He was born in 1630, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in August, 1641. When only eighteen years of age he was contracted in marriage to a daughter of the EARL OF CRAUFURD, and spent the early portion of his wedded life in his father-in-law's Castle of Struthers, in Fife. The fifth EARL had been an ardent Presbyterian and opponent of CHARLES I. until almost the close of his life, but a few months before his death he had been gained over to the KING's party, and his son, the sixth EARL, continued to support the Royalists throughout his career. He officiated at the Coronation of CHARLES II. at Scone, at which ceremony he carried the Sword of State ; and was appointed Colonel of one of the Fife regiments raised for the Royal service in 1651. He accompanied the KING from Stirling when the army set forth upon the fatal expedition to England, and was taken prisoner with many other Scottish nobles at the Battle of Worcester, on 3rd September, 1651, and sent as a prisoner to the Tower of London. There he remained in close confinement for three years, being afterwards transferred to Newcastle, and occasionally allowed his liberty on parole. At length, in July 1655, he was liberated through the intervention of the COUNTESS OF DYSART, whose influence with the PROTECTOR CROMWELL was very great, and he returned to Leslie House to await the course of events. The clemency of CROMWELL did not wean him from his adherence to the Royalist cause, and in 1658 he was committed to the Castle of Edinburgh, on the pretence that he had proposed engaging in a duel with VISCOUNT HOWARD. All his estates were confiscated in this year, and though he was set at liberty, he was forced to find security that he would not harm the Commonwealth, but submit himself to GENERAL MONK, who was then Commander of the Forces in Scotland. Shortly afterwards he joined CHARLES II. at Breda, and remained in close company with that Monarch until the Restoration.

When the KING was once more securely seated upon the throne of his ancestors, the EARL OF ROTHES naturally expected some reward for the sufferings he had endured in support of the Royalists, and he was not disappointed. His contemporary, BISHOP BURNET, thus describes him at this period :—

“He had the merit of a long imprisonment to recommend him ; he had a ready dexterity in the management of affairs, with a soft and insinuating address ; he had a quick apprehension, with a clear judgment ; he had no advantage of education, no sort of literature, nor had he travelled abroad ;—all in him was mere nature.”

Despite the disadvantages here enumerated, the EARL OF ROTHES rose to the foremost place amongst Scottish politicians. His career, for the most part, has been traced by unfriendly hands and though he has been denounced as a sybarite, given over to every form of folly and frivolity, this statement must be accepted with caution. No one absolutely bereft of principle could for so long a time have held a high position as he did at the Court of CHARLES II.; nor could he have kept his place had he not been endowed with exceptional abilities. The various stages in his career may be accurately discovered from the documents relating to him which are preserved at Leslie House, and as these have not hitherto been utilized for this purpose, the following account of them may be useful to the future historian of this remarkable character.

The conversion of the father of the DUKE OF ROTHES to the Royalist side took place, as has been said, but a few months before his death, and there was thus no time either to reward his decision or to confirm his adherence. His son was a mere infant at this period, but it was important that he should be secured on the side of the KING. The method adopted is shown by one of the documents referred to. It is a "Letter of Gift, under the Privy Seal, by KING CHARLES I., and directed to the Treasurer-Principal, and Deputy, and Commissioners of the Exchequer, bearing that HIS MAJESTY, remembering the true service in many ways done to HIS MAJESTY and the country by the deceased JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, who died before any particular remuneration could be conferred therefor, whereof HIS MAJESTY, not being unmindful, but being graciously pleased to remember his Royal intention and promise made to the said deceased EARL OF ROTHES, and to the performing of the same really in favour of JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, his son, who was a pupil succeeding to him, therefore, and for other weighty considerations, HIS MAJESTY gave to the said JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, and his heirs, a yearly pension of ten thousand pounds Scots. Dated at Holyrood House, 23rd September, 1641."

On the 29th of May, 1660, CHARLES II. was placed on the throne, and three months afterwards he issued a Commission nominating "JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, to exercise the office of President of the Privy Council, with all the privileges, profits, and dignities belonging to the same, during HIS MAJESTY'S pleasure. Dated at Whitehall, the 30th of August, 1660." The royal bounty was not confined to the bestowal of offices merely, for on the day of the issue of this Commission the KING granted a Letter of Gift and Pension to the EARL, declaring that "HIS MAJESTY, taking into his royal consideration the many good and faithful services done to him by his right trusty and well-beloved counsellor, JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, how gallantly he served in HIS MAJESTY'S armies, and how constantly he suffered for his loyalty; therefore HIS MAJESTY granted to the said EARL for all the days of his life, in lieu of the former pension of ten thousand pounds Scots, a yearly pension of one thousand pounds sterling."

In the succeeding June the EARL was made an Extraordinary Lord of Session, and after the downfall of the EARL OF MIDDLETON (*vide* page 158), he was appointed (29th May, 1663) Commissioner to Parliament in the following terms:—"Seeing that, by many great tokens, HIS MAJESTY had found the great love, exalted virtue, and undaunted faith, JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, LORD LESLIE and BALINBREICH, President of the Privy Council, did bear to HIS MAJESTY, and with what truth and constancy he always adhered to HIS MAJESTY (for which he was long imprisoned and endured a great many hardships); therefore HIS MAJESTY granted full power and commission to the said JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, to represent HIS MAJESTY'S royal person and

authority in the next session of Parliament, and in all other Conventions thereof; and in all these to do everything touching the profit and advantage of the Church, the peace thereof, and government of this ancient Kingdom, both in Church and State (as now by law established)."

From the fact of the appointment of LORD ROTHES to succeed LORD MIDDLETON, it may be understood that the former was the close companion and confidant of the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, who had then risen to the highest place in the counsels of the KING; and the EARL OF ROTHES doubtless owed much of his preferment—apart from his own abilities—to the fact that he was the chosen favourite of the DUKE. The office of Commissioner to Parliament was repeatedly renewed to him in 1664-5-6, and he had literally, as BURNET declares, "the whole power of Scotland put in his hands," though the BISHOP adds, "it was a very extravagant thing to see one man possess so many of the chief places of so poor a kingdom."

His father-in-law, the EARL OF CRAUFURD, had provoked the resentment of the KING by refusing to abjure the Covenant, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to cause him to resign his office of Lord High Treasurer, which he had administered faithfully for many years. Immediately upon the resignation of CRAUFURD, the KING issued a diploma under the Great Seal, bearing that "HIS MAJESTY, reflecting how much it was necessary for his service, and the great business in his Kingdom of Scotland, that all the public offices, chiefly the most eminent, should be adorned with faithful, honest men; and the office of Treasurer of Scotland being then vacant, and in HIS MAJESTY'S gift by the voluntary demission of JOHN, EARL OF CRAUFURD and LINDSAY, and calling to mind the great fidelity of JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, and his great gifts of mind for exercising and officiating in such a high station; therefore HIS MAJESTY made him High Treasurer, Comptroller, and Collector of the new augmentations, with power to receive HIS MAJESTY'S rents, customs, and casualties whatsoever, the excise, and all other things due to HIS MAJESTY and his Exchequer."

The power of the EARL OF ROTHES was still further augmented by his appointment under a special Patent, dated 25th November, 1666, as "General Commander of all the Scots Forces, and also of all the Castles and Fortresses in Scotland," because of his "noble faith and virtue." His last important promotion before his admission as a Burgess of Dundee was his installation as Lord Chancellor—the title under which he is designated in the Burgess-Roll. The Commission under the Great Seal for this purpose is also preserved at Leslie House, and narrates that "HIS MAJESTY, reflecting that the high place and office of Chancellor of Scotland had been vacant ever since the death of WILLIAM, EARL OF GLENCAIRN, the last Chancellor, and HIS MAJESTY'S service necessarily requiring the said place and office, as being of the greatest trust, to be supplied by a person of known virtue and noted fidelity; and HIS MAJESTY, calling to mind the many great services done to him by his most trusty and dearly beloved counsellor, JOHN, EARL OF ROTHES, High Commissioner of Scotland, as President of the Privy Council, afterwards Treasurer, and now as HIS MAJESTY'S Commissioner, General of all the Forces, and Keeper of the Great Seal; therefore HIS MAJESTY constituted the said EARL OF ROTHES HIS MAJESTY'S High Chancellor of the Kingdom of Scotland, and that during all the days of his lifetime, commanding all HIS MAJESTY'S subjects to acknowledge and reverence the said EARL OF ROTHES as High Chancellor. Dated at Whitehall, the 16th of April, 1667."

The only other promotion which it is necessary to notice is his advancement to the Dukedom



of Rothés, the patent for which honour is also preserved amongst the Rothés Muniments at Leslie House, and is in these terms:—

“His Majesty, King Charles the Second, in testimony of his royal esteem of the merits of John, Earl of Rothés, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, and of his integrity, endowments of mind, sufferings and services, constituted and created the said John, Earl of Rothés, Duke of Rothés, Marquess of Bambreich, Earl of Leslie, Viscount of Lugtoun, and Lord Auchmoutye, and Caskieberrie, giving and confirming to the said Earl of Rothés and his heirs male the title, degree, honour, and dignity of a Duke. Dated at Windsor Castle, 29th May, 1680.”

The DUKE OF ROTHES did not long survive to enjoy this last accession of dignity, as he died at the Abbey of Holyrood, on 27th July, 1681, in the fifty-first year of his age. “His body being privately carried up to the Cathedral of S. Giles, was conveyed, with the greatest magnificence that could be devised, to Holyrood House, where it was deposited for some time, and from thence, with the same funeral pomp, carried to Leith, and put on board a ship to be conveyed to Leslie.” As the DUKE left no male issue, his titles as DUKE OF ROTHES and MARQUESS OF BALLINBREICH became extinct; but as these had been granted with a special proviso that they should not prejudice the original title of EARL OF ROTHES, the latter dignity still survives. By his wife, LADY ANNE LINDSAY, he left two daughters, one of whom became COUNTESS OF HADDINGTON by marriage, and was mother of the seventh EARL OF ROTHES, whilst the other married the third MARQUESS OF MONTROSE, and was mother of the first DUKE OF MONTROSE.

JAMES OGILVY, second EARL OF AIRLIE, was the son of JAMES, first EARL OF AIRLIE, and of LADY ISABELLE HAMILTON, daughter of the EARL OF HADDINGTON, and was born *circa* 1615. His family had been connected with Dundee for centuries before his time, but the entry of his name at this period has a special historical significance. His father had been a most devoted adherent of the Royalists, even in their severest distress, and he had early been brought into enforced support of the cause of CHARLES I., as he was left in charge of the paternal Castles of Forther and Airlie whilst the first EARL was absent from Scotland. The first EARL OF AIRLIE fled from his native land to avoid compulsory subscription of the Covenant, leaving his two principal castles in the custody of his eldest son. The Estates of Parliament, then dominated by the Presbyterian party, instructed the EARLS OF MONTROSE and KINGHORNE to take possession of these fortresses. The EARL OF MONTROSE (afterwards famous as the first MARQUESS OF MONTROSE) was inclined to deal leniently with the OGILVIES, and he left the young LORD OGILVY unmolested. But his tenderness was not appreciated by the Covenanters, and shortly afterwards a Commission of Fire and Sword, dated 12th June, 1640, was granted to the EARL OF ARGYLL (*vide* page 121), empowering him to subdue the EARL OF ATHOL, the LORD OGILVY, and other rebels, and “to persew thame and enery ane of thame, in all hostile maner, with fyre and sworde, ay and quhill [until] he bring thame ather to thair boundin dewties, and give assurance for the samen, be pledges or vtherwayes, or else to the utter subducing and rooting thame out of the countrie.” The EARL OF ARGYLL was not so fastidious in his actions, nor so lukewarm in his adherence to the Covenant, as MONTROSE had been; and he marched at the head of an overpowering army of five thousand men to Angus, and besieged the Castles of Airlie and Forther. The memory of his action in this matter still survives, though poetically over-coloured, in the ballad of “The Bonnie House of Airlie.” The young LORD OGILVY, whose name is here entered,



refused to deliver up Airlie Castle to the assailants, and ARGYLL was compelled to invest it. Whilst the army lay in front of the Castle, LORD OGILVY managed to convey his mother and her young family secretly to Forther, leaving the besieged Castle of Airlie undefended. When ARGYLL discovered that he had been losing time over a fruitless victory, and that he had been outwitted by a mere stripling, his irritation was extreme, and he gave orders for the total destruction of the Castle. If the contemporary account of this incident given by GORDON of Rothiemay can be accepted, the EARL led the work of demolition in person, and "was so extremely earnest that he was seen taking a hammer in his hands and knocking down the hewed work of the doors and windows, till he did sweat for heat at his work." A rumour reached him that the young LORD OGILVY had found refuge with his kinsman, SIR JOHN OGILVY of Innerquharity, and he took measures to apprehend him there. The following letter addressed by ARGYLL to the LAIRD OF INNERQUHARITY is still preserved amongst the family archives at Baldovan House :—

"Loveing Freynd,—Sen your parteing frome this I have gottine certaine informatiounne that my Lord Ogilvie is this night in your house. For the which cause I could doe no less than direct a companie to ly about your house till it be searched, wherat I entreat you to tak no exceptionnes for I doe nowayes doubt you. Onlie I will give you this warning, that if ye press to conceall my Lord Ogilvie in your hous at this tyme it will be moir to your preiudice than ye ar awar off, and so I hope ye wil be wyise. The gentleman that is commander of this company is Coline Campbell, Cawdor's sonne. So referring this to your consideratiounne, I rest your affetionat freynd,

ARGYLL.

From my Camp at Airlie, 7 July, 1640,  
for my loveing freynd, the Laird of Innerquharity."

Finding that he could obtain no clue to the hiding-place of LORD OGILVY and his mother, ARGYLL was compelled to abandon the search, and direct his army to the seat of ATHOL and his associates. He left the task of destroying Forther Castle to his kinsman, DUGALD CAMPBELL of Inverawe, and his original letter of instructions is still in existence at Inverawe. As it proves the vindictiveness with which ARGYLL pursued the OGILVIES, it may be quoted here :—

"Dowgall,—I mynd, God willing, to lift from this the morrow, and therefor ye shall meitt me the morrow at nicht at Stronarnot in Strathardill, and caus bring alonges with you the hail nolt and shiep that ye have foundine pertaining to my Lord Ogilbie. As for the horses and mearis that ye have gottine pertaining to him. Ye shall not fail to direct thame home to the Stranemoor. I desyre not that they be in our way at all, and to send thame the neirest way home. And albeit ye shoulde be the langer in followeing me, yeit ye shall not fail to stay and demolishe my Lord Ogilbie's hous of Forthar. Sie how ye can cast off the irone yeattis and windowis, and tak down the rouff, and iff ye find it will be langsome, ye shall fyre it weill that so it may be destroyed. Bot you neid not to latt know that ye have directions frome me to fyir it, onlie ye may say that ye have warrand to demolishe it, and that to mak the work short ye will fyir it. Iff ye mak any stay for doeing of this, send fordwart the goodis. So, referring this to your cair, I rest

Your freynd

ARGYLL.

"P.S.—Ye shall heawe for your pains of that beis send hame. You shall delyver bak to Rob Grewer such of his goods as ar not sufficient for present use, and thir presents shall be your warrand.

ARGYLL.

For Dowgall Campbell of Inverawe."

When DUGALD CAMPBELL attacked Forther Castle LORD OGILVY was still within its walls, but finding that he could not hopefully maintain resistance to the force brought against him, he again managed to escape from his oppressors, and to join his father, the EARL OF AIRLIE, in England. Shortly afterwards, when MONTROSE abandoned the Covenanters, LORD OGILVY met with him, and they waited on the KING at Oxford, in 1643, to offer their services. He was present at the Battle of Marston-Moor, and was despatched to Scotland in command of some of PRINCE RUPERT'S men after that engagement. Whilst on the way, he was captured by a skirmishing party of the Parliamentary army, and sent prisoner to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh in 1644. Here he remained in confinement till he was released by MONTROSE after the battle of Kilsyth, in August, 1645. He had the command of some of the Royalist troops at Philiphaugh (13th September, 1645), and was captured after the battle as he was escaping from the field. He was carried prisoner to Glasgow and thence to St Andrews, and was condemned to death by the Parliament which met there in November, 1645. Through the intrepidity of his sister, LADY HELEN OGILVY, he escaped from St Andrews Castle the night before his execution was to have taken place, she having exchanged clothes with him and remained in prison whilst he passed out disguised. After suffering severely in the Royalist cause, he was at last induced to submit to GENERAL LESLIE, in 1649, under guarantee that his life, estate, and liberty would not be endangered; and soon afterwards he was relieved from the pressure of the Acts that had been made against him. He was appointed to the command of a troop of horse at the Restoration, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. From a paper preserved amongst the family documents at Cortachy Castle, it appears that at this time he endeavoured to obtain compensation for the destruction of the Castles of Airlie and Forther by the EARL OF ARGYLL, but his application was unsuccessful. He lived to see KING WILLIAM III. firmly established on the throne, and was a Member of the Scottish Parliament which met in 1693, though he was excused from attendance in consequence of his great age and infirmity. His death took place shortly after this date.

The EARL was twice married, firstly to HELEN, daughter of GEORGE, first LORD BANFF, by whom he had one son and three daughters, LADY MARION, the eldest daughter, being the wife of JAMES, LORD COUPAR, referred to on page 129. The EARL'S second wife was ISOBEL, widow of LEWIS, third MARQUESS OF HUNTLY.

CHARLES GORDON, first EARL OF ABOYNE, was the fourth son of GEORGE, second MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, and grandson of the first MARQUESS OF HUNTLY, who was admitted a Burgess of Dundee on 24th April, 1601 (*vide* page 89). His mother was LADY ANNE CAMPBELL, sister of the first MARQUESS OF ARGYLL (*vide* page 121), and he was born *circa* 1620. He is described as "a man of great honour and loyalty, who adhered firmly to the interest of CHARLES I. and CHARLES II. during the Civil Wars, often exerting himself in their service, on which account he suffered many hardships." His faithfulness was recognized at the Restoration, and he was raised to the Peerage by patent, dated 10th September, 1660, with the titles of EARL OF ABOYNE and LORD GORDON OF STRATHAVON AND GLENLIVET. He died in March, 1681, leaving three sons and one daughter by his wife, LADY ELIZABETH LYON, daughter of JOHN, second EARL OF KINGHORNE (*vide* page 117).

DAVID, LORD OGILVY, was the only son of JAMES, EARL OF AIRLIE, who was admitted as a Burgess on the same day as himself. He succeeded as third EARL OF AIRLIE on the death of his

father, and was served heir to him in 1704. He was married to LADY GRIZEL LYON, daughter of PATRICK, third EARL OF KINGHORNE and first EARL OF STRATHMORE, who was made Burgess of Dundee on 19th July, 1660 (*vide* page 164). The EARL OF AIRLIE died in 1717. As his eldest son, JAMES, LORD OGILVY, had been concerned in the Rebellion of 1715, the title was attainted when the latter should have succeeded to it; but LORD OGILVY obtained pardon and remission in 1725, and his younger brother became fourth EARL OF AIRLIE in 1731.

SIR JAMES CARNEGIE of Balharnoon was the grandson of SIR ALEXANDER, youngest brother of DAVID, first EARL OF SOUTHESK (*vide* page 105). He was the son of SIR JOHN CARNEGIE of Balharnoon and of LADY ELIZABETH OGILVY, sister of the second EARL OF AIRLIE, whose name appears beside his own on the Burgess-Roll. He succeeded to the estate in 1662, and died on 25th April, 1700.

1670. MAY 3rd.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY ROBERT SIBBALD AND JOHN BEATIE, HIS SERVANT, WERE RECEIVED AND ADMITTED BURGESSES AND GUILD-BRETHREN OF THIS BURGH, GRATIS.

The name of SIR ROBERT SIBBALD of Kipps is memorable, both because of his eminence in his own profession as a Physician and for the great service which he rendered to the country by his numerous literary works. Several biographies of him have been published, but they are all incomplete in points of vital importance. The following sketch is founded principally upon the manuscript Autobiography that he wrote in 1695, and which is now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, amongst the valuable documents that were acquired by the Faculty of Advocates at the sale of his collection in 1723. This Autobiography was formerly in the possession of JAMES BOSWELL of Auchinleck, who contemplated publishing it; but it lay in manuscript until JAMES MAIDMENT included it in the first volume of his *Analecta Scotica*. It is of special interest as recording a striking incident in the Siege of Dundee by GENERAL MONK, in 1651, at which time SIR ROBERT was resident in the Burgh.

SIR ROBERT SIBBALD was born in Edinburgh, on 15th April, 1641, being the fifth child of his parents.

"My father," he writes, "was MR DAVID SIBBALD, third brother to SIR JAMES SIBBALD, Knight, Baronet of Rankillor, and Keeper of the Great Seal under the EARLE OF KINOUL while he was Chancellor, after which he lived privately upon his own fortune. He was a man of a mild spirit, very civill and kynd to his relations and acquaintences. He dyed the year 1660, and was buried at Edinburgh. . . . He was 71 years old." SIR ROBERT'S mother was MARGARET BOYD, daughter of MR ROBERT BOYD of Kipps, Advocate, and he describes her as "a vertuous and pious matron of great sagacity and firmnesse of mynde, and very carefull of my education." His

taste for literature was apparent at a very early age, for he quaintly relates that “while I was a child in my nurse’s arms my grandfather did observe my inclination for letters, for when I cried and wept upon any occasion, I stilled upon the giving me the Psalms of BUCHANAN he kept in his pocket.” He began his studies at the Grammar School of Cupar in 1650, but the turmoil caused by the invasion of Scotland by CROMWELL forced his family to take refuge in Dundee.

“The following year,” he writes, “my parents removed me with them to Dundee, wher we were when the towne was taken by storme. My father was hurt with a strock given him by a footman with a carabin. We were all plundered, and lost in jewells, silverwork, and money, and all the furniture of the house to a great value. We sold some meal to gett a pass and to pay forre our transportation wher I went on foot from the Ferry to Cowper, there not being enough of money to purchase a horse for me.

“In the time the Inglishees were storming the town there was a battery erected by them, from which they fyred canon and muskets into the High Street from the Banet-raw, opposite to the Morow-gate. The townsmen had putt up a sence of dealls in the middle of the streat. My sister, Geals, a child then of eight years of age, had passed somewhat higher than the sence, and was exposed to ther view. I ran after her to bring her back, and they fyred at us in the returning; the ball missed us, and battered upon the street. I took it up and brought it with me.”

His academical course was continued at the High School of Edinburgh and completed at the University there, whilst ROBERT LEIGHTON, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane and Archbishop of Glasgow, was Principal. Under the tuition of this saintly prelate SIBBALD made great advances in his studies, and confesses that he was influenced in the direction of “a serious and good lyfe” by the advice of the Principal.

“I shunned the playes and divertisements the other students followed,” he writes, “and read much in my study, for which my fellowes gave me the name of *DIOGENES in dolio*.”

Like many other Scottish matrons, MARGARET SIBBALD wished to devote her son to the Church; but the dissensions amongst the numerous sects at the time gave him “ane disgust of them.” His opinion of the religious questions of the day is put tersely and truthfully:—

“I saw non could enter to the ministerie without ingadging in some of these factions, and espousing their interests. . . . Upon this consideration I fixed upon the studie of medicine, wherein I thought I might be of no faction, and might be usefull in my generation, if not here, elsewhere. Upon which consideration I resolved to goe abroad to prosecute that studie, and see the world, and know men.”

In March, 1660, SIBBALD embarked in a Dutch frigate, and went to Holland, where he studied at Leyden for a year and a half under several of the most famous Professors of his time. Having completed his course at Leyden, he went on a tour through the Continent, remaining at Paris for nine months. His studies here were principally directed towards botany, clinical surgery, and anatomy, and shortly afterwards he obtained his degree as Doctor of Medicine at Angiers. Thence he returned by London to Edinburgh, where he arrived at the end of October, 1662.

During his absence on the Continent, his father had died deeply involved in debt in consequence of his losses at the Siege of Dundee, and young SIBBALD devoted himself with intense ardour to clearing off the liabilities of his parents. He applied himself with energy to the practice of Medicine, and soon gathered around him a large circle of patients.



"The designe I proposed to myself," he writes, "was to passe quietly through the world, and content myself with a moderate fortune, and I was a dozen of yeers after I came here before I resolved to marry."

Whilst abroad prosecuting his studies, SIBBALD had become acquainted with SIR ANDREW BALFOUR, son of SIR MICHAEL BALFOUR of Denmiln, in Fife, one of the most eminent Physicians of his time, and the acquaintance was renewed when SIR ANDREW settled in Edinburgh. He and SIBBALD projected and set out the first Botanic Garden in Scotland, having obtained a portion of the ground belonging to Trinity Hospital, in Edinburgh, for that purpose. The intention of the projectors was to make this garden a place for the rearing of foreign plants used in Medicine, and thus to direct the attention of the Faculty towards the study of Botany.

After his Mother's death in 1672, SIBBALD became the proprietor of the estate of Kipps and the Mill of Torphichen, which had belonged to his maternal grandfather, and from which he took his territorial designation. Five years afterwards he was married to ANNA LOWES of Merchistoun, and settled on the estate of Kipps.

In his Autobiography, SIR ROBERT explains, with great amplitude, how he became acquainted with the EARL OF PERTH, and by what means that nobleman induced him to adopt the Roman Catholic faith. It is not necessary to detail the steps by which this conversion was effected. It is sufficient to state that he was blamed by the multitude for perverting the EARL himself, and only escaped assassination through the aid of JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse, VISCOUNT OF DUNDEE.

The principal work accomplished by SIR ROBERT SIBBALD was the establishment of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Edinburgh. For some time before its foundation, several of the most prominent physicians had been accustomed to meet regularly in the house of SIR ROBERT SIBBALD, and they were ultimately formed into a College and constituted by Royal Patent, dated 30th November, 1681. In the following year SIR ROBERT was knighted by the DUKE OF YORK, then High Commissioner in Scotland, and was appointed Physician to CHARLES II. and Geographer of Scotland. The latter appointment was made in consequence of some steps which SIR ROBERT had taken to procure accurate information as to the topography and condition of Scotland, by sending a series of questions in the form of a circular to prominent persons—precisely the method adopted by SIR JOHN SINCLAIR a century afterwards when preparing his *Statistical Account of Scotland*. According to his own statement, SIR ROBERT SIBBALD "employed JOHN ADAIR for surveying, and did bestow much upon him, and payed a guinea for each double of the Mapps he made;" but ADAIR afterwards repudiated this bargain, and SIR ROBERT was deprived by the Privy Council of any profit which might have arisen from this first complete map of Scotland. To SIR ROBERT do we owe the credit of producing the earliest intelligent account of the Kingdom of Scotland, which he called *Scotia Illustrata*, for the work that TIMOTHY PONT and SIR JOHN SCOT of Scotstarvet had brought out before his time was very imperfect and inexact. SIBBALD's *History of the Sheriffdoms of Fife and Kinross*, published by him in 1710, is still referred to as an authority, and displays a wonderful amount of antiquarian research.

The reputation which SIR ROBERT had won as a Physician led to his appointment, on 5th March, 1685, as the first Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, at which time he

was also President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons that had been founded mainly through his instrumentality. He continued actively engaged in literature until his death. His biographers only state the time of his death inferentially as taking place in 1722, because his books were sold in February of the following year. The exact date is shown by this announcement in the *Caledonian Mercury* for 13th August, 1722:—

“Last week SIR ROBERT SIBBALD of Kipps, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, died here, in the 83rd year of his age. He was a person of great piety and learning, and author of many learned and useful books, especially in Natural History.”

A portrait of SIR ROBERT SIBBALD was presented to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1744 by LADY DUNTARVY, one of his daughters, and is still preserved in the Hall at Edinburgh.

1670. SEPTEMBER 22nd.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY JOHN LESLIE, LORD LENDORS, COLLONELL LESLIE, AND SIR JAMES MCGILL OF RANKEILLOR, WERE ALL ADMITTED BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

JOHN LESLIE, third LORD LINDORES, was the nephew of PATRICK, LORD LINDORES, who was enrolled as a Burgess on 10th April, 1622 (*vide* page 124). He was the son of JAMES LESLIE, second LORD LINDORES, and of MARY, daughter of PATRICK, seventh LORD GRAY. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1667, and survived till 1706. By his marriage with LADY MARION OGILVY, daughter of the second EARL OF AIRLIE (*vide* page 182) and relict of LORD COUPAR (*vide* page 128), he had one son, DAVID, who succeeded as fourth LORD LINDORES.

COLONEL LUDOVIC LESLIE was the fifth son of SIR PATRICK LESLIE of Pitcairlie, and the brother of the first and second LORDS LINDORES. He accompanied his brother, the celebrated GENERAL DAVID LESLIE, LORD NEWARK, to Sweden, and served with great distinction under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS in the German Wars. Returning to Scotland when the Civil war broke out, he took part with his brother in support of the Parliamentarians, and was appointed Governor of Berwick in 1648. The exact date of his death is not recorded.

SIR JAMES MACGILL of Rankeilour was the great-great-grandson of the famous SIR JAMES MACGILL, Lord-Clerk-Register during the reign of QUEEN MARY, and one of the most active of her opponents. He succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, DAVID MACGILL, on 20th April, 1661, who is described as “being ane old man of 82 years.” SIR JAMES was married to LADY JANET CRICHTON, daughter of VISCOUNT FRENDRAUGHT, on 24th August, 1665, and left one son, DAVID, who succeeded him. His present representative is DAVID MAITLAND MACGILL-CRICHTON, Esq. of Rankeilour, who is also heir-of-line in general to JAMES, first VISCOUNT FRENDRAUGHT.

1671. JANUARY 3rd.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY SIR HENRY BRUCE OF CLACKMANNAN AND DAVID BRUCE OF KENNET WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

SIR HENRY BRUCE of Clackmannan was the son of ROBERT BRUCE of Clackmannan, and of MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur. He was knighted by CHARLES II., and obtained a charter under the Great Seal, dated 26th March, 1669, of the lands and barony of Clackmannan. By his first wife, MARY, daughter of SIR ALEXANDER SCHAW of Sauchie, he had three sons who were successively lairds of Clackmannan. No account of his second marriage is given by DOUGLAS, but the following passage in LAMONT'S *Diary* not only proves that it took place, but also shows an additional link betwixt SIR HENRY BRUCE and the Burgh of Dundee:—

“1670, Oct. 13.—Old Clackmannan Bruce married the deccasset E<sup>r</sup> of Dundie his Lady, Dalhowsie's daughter, surnamed Ramsay, to his second lady; the marriage feast was att Ender-Kethen, at hir dwelling-howse ther.”

SIR HENRY was Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, and represented that county in the Parliaments of 1661-3, 1667, and 1669-74. His name appears thus in the Dundee Register of Baptisms:—

“1671, Sep. 13th.—Hendrie, son of Francis Guthrie, Bap<sup>t</sup> — Witnesses: Hendrie, Bischop of Dunkeld, Sir Harie Guthrie of Collestoun, Sir Hendrie Bruce of Clackmannan, Hendrie Scrimseor, Parson of Dundie, Hendrie Crawford of Seatoun, and Ors.”

He died before 1678, and was succeeded by his eldest son, DAVID BRUCE. The male line of SIR HENRY BRUCE is now extinct, his present representative being the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

DAVID BRUCE of Kennet was the eldest son of ROBERT BRUCE of Kennet and of AGNES MURRAY, daughter of the LAIRD OF PERDOWY. He was married to MARJORY, daughter of DAVID YOUNG of Kirkton, county Fife, and left a numerous family. His present representative is ALEXANDER HUGH BRUCE, sixth LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

1671. APRIL 1st.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE OF BROOMHALL AND MAGISTER PATRICK LYON, ADVOCATE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS; EXCEPT THE SAID PATRICK LYON, WHO WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF THE SAID BURGH BE VERTUE OF HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall was the only son of ROBERT BRUCE, LORD BROOMHALL of Session, who was admitted Burgess on 17th May, 1627 (*vide* page 137). He was Member for Culross in the Parliaments of 1661-3, 1669-74, 1678, and 1685-6, and for Sanquhar from 1692

till 1702. In 1693 he was appointed joint Receiver-General of Supply and Excise, and continued in this office for two years. "When the Act for securing the true Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government was read a second time, 12th June, 1702, SIR ALEXANDER having said that it contained things inconsistent with the essence of the Monarchy, he was thereupon called to the bar, and not giving satisfaction, he was ordered to withdraw; and the question being put—Expell him out of Parliament or not? it carried in the affirmative *nem. con.*, and a warrant was ordered to the Burgh of Sanquhar to elect a new Commissioner in his place" (*Douglas' Peerage, Wood's edition, Vol. I., p. 520*). Long before this time SIR ALEXANDER had shown himself an avowed opponent of Presbyterianism. The Burgh Records of Culross, under date 7th November, 1678, contain the following suggestive entry:—

"The said day Sir Alex<sup>t</sup> Bruce signified to the town council that he is informed that there are certain disorderly conventicle meittings in and about this burgh and elsewhere, to which certan of their burgesses doeth repair; and therfor desired the magistrates to advert to it, by their tymus proceiding against them, conform to the Act of Parliament: the which advyee of his they find convenient, and accordingly thinks fitt they be proceidit against *ut supra* with all expeditione." (*Beveridge's Culross and Tulliallan, Vol. I., page 355.*)

Writing in 1704, MACKAY thus describes SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE in his *Memoirs*:—

"He hath been in and out of the administration all the three reigns of King Charles, King James, and King William; hath spent a vast deal of money, and is always poor; hath a great deal of wit, and was [expelled] for a speech he made against presbytery, and yet hath been on all sides; he hath now a pension from the Queen, and is a very blustering, bold man, of near 70 years old."

When ALEXANDER, third EARL OF KINCARDINE, died unmarried in November, 1705, a plea arose betwixt his sister, LADY MARY COCHRANE, and SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall, with reference to the title, and was ultimately settled in the following year by the vote of the latter being received in Parliament as that of the fourth EARL OF KINCARDINE. He survived long enough to protest against the Union of the Parliaments in 1707, but appears to have deceased shortly afterwards.

He was married to CHRISTIAN, daughter of ROBERT BRUCE of Blairhall, and had four sons and five daughters. Three of the sons were in succession the fifth, sixth, and seventh EARLS OF KINCARDINE. The present EARL OF ELGIN is the lineal descendant of SIR ALEXANDER BRUCE of Broomhall.

SIR PATRICK LYON of Carse was the uncle of the first EARL OF STRATHMORE. He was educated at St Andrews, and became Professor of Philosophy in the Old College there, but afterwards studied for the Law. He passed as Advocate on 11th July, 1671, and obtained the appointment of Admiral Depute. He was raised to the Bench as Lord of Session on 10th November, 1683, with the title of LORD CARSE. Four months after he was made a Lord of Justiciary, and continued to sit until he was deprived of office at the Revolution in 1688. His principal literary work was a collection of pedigrees and genealogies of Scottish families, which is now preserved amongst the MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. There is a portrait of LORD CARSE, painted in 1691, amongst the family portraits at Glamis Castle. SIR PATRICK's son, PATRICK LYON, was retoured heir to him on 30th October, 1695.



1671. MAY Sth.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY JOHN, LORD ELPHINSTONE, AND CHARLES, LORD HALTOUN, TREASURER-DEPUTE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

JOHN, eighth LORD ELPHINSTONE, was the son of ALEXANDER, sixth LORD ELPHINSTONE, and succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother in May, 1669. His marriage with LADY ISABEL MAITLAND, eldest daughter of CHARLES, LORD HALTON, whose name is entered on the Roll with his own, brought him into close relationship with the LAUDERDALE family; and he was entrusted with the conducting of several of the important military movements in Scotland, both for the suppression of Presbyterianism in 1679, and for the counteracting of the DUKE OF MONMOUTH's Rebellion in 1685. Many of the letters and official documents addressed to him by the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, the DUKE OF ROTHES, the EARL OF DUNBARTON, and the Privy Council, are preserved at Carberry Tower amongst the family papers of his descendant, the present LORD ELPHINSTONE. From these it appears that he held a commission as Captain in the army at Flanders, and returned to this country in 1696. He took his seat in Parliament on 14th May, 1703, and voted in support of the Treaty of Union. His eldest son predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his second son CHARLES, ninth LORD ELPHINSTONE.

CHARLES MAITLAND, LORD HALTON of Session, and afterwards third EARL OF LAUDERDALE, was the youngest son of JOHN, first EARL OF LAUDERDALE, and the younger brother and successor of the famous DUKE OF LAUDERDALE. By his marriage (18th November, 1652) with ELIZABETH, only daughter and heiress of RICHARD LAUDER of Halton, in Midlothian, he became possessed of the valuable estate from which he took his designation. His first appointment after the Restoration was to the office of General and Master of the Mint; and he was one of the members of the Privy Council admitted the year after CHARLES II. had regained the throne. On 8th June, 1669, he was made an Ordinary Lord of Session with the title of LORD HALTON; and in February, 1671—a few days before his enrolment as Burgess of Dundee—he was promoted to the post of Treasurer-Depute, by which office he is designated on the Roll. Whilst his brother, the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, had control of Scottish affairs, he was associated with him in the government of the Kingdom, and seems to have been even more tyrannical and overbearing than the DUKE himself. His conduct in stifling debate was frequently complained of, and when the power of the DUKE was overthrown, LORD HALTON shared in his overthrow. In 1681 he was forbidden to preside in the Privy Council, and his accounts as Treasurer and Master of the Mint were ordered to be investigated. The Commission appointed for this purpose was composed principally of his enemies, and in June, 1682, he was deprived of all his offices, and ordered to be tried for malversation. On 20th March, 1683, he was found guilty, and he and SIR JOHN FALCONER were found liable to the KING in a penalty of £72,000 sterling. This sum was reduced by HIS MAJESTY to £20,000, and the culprits were directed to pay £16,000 to the LORD CHANCELLOR, and £4,000 to JOHN GRAHAM of Claverhouse (VISCOUNT DUNDEE). A dispute arose betwixt the CHANCELLOR (the EARL OF ABERDEEN) and CLAVERHOUSE as to the division of this sum, but

ultimately the latter obtained the lands of Dudhope and the Constabulary of Dundee, and was thus brought into a protracted contest with the Burgh (*vide* page 166). As the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE died without male issue on 24th August, 1682, the higher title became extinct; but his brother, LORD HALTON, succeeded to the Earldom of Lauderdale, and was re-admitted to the Privy Council in March, 1686. He died on 9th June, 1691. By his wife he had a family of six sons and two daughters. The two eldest sons succeeded as fourth and fifth EARLS OF LAUDERDALE; and the one daughter was married to LORD ELPHINSTONE, and the other to CHARLES, fourth EARL OF SOUTHESK.

1671. MAY 21st.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY SIR JAMES FOULIS OF COLLINGTON, AND SIR JOHN LOCKHART OF CASTLEHILL, SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, WERE SWORN AND ADMITTED BURGESSES OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

SIR JAMES FOULIS of Colinton was the son of SIR ALEXANDER FOULIS of Colinton, and of ELIZABETH, daughter of ROBERT HEPEURN of Ford. He was fifth in descent from SIR JAMES FOULIS of Colinton who was Lord-Clerk-Register when the College of Justice was founded by JAMES V. He was knighted by CHARLES I. on 14th November, 1641, and at his father's death became second Baronet of Colinton. From 1645 till 1684 he represented Midlothian continuously in the Scottish Parliament, and was especially active in his resistance to the usurpation of CROMWELL. In the early part of the memorable year 1651 he took refuge, with many of his compatriots, in Dundee. This is shown by the following remarkable entry in the Register of Baptisms in the parish:—

“1651, April 13.—Walter Porterfield, advocate, a woman child, Elizabeth. Witnesses: John Balfour, Maister of Burlic, Sir James Foulis of Collintoun, Sir Thomas Thomson of Dudistone, and Sir William Dick.”

The MASTER OF BURLEIGH was one of those Covenanters deeply implicated in the assassination of ARCHBISHOP SHARPE, and SIR WILLIAM DICK of Braid was the famous Lord Provost of Edinburgh who lost a colossal fortune in the Royalist cause, and died a prisoner for debt in a London jail. These associates sufficiently indicate the political profession of SIR JAMES FOULIS. When the Committee of Estates withdrew from Dundee before the siege SIR JAMES accompanied them, and was taken prisoner at Alyth on 28th September, 1651, by a detachment of GENERAL MONK's forces, who were sent for that purpose from Dundee (*vide* page 113). SIR JAMES was sent with his companions to England, and detained there for a long period in prison. His services and sufferings were rewarded after the Restoration by his appointment as one of the Senators of the College of Justice on 14th February, 1661, his advancement to the post of a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary in February, 1671, his admission as a Privy Councillor in 1674, and his promotion

as Lord Justice-Clerk in February, 1684. His death took place at Edinburgh, on 19th January, 1688. By his marriage with BARBARA, daughter of ALEXANDER AINSLIE, he had a son, SIR JAMES, who succeeded him.

SIR JOHN LOCKHART of Castlehill was the third son of LORD JUSTICE-CLERK LOCKHART, and of MARTHA, daughter of SIR GEORGE DOUGLAS of Mordington, one of the Maids-of-Honour to QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA. He was admitted Advocate on 4th January, 1656, during the supremacy of CROMWELL, and was re-admitted after the Restoration, having expressed regret at his misfortune in having obtained that privilege during the time of the usurpation. He was raised to the Bench as an Ordinary Lord with the title of LORD CASTLEHILL, on 28th August, 1665, and made a Lord of Justiciary on 6th February, 1671—a short time before his enrolment as Burgess of Dundee. Having provoked the resentment of the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE, he was summarily removed from the Bench in November, 1678, but was restored in 1683, after the DUKE's death. SIR JOHN was Member of Parliament for the Sherifffdom of Dunbarton, 1656-8; for the Lanark Burghs, 1658-9; and for Lanarkshire, 1693-1702. His death appears to have taken place shortly after the last date, though it is not exactly recorded.

1671. JULY 13th.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY JOHN WEDDERBURNE, SON TO SIR PETER WEDDERBURNE OF GOSFORD, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD, GRATIS.

Reference has been made to JOHN WEDDERBURN in the notice of his father's admission under date 7th February, 1657 (*vide* page 163). He is described as heir-apparent of Gosford in several charters of 1670 and 1671; but he was drowned during his father's lifetime in the manner already described.

1675. JULY 20th.

QUHILK DAY SIR PETER WEDDERBURNE OF GOSFORD, ANE OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, AND PETER WEDDERBURNE AND ALEXANDER WEDDERBURNE, HIS SONS, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, BE VERTEW OF THEIR FATHER'S AND GOODSYRE'S PRIVILEGES.

SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, LORD GOSFORD of Session, was admitted as a Burgess on 7th February, 1657 (*vide* page 163), and he is here enrolled for the second time. His eldest son, JOHN, was admitted to the same privilege on 13th July, 1673, and his other two sons are placed on the

Burgess-Roll with himself two years afterwards. That SIR PETER was in Dundee at the latter date is shown by the following entry in the Register of Baptisms:—

“1675, Sept. 2.—John Wedderburn of Blackness a son, Peter, bapt<sup>d</sup> Witness: Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.”

PETER WEDDERBURN, second son of LORD GOSFORD, and of AGNES DICKSON of Hartree, was born in 1660, and is described by DOUGLAS as “a well-accomplished gentleman.” He held a commission in the army as Captain of Grenadiers, and sat in the last Parliament of Scotland (1705-7) and in the first Parliament of Great Britain (1707-8) as Member for Dunfermline. On 30th December, 1697, he was created a Baronet by WILLIAM III.—not CHARLES II., as sometimes stated—and when his wife’s brother, SIR JAMES HALKETT of Pitfirrane, died without issue in 1705, he succeeded to his estate and assumed the name of HALKETT. He died on 20th March, 1746, having then reached his eighty-sixth year. By his wife, DAME JANE HALKETT, he had four sons and three daughters, and his eldest son, COLONEL SIR PETER HALKETT, became the second Baronet. His present representative is SIR PETER ARTHUR HALKETT, Bart., of Pitfirrane.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, “a man of parts and merit,” was the third son of LORD GOSFORD, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland, which office he held until his death. His eldest son, PETER WEDDERBURN, became LORD CHESTERHALL of Session, and his grandson, ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, was the famous BARON LOUGHBOROUGH, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and afterwards EARL OF ROSSLYN. ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, whose name is here enrolled, is now represented by his descendant, FRANCIS ROBERT ST CLAIR ERSKINE, fourth EARL OF ROSSLYN.

1675. JULY 20th.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY MAGISTER ROBERT LAWRIE, BISCHOP OF BRECHINE,  
AND DAVID ROLLO, HIS SONE-IN-LAW, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND  
BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

ROBERT LAWRIE was the son of JOSEPH LAWRIE, minister of Longforgan and of Perth, and was born in 1616. He studied at St Andrews University, and obtained his degree there in 1636. On the death of his father, in 1640, he was appointed to succeed him in the Second Charge in Perth, and remained there till 1644. At the latter date he was translated to Edinburgh, and held the position of minister in the churches of Trinity, the Tron, and the High Church in succession, from the year 1644 till 1662. CHARLES II. then presented him to the Deanery of Edinburgh, which office he held in conjunction till 1672. On the 11th of July in that year he was promoted to the Bishopric of Brechin, and continued in this post until his death, in March, 1678. The appearance of his name on the Burgess-Roll shows that the sympathies of the civic rulers were then strongly Episcopalian, for he was the only minister in Edinburgh who conformed to Episcopacy.

DAVID ROLLO was a merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, and was married to BETHIA, eldest daughter of BISHOP LAWRIE.



1675. AUGUST 17th.

QUHILK DAY SIR DAVID OGILVY OF CLOVA, KNT., WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS  
AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

SIR DAVID OGILVY of Clova was the third son of JAMES, first EARL OF AIRLIE, and of LADY ISABEL HAMILTON, daughter of the EARL OF HADDINGTON. He was, therefore, younger brother of the second EARL OF AIRLIE, who was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 23rd May, 1668 (*vide* page 182). SIR DAVID was born in 1617, and at an early age was engaged fighting on the Royalist side with other members of his family, in the Civil War. OCHTERLOXY, in his *Account of the Shire of Forfar*, written in 1684-5, thus refers to the OGILVIES of Airlie :—

“The family is very ancient and honourable, and have ever been very famous for their loyaltie, especiallie in the times of our Civill Warrs. The late and present Earl of Airlie, with his brethren, Sir Thomas, who died in his Prince's service, and Sir David, now living, have, with diverse others of their name, given such evident testimonie of their loyaltie to their Prince that will make them famous to all generations.”

SIR DAVID OGILVY represented Forfarshire in the Parliaments of 1669-72 and 1681-2. The date of his death is not recorded, but it must have been prior to 30th October, 1687, as his son, DAVID, was then retoured as his heir.

1675. SEPTEMBER 21st.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY JOHN, EARL OF ATHOLL, AND JAMES, LORD  
MURRAY, HIS SONE, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND GUILD BRETHREN  
OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

JOHN, second (MURRAY) EARL OF ATHOL, and afterwards first MARQUESS OF ATHOL, was the son of JOHN, first EARL OF ATHOL, and of JEAN, youngest daughter of SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy. His younger brother, SIR MUNGO MURRAY, was admitted as Burgess of Dundee on 7th March, 1663 (*vide* page 177). The second EARL OF ATHOL, whose name is entered here, was born in 1635, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in June, 1642. When the EARL OF GLENCAIRN mustered an army to withstand the Cromwellian invasion, in 1653, the EARL OF ATHOL, then a mere youth, joined him with 2,000 men, and with his aid the Royalists were enabled to resist the conquest of Scotland for some time. In consequence of his patriotic but unsuccessful efforts at this time, the EARL was specially excepted from CROMWELL'S Act of Grace

and Pardon, 1654. He continued faithful to the STEWART cause, and was rewarded after the Restoration with many honours and offices. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1660, and made Hereditary Sheriff of Fife; was appointed Lord Justice-General of Scotland in 1663, Captain of the King's Guard in 1670, Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1672, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session on 14th June, 1673. Through the death of the EARL OF TULLIBARDINE, in 1670, he succeeded to that title, and on 17th February, 1676, he was created MARQUESS OF ATHOL.

In the early portion of the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE's administration ATHOL was his intimate friend and confidant, but the severe measures which the DUKE adopted towards the Conventiellers, though at first a source of profit to the MARQUESS, ultimately caused him to sever his connection with LAUDERDALE, and to join the DUKE OF HAMILTON against him. In revenge for this desertion the office of Lord Justice-General was taken from him, but he retained the other posts to which he had been appointed. He presided in the Parliament of 1681, and was one of the principal agents in the suppression of ARGYLL's Rebellion in 1685. When the Order of the Knights of the Thistle was revived in 1687 by JAMES II., he was amongst the first nominated for that distinction. Though he had so long supported the Royalist cause he was an active promoter of the Revolution, and visited the Court of WILLIAM and MARY, expecting preferment, as he was nearly related through his wife to the new KING. In this he was disappointed, and his attempt to secure the post of President of the Convention of Estates, in the Episcopalian interest, in opposition to the DUKE OF HAMILTON and the Presbyterians, was also unsuccessful. Shortly afterwards he retired from public life, and spent the remainder of his days at Blair-Athol. He died there on 7th May, 1703, and was buried in Dunkeld Cathedral, where a magnificent monument has been erected in memory of him, bearing a Latin inscription to the following effect:—

“In a vault underneath this stone the ashes are preserved of an illustrious hero, John, Marquess of Athol, Earl of Tullibardine, Viscount of Balquhiddar, Lord Murray, Balveny, and Gask, Lord of the Regality of Athol, Heritable Bailie of the Lordship of Dunkeld, Heritable Steward of Fife and Huntingtower, heir to the Stewarts, Earls of Athol, and to the Murrays, Earls of Tullibardine; who, being deprived of both his parents, John, Earl of Athol, and Jean, daughter to the Laird of Glenurchy, while he was scarce ten years of age, was honoured with many offices by King Charles II. at his return, for his diligent labours against the rebels, being as yet a youth about eighteen years of age, and for his greatest constancy and loyalty afterwards in peace and war: for he was Justice-General, an Extraordinary Lord of Session, Captain of the King's Life Guards, sometime President of the Parliament, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Lord of the Treasury, Exchequer, and Council, Sheriff of Perthshire, Lieutenant of the Earldom of Argyll and Tarbat; and lastly, by King James VII. he was made a Knight of the Most Noble Order of S. Andrew. He died 7th May, 1703.”

The EARL OF ATHOL was married to LADY AMELIA SOPHIA STANLEY, daughter of the seventh EARL OF DERBY, by whom he had five sons. The eldest son succeeded to the title, and was afterwards created DUKE OF ATHOL. The second son, CHARLES, was the first EARL OF DUNMORE. LORD JAMES MURRAY of Dowally, who is entered on the Burgess-Roll beside his father, was the third son of the EARL OF ATHOL. He represented Perthshire in the Parliaments of 1710 to 1715.

1675. SEPTEMBER 21st.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY MAGISTER THOMAS MURRAY, ANE OF THE SENATORS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, DESIGNATED LORD GLENDICK, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

THOMAS MURRAY, LORD GLENDICK of Session, was the son of Mr THOMAS MURRAY, advocate, and was himself admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 14th December, 1661. He was related to ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF DYSART and DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE, and through her influence he rapidly gained promotion. On 4th July, 1674, he was raised to the Bench, and two years afterwards he was created a Baronet. He was appointed Lord-Clerk-Register in 1677, and is said to have shared the emoluments of that office with his patroness, the DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE. In 1679 he obtained an exclusive privilege for the printing of his edition of the Statutes of the Realm—a work that is regarded still as authoritative. When the power of the DUKE OF LAUDERDALE was overthrown, LORD GLENDICK was superseded, and his name was not included in the Commission for the Administration of Justice in 1681. His office of Lord-Clerk-Register was granted at that time to SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE of Tarbat (*vide* page 171).

1675. OCTOBER 29th.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY THE PERSONES AFTER-NAMED, VIZ. :—ROBERT, ERLE OF SOUTHESK, ROBERT, VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOT, AND MAGISTER JOHN MURRAY, TUTOR OF STORMONTH, WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

ROBERT, third EARL OF SOUTHESK, was the only son of JAMES, second EARL OF SOUTHESK, and of LADY MARY KER, daughter of the first EARL OF ROXBURGHE, and relict of JAMES HALIBURTON of Pitcur. He came into the title on the death of his father in 1669. His early years had been spent on the Continent, and when in France in 1659 he was made a Captain of one of the Companies of Scots Guards by LOUIS XIV. Shortly after his accession to the title he was appointed Colonel of the Militia of Forfarshire by special commission from CHARLES II.; and in 1682 the Sheriffship of Forfarshire was confirmed to him and his son CHARLES, LORD CARNEGIE. The EARL died at Edinburgh on 19th February, 1688. He was married to ANNA, daughter of WILLIAM, second DUKE OF HAMILTON, and had two sons, the elder of whom became fourth EARL OF SOUTHESK. The younger son, WILLIAM, was slain in a duel at Paris by WILLIAM TOLLEMACHE, son of the DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE.

ROBERT, second VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOTT, was the son of the first VISCOUNT, and of LADY MARJORY CARNEGIE, daughter of the first EARL OF SOUTHESK, and relict of WILLIAM HALIBURTON of Pitcur. He succeeded to the Viscounty at his father's death in 1665, held the office of High Sheriff of Kincardineshire whilst GENERAL MONK was in Scotland, and was compelled to execute several of the decrees issued by the Council of the PROTECTOR. After the Restoration he had to superintend in an official capacity the military movements in Kincardineshire, acting under the orders of the EARL OF ABOYNE (*vide* page 187). Amongst the documents preserved at Arbuthnott House there is a certificate, dated 5th December, 1681, stating that on that day "ROBERT, VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOTT did take and signe the Teste appoynted by the Sext Act of this current Parliament, as being anywaies concerned in publict debts that he might have the benefit thereof." This was his last public act, as he died on 16th June, 1682. He was married firstly to LADY ELIZABETH KEITH, daughter of WILLIAM, seventh EARL MARISCHAL, and secondly to CATHERINE, daughter of ROBERT GORDON of Pitlurg and Straloch, and left a numerous family. His eldest son, ROBERT, succeeded as third VISCOUNT, and he is now represented by his direct descendant, the ninth VISCOUNT OF ARBUTHNOTT.

SIR JOHN MURRAY of Drumcairne was the fourth son of ANDREW, first LORD BALVAIRD, and of LADY ELIZABETH CARNEGIE, daughter of the first EARL OF SOUTHESK. He was bred to the profession of the Law, and was raised to the Bench when the new Commission was appointed in October, 1681. In the Parliament of 1685-6 he represented Perthshire, and in the following year he was made a Lord of Justiciary, with the title of LORD DRUMCAIRNE. He was deprived of all his offices at the Revolution of 1688. His grand-nephew was the famous EARL OF MANSFIELD, Lord Chief-Justice of England.

1676. APRIL 4th.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY JOHN GRAHAM, GENERAL POSTMASTER FOR SCOTLAND, WAS MADE A BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER OF THE SAID BURGH, GRATIS.

This entry indirectly shows the prevalent Royalist feeling in Dundee at the time, and also indicates the appreciation of commercial enterprise in the Burgh; for whilst JOHN GRAHAM was connected with a family of the most pronounced loyalty, the office which he and his father had administered for nearly twenty years had greatly assisted in the development of the trade of Dundee. JOHN GRAHAM was the third son of the famous PATRICK GRAHAM of Inchbrakie, and of the HON. JEAN DRUMMOND, daughter of the second LORD MADDERTY. His father, PATRICK GRAHAM, had suffered severely for his adherence to the Royalist cause during its darkest days; and it was at his house that MONTROSE had raised the Royal Standard in 1644. So greatly was the valour and loyalty of PATRICK GRAHAM dreaded by the Cromwellians, that LORD MADDERTY was compelled to become cautioner for him in the extreme sum of £50,000, that he would not interfere with their progress through Scotland. After the Restoration, PATRICK was rewarded



with the office of Postmaster-General of Scotland, and he was the first to introduce a regular bi-weekly horse-post between Aberdeen and Edinburgh, *via* Dundee, and a weekly foot-post from Inverness to the Scottish Metropolis, "for the advancement of trade, correspondence, and convenience of the KING's subjects." In 1674 this important office was transferred to JOHN GRAHAM, whose name is enrolled here two years later. JOHN GRAHAM was married to his cousin, the HON. MARGARET DRUMMOND, daughter of DAVID, third LORD MADDERTY, and niece of the first VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN. PATRICK GRAHAM survived till 1687, and is now represented by PATRICK J. F. GREME, Esq. of Inchbrakie and Abernethven.

1676. MAY 31st.

AT DUNDEE, QUHILK DAY WILLIAM TOLMASH, SONE TO HIR GRACE THE DUCHESS OF LAUDERDAILL, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

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1676. JUNE 29th.

QUHILK DAY MAGISTER THOMAS TOLMASH, SONE TO THE DUCHESS OF LAUDERDAILL, AND ROBERT LUMISDAINE OF STRAVITHIE WERE ADMITTED BURGESSES AND BRETHREN OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

WILLIAM TOLLEMACHE was the third son of ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF DYSART in her own right (afterwards DUCHESS OF LAUDERDALE), by her first husband, SIR LIONEL TOLLEMACHE, Bart., of Helmingham. He was born *circa* 1665, and would thus be only about eleven years of age at the time of enrolment as a Burgess. Having chosen the Navy as his profession, he rose to considerable eminence, and had command of a man-of-war in the service of KING WILLIAM. Whilst quite a youth he spent some time in Paris, and whilst there became acquainted with the HON. WILLIAM CARNEGIE, son of ROBERT, third EARL OF SOUTHESK (*vide* page 200). On 20th November, 1681, the two young noblemen met at a supper table in Paris, when a dispute upon some trivial matter arose between them. Swords were drawn, and in the struggle that ensued CARNEGIE was mortally wounded, and died three days afterwards. TOLLEMACHE was apprehended, and tried for manslaughter before the Criminal Chamber at Paris in January, 1682. He was condemned to pay 200 livres to three of the monasteries there for prayers for the repose of the soul of WILLIAM CARNEGIE, and 10,000 livres as reparation to CHARLES, LORD CARNEGIE, brother of the deceased. A pardon and remission was afterwards granted to him by LOUIS XIV., and a year later (21st February, 1683) CHARLES II. caused a similar pardon to pass under the Great Seal relieving TOLLEMACHE of all the penalties imposed upon him. He died of fever in the West Indies, towards the close of the seventeenth century.

THOMAS TOLLEMACHE was the elder brother of WILLIAM TOLLEMACHE, and was renowned as a brilliant soldier, having served with distinction in seventeen campaigns. He rose to the

rank of Lieutenant-General, and was Commander-in-Chief of the expedition against Brest in 1694. There he was severely wounded, and died shortly afterwards at Plymouth.

ROBERT LUMSDEN of that Ilk and of Stravithie was a member of the same family as the brave ROBERT LUMSDEN of Montquhannie, who was Governor of Dundee, and fell at the siege of that Burgh by GENERAL MONK in 1651. He became Laird of Stravithie through his marriage with ELIZA, daughter and heiress of his cousin, JAMES LUMSDEN. His present representative is the REV. FRANCIS GORDON SANDYS-LUMSDAINE of Lumsdaine, Blanerne, and Innergellie.

1677. AUGUST 11th.

QUHILK DAY MAGISTER HEW DALRYMPLE, ADVOCATE, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

HEW DALRYMPLE was the third son of the first VISCOUNT STAIR, and of MARGARET, eldest daughter of JAMES ROSS of Balniel. He was born in 1642, studied Law at Edinburgh, and was admitted Advocate on 23rd February, 1677—six months before his enrolment as Burgess of Dundee. His first office was that of Commissary of Edinburgh, but his commanding talents and ability soon brought him to the first rank even at the learned Bar of that time, and he was chosen Dean of Faculty in 1695, a position which he held until elevated to the Bench. Like the other prominent members of his family he adhered to KING WILLIAM at the Revolution, and was made a Baronet on 29th April, 1698. The office of Lord President of the Court of Session had been vacant from the time of his father's decease until this date, and on 7th June, 1698, he was received into this honourable place upon a special letter from the KING, though he had not sat on the Bench as an Ordinary Lord as was customary. His conduct as Lord President was so unexceptionable that he was not allowed to resign the post in 1726, though he had earnestly sought to do so. He took part in the important Parliaments of 1696-1702 and 1702-7, sitting in the former as Member for New Galloway and in the latter for North Berwick. He remained in office as Lord President until his death, which took place on 1st February, 1737. His younger brother was the celebrated SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE, LORD HAILES, and his son, HEW, became LORD DRUMMORE of Session. The present representative of the LORD PRESIDENT is SIR HEW HAMILTON DALRYMPLE, Bart., of North Berwick.

1678. APRIL 19th.

WHICH DAY JOHN SLEZER, ENGINEIR TO HIS MAJ., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS, GRATIS.

Although CAPTAIN JOHN SLEZER is worthy of remembrance as one of the earliest delineators of Scottish scenery and architecture, very little is known of his personal history. DR JAMIESON published a biography of him, for the incompleteness of which he apologises; and the following

sketch may therefore be of value, since it is principally founded upon papers in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and on documents in the possession of the EARL OF STRATHMORE at Glamis Castle, and of CHARLES STIRLING HOME-DRUMMOND-MORAY, Esq. of Abercainey, at Blair-Drummond.

JOHN SLEZER was a Dutchman, attached in a military capacity during his early years to the House of Orange. He came to Scotland in 1669, and became acquainted with several of the nobility in consequence of his skill as a draughtsman. Through their influence he obtained a commission as Lieutenant of Artillery, and was entrusted especially with the practical superintendence of the ordnance. The entry of his name on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee is of interest, as being the earliest notice yet found of him in any document; and it is of value as it gives the date of the two views of Dundee which he must have drawn at this time, but which were not published for sixteen years afterwards. It was about this period that he visited Glamis Castle, upon the invitation of PATRICK, first EARL OF STRATHMORE (*vide* page 164), and made the interesting sketch of the Castle which appears in his *Theatrum Scotiæ*. To this visit EARL PATRICK refers in his manuscript *Book of Record* (now preserved in the Charter-room at Glamis) in the following terms:—

“I have been at the charge to employ one who is to make a book of the figures and draughts and frontispiece in Talyduce [*Tailliedouce*, the French term for copper-plate etching] of all the King's Castles—Pallaces—towns, and other notable places in the Kingdom, belonging to privat subjects, whos desyre it was at first to me, and who himselfe passing by deemed the place worthie of the taking notice of—and to this man (Mr Sletcher by name) I gave liberall money, because I was leath that he should doe it at his owne charge, and that I knew the cuts and ingravings would stand him money.”

This passage, taken in conjunction with the date of the entry on the Burgess-Roll, proves that SLEZER had contemplated the production of his great work many years before its publication; but its progress was temporarily interrupted. In 1680, JOHN DRUMMOND of Lundin, brother of the EARL OF PERTH, was Master of the Ordnance, and he was directed by CHARLES II. to send SLEZER to Holland for the purpose of having new guns cast for Scotland, and also that he might bring experienced gunners, or “fireworkers,” as they were called, to this country. Many interesting letters written by SLEZER to JOHN DRUMMOND whilst employed on this mission are preserved at Blair-Drummond, and afford much information as to this branch of the military service. In one of the notes he hopes that his claim on the Treasury for his expenses had been paid, “for I suspect,” he adds, “my wife will be as scairce of siller as myself.” This shows that his marriage had taken place before 1680, and as his wife's name was JEAN STRAITON—a local name in Dundee—it is probable that his admission as a Burgess was caused through his connection with her family.

The favour with which CHARLES II. and his brother the DUKE OF YORK regarded SLEZER's projected volume induced him to proceed with it upon his return, though the expenses which he thus incurred must have weighed heavily upon him. His former attachment to the family of the PRINCE OF ORANGE enabled him to procure a commission from WILLIAM III. in 1690 as “Captain of the Artillery Company and Surveyor of His Majestie's Magazines in Scotland,” which office he retained till 1705. He had not passed through the critical time of the Revolution, however, without some difficulty. In March, 1689, he was appointed by Parliament to “draw together

the canoniers and the artillery," and had received the command of the EARL OF LEVEN's regiment of 800 foot-soldiers at that date; but as he at first refused to take the oath to support the Committee of Estates he was ordered into confinement, and forbidden to return to the Castle until he had shown his fidelity. With this command he must have complied before his Commission as Captain was issued.

The first volume of his *Theatrum Scotiæ* was published by Royal authority in 1693, and it contained fifty-seven views of palaces, abbeys, and castles of the nobility. Though the book was rightly regarded as a national work, he could not sell enough to repay the vast expense of its production, and therefore in 1695 he showed a specimen of it to the Scottish Parliament, petitioning them to aid him in completing it by the issue of other two volumes, the sketches for which were then ready. A very peculiar method was adopted by Parliament to remunerate him for his expenditure. A special Act was passed imposing a tax of sixteen shillings, Scots money, upon every ton of goods imported by foreign ships trading to Scotland, and of four shillings Scots per ton upon every Scottish ship above twelve tons burthen exporting merchandise, the tax to be for five years (*Acta Parliamentorum, Vol. IX., page 355*). During the currency of the Act he received, by his own account, £530 sterling; but when it fell to be renewed in 1698 there were serious limitations put upon it. The first portion of the tax was to be devoted to the support of "His Majesty's frigates;" handsome salaries were provided for the officials who had to administer it; and SLEZER and JOHN ADAIR, the hydrographer, were both to be paid "out of the superplus." To encourage the exporting of coals, foreign ships who carried that mineral were to pay half the usual dues, whilst those carrying other cargoes were assessed at twenty-four shillings Scots per ton.

This new arrangement did little towards assisting SLEZER, and the arrears both of his claims and of his military pay soon amounted to a very considerable sum. In 1705 he again petitioned Parliament, stating that he was then £650 sterling out of pocket; but his case had not been examined three years afterwards. He then declared that though he should have obtained £1,130 from the Tonnage Tax, he "had never received the value of a single sixpence." His whole claim then amounted to £2,347 sterling, but it is only too probable that it was never settled. The later years of his life were spent in Edinburgh, and on more than one occasion he was forced to take refuge from his creditors in the sanctuary of Holyrood. His death took place on 24th June, 1714, and his widow and second son, CHARLES SLEZER, obtained a portion of his claim up till 1723, but the greater part was absorbed in clearing off the debts which he had incurred during the production of his book. From some of the papers in the Advocates' Library, it appears that JAMES ANDERSON, the celebrated author of *Diplomata Scotiæ*, was in the habit of advancing small sums of money to him; and he also suffered from the penuriousness of the Parliament, and from the dishonesty of its officials.

The letterpress which accompanied the first edition of the *Theatrum Scotiæ* was written in Latin by SIR ROBERT SIBBALD (*vide* page 188), but SLEZER, without SIR ROBERT's knowledge, had the articles translated into English. Four editions of this wonderful work have appeared—one in 1693, two in 1718, and one in 1719—and a *fac-simile* reproduction was put forth in 1874. There can be no doubt that the two views of Dundee represent the Burgh as it was when JOHN SLEZER's name was inscribed on the Burgess-Roll.



1678. NOVEMBER 4th.

WHICH DAY DR GEORGE HALIBURTON, BISHOP OF BRECHIN, WAS ADMITTED  
A BURGESS, BY REASON OF HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

BISHOP HALIBURTON was the son of WILLIAM HALIBURTON, minister of Collace, who was brother-german to JAMES HALIBURTON of Enteryse, a branch of the PITCUR family. His mother was a daughter of ARCHBISHOP GLAIDSTANES (*vide* page 27), and he was thus doubly connected with Dundee. He was born in 1628, studied at St Andrews University, and took his degree there in 1646. Two years afterwards he was presented to the church of Coupar-Angus, but was suspended before 15th September, 1650. The sentence of suspension was reversed in 1652, and he retained his charge as minister of Coupar-Angus long after he had gained high ecclesiastical preferment elsewhere. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1673, and he was promoted to the Bishopric of Brechin on 30th May, 1678. From the Register of the Privy Seal it appears that CHARLES II. presented him to the parish of Farnell on 28th January, 1680, the reason alleged being that "the Bishopric is small and inconsiderable, so that it is very incompetent for maintaining of a Bishop in the dignitie due to his sacred character." He seems to have retained the charge of both Coupar-Angus and Farnell until he was translated from Brechin to the Bishopric of Aberdeen on 15th July, 1682. He remained in this See until the abolition of Episcopacy by the Estates in April, 1689, at which time he retired to the small estate of Denhead, Coupar-Angus, which he had purchased. He did not remain idle, however, in his enforced retirement. He resisted the appointment of the Presbyterian minister to the church of Halton of Newtyle, and from 1698 till 1710 he conducted services there in defiance of the authorities, until age and infirmity compelled him to desist. On 29th September, 1715, he died at his house of Denhead, being then in his eighty-seventh year. His widow and family of three sons and a daughter survived him.

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[From the date of the last entry till after the Revolution of 1688 the Burgess-Roll has not been regularly kept. The following extract from the Council Minutes explains this fact:—

"Tuesday, 4th September, 1688.—The counsell ordains the drum to go throw the toun Intimating y<sup>t</sup> ye burgess-book is to be opened upon thursday come eight dayes, the threttein instant, And ordains all persons within and without the burgh who hes burgess tickets and are not booked in the burghes books that they bring ye samen and give them in to be booked the said day, with notification if they do not they shall be discharged from tradeing in ye toun and y<sup>t</sup> shop doors closed."

There can be little doubt that the strict imposition of the Burgess Oath prevented many from claiming their privileges whilst the government of the country was in an unsettled state; and even the threat contained in the extract quoted did not induce them to do so. The Lockit Book was opened on the day appointed, and the Town-Clerk has entered the date on the blank

page; but no name follows it, and the date has been carefully obliterated. On 27th February, 1689, several Burgesses were called before the Council to explain their neglect to have their names entered, and they all asserted that they declined to take the Burgess Oath, as it had been “framed in the time of poperie.” The following incident is entered in the Minute Book under that date:—

“NOTA.—It was voted about in Counsell—whether the old burgess Oath should be allowed; and it was carried in the negative be the whole counsell, except the conveyer (W<sup>m</sup> Milne).”

The oath seems to have been temporarily discontinued from this time till after the Union of the Parliaments (1707), and very few entries appear in the Lockit Book.]

1689. MAY 7th.

QUHILK DAY ALEXANDER DUNCAN OF LUNDIE WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, BY REASON OF HIS FATHER'S PRIVILEGES.

The family to which ALEXANDER DUNCAN belonged, and which is now represented by the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, can be traced in connection with Dundee from the beginning of the sixteenth century. Reference has been made to some of the earlier members of the family in the note to the entry of FINLAY DUNCAN, surgeon, in 1550 (*vide* page 29). From that date onwards the name appears frequently in the records of the Burgh. In 1590, WILLIAM DUNCAN, surgeon, was Dean of Guild, and in the following year was Bailie in Dundee, which office he filled till his death in 1608. From him descended that ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Laird of Lundie, whose name is entered here as claiming burgess-ship through his father's privileges. He was the son of WILLIAM DUNCAN of Seasyde, a Bailie of Dundee in 1656, and was born in 1652. At an early age he took part in the municipal affairs of the Burgh, and having amassed and inherited a considerable fortune, he acquired the estate of Lundie from COLIN CAMPBELL, a scion of the family of ARGYLL. The exact date of this purchase is not known, but as CAMPBELL was retoured in Lundie on 23rd April, 1674, and DUNCAN was in possession of the estate in 1681 (*vide Hay's Charters, Writs, and Documents of Dundee, page 101*), it must have been between these dates. After the Revolution, when WILLIAM III. was securely seated on the throne, ALEXANDER DUNCAN was sent to London by the Council, in company with PROVOST FLETCHER, to ask aid from the KING to defray the cost of placing Dundee in a state of defence, and repairing the bulwarks. In the “Accompt of Expenses be the Town in ffortifying the same,” the following item occurs:—

“For the Provost and Baillie Duncan, y<sup>r</sup> expences in goeing to London in January, 1689, for presenting the grievances of the burgh to his Majestie,—1,626 lib.”

His name may have been specially enrolled in the Lockit Book after his return, as a reward for his services on this occasion. Though long a public official, ALEXANDER DUNCAN died at a comparatively early age, as is shown by the inscription upon his monument in the Howff. This was one of the most elaborate mural tablets in that place, although it has been suffered to fall to

ruins. The remains of it are still visible, but in a very dilapidated condition, on the west wall of Howff, lair No. 15. The inscription is as follows :—

*“Humo adjacenti conditur quod morti concesserunt Alexander  
Duncan de Lundie, qui fato functus est Aprilis die—A. Æ. C. 1696  
etat. 44 ; ejusque dilecta conjux Anna Drummond, unica filia M<sup>r</sup>i Joannis  
Drummond de Megginch, que decessit Aprilis die—1695, et. 42. Necnon  
eorundem liberi Gulielmus, Patricium, Christiana, et Anna, quibus parentes  
superstitis erant. Idem alter Gulielmus, qui matri non vero pater  
vixit, et Joannes, filius natus secundus, qui mortem obiit Julii die—  
1696, etat. 20.*

*“Mausoleum extruendum curavit M<sup>r</sup> Alexander Duncan de Lundie,  
A. Æ. C. 1718.”*

[In the adjacent ground is laid the mortal part of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, who died the — day of April, in the year of the Christian Era, 1696, aged 44 ; and his beloved wife Anna Drummond, only daughter of Magister John Drummond of Megginch, who died the — day of April, 1695, aged 42. Also their children, William, Patrick, Christian, and Anna, whom their parents survived. Also another William, who survived his mother but not his father ; and John, their second son, who died the — day of July, 1696, aged 20.

Mr Alexander Duncan of Lundie caused this monument to be erected in the year of the Christian Era, 1718.]

The name of ALEXANDER DUNCAN appears frequently both as principal and witness in the Register of Baptisms in Dundee. The following may be quoted, as it supplies the name of one of his sons who survived him, but whose name is not included in the published genealogy of the family :—

“1682, March 21st.—George, son to Alex<sup>r</sup> Duncan of Lundie and Anna Drummond. Witnesses :—George Broune, lair Provost, Adam Drummond of Megginch.”

GEORGE DUNCAN was appointed Town-Clerk of Dundee, after the deposition of SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, in 1716. Several of the descendants of ALEXANDER DUNCAN were enrolled as Burgesses at a later date.

#### 1713. SEPTEMBER 22nd.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER PATRICK LYON, MASTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,  
WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE,  
GRATIS.

The story of PATRICK LYON is interesting as illustrative of one portion of the history of his time. After the Reformation in Scotland, schoolmasters were required to profess the Protestant religion, and their admission as Burgesses bound them by oath to support it. During the supremacy of the Commonwealth a special Act of Parliament was passed in 1655, ordaining “that schools in Scotland should be supplied only with schoolmasters well-affected to the government settled by law.” Their political convictions were stringently examined after the Revolution, and

in 1690 it was decreed that every schoolmaster should take the oath of allegiance to the KING and QUEEN. When the "Assurance" was drawn up in 1693, whereby it was declared that WILLIAM and MARY were KING and QUEEN *de jure* as well as *de facto*, they were necessitated to subscribe it before they were appointed; and in 1696 they were ordained to sign the "Bond of Association" engaging to support WILLIAM III. against JAMES II., and declaring that "if the Protestant champion die a violent death they shall avenge it and maintain the succession." By the Treaty of Union they were still further bound to acknowledge the civil government under pain of non-appointment or deposition. The authorities in Dundee had been especially careful in this respect. "On 30th May, 1702, Mr JOHN HILL, doctor in the Grammar School of Dundee, though often entreated by the Town Council, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, and to subscribe the Assurance; accordingly he was deprived of his office" (*Grant's History of the Burgh Schools of Scotland*, page 274). PATRICK LYON must therefore have agreed to both these stipulated conditions, and would be further bound by the Burgess Oath administered to him on his entrance. Nevertheless, he failed to keep faith with the Town Council, and though he had subscribed the Confession of Faith, he taught an obnoxious Catechism to his scholars and officiated as elder in "a schismaticall meeting-house set up in opposition to Church and State," and associated with "preachers who prayed expressly for ye PRETENDER under ye Title of KING JAMES YE EIGHTH." A complaint having been made against him by the Presbyteries of Dundee and Forfar, the Town Council summoned him to answer the charge, and after examination found him guilty, and deposed him from his office on 1st May, 1716. The Minute of the Council on this subject is printed in HAY's *Charters, Writs, and Documents of Dundee*, page 140.

On 31st October, 1745, WILLIAM LAUDER, "one of the Masters of the Latine School in the Burgh," demitted his office for a similar reason, and his petition "craving that the Council would give him a gratis Burgess Ticket or an equivalent for the same" was refused.

1717. FEBRUARY 13th.

WHICH DAY ALEXANDER DUNCAN OF LUNDIE, PRESENT BAILLIE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER OF DUNDEE, IN RIGHT OF HIS FATHER.

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THE SAME DAY JOHN SCRYMGEORE, PRESENT BAILLIE, WAS ALSO ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER OF THE SAID BURGH, FOR THE SAME REASON.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie was the son of the first ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie whose name was enrolled on 7th May, 1689 (*vide* page 207). He was born in 1677, and, like his father, was early introduced to public life. The definite and valuable support which had been given by his father to KING WILLIAM during the Revolution brought him into notice, and when the



Hanoverian dynasty came to the throne he was one of the most trusted of their adherents in the Burgh. The Rebellion of 1715 left Dundee without civic rulers, as the majority had been on the Jacobite side, and fled at the approach of the DUKE OF ARGYLL. A temporary Magistracy was appointed by the DUKE on 3rd February, 1716, and in the following month a special warrant was issued by the KING, addressed to the DUKE OF DOUGLAS as Constable, ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie as Constable-Depute, DAVID HALIBURTON of Pitcur, JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Tealing, and JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, Junr of Tealing, empowering them to convocate the Burgesses and proceed to the election of Magistrates and Town Council. This important duty was performed by them on 18th April, 1716, with the result that JOHN SCRYMGEOUR, Senr. was elected Provost, and his son, whose name is here entered on the Roll, and ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie, were appointed Councillors. From this time until his death Mr DUNCAN was actively engaged in the public service of the Burgh, both as Councillor and Provost.

The date of the decease of ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie is not recorded in the genealogy of the family, but is here supplied from an authentic source. Shortly after the Rev. JOHN WILLISON came to the South Church of Dundee, he wrote his earliest published work—now very rare—entitled “An Apology for the Church of Scotland;” and the “Advertisement” which he appended to it affords some interesting particulars of the career and character of the LAIRD OF LUNDIE. It may be necessary to quote a portion of this contemporary notice of him, as it serves to clear up some confusion which has long existed regarding this ALEXANDER DUNCAN, and his son of the same name, who was Provost at a later period :—

“It is with deep regret,” writes Mr WILLISON, “that I must acquaint the reader of the death of that worthy gentleman the LAIRD OF LUNDIE, to whom this treatise is dedicated; which is an unspeakable loss to the City of Dundee and the whole County of Angus. His health hath been long in a declining state, and particularly ever since the late unnatural Rebellion. For LUNDIE being thereby obliged to retire from his own house and native air, and live several months together in a town, he contracted a bad habit of body, under which he hath been languishing ever since that time. This book was put to the press and the first sheet thereof printed off before his last illness. But it pleased God that his distemper afterward took a more sudden turn, and he was called home before it could be altogether perfected.

“He was a gentleman of eminent piety, sound principles, and of great sense and reading. . . . He was a close resolute adherer to the Church of Scotland and the Protestant succession established by law, and that in the most critical juncture; and upon this account he was looked on as a *speckled bird* by the rest of the Gentry of the Shire, who yet paid deference to LUNDIE, and feared him because of his parts and interest in the country. . . . As he was a most easy and kind master to his tenants all his life, so at his death he testified great charity to such of them as were insolvent or poor, by causing burn their Bonds and Bills for what they owed him, tho’ it amounted to a very considerable sum. . . . He was not only a wise and knowing man, but also an active and public-spirited man; one that upon all occasions stood up for the truth with courage and resolution; one that laid out himself for the interest of religion with zeal and affection, and heartily espoused the cause of those that adhered thereto. . . . In a word, LUNDIE was a rare and extraordinary instance of one in whom appeared a very sweet mixture of knowledge and zeal, capacity and readiness to serve the public good.”

Mr WILLISON concludes his book with a poetical eulogy upon his patron, the title of which is as follows:—"An Elegy on the much-lamented Death of the Right Honourable Mr ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie, Lord Provost of Dundee, who departed this life at his House of Lundie, in the Shire of Angus, the 2nd of January, 1719 years, in the 42nd year of his age." This title gives precisely the date of PROVOST DUNCAN's death, and upon incontestable evidence.

Mr DUNCAN was married in 1702 to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of SIR PATRICK MURRAY, Bart., of Ochertyre, and had a numerous family. His eldest son, ALEXANDER (*nat. 1703 ob. circa 1765*), was long a valued public official in Dundee. He was elected a Town Councillor in 1742, and was chosen Provost in 1744, and filled the latter post at the critical time of the Rebellion of 1745. One of the sons of this second PROVOST DUNCAN was the famous Admiral, VISCOUNT DUNCAN of Camperdown, whose name is enrolled at a later date. WILLIAM DUNCAN, the second son of ALEXANDER DUNCAN and ISABELLA MURRAY, rose to eminence in London as a physician, and was appointed Physician-Extraordinary to GEORGE II. He was created a Baronet in 1754, but died without issue, and the title expired with him.

JOHN SCRYMGEOUR was the son of JOHN SCRYMGEOUR of Tealing, and of JANE, daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM RAITT, minister of Dundee, and was appointed Town Councillor in 1716, in the circumstances already related. He was married to JEAN, daughter of the first ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie. His father represented Dundee in the Parliaments of 1681-2, 1702, and 1702-7. His son and successor, ALEXANDER SCRYMGEOUR of Tealing, was long Shoremaster of Dundee.

#### 1721. SEPTEMBER 23rd.

THE SAID DAY MAGISTER JAMES DUNCAN, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ST SALVATOR'S COLLEGE IN ST ANDREWS, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER, BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEAST ALEXANDER DUNCAN OF LUNDIE, HIS FATHER.

AS ALSO PATRICK MURRAY, SECOND LAWFULL SON TO SIR PATRICK MURRAY OF OCHTERTYRE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD-BROTHER, BY THE PRIVILEGE OF ANNE DUNCAN, LAWFULL DAUGHTER TO THE SAID DECEASED ALEXANDER DUNCAN, HIS SPOUSE.

JAMES DUNCAN was another of the sons of the first (DUNCAN) LAIRD OF LUNDIE, whose name is omitted from the family genealogy; but this entry not only shows his relationship, but also confirms the statement that his father died in 1719 (*vide* above).

PATRICK MURRAY was the second son of SIR PATRICK MURRAY of Ochertyre, and of MARGARET HALDANE of Glencagles, and was born in 1685. His sister ISABEL was married to PROVOST ALEXANDER DUNCAN, second Laird of Lundie, and his wife was sister to the PROVOST. He acquired the estate of Aytoun, in Fife, and founded the family of MURRAY of Aytoun. His death took place there in 1773, when he had reached his eighty-eighth year; and he was succeeded by his grandson, ALEXANDER MURRAY of Aytoun.

1742. SEPTEMBER 23rd.

WILLIAM MORISONE OF NAUGHTON, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS BOOKED A FREE BURGESS OF THE SAID BURGH, BY THE PRIVILEGE OF WILLIAM MORISONE, MERCHANT, BURGESS, AND SOMETIME BAILIE OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER, HE HAVEING TAKEN THE BURGHAL OATH IN THE USUALL MANNER, AND PAID THE ORDINARY ACCIDENTS TO THOSE TO WHOM THEY ARE DUE.

WILLIAM MORISON, the first Laird of Naughton of that name, was a prominent merchant of Dundee, who by industry and frugality amassed a very considerable fortune. When the estate of Naughton, which had been in the possession of a branch of the family of HAY of Megginch from 1600, was sold by the creditors of ROBERT HAY in 1737, it was acquired by Mr MORISON. He obtained a Crown charter of the lands in 1745, but he continued to serve his native town for a long period after that date, and was Dean of Guild and Treasurer of the Burgh for several years. His son JAMES, who succeeded him, was a Bailie of Dundee, like the grandfather mentioned in this entry. JAMES married Miss MAXWELL of Strathmartine, who was related by her mother to the DUNCANS of Lundie. Mrs ISAAEL B. MORISON succeeded her father, JAMES MORISON, and bequeathed Naughton to her kinsman, ADAM A. DUNCAN, son of Captain the Hon. SIR HENRY DUNCAN, R.N. His daughter, Miss MORISON DUNCAN, is the present proprietrix.

1746. APRIL 10th.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS AND BROTHER OF THE GUILD OF DUNDEE, GRATIS.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, was the son of GEORGE II. and of CAROLINE OF BRANDENBURG-ANSBACH, and was born on 15th April, 1721. He was created DUKE OF CUMBERLAND in 1726, and was devoted to the profession of arms at a very early age. In 1743 he accompanied his father the KING on his campaign in Flanders, and was wounded at the battle of Dettingen. The command of the forces was conferred upon him in 1745, but he experienced a severe defeat by MARSHAL SAXE at Fontenoy, on 14th May of that year. The young PRETENDER—PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STEWART—having landed at Moidart and marched successfully to Edinburgh, defeating the forces under SIR JOHN COPE that were opposed to him, the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND was recalled from Flanders and despatched to Lancashire at the head of the British army to arrest the progress of the PRINCE. The DUKE encountered and defeated the rebels at

Clifton, near Penrith, and forced the insurgents to retire towards Scotland. They occupied Carlisle for some time, but that fortified town was besieged by the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND and capitulated on January 1st, 1746. The rebels having rallied and gained a victory at Falkirk on 17th January, the DUKE, who had returned to London, once more set out for Scotland to take full command of the forces there. He arrived at Edinburgh on 30th January, and marched thence to Stirling, driving the Jacobite army before him. From this place he advanced to Perth, and then crossed the country to Montrose, detaching a regiment of dragoons to occupy Dundee. ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie, who was then Provost of Dundee (*vide* page 211), was a faithful supporter of the House of Hanover, and he took an early opportunity of testifying the affection of the Burgh towards the reigning monarch, as the loyalty of the inhabitants had been rendered doubtful through the aid they had rendered to the Jacobites in 1715. The following entry appears in the Council Minutes of 22nd February, 1746:—

“The Provost acquainted the Council that he was informed his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was to be at Montrose on Monday next, and wanted to know the opinion of the Council if or not they thought it proper that a Committee of their number should wait on his Royal Highness there. Which being considered by the Council they agree that the Provost and such other members of the Council as incline to go to Montrose on Monday next, wait on the Duke there.”

No record of the meeting of PROVOST DUNCAN with the DUKE has been preserved, but it must have been satisfactory to both parties, as appears from the Minute of the Meeting of Council, on 10th April, 1746:—

“The Provost acquainted the Council that he had caused make out a Burgess Ticket for His Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and that the Committee appointed for making up an Address to his Majesty had accordingly made out and forwarded the same, all in terms of the former Act of Council; of which the Council approved.”

The “Address of the Provost, Magistrates, Town-Council, and Community of Dundee” is printed in full in the *Scots Magazine*, Vol. VIII., page 170; and the following passage in it may be quoted as showing the condition of the Burgh at the time of the Rebellion:—

“We did not give credit to the first accounts brought us of the beginning of this rebellion, but continued unprovided for resistance, till of a sudden we were over-run by a superior armed force, which obliged many of us to fly from our homes for safety of our persons, and the rest, being defenceless, were obliged to submit to lawless insults. But no sooner did the rebels march from this neighbourhood than the inhabitants of this burgh took up, with a zeal and fervour suitable to the duty they owe to your sacred Majesty, such arms as they could come at, and honourably delivered the officers of your Majesty’s army, who were detained prisoners by the rebels at some miles distance from this place, and carried them safe to Edinburgh; and have continued, since his Royal Highness’s seasonable arrival amongst us, to exert ourselves to the utmost of our power in assisting to support his vigorous and prudent conduct.”

The esteem with which the Council regarded the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND at this period is shown by another entry in the Minute of 10th April, 1746, in which they order the DUKE’S birthday, which fell on 15th April, “to be kept with all publick Demonstrations of joy; the Council and such oyr Gentlemen as the Magistrates shall think proper to be invited to the Cross



against five o'clock afternoon on s<sup>d</sup> day, and after drinking the Royal healths then the Council and such oy! Gentlemen as the Magistrates shall incline to be invited to the Town House. All the windows to the fore street of this Burrow (except writer's chambers) to be sufficiently illuminated between eight and ten o'clock at night s<sup>d</sup> day, and appoint the Illuminating of windows to be advertised thro' the Town by the Drum, under the common penalty on his Majesty's birthday."

On 16th April—the day after the DUKE's birthday—the rebels were totally routed by the British Army under his command at Culloden; and the Town Council, having obtained sure intelligence of this victory, appointed the 24th of April to be kept as a public holiday, and the windows to be illuminated in the same manner as on the 15th of that month (*Hay's Charters, Writs, and Documents of Dundee, page 145*). The Burgess Ticket was presented to the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, enclosed in a magnificent gold casket, whilst he was on his way homewards, as is shown by the Minute of 6th June, 1746:—

"The Clk. acquainted the Council that he had got a letter from Lundy alongst with Burgess Ticket and box to be delivered the Duke, and that he wrote it was expected the Duke would be in Edin! on Saturday or Sunday next, so as they might send a deputation to wait upon his Royal Highness if they inclined. Which being considered by the Council, they unanimously agreed that Bailie Yeaman and Tealing go to Edin. in conjunction with Lundy, to wait upon the Duke and deliver him the said ticket."

The DUKE did not arrive at Holyroodhouse until the 21st of July, and there received the freedom of the Burghs of Dundee and of Glasgow. The cost of this testimonial to Dundee is recorded in the Minute of 23rd August, 1746:—

"The Provost gave into the Council an account of the charge for making a Gold Box that was made for containing his Royall Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Burgess Ticket, amounting to £45 10s. 6d., which was approved off by the Council."

The DUKE OF CUMBERLAND rendered himself unpopular, even with his own party in Scotland, by his unnecessary severity towards the Jacobites after the rebellion had been crushed. In the year succeeding Culloden he returned to Flanders to resist the encroachments of the French there, but was again defeated by MARSHAL SAXE at Lawfeldt. Ten years later (25th July, 1757) he was once more repulsed and his army routed by Monsieur D'ETRÉES at Hastenbeck, and was forced to sign Articles of Capitulation at Kloster-seven on 8th September, so as to allow him to bring back the remnant of the British Army to this country. Though he retained his military grade, the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND was never again actively employed in warfare. He died suddenly at his house in Upper Grosvenor Street, London, on 31st October, 1765, being then in his forty-fifth year, and was privately interred in the royal vault in HENRY VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. His unsuccessful campaigns in Flanders dimmed considerably the glory of his victory at Culloden; and he never gained the favour of the nation, though at the time of his death he was not far removed from the throne. He has been described as a Prince of vigorous understanding, courageous, truthful, and honourable; but his nature was hard, and what seemed to him justice was rarely tempered with mercy. The history of his military career shows that he never won a victory when opposed to disciplined forces; and when it is remembered that the rebels whom he vanquished at Culloden were demoralized by a long retreat, and unaccustomed to civilized warfare, it will be seen that their conquest is evidently much over-praised.

1753. SEPTEMBER 25th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER JOHN GLAS, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, WAS ENTERED AS BEING A FREE BURGESS IN TERMS OF AN ACT OF COUNCIL, OF THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1743.

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AS ALSO THOMAS GLAS, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE, BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE ABOVE JOHN GLAS, HIS FATHER.

This entry is peculiar for several reasons: because of the reputation of the person, as well as from the fact that ten years elapsed betwixt the time of the granting of the Burgess Ticket and the enrolment of the Burgess in the Lockit Book. The Act of Council referred to is in these terms:—

“1st August, 1743.—The Council authorise the Clerk to sign and deliver a Burgess Ticket in favours of Mr John Glas, Minister of the Gospell, which is to be in full of his freedom to this Burrow.”

It is probable that Mr GLAS had his name entered on the Roll in 1753, for the purpose of procuring the admission of his son, THOMAS, at that date.

JOHN GLAS was the son of Mr ALEXANDER GLAS, minister of Kinclaven, and was born at Auchtermuchty on 21st September, 1695, where his father was then minister. He was educated first at the parish school of Kinclaven, and afterwards at Auchtermuchty and at Perth, completing his studies at S. Leonard's College. On 6th May, 1713, he obtained his degree of Master of Arts at the University of St Andrews, was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunkeld in 1718, and placed as minister of Tealing in the following year. His success as a popular preacher was rapid and great, but shortly after his settlement he advocated certain views as to the constitution of the Church which did not meet with the approval of his co-Presbyters. In 1725 he formed a Society outside of his church, which he conducted according to the principles that he had adopted, although he still ministered to his regular congregation in the usual way. His chief difference with the clergy of the National Church related to the Covenants, the adherence to which was then regarded as obligatory upon all members. He maintained that the Civil Magistrate should have no power to interfere with the government of the Church; that “the National Covenants were without warrant of God's Word; and that those who suffered in late times for adhering thereto were so far unenlightened. That there is no warrant for a National Church under the New Testament, and that a single congregation, with its presbyteries, is in its discipline subject to no jurisdiction under heaven.” These views were so pertinaciously taught and acted upon by Mr GLAS that his case was brought under the notice of the Church Courts, and he was suspended by the Synod on 18th April, 1725. The Commission of the General Assembly continued the sentence of suspension in May, 1728, he was deposed in October of that year, and the deposition was confirmed by the Assembly Commission in May, 1730.

At this time he removed to Dundee and founded an Independent Church there in accordance with his principles. He soon gathered around him a considerable number of persons like-minded with himself, and formed a regular congregation known by the name of Glassites. In 1733 he returned to Perth, where his father-in-law, Mr THOMAS BLACK, was minister, and here a small

meeting-house was built by some of his adherents; but the spirit of intolerance was then so rampant that an attempt was made to have him excluded from that Burgh as a fomentor of discord. He remained in Perth, however, for many years, and soon found his supporters increasing in numbers throughout Scotland. But he was still regarded as a dangerous schismatic by the Established Church; and though on 22nd May, 1739, the Assembly reversed the sentence of deposition, it was declared "that he is not to be esteemed a minister of the Church of Scotland until he shall renounce the principles embraced by him that are inconsistent with the constitution of the Church." It is worthy of notice that the Act of the Town Council of Dundee constituting him a free Burgess was made shortly after he was released from the ban of ecclesiastical censure. His principal clerical opponent at this time was Mr JOHN WILLISON, minister of the South Church of Dundee from 1716 till 1750. The greater portion of Mr GLAS's life after leaving Tealing was spent in Perth; but he returned to Dundee towards the close of his career, and died there on 2nd November, 1773, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His wife, KATHARINE BLACK, whom he married in 1721, had long predeceased him, as she died in December, 1749, having had fifteen children, many of whom lie buried beside her in the Howff of Dundee. THOMAS GLAS, whose name is entered on the Roll beside that of his father, was a bookseller in Dundee, and an ardent supporter of him in his theological controversies. "He was carried off in the prime of life by a putrid fever, after eight or ten days' illness. This was an unexpected stroke to the aged father, and the more severe as he had been for some years an elder in the church at Dundee, and was highly esteemed by his brethren for his faithful discharge of the duties of that office" (*Glas's Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Controversy about the National Covenants, edition 1828, page XVIII.*). The romantic and tragical story of another son, CAPTAIN GEORGE GLAS, one of the pioneers of African civilization, who was murdered by his mutinous crew in 1765, is fully related in the *Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXV.* KATHARINE GLAS, one of the daughters of Mr GLAS, was married to ROBERT SANDEMAN, a linen manufacturer in Perth, who had obtained a liberal education at Edinburgh University, and who afterwards became the chief propagator of the opinions of his father-in-law both in England and America. The first Glassite Church in London was founded by him in 1760, and his followers are known to this day by the name of Sandemanians. He died at Danbury, Connecticut, on 2nd April, 1771, in his fifty-third year, whilst on a proselytizing mission (*History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches, Vol. III., page 275*). The congregation established by Mr GLAS in Dundee in 1730 still survives, and has numbered not a few prominent citizens amongst its members. The monument erected to his memory over his grave in the Howff bears the following inscription:—

"JOHN GLAS,  
Minister of the Congregational Church in this place,  
Died 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1773, aged 78 years.  
He long survived  
KATHARINE BLACK,  
his beloved wife (interred in the same grave),  
And all his children, Fifteen in number,  
Many of whom arrived at mature age, and Nine ly here  
beside their parents.  
His character in the Churches of Christ is well known,  
And will outlive all monumental inscriptions."

1760. JANUARY 7th.

WHICH DAY THE REV. JAMES BALLINGALL, ONE OF THE MINISTERS OF THE  
GOSPELL IN THIS BURGH, WAS ADMITTED A FREE BURGESS IN TERMS OF AN  
ACT OF COUNCIL OF THIS DATE.

JAMES BALLINGALL was the son of ANDREW BALLINGALL, merchant, Strathmiglo, in which place he was born in 1729. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Cupar on 7th January, 1755, and ordained as minister of Collessie on 22nd September, 1757. In this charge he remained till October, 1759, when he was transferred to the Third Charge, now S. Paul's, Dundee. His admission as Burgess took place shortly after this date, but he did not long occupy this position, as he died on 4th November, 1763, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

1761. SEPTEMBER 29th.

WHICH DAY MAGISTER GEORGE DEMPSTER OF DUNNICHEN, ADVOCATE, IS  
ADMITTED A BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEAST GEORGE  
DEMPSTER, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS GRANDFATHER.

There are few of the burgesses of Dundee whose names are entered on the Roll at this date that have a higher claim to be remembered by the present generation as benefactors of the Burgh than GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen. His family had been connected with the commercial prosperity of Dundee for a century before the enrolment of his name as a Burgess, and for more than half-a-century afterwards he was one of the foremost guardians and promoters of the welfare and advancement of his native Burgh. No elaborate biography of him is necessary here, since his life has been repeatedly written at various times. The following sketch is therefore intended merely to supply several facts regarding his career that have not hitherto been utilized.

GEORGE DEMPSTER was descended from the family of DEMPSTER of Auchterless and Muresk, and traced his genealogy from a contemporary of DAVID II. The grandfather of GEORGE DEMPSTER, after whom he was named and through whom he claims the privilege of his freedom, was the son of the Rev. JOHN DEMPSTER, last Episcopal incumbent of Monifieth, who died in 1708. The first GEORGE DEMPSTER was born at Monifieth in 1677, and came to Dundee at an early age, where he amassed a considerable fortune as a merchant and banker. His town house—lately altered and included in Messrs KEILLER & SONS' confectionery works—stood in Rankine's Court, off High Street, and he became proprietor by purchase of the estates of Dunnichen, Newbigging, Omachie, Laws, and Ethiebeaton—all in the shire of Forfar. A portion of this fortune was made



by exporting grain, and as the prevailing notion of the time was that exportation was the cause of dearth, Mr DEMPSTER came into serious conflict on one occasion with the populace. He had two vessels lying in the harbour of Dundee on 5th February, 1720, laden with barley destined for a foreign port. A mob gathered at the pier, took possession of the cargoes, and confiscated them for the public use. To avenge themselves upon Mr DEMPSTER, the rioters "attacked and gutted the house, shops, cellars, and lofts of that gentleman, carrying off everything of value they contained, including twelve silver spoons, a silver salver, and two silver boxes, one of them containing a gold chain and twelve gold rings—some hair ones and others set with diamonds" (*Chambers' Domestic Annals of Scotland*, Vol. III., page 452). This incident affords some idea of the wealth and social position of GEORGE DEMPSTER, sen<sup>r</sup>. On 2nd June, 1753, he died, leaving one son, JOHN (born 1703\*), to succeed him. JOHN DEMPSTER also resided in Dundee, and here his two sons by his first wife, ISOBEL OGILVIE, were born—the birth of the eldest, GEORGE, being recorded in the Register under date December, 1732. He was married a second time on 8th November, 1740, to Mrs STEWART HAMILTON, as is shown by the Register of Marriages in Dundee; and he was killed by a fall from his horse on 3rd November, 1754. A monument to his memory is erected in the Church of St Vigean.<sup>†</sup> GEORGE DEMPSTER had thus reached his majority before his father's death.

The birthplace of GEORGE DEMPSTER was the mansion in Rankine's Court, and here he spent the days of childhood, receiving the rudiments of his education at the Grammar School of Dundee. His more advanced studies were begun at St Andrews University and completed at Edinburgh; and, having chosen the Law as his profession, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 1st March, 1755. It is, therefore, by his designation as Advocate that his name appears on the Burgess Roll. Whilst at Edinburgh he was thrown into the society of the most eminent literary men of his time, and numbered amongst his intimate acquaintances the learned PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON; DAVID HUME, the historian; JOHN HOME, the dramatist; ALEXANDER CARLYLE, the well-known minister of Inveresk; and ADAM FERGUSON, the renowned Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was one of the early members of the Select Society, the most famous of the many literary and convivial Associations of the period, and thus came constantly into contact with some of the advanced thinkers of the day. As the fortune which his father had left him was amply sufficient for his wants, he did not practise long at the Bar, but spent much of his time in foreign travel.

The attention of Mr DEMPSTER had been specially directed towards politics as affording scope for the exercise of his exceptional talents, and, accordingly, he was the successful candidate for the representation of the Perth Burghs, including Forfar, Perth, Dundee, Cupar, and St Andrews, in the Parliament of 1761-8. The cost of this election is said to have amounted to over £10,000, and ultimately caused him to sell, in 1771, four of the estates which he had inherited. He entered Parliament as an independent member, and very soon attracted notice, even amongst the brilliant politicians who then adorned the Senate. The following interesting reference to his first

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\* The date is usually given as 1706, but the Register of Baptisms for 1703 records that "George Dempster's son was baptised in the Meeting-house."

† The tombstone at St Vigean bears the date 2nd November, 1753, but the correct date is given in the *Scots Magazine*, where the death is announced.

appearance in the House of Commons occurs in a letter written by LORD GEORGE SACKVILLE, son of the DUKE OF DORSET, to GENERAL IRWIN, dated 16th November 1761 :—

“A new Scotch member, a Mr Dempster, show'd a strong desire of speaking, and seems to have abilities sufficient to make him an object. In short, he promises well, and tho' he diverted the House by a becoming ignorance of its forms, yet he proved that he neither wanted language, manner, nor matter.”

His candour and fearlessness were not always well received by his English political adversaries; and as the unpopularity of the EARL OF BUTE, then Prime Minister to the youthful KING GEORGE III., had been extended to all that nobleman's fellow-countrymen, GEORGE DEMPSTER was often hardly judged by them. Amongst his severest critics DR SAMUEL JOHNSON may be ranked, as is shown by the following extract from a letter to LORD HAILES, written by JAMES BOSWELL on 23rd July, 1763. Both LORD HAILES and BOSWELL had become acquainted with DEMPSTER through the Select Society, of which they were members :—

“Mr Johnson did me the honour to sup with me at my chambers some nights ago. *Entre nous*, he said that Dempster, who was also with me, gave him more general displeasure than any man he has met with of a long time. He saw a Pupil of Hume and of Rosseau totally unsettled as to principles, and endeavouring to puzzle and shake other people with childish sophistry. I had infinite satisfaction in hearing solid truth confuting vain subtilty.”

The Parliamentary career of GEORGE DEMPSTER extended continuously from 1761 till 1790, a period of nearly thirty years, during which time he represented the Perth Burghs almost without intermission. He was appointed Secretary to the Order of the Thistle on 17th January, 1766, which office he retained for fifty-three years. In the official Returns of Members of Parliament for 1774-80 he is described as “Provost of St Andrews,” a fact which has escaped the notice of his biographers. His services thus began almost with the reign of GEORGE III., and covered the stormiest portion of that Monarch's supremacy. To examine in detail his Parliamentary work during these years would require considerable space, but the following summary of his more important services, which is quoted from *A Century of Banking in Dundee*, by C. W. BOASE, will show how far his opinions were in advance of those of his contemporaries :—

“He opposed the contest with the American Colonies, maintaining that taxes could not be constitutionally imposed without representation. At the conclusion of the first American War he urged a reduction of the military establishment, and the abolishing of sinecures and of unmerited pensions. He supported PITT when he came into power, especially in respect to the establishment of a Sinking Fund. He attended much to the promotion of commerce and manufactures generally, but turned his attention particularly to the improvement of the deep-sea fisheries on the coasts of Scotland. After many unsuccessful attempts, he obtained leave to nominate a Committee to consider this matter. Having been appointed a Director of the East India Company, in opposition to the usual House list, his acquaintance with their affairs led him to consider that the Company should give up their territorial acquisitions, and restrict themselves to commerce. Being thus opposed to the views of the majority of the Directors, he withdrew from the Board, and became a strong Parliamentary opponent of the Company. . . . He gave his support to the Grenville Act in 1785 for deciding contested elections by Committees chosen by ballot. He opposed the Ministry on the Regency Question in 1788-9, declaring such an executive would

‘resemble nothing that ever was conceived before—an un-Whig, un-Tory, odd, awkward, anomalous monster.’” Even from this incomplete list it will be seen that his attitude was similar to that of the extreme Liberal of the present day, and that at a time when such sentiments did not meet with much favour in Parliament. His constituents in Dundee, however, thoroughly approved of them, as is shown by the following Minute of the Town Council, dated 26th September, 1763:—

“It was unanimously resolved that the Thanks of the Town Council be presented in the most respectful manner to Mr Dempster for his upright and steady Conduct in Parliament, where, despising faction, Party measures, and other low Pursuits, the true interest of his Country has been his sole aim; which not only reflects the greatest Honour upon himself, but also, in some measure, on the District of Burrows represented by him in that Assembly.”

No subject calculated to advance the commercial welfare of Scotland escaped his notice; and on 13th July, 1786, the Convention of Royal Burghs presented him with a service of silver-plate in acknowledgment of his patriotic labours. About the same time the Burgh of Dundee engaged GEORGE WILLISON to paint Mr DEMPSTER’S portrait,\* which was hung up in the Council Chamber, and is now placed in the Permanent Collection of Pictures in the Albert Institute. The feelings of admiration with which he was regarded by his Dundee constituents twenty-seven years after his first election were expressed in the Minute of Town Council, dated 22nd November, 1788, in these terms:—

“The Provost [Alex. Riddoch] produced in Council a Letter from Mr Dempster, their Representative in Parliament, signifying his intention of not offering himself a Candidate at the next General Election, and mentioning his indifferent health as a reason. The Letter being read, the Council unanimously expressed the most sensible regret on account of the resolution Mr Dempster had taken, and which was particularly heightened by the cause of it. They in the warmest terms declared their sense of Mr Dempster’s distinguished conduct in Parliament, and of the important services which he had rendered to the public in general, and the Trade and Manufactures of this part of the country in a particular manner. And the Council request the Provost in their name to communicate these their unanimous sentiments to Mr Dempster, with every grateful acknowledgement so justly due to him.”

Mr DEMPSTER’S Parliamentary duties did not sever his connection with his native Burgh, nor prevent him from taking an active part in municipal affairs. Immediately after his admission as a Burgess—29th September, 1761—he was elected a member of the Town Council of Dundee, as Councillor to the Guild, and though a protest was lodged against his election on the ground that he was then Provost of St Andrews, this objection was over-ruled, and he continued to serve on the Council in this capacity almost without interruption from 1761 till 1782. He held the honourable post of Bailie in Dundee from 1762 till 1768, and on various occasions was made Kirk-master and Shore-master. His services to the Burgh were eminently practical. In March, 1766, he acquired ten acres of vacant ground which belonged to the Hospital, lying “west of the Windmill,” and these he leased out for building purposes, at reasonable rates, to speculative

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\* This portrait has been erroneously ascribed to Gainsborough. It was painted by George Willison, a grandson of John Willison, the well-known minister of Dundee, and a nephew, name-son, and *protégé* of George Dempster. The latter, perceiving his talent, sent him to Italy, where he studied for some time; and ultimately, through Mr Dempster’s influence, he went to India, where he amassed a considerable fortune by portrait-painting. One of his pictures, a full-length portrait of the Nabob of Arcot, was sent by that Prince to George III., and was placed in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court.



builders, so as to encourage the extension of the town westwards. His position also as principal partner of the banking firm of GEORGE DEMPSTER & Co. enabled him to assist the Council with advances of money on easy terms, at a period when the financial department was in a critical state.

The development of the manufactures of Scotland engaged much of Mr DEMPSTER'S attention, and he was frequently appealed to as arbitrator in disputes betwixt capital and labour. On more than one occasion he acted in this capacity as a peacemaker betwixt the weavers of Glasgow and their employers; and the Magistrates of that city, recognising that his intervention had averted a serious riot, perpetuated his memory by naming a newly-opened street after him. He greatly assisted the advancement of commercial prosperity in Dundee by projecting and establishing the Dundee Banking Company in 1763—a venture which was first known under the designation of “Messrs George Dempster & Co.,” and which, after a very prosperous career, was amalgamated with the Royal Bank of Scotland in 1864. The practical encouragement of the Fisheries in Scotland was effected by him through the founding of a joint-stock company, of which he latterly became chairman, and directed the expenditure of the capital in the erection of harbours, quays, and storehouses on the islands of the Hebrides. The unfortunate outbreak of the war with France in 1793 arrested the development of this industry, and brought the company into serious difficulties.

Having acquired the estate of Skibo, on the coast of Sutherlandshire, in 1786, he endeavoured to establish the manufacturing of cotton there; but the remoteness of the locality and the difficulty of transit prevented this scheme from meeting the success which it merited, and the project caused a considerable loss both to himself and his brother. His agricultural improvements were more successful, and he found employment on his estates for many of the crofters who had been evicted by neighbouring proprietors. “He granted long leases to his tenants, freed them from all personal services, and from unnecessary restrictions in the cultivation of their farms; he enclosed and drained the lands; he built the neat village of Letham; he drained and improved the moss of Dunnichen and the peat-bog of Restennet, by which he added greatly to the extent and value of his property, and rendered the air more salubrious.”

The interest of Mr DEMPSTER in political affairs did not terminate with his Parliamentary career. He was President of the Whig Club of Dundee, and in that capacity he forwarded a congratulatory Address to TRIELHARD, President of the National Assembly in Paris on 4th June, 1790. At that time the French Revolution was regarded as it is described in this Address, as “the triumph of liberty and reason over despotism, ignorance, and superstition;” and though the members of the Whig Club expressed sympathy with the release of the French nation from bondage, they also asserted their devotion to the KING. “Our Sovereign,” they wrote, “the guardian of our constitution and the father of his people, is almost an object of our adoration; and our nobility and clergy form useful and illustrious members of a state where all are subject to the laws.” The Address, together with the reply from PRESIDENT TRIELHARD, is printed in the *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LII., page 457, and has very unjustly been made the ground of an accusation of Jacobinism against Mr DEMPSTER.

After his retirement from public life Mr DEMPSTER resided mostly at Dunnichen and St Andrews, spending much of his time in the congenial company of some of his early associates.



He survived till 1818, and died at Dunnichen House on 30th February of that year, aged eighty-six. The following notice of him appears in the *Scots Magazine*, Vol. LXXXI., page 296 :—

“In early youth Mr Dempster succeeded to the family estate ; and during the course of a life extended beyond the usual period, exhibited in his conduct on all occasions the finished picture of a complete gentleman. He was a scholar, a man of science, an accomplished courtier, and a benevolent man. His very favourable exterior reflected the image of the powerful and benevolent mind within ; his kindness to his tenants and dependents, and his extreme courtesy to all, were universally acknowledged and admired. There was no subject within the compass of human knowledge of which he was ignorant. The ancient, as well as many of the modern, languages were familiar to him. He made the tour of Europe. The learned sent him their works to revise, and artists their plans to examine, before presenting them to the public. His own printed treatises, and his essays in numerous publications, and especially his speeches in Parliament, show how profoundly he was skilled in the business of every department of his own country, as well as in what regarded our foreign relations ; and, withal, how much he ever had the benefit of mankind at heart. The valuable improvement which he suggested on the fisheries, and the inexhaustible treasure of manure which he discovered in his own county, will make him be long and gratefully remembered. To him agriculture is indebted for many most important and valuable improvements. He had a peculiar felicity of expressing his thoughts in writing ; and in speaking on any important subject his manner, tone of voice, good humour, and benevolent look, all operated like a charm, and gained on every heart. It may be safely said that no man in the present generation has left the world more generally and deservedly applauded and admired than Mr Dempster of Dunnichen.”

Mr DEMPSTER was never married, and at his death he was succeeded in the estate of Dunnichen by his sister HELEN, widow of GENERAL BURRINGTON, of the East India Company's Service, who resumed her maiden name. HELEN DEMPSTER died in 1831, and her daughter, HELEN, wife of FRANCIS HAWKINS, Esq., of the East India Company's Civil Service, became proprietrix of Dunnichen, and also took the family name of DEMPSTER. Her eldest son, JAMES WHITSHED HAWKINS (*nat.* 1796, *ob.* 1841), was married to his cousin, CHARLOTTE DEMPSTER of Skibo, and, as he predeceased his mother, she was succeeded, at her death in 1854, by his son, GEORGE HAWKINS DEMPSTER of Dunnichen. On the demise of the latter without issue, the estate came into the possession of his sister, LADY KATHERINE HAWKINS DEMPSTER, widow of the late SIR THEOPHILUS JOHN METCALFE, Bart., of Fern Hill, Berks. The remains of GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen were deposited in the Chancel of the ruined Priory of Restennet.

1765. SEPTEMBER 26th.

WHICH DAY JOHN DEMPSTER, Esq<sup>RE</sup>, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AND GUILD BROTHER OF DUNDEE, BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEAST GEORGE DEMPSTER, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, HIS GRANDFATHER.

JOHN HAMILTON DEMPSTER was the younger brother of GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen, and was associated with him in many of his mercantile enterprises. For a long time he managed the affairs of the Dundee Banking Co. in the absence of his brother at London, and served continuously in the Town Council as Councillor to the Guild, and Merchant Councillor from 1766

till 1789. During this period he filled at various times the posts of Treasurer and of Shore-master, and was seldom absent from the stated meetings of the Council. He obtained the estate of Skibo, in Sutherlandshire, from his brother, and endeavoured to found a cotton factory there; but this scheme proved unsuccessful, and caused the two DEMPSTERS to suffer considerable monetary loss. His descendants held Skibo from his time till 1872, the then proprietor being his grandson.

1767. SEPTEMBER 22nd.

WHICH DAY JAMES IVORY, WATCHMAKER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID 50 MERKS SCOTS TO JAMES DICK, SOMETIME TREASURER, AND HAVING JUST NOW PAID OTHER 50 MERKS TO HENRY GEEKIE, PRESENT ACTING TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

The terms of this entry show that JAMES IVORY had no previous claim to admission as a Burgess through his ancestors, and it distinctly proves that he was the first of a family of eminent men who have reflected considerable lustre upon Dundee. The name seems to be a corrupt form of the Gaelic cognomen *Iverach*, and the family had probably a Highland origin, though the locality whence they sprung is merely matter of conjecture.

JAMES IVORY rose to considerable eminence as a watchmaker in Dundee, and was entrusted with the making of the clock for the steeple of St. Andrew's Church in the Cowgate. He served frequently as a Town Councillor from 1768 till 1789, and it was whilst acting in this capacity that his son, JAMES IVORY, the famous mathematician, was appointed one of the teachers in the Dundee Academy. This son—afterwards SIR JAMES IVORY—was born in Dundee in 1765, and was educated at the Grammar School there. In 1779 he matriculated at St Andrews University, and after he had completed his Arts course of four years he spent the succeeding two years in the study of Theology, and another year at Edinburgh University in the same department, his intention being to devote himself to the ministry in the Church of Scotland. For some unexplained reason he suddenly abandoned his purpose, and on 20th June, 1786, he obtained the appointment of assistant Master in the Dundee Academy. The work was not congenial to him, however, and on 12th November, 1789, he resigned his office, and entered into partnership with Mr DOUGLAS of Brighton, who founded a flax-spinning mill on Carbet Water, near Forfar—said to be the first mill of the kind established in this quarter. This venture was not successful, and the partnership was dissolved in 1804, having resulted only in loss to the parties concerned.

The reputation which JAMES IVORY had won as a mathematician enabled him to obtain a lucrative and honourable appointment as Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military College, which was then established at Marlow, but was afterwards removed to Sandhurst. This position he held with much credit till his failing health necessitated his retirement in 1819, and although his term of office had not expired, he received a retiring allowance "in consideration of the excellent manner in which he had discharged his duties." This was sufficient to permit of his

devoting his leisure to those studies that had formerly occupied his hours of recreation, the science of Astronomy receiving his special attention. The application of Mathematics to the higher problems of Astronomy was then little understood in this quarter of the world, and he was one of the earliest of the British *savants* to exhibit its utility. "The chief title of IVORY to distinction," wrote the late PROFESSOR MACQUORN RANKINE, "is the fact that he was amongst the first to introduce into Britain those methods of mathematical analysis which, from the time of LEIBNITZ and the BERNOUILLIS, had been gradually developed by Continental mathematicians." His life-long friend, HENRY BROUGHAM, then Lord-Chancellor, knowing his straitened circumstances, brought his case under the notice of WILLIAM IV., and that Monarch made him a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and conferred a pension of £300 upon him. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of the leading scientific bodies in France and Germany; whilst the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1839 by the University of St Andrews. He died at Brompton, London, on 21st September, 1842. Many of his books were handed over after his death to the town of Dundee, and are now placed in the Dundee Free Library. JAMES IVORY, senr., died previous to 1795, as is shown by the entry of another son, THOMAS IVORY, on the Burgess-Roll on 6th July of that year.

1768. APRIL 11th.

WHICH DAY WILLIAM PULTENEY, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>. OF BATH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE, AND THAT FOR HAVING PAID 100 MERKS SCOTS TO JOHN CRISTALL, TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

The appearance of SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE-PULTENEY'S name on the Burgess-Roll at this date is thus accounted for. At the Parliamentary election in 1768 he was returned as member for the Perth Burghs (Forfar, Perth, Dundee, St Andrews, and Cupar), and for Cromartyshire at the same time. His return as member for the former was dated 13th April, 1768, but he finally decided to sit for Cromartyshire, and Mr GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen, the former member, resumed his seat as representative of the Perth Burghs (*vide* page 217).

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE-PULTENEY was the second son of SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE, Bart., of Westerhall, and of BARBARA, daughter of ALEXANDER, fourth LORD ELIBANK. He was born on 19th October, 1729, and studied Law at Edinburgh, being admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 13th July, 1751, and obtaining the appointment as one of the Assessors for the city of Edinburgh. On 10th November, 1760, he married FRANCES PULTENEY, cousin and heiress of WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH, the famous political rival of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, and in 1767 he assumed the additional name of PULTENEY, by which he is known in history. The parsimony of the EARL OF BATH had enabled him to amass a colossal fortune, of which SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE-PULTENEY became possessed through his marriage; and by judicious investments in this country and in America, the latter was reputed at his death to be one of the richest subjects

in Britain. SIR WILLIAM sat in seven successive Parliaments, being Member for Cromartyshire from 1768 till 1774, and Member for Shrewsbury from 1775 till his death in 1805. During this long period he supported the Whig party, and was frequently associated with GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen in important philanthropic measures. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his brother, SIR JAMES JOHNSTONE, on 4th September, 1794, and he survived till 31st May, 1805, at which time he was buried in Westminster Abbey. By his first wife, FRANCES PULTENEY, he had one daughter, HENRIETTA LAURA, who was created BARONESS OF BATH in 1792, and COUNTESS OF BATH in 1803. She was married to her cousin, GENERAL SIR JAMES MURRAY-PULTENEY, Bart., but died without issue in 1808, when her honours became extinct. SIR WILLIAM JOHNSTONE-PULTENEY was connected with this locality through the marriage of two of his sisters. BARBARA, the elder, who was known amongst the beauties of her time as "Bonnie BARBARA JOHNSTONE," was the wife of CHARLES, sixth LORD KINNAIRD; and MARGARET, the younger, was married to DAVID, LORD OGILVY, son of JOHN, fourth EARL OF AIRLIE (*vide* page 188), and was one of the heroines of the Rebellion of 1745. LADY OGILVY was captured at Culloden with the rebel army, and was brought to Edinburgh and imprisoned in the Castle, in June, 1746; but succeeded in making her escape on 21st November of that year, and joined her husband in France. Portraits of both these ladies and of their brother, SIR WILLIAM, are preserved at Rossie Priory.

1771. SEPTEMBER 24th.

JOHN GUILD, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF JAMES GUILD, MALTMAN, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

JOHN GUILD, who was for a long time Provost of Dundee, was born there in 1742. His father, JAMES GUILD, as the entry indicates, was a maltman, and according to his tombstone in the Howff (No. 795), was born in 1705, and died in 1782, aged seventy-seven. His son, the PROVOST, reached exactly the same age, as he died on 15th December, 1819. He entered the Town Council at the date of his admission as Burgess (1771), was appointed Treasurer in 1774, and a Bailie two years afterwards. He was raised to the Provost's chair in 1802, and alternated that office with PROVOST RIDDOCH continuously till 1815. His son, JOHN GUILD, jun., was admitted Burgess on 24th September, 1799, and served for eleven years from that time in the Council, holding the offices of Bailie, Treasurer, and Hospital Master occasionally during this period. ALEXANDER GUILD, baker, brother of PROVOST GUILD, was admitted Burgess on 23rd September, 1784, and also served as Councillor for several years.



1776. SEPTEMBER 26th.

WHICH DAY ALEXANDER RIDDOCH, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID 50 MERKS SCOTS TO DAVID FORD, PRESENT TREASURER, AND OTHER 50 MERKS TO BAILIE JOHN CRYSTALL WHEN TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

For nearly half-a-century after the date of his enrolment as Burgess, ALEXANDER RIDDOCH was the most prominent leader in the civic affairs of Dundee; and though he was frequently made the object of most virulent attacks both during his life and afterwards, there were few men of his time who more distinctly left traces of an improving hand on the Burgh. He was born in Crieff in 1744, and came to Dundee at an early age, where he began business as a merchant. His energy and activity soon brought him into notice, and he was introduced to public life while yet a young man. The first office which he held in the Council was that of Treasurer, and to this post he was appointed at the date of his admission as Burgess—26th September, 1776. In this important capacity he served the Burgh till 1781, was made Bailie in 1782, 1784, and 1786, and was elected to fill the Provost's chair in 1788. From the latter date until 1818 the position of Chief Magistrate was held either by himself or by some one who submitted to his dictation; and he held almost undisputed sway in the Burgh during a most critical period of its history. The foundation of his fortune must have been laid at an early part of his career, for in 1779 he was in a position to lend £300 to the Town at a time when money was raised to an exceptional value by its scarcity. He foresaw an advancement in the value of building sites within the burgh boundaries, and he acquired—apparently by perfectly fair means, as shown by the Minutes of Council of that period—many of the vacant pieces of ground and a number of the ruinous houses in what is now the centre of the town, at very reasonable rates. Castle Street was projected and opened up by him, after he had secured the ground on both sides of it; Crichton Street was laid out by his advice for the purpose of providing a ready access to the Harbour from High Street; and Tay Street was projected and carried through whilst his rule in the Council was almost absolute. He has often been accused of only bringing forward his proposed improvements after he had become proprietor of the ground which was to be enhanced by them; but it must be allowed that in many cases he sold the property which he had acquired to the Town at the price he had paid for it, and his profit was more frequently prospective than immediate.

The system of election to civic offices prevalent at the time tended to throw the full control of the Burgh into the hands of the Provost, and Mr RIDDOCH availed himself of the power thus legally bestowed upon him; but when an attempt was made to reform the abuses that had arisen through this close system, he gave his opinion upon this point most frankly. A Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed in 1819 to consider the subject of Burgh Reform, and

PROVOST RIDDOCH was called before them as a witness. In the Report of this Committee, which is engrossed in the Council Minute of 21st September, 1819, the following passage occurs :—

“Provost Riddoch closes his evidence by declaring that, on mature consideration, and after an experience of forty years, it is his opinion that a legislative enactment to enable the Burgesses of Dundee to chuse their own Magistrates would give general satisfaction, and be ‘a very, very great benefit, both to the town and the country.’”

His own actions in his capacity of Councillor and Provost were severely condemned by several of the other witnesses examined by this Committee. The Town-Clerk, Mr WILLIAM SMALL, said :—“I believe that previous to last election no person, however fit for office, would have been elected, without it had been understood that he would support Mr RIDDOCH. The persons admitted have accordingly almost always voted with him. If they opposed him, which they never did effectually, they were not re-elected.” This is a very high though unintentional testimony in favour of Mr RIDDOCH ; for it is impossible to believe that anyone could have found a Council subservient to his wishes for thirty years if he had not been possessed of rare ability.

Mr RIDDOCH's last appearance in the Council was at the election on 23rd September, 1819, forty-three years after he had first taken his seat as a Councillor. He did not afterwards officiate in a public capacity, though he was unfortunately involved in a dispute with the Harbour Commissioners regarding a part of his property at the foot of Castle Street, which interfered with the Dock that they were then constructing, and for which he asked what was considered at the time an exorbitant price. That dispute was not entirely concluded when his death occurred, on 9th December, 1822. His character is thus summed up in an obituary notice of him which appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 19th December in that year :—

“He was shrewd, subtle, prudent, courteous, dexterous in the selection of persons fitted to act under him, admirable in the art of attaching them to his interests.”

Mr RIDDOCH was buried in the Howff, where his tombstone bears the following inscription :—

“To the Memory of Alexander Riddoch, Esq<sup>r</sup> for many  
years Provost of Dundee, and one of His Majesty's Deputy-  
Lieutenants for Forfarshire, who died 9th December, 1822,  
aged 78 years.

A man of strict integrity ; a sincere and constant friend ;  
a Magistrate whose firmness and moderation, in times of  
difficulty and danger, were of great benefit to the community.”

By a deed of settlement, executed 19th March, 1822, PROVOST RIDDOCH directed that £500 should be invested on heritable security, the annual interest to be applied for the purpose of defraying the cost of maintaining such poor insane patients in the Lunatic Asylum near Dundee as should not have sufficient means to do so themselves.

1780. SEPTEMBER 4th.

## COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL OF BOQUHAN.

Though the name of COLONEL CAMPBELL is not inserted in its chronological place on the Burgess-Roll, the date of his admission and the occasion of it are shown by the Minute of the Town Council for 4th September, 1780. At that time it was thought that Mr GEORGE DEMPSTER, who had long represented the Perth, Fife, and Forfar District of Burghs in Parliament, was inclined to retire, and COLONEL CAMPBELL wrote to the PROVOST OF DUNDEE offering his services. The letter was read at the meeting of Council, but the members were so satisfied with Mr DEMPSTER that they were not inclined to offer any hope to an opponent. To testify their appreciation of the honour he had contemplated for them, "the PROVOST was requested to transmit to Mr DUNCAN, their Agent in Edinburgh, the freedom of the Town to COL. CAMPBELL how soon he knew of his being in Edinburgh, and present him with it, in name of the Council."

COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL was the third and youngest son of ANDREW FLETCHER of Salton, who was a Lord of Session, with the title of LORD MILTON, and also Lord-Justice Clerk. The barony of Boquhan is situated in the Parish of Kippen and County of Stirling. It had long formed part of the extensive possessions of the ARGVLL family. Though far distant from their principal territories, Boquhan was sometimes bestowed on the eldest sons of the EARLS OF ARGYLL as a provision during their apparenecy. In later times the barony of Boquhan was bestowed on a younger son of the ARGYLL family. ARCHIBALD, ninth EARL OF ARGYLL, who was the father of the first DUKE, bestowed Boquhan upon his youngest son, JAMES CAMPBELL, who took the territorial designation of Boquhan. It was to him that his father wrote one of his farewell letters from the Castle of Edinburgh a few hours before his execution. JAMES CAMPBELL of Boquhan became a Colonel in the army. He left three sons, the second of whom, CHARLES CAMPBELL, purchased the barony of Boquhan, and left it to his sister, MARY CAMPBELL. She was the intimate friend and relative of ANDREW FLETCHER, LORD MILTON. Having no children, she made an entail of Boquhan in favour of the second son of LORD MILTON, then COLONEL HENRY FLETCHER, who was bound on succeeding to Boquhan to drop the name of FLETCHER and assume that of CAMPBELL. Having succeeded his eldest brother, ANDREW FLETCHER, in the estate of Salton in 1779, he re-assumed his original surname of FLETCHER, and dropped that of CAMPBELL. The barony of Boquhan, in terms of the entail, passed from him to his next younger brother, COLONEL JOHN FLETCHER, who thereupon became COLONEL CAMPBELL of Boquhan. Both COLONEL HENRY and COLONEL JOHN became Generals in the army. They were the intimate friends of JOHN HOME, the author of *Douglas*, and of many of the other distinguished literary men of their time.

Soon after his succession to the estate of Boquhan in the year 1779, COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL aspired to the representation in Parliament of the Forfar Burghs, as appears from his application to the PROVOST OF DUNDEE. His eldest brother, ANDREW, long represented his native County of Haddington in Parliament; but COLONEL JOHN does not appear to have ever

entered Parliament. He held the barony of Boquhan till the year 1803, when, on the death of his elder brother, COLONEL HENRY FLETCHER, he succeeded to the estate of Salton, and reassumed his original surname of FLETCHER. He possessed Salton till his death in the year 1806. He left two sons, ANDREW and HENRY. The former succeeded to the barony of Boquhan in 1803, and became ANDREW CAMPBELL of Boquhan, which he possessed till the year 1806, when on the death of his father, he succeeded to the estate of Salton, and became ANDREW FLETCHER of Salton. His only brother, HENRY, succeeded him in Boquhan under the designation of HENRY FLETCHER CAMPBELL of Boquhan. He was the father of the present HENRY FLETCHER CAMPBELL of Boquhan. The entails of these two estates of Salton and Boquhan caused a circling series of FLETCHERS and CAMPBELLS, which gave rise in recent times to a litigation to determine the exact meaning of the respective heirs to Boquhan. The intricacy as to the designations of these two families was increased by the second son of the late Mr HENRY CAMPBELL of Boquhan having been provided to the estate of Castle Wig, in the County of Wigton, who, in terms of the entail, has had to drop the name of CAMPBELL, and is now COLONEL JOHN HATHORN. When these three near relatives, each bearing a separate surname, were assembled with strangers, mistakes not unfrequently occurred.

1780. SEPTEMBER 26th.

WHICH DAY JOHN RAMSAY L'AMY, Esq<sup>r</sup>. OF DUNKENNY, IS ADMITTED BURGESS  
BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEASED JAMES RAMSAY, MERCHANT, BURGESS  
OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

The name of L'AMY or LAMBY has been associated with the estate of Dunkenny since the beginning of the fifteenth century, and it was possessed by a family of that name till about the middle of the seventeenth century. The property then passed out of their hands for some time, but was again in the possession of a L'AMY in 1684. The exact connection of JAMES RAMSAY, merchant, Dundee, with this family does not appear, but it is probable that his son whose name is here enrolled came into the estate through his mother, and assumed her name in addition to his own. By a Deed, dated 9th January, 1734, JAMES RAMSAY handed over to trustees, consisting of the Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Convener of the Trades, the sum of 2,000 merks to be applied in building and furnishing "a Workhouse within the Town of Dundee, for containing idle and vagrant persons, as well men as women, to be employed in such work as the patrons should think fit ; and in the second place, to furnish necessary utensils and instruments for performing the work wherein the said persons should be employed for their subsistence, or otherwise for promoting virtue and manufactory in the Workhouse." An alteration was made in this charity by the Town Council, with consent of the founder, on 22nd April 1743, by which the patrons were permitted to apply the sum of £100 Scots annually towards the salary of a teacher of Mathematics, until a Workhouse should be erected, and this arrangement



was continued for many years. The interest on the capital sum was paid for some time to the cashier for the Workhouse, which was fitted up in the Old Hospital, and the idea of building a separate Workhouse was abandoned. JAMES RAMSAY was buried in the Howff, lair No. 805, and his tombstone is thus inscribed :—

*“ Hic conduntur reliquæ Jacobi Ramsay  
quondam in hac urbe mercatoris,  
qui obiit Anno D. 1753, ætatis 63.  
Joannes Ramsay L’Amy de Dunkenny  
tam gen. pri. et ejusdem natu maximus.  
F. H. P. C.”*

[Here lie the remains of James Ramsay, formerly merchant in this burgh, who died A.D. 1753, aged 63. John Ramsay L’Amy of Dunkenny, his eldest son, and now Chief of the Race (of L’Amy), caused this to be erected.]

JOHN RAMSAY L’AMY was born *circa* 1730, and was married in 1760 to AGNES, daughter of ROBERT HAMILTON of Kilbrachmont, in Fife. His house in Dundee stood at the foot of Couttie’s Wynd, facing the shore, and was in the possession of his family when Union Street was opened up. He was not officially connected with public affairs in the Burgh ; but in the election of the Town Council on 28th September, 1780, he acted as proxy for GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen, and it was for the purpose of qualifying him for the task that his name was entered on the Burgess-Roll. When a proposal was made in 1783 to purchase the old Meal Market and Guard-house in the High Street for the purpose of building an English Episcopal Chapel on the site which they occupied, Mr L’AMY was one of those who laid the matter before the Town Council and carried the project into operation. On 4th April, 1798, he was sent by the Council as Commissioner to the General Assembly, a duty seldom delegated to any one not actively engaged in the public service. He survived till 1814, his wife having predeceased him in 1782. His son, JAMES L’AMY, Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire, was enrolled as a Burgess on 4th October, 1825.

1782. OCTOBER 7th.

THOMAS BELL, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING  
BEEN A FREE APPRENTICE TO ALEXANDER RIDDOCH, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE,  
AND HAVING PAID FORTY POUNDS SCOTS TO THE SAID ALEXANDER RIDDOCH,  
WHEN TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

THOMAS BELL was the third son of JOHN BELL of Kilduncan and Bonnytown, Fife, and was born on 19th July, 1759. He entered into partnership with ALEXANDER BALFOUR (afterwards PROVOST), and established the firm of BELL & BALFOUR, merchants and flaxspinners in Dundee. For many years both he and his partner were members of the Town Council, and both occupied the Provost’s chair. Mr BELL entered the Council in 1791, was Treasurer in 1795,

Bailie from 1796 to 1803, and retired from the Council in 1804. Having re-entered the Council in 1819, he was again chosen Bailie in 1821, held that office till 1827, and was elected Provost as successor to Mr BALFOUR in 1828 and 1829. He died on 9th January, 1844, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. An elegant monument was lately erected to his memory over his grave (No. 47) in the Howff.

1782. NOVEMBER 11th.

### ADMIRAL LORD RODNEY.

The Town-Clerk of this period—Mr WILLIAM CHALMERS—seems to have regarded the Burgess-Roll as reserved solely for the names of those Burgesses who paid for their admission in the usual way; consequently few of the Honorary Freemen are enrolled for several years in the ordinary form, and the record of their admission is only to be found in the Minutes of the Town Council. This has been the case with the renowned naval commander whose name is here noted. The Council Minute of 11th November, 1782, referring to his entry as a Burgess, is in these terms :—

“The Council considering the eminent and distinguished services performed by Lord Rodney on the Twelfth day of April last, They unanimously resolve to present his Lordship with the freedom of this Corporation, as a mark of their respect for so illustrious a character; and to ask the favour of Mr Dempster to deliver it. And the Council request the Provost to write in the most respectfull terms to his Lordship on that occasion.”

In pursuance of this Act of Council, PROVOST JOHN PITCAIRN wrote a letter to LORD RODNEY intimating the resolution, and received a reply from his Lordship accepting the honour conferred upon him. The letter and reply were ordered to be engrossed in the Minute-Book on 6th January, 1783, and are as follows :—

“DUNDEE, Nov. 13, 1782.

“My Lord,

The glorious actions atchieved by your Lordship, while they add lustre to the British arms, merit highly every return of gratitude from your country. Animated by this principle, the Magistrates and Town-Council, representing the Corporation of Dundee, have directed me, in the most respectful terms to acknowledge their high sense of the eminent services performed by your Lordship to the British empire, and particularly of that decisive victory over its enemies on the 12th of April last; a victory equally splendid and beneficial in its consequences, and which will ever stand distinguished in the annals of a country where naval merit is the chief boast.

“Ambitious, my Lord, to see a name so illustrious ranked among their citizens, they have done themselves the honour to present your Lordship with the freedom of their Corporation, which will be delivered by Mr Dempster, their representative in Parliament.

“The sentiments from which this mark of their respect is offered will, they flatter themselves, render it acceptable to your Lordship.—I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect, my Lord,

“Your Lordship’s most obedient, and most humble servant,

“JOHN PITCAIRN, *Provost.*”

*Lord Rodney's Reply.*

"LONDON, Dec. 10, 1782.

"Sir,

Your representative, Mr Dempster, has delivered to me your obliging letter, accompanied with the freedom of the town of Dundee. Be pleased, Sir, to signify to every individual member of your Corporation the just sense of the honour they have been pleased to confer on me, by admitting me to the freedom of one of the most considerable maritime towns in the northern part of Great Britain.

"It cannot but be flattering to me to find my conduct, while I had the honour to command His Majesty's fleets, has met with the approbation of gentlemen so peculiarly interested in the naval glory of our country. My particular thanks are also due, Sir, to you, for the elegant and obliging expressions with which you have been pleased to accompany so honourable a mark of the partiality of your Good Town towards me :—I beg you will permit me to subscribe myself, with every respect, Sir,

"Your much obliged and most obedient humble servant,

"RODNEY."

GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, BARON RODNEY of Rodney Stoke, Somerset, was the second son of HENRY RODNEY of Walton-upon-Thames, and was born on 19th February, 1718. When only twelve years of age he was sent to sea, and was stationed for six years off the Newfoundland coast, serving under ADMIRAL MEDLEY. He was made Lieutenant in 1739, and three years later was raised to the rank of Captain, in which capacity he performed several daring exploits when acting as convoy for British merchantmen trading to foreign ports. In 1748 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief on the Newfoundland station, with the rank of Commodore. For several years after his return from America he was actively engaged in numerous expeditions against the French; and in 1759, after twenty-eight years' service, he was made Rear-Admiral, and commanded the squadron which successfully bombarded Havre-de-Grace. His services in the West Indies were both brilliant and victorious, and shortly after the conclusion of peace, in 1763, he was created a Baronet. At an earlier date (1752) he had taken his seat in the House of Commons as Member for Saltash, and in 1768 he was returned, after a severe contest, as the representative of Northampton; but the expense of the election was so extreme that he was compelled to leave the country and retire for several years to Paris. His most glorious exploits were achieved after his return to England in 1779. Having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, he set out in January, 1780, for this station, and before he had been ten days at sea he captured sixteen Spanish transports and seven ships of war. A Spanish fleet, consisting of eleven line-of-battle ships and two frigates, engaged him off Cape St Vincent, and he succeeded in capturing four and destroying two of them. Three months afterwards the French fleet, under COUNT DE GUICHEN, opposed him near Martinique, and on this occasion his victory was so brilliant and complete that he received the thanks of Parliament, and was awarded an annual pension of £2,000. When the war with Holland broke out in 1781 he was instructed to attack the Dutch possessions in the West Indies, and he succeeded in taking the island of St Eustatia, in which there was an immense treasure valued at over three millions sterling. The great action of his life, however, and that which prompted the Town Council of Dundee to do him special honour, took place on 12th April, 1782. On the death of ADMIRAL HAWKE, SIR GEORGE RODNEY had been appointed Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, and in January, 1782, he set out for the West Indies, was joined by SIR SAMUEL HOOD near Antigua, and was thus placed in command of a fleet consisting of thirty-six sail of the line. COUNT DE

GRASSE, who commanded the French fleet on that station, which numbered fifty-three sail, was then in Fort Royal Bay, Martinique; and ADMIRAL RODNEY, though his force was much inferior, determined to attack him. After a severe conflict lasting over eleven hours, RODNEY succeeded in breaking the French line by a bold manœuvre, devised by JOHN CLERK of Eldin but not heretofore put in practice, and totally routed the French fleet, taking many valuable vessels captive. The ADMIRAL'S ship, the *Ville de Paris*, containing much treasure, struck her colours, and the COUNT was taken prisoner, making, as RODNEY wrote in his account of the engagement, the fourth Admiral that he had captured within two years. On his return he received the thanks of Parliament, and was raised to the Peerage with the title of BARON RODNEY. This was the crowning triumph of his long career, for by it the French navy was disabled from opposing Britain for a long time. Four years afterwards—24th May, 1792—LORD RODNEY died in London, having reached his seventy-fourth year. His record was unprecedented in the naval annals of the country, for he had been sixty-two years in the service and fifty years in commission. A monument was erected to his memory in S. Paul's Cathedral, London, at the public expense.

1791. SEPTEMBER 27th.

ALEXANDER BALFOUR, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID THREE POUNDS SIX SHILLINGS AND EIGHTPENCE STG. TO JOHN JOBSON, WHEN TREASURER, AND HAVING BEEN A FREE APPRENTICE TO BAILIE JOHN THOMS, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

ALEXANDER BALFOUR was born at Kilmany, Fife, in 1765, and came to Dundee in early youth, and entered himself as apprentice to BAILIE JOHN THOMS, one of the leading merchants of that time. In 1780 he entered into partnership with Mr THOMAS BELL as merchant and flax-spinner, and founded the well-known firm of BELL & BALFOUR. He entered the Town Council in 1793, and held the office of Dean of Guild on five different occasions (1795-97-99-1801-3), alternating that post with PROVOST JOHN GUILD (*vide* page 225). He was Bailie in the alternate years from 1794 to 1802, but in consequence of a dispute on the question of church patronage he retired in 1804, and took no part in public affairs for many years. In 1823 he returned to the Council, and in 1826, 1827, and 1830 he was Provost of Dundee. It was during his term of office that the memorable dispute betwixt the Guildry and the Town Council occurred, which resulted in the disfranchisement of the Burgh, and he and other members of the Council were superseded by order of the Court of Session, and a new Council elected under a Poll Warrant. After the municipal constitution had been re-arranged, he again entered the Council and served as a Common Councillor from 1841 to 1844. At the latter date he retired and took no further part in the affairs of the Burgh, devoting all his attention to business, and to several of the charitable institutions in Dundee. He died on 8th November, 1855, in his ninetieth year. His son, HENRY BALFOUR, was admitted Burgess on 25th February, 1818.



1793. MAY 23rd.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID ONE HUNDRED MERKS SCOTS TO THOMAS WEBSTER, JUN<sup>R</sup> PRESENT TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, afterwards famous as Provost of Dundee, could claim descent from the same stock as the EARLS OF CRAUFURD, who were so long honourably connected with the Burgh. His direct ancestor was SIR WILLIAM LINDSAY of Rossie, younger brother of that first EARL OF CRAUFURD who settled in Dundee *circa* 1390, and founded the chapel of S. Nicholas on the Craig (*vide* page 12). The branch of the family to which he belonged was that of the LINDSAYS of Dowhill, his great-grandfather being the famous WILLIAM LINDSAY, Bishop of Dunkeld, who died in 1679. JAMES LINDSAY, the son of the BISHOP, succeeded to Dowhill on the death of his uncle, but was compelled through misfortune (caused principally by his loyalty to the STUART family) to dispose of the greater portion of his ancestral estate, and was the last LINDSAY Laird of Dowhill. The two sons of JAMES LINDSAY were plunged into still deeper distress by their adherence to the ancient dynasty. MARTIN LINDSAY, the elder son—the father of PROVOST LINDSAY—sold the last remnant of his patrimony and joined PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD in the unfortunate Rebellion of 1745, with the result that he was captured and tried with the other rebel prisoners at Carlisle in September, 1746, and acquitted. In the arraignment he is described as a “writer,” and after his release he seems to have settled in Edinburgh, where he was employed in the Record Office. JAMES LINDSAY, the younger son, was not so fortunate as his brother. He was found guilty of treason and condemned to death, but a reprieve was granted to him at the moment he was stepping upon the sledge which was to take him to the place of execution (*vide Scots Magazine, Vol. VIII., page 544*). The mental anxiety, however, which he had undergone had unhinged his mind, and the remainder of his life was overclouded thereby.

After his settlement in Edinburgh, MARTIN LINDSAY was married to Miss SMYTHIE of Methven Castle, and WILLIAM LINDSAY, the Provost of Dundee, was the youngest of his three sons. He was born at Edinburgh in 1767, entered the High School there in 1773, and afterwards studied for the purpose of practising as a Writer to the Signet, in which Society he was enrolled in 1789. After serving seven years he abandoned his intention. He came to Dundee in 1792, and entered into commercial life in company with his brother-in-law, Mr A. J. MACKENZIE. They established themselves as corn-merchants in the High Street, and gradually extended the business until they were ranked amongst the largest exporters of grain in the Burgh. His first house was at Sea Wynd (126 Nethergate), but the ground at Carolina Port, near the old “Bottlehouse” or Glasswork, was acquired by him in 1801, and he repaired and utilized the old pier there for loading and unloading the trading ships engaged in this traffic. The exporting of grain had long been

regarded with disfavour by the inhabitants of Dundee, as they attributed the high price of victual to the demand for bread-stuffs outside of the Kingdom, and they thought to reduce the markets by forcibly interdicting exportation. A notable instance of their action in this matter has already been referred to (*vide* page 218); and when the dearth occurred after the close of the Continental War, Mr LINDSAY was regarded as one of the chief enemies of the people. A great corn-riot took place in Dundee in 1816, and the mob not only seized the grain which Mr LINDSAY had in store, but also attacked and ransacked his house at Carolina Port, exactly as they had done to Mr DEMPSTER'S a hundred years before. Despite the serious loss thus incurred, Mr LINDSAY prosecuted his vocation, and succeeded in making his enterprises remunerative. In 1819 he was elected Convener of the Nine Incorporated Trades of Dundee, and was especially active in support of the right of the Guildry to participate in civic government. At this time he was the principal partner in the Pleasance Brewery, now carried on by PROVOST BALLINGALL. He was elected Dean of Guild in 1827 and 1828, and in the latter year was appointed a Justice of the Peace and Commissioner of Supply for Forfarshire. In 1830 he first appeared at the Town Council as Councillor for the Guildry, and in this capacity he lodged a long protest against the Constitution of the Council, engrossed in the Minute of 30th September. During this year he served as Harbour Commissioner for the Guildry, and also as a member of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which had not then been incorporated. He was placed in the Provost's chair as successor of ROBERT JOBSON in 1831 and 1832, and was the first to occupy this post after the passing of the Reform Bill. In the agitation for political reform he had ever taken an active part; and he was the first Provost of Dundee that administered the Reform Bill.

Apart from his municipal career, PROVOST LINDSAY had taken a deep interest in the establishment of the Dundee Seminaries, and had devoted much time and energy to the improvement of education in the Burgh, a work which he left at his decease in a very forward state. His portrait was painted by Mr ANDREWS, the first Drawing-Master of the High School, for the purpose of being presented to the Town as a memorial of his labours in this matter; but this intention was frustrated, and it is now in the possession of his grand-daughters, the Misses LINDSAY, Dundee.

At the time of the threatened invasion of 1803, a regiment of volunteers was raised in Dundee, of which Mr LINDSAY was appointed Captain.

When the Dundee and Arbroath Railway was projected, PROVOST LINDSAY found himself involved in serious litigation. The line which had been surveyed ran through his property at Carolina Port, and practically cut him off from access to the pier which had proved so useful to him. He claimed compensation for this infringement, to which the Railway Company demurred, and after pursuing his case to the House of Lords, he found that the sum offered (£1,000) would not nearly liquidate the expenses which had accumulated upon him, and he was forced to hand over his property at Carolina Port to his creditors. His advanced age precluded him from attempting to repair his dilapidated fortune—the produce of long years of labour—and from this blow he never quite recovered. He died on 17th April, 1849, having completed the patriarchal term of eighty-two years, and was buried in the churchyard of St Andrews in the Cowgait of Dundee, where his tombstone bears the following inscription :—

“ Sacred to the memory of William Lindsay of Carolina Port,  
of the Family of Dowhill, Kinross-shire.

Born 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1767 ; died 17<sup>th</sup> April, 1849.

Also of

Alison Mackenzie, his wife, Born 11<sup>th</sup> June, 1767 ; died 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1844.

They were married 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1792, and lived happily together 53 years.

They had twelve children, two of whom, Donald William and Marion,

Having died in infancy, lie buried here.

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This stone is erected by their surviving children :—Four sons and six daughters.”

At the time of the formation of a new street running north from the Nethergait on the west side of the Old Steeple of Dundee, it was decided to commemorate the work of PROVOST LINDSAY for the Burgh by naming this thoroughfare “ Lindsay Street ” after him, and it still bears this designation.

WILLIAM LINDSAY was married in 1792, before he settled in Dundee, to ALISON MACKENZIE, of Stirling, and had a numerous family. His four sons were—MARTIN WILLIAM LINDSAY, a Burgess of Dundee, who wrote the *Memoirs of the Lindsays of Dowhill*, quoted from MS. by the late EARL OF CRAUFURD in his *Lives of the Lindsays* ; JOHN MACKENZIE LINDSAY, who became partner with his father, and whose two sons and five daughters are now resident in Dundee ; Major WILLIAM LINDSAY, 10th Native Infantry, who with his wife, widowed sister and her whole family (three daughters and a son), were massacred at Cawnpore, 1857 ; and JAMES CHARLES LINDSAY, banker, Broughty Ferry, who died there suddenly in 1880. JOHN MACKENZIE LINDSAY, the second son, was admitted Burgess on 18th October, 1820, and was for many years an Assessor to the Guildry. He was actively engaged in public affairs, was a Governor of the Infirmary, Director of the Dundee Lunatic Asylum, Police Commissioner, and Convener of Finance Committee ; and for a long time was Manager of the Savings Bank in Dundee. It is related by MARTIN WILLIAM LINDSAY in his “ Memoirs ” that his father, PROVOST LINDSAY, in the summer of 1846, “ had the enjoyment of seeing under his own roof at one time thirty-seven of his descendants, consisting of children and grandchildren, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law—to which number, when we add his son in India and two absent grandchildren, he was able to reckon forty-one persons of his own descendants, all in health, filling their places in society respectably, according to their rank and years ” (*Lives of the Lindsays, Vol. II., page 287*). One of PROVOST LINDSAY’S daughters was married to Mr CHARLES W. BOASE, banker, Dundee, whose name was entered on the Burgess-Roll on 1st September, 1831.

1795. JULY 6th.

THOMAS IVORY, WATCHMAKER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE  
PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEASED JAMES IVORY, HIS FATHER.

THOMAS IVORY was the third son of JAMES IVORY, watchmaker, who was admitted Burgess on 22nd September, 1767 (*vide* page 223), and for a considerable time followed the same occupation

as his father. His talent as a draughtsman led him to abandon this calling early in the present century, and to take up the art of engraving; and he is believed to have been the first native engraver in Dundee. He executed illustrations for an edition of ROLLIN'S *Ancient History*, published in Dundee by FRANCIS RAY, in 1800; and he was also employed to furnish numerous maps of the Town and Harbour to accompany the various reports of eminent engineers as to proposed extensions of the harbour and the establishment of the Tay Ferries. His best-known work was a set of copy-lines prepared for teaching handwriting, published in 1811, and long used as a model in the Dundee Schools. In 1815 he was elected by the Nine Trades as Commissioner anent the Harbour Bill; and though he did not take an active part in civic government, he was regarded as a severe and intelligent critic of the "self-elected" Council of the time. He made the education of the youth of Dundee his special study, and it was largely owing to his trenchant letters, signed "*Parens*," in the newspapers of the period, that important reforms were accomplished in the scholastic system within the Burgh. His literary abilities were analytical rather than constructive, and several of his criticisms upon popular literary works were published in pamphlet form, and are evidently the productions of a refined and cultivated mind. He died *circa* 1825. His son, LORD IVORY of Session, was admitted Burgess on 21st November, 1816, and another son, WILLIAM IVORY, writer, Dundee, was enrolled on 6th April, 1818.

1797. OCTOBER 26th.

#### ADMIRAL LORD VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN.

For the reason already specified (*vide* page 231) the name of ADMIRAL DUNCAN has not been entered beside that of other Burgesses of the time. He was made a freeman of the principal Crafts on 8th January, 1798, and the Minute of Council for 26th October, 1797, contains the following entry:—

"The Council unanimously resolve to present Admiral Lord Viscount Duncan with a piece of plate value One Hundred Guineas, with a suitable inscription, as a mark of their esteem for his Lordship, and of their high sense of the signal and splendid victory obtained by his Lordship over the Dutch Fleet on the Eleventh day of October last, of so much consequence to the prosperity of Great Britain."

ADAM DUNCAN, first VISCOUNT DUNCAN, was the second son of PROVOST ALEXANDER DUNCAN of Lundie (*vide* page 211), and of HELEN HALDANE, daughter of JOHN HALDANE of Gleneagles. The proclamation of the marriage of his parents is thus recorded in the Parish Register of Fowls Easter:—

"February 2nd, 1724.—Proclaimed Alexander Duncan of Lundie and M<sup>rs</sup> Helen Haldane, daughter of the late Laird of Gleneagles, in Blackford Parish."



ALEXANDER DUNCAN, the eldest son of this marriage, became a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and died without issue, when the estate fell to the ADMIRAL. The birth of ADAM DUNCAN, the second son, which took place in his father's house in the Seagait of Dundee, is entered in the Register of Baptisms for Dundee in these terms:—

“1731, July 1<sup>st</sup>—Alex<sup>r</sup> Duncan of Lundie and Helen Haldane had a son baptised Adam.”

The house in which ADAM DUNCAN was born had been the town mansion of the STEWARTS of Grandtully, and was afterwards occupied as the Blue Bell Inn. It was demolished about twenty years ago (August, 1868), and its site was beside that now occupied by S. Paul's Episcopal Church.

When about fifteen years of age ADAM DUNCAN entered the Royal Navy as midshipman under CAPTAIN ROBERT HALDANE, and served with him on board the “Shoreham” frigate for three years. In 1749 he entered as midshipman the “Centurion,” of 50 guns, which was fitting out as flag-ship for ADMIRAL KEPPEL; and he remained with this ship for six years. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant on 10th January, 1755, and accompanied KEPPEL to North America with the British forces under GENERAL BRADDOCK that were sent against the French troops in that quarter. On his return to England, ADMIRAL KEPPEL transferred his flag to the “Torbay,” and DUNCAN accompanied him as Second Lieutenant. For nearly three years he was retained on the home-station, and was not in active service until his ship was sent on an expedition against the French settlement at Goree, on the African coast, and he returned thence slightly wounded, with the rank of First Lieutenant. From this period his promotion was rapid. On 21st September, 1759, he was gazetted Commander, and on 25th February, 1761, was made Post-Captain, and appointed to the “Valiant,” of 74 guns, serving again under his steadfast friend, ADMIRAL KEPPEL. When the latter conducted the famous expedition against Belleisle he hoisted his broad pennant on board the “Valiant,” and DUNCAN was honourably distinguished for his bravery on this occasion. His next important service was in the protracted hostilities against the Spaniards in the West Indies, and after performing several brilliant exploits here, he remained with KEPPEL on the Jamaica Station till the conclusion of the war. Britain was at peace for several years, and CAPTAIN DUNCAN was not actively employed until the war was renewed by the combination of the French and Spanish fleets in 1778, and he was appointed to the command of the “Monarch,” under ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES HARDY. During this and the following year the British fleet was compelled to act on the defensive, as their opponents were too powerful for them to attack with much prospect of success; but when British ships of war that were then in different parts of the world were ordered home, a powerful flotilla was organized under ADMIRAL RODNEY, and despatched to the relief of Gibraltar at the close of 1779. Here CAPTAIN DUNCAN again won distinction by his daring bravery, and was honourably noticed in the official reports of the expedition. After a brief period of inaction, he returned to Gibraltar in 1782 under ADMIRAL HOWE, and was specially mentioned for his bravery in the conflict which took place off the Straits in October of that year. On the termination of hostilities in 1783, he was transferred to the “Edgar,” of 74 guns, one of the guardships stationed at Portsmouth, and here he remained for the usual period of three years. On 14th September he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and three years afterwards he was made Rear-Admiral of

the White. He was raised to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue on 1st February, 1793; Vice-Admiral of the White on 12th April, 1794; and Admiral of the Blue on 1st June, 1795. This rapid promotion seems to indicate that his services were highly appreciated, yet it is stated that he considered himself as under-valued. "He frequently solicited a command, but his request was not complied with, and in consequence, it is said that he had it in contemplation to retire altogether from the service, and to accept a civil appointment connected with the Navy." But in April, 1795, he was placed in a position which enabled him to show his capacity and to win immortal renown. He was then appointed Commander-in-Chief in the North Seas, and hoisted his flag on board the "Venerable," of 74 guns—a vessel afterwards made memorable in connection with his name. After a short but successful cruise in the North Sea he returned to England in 1797 with several French and Dutch prizes, and whilst his fleet was lying in Yarmouth Roads, he managed by his intrepid conduct to quell the first symptoms of disaffection amongst the men under his command, who had been encouraged to revolt after the incident of the Mutiny at the Nore.

On 28th May, 1797, he received orders to blockade the Dutch fleet under ADMIRAL DE WINTER in the Texel, and though the ships under his command were quite inadequate to warrant him in risking an engagement, he succeeded in keeping his opponents within the harbour for more than eighteen weeks. Finding that his provisions were running short, he was compelled to return to Yarmouth to refit, and though no time was lost in accomplishing this movement, he found the Dutch Admiral had taken the opportunity of his absence to venture into the open sea. He returned with all expedition to his former cruising ground, and on 11th October he encountered DE WINTER off the coast between the villages of Egmont and Camperdown. An engagement of the most sanguinary and brilliant character ensued. ADMIRAL DUNCAN formed his line of battle so as to get the principal Dutch ships betwixt him and the shore, but in such a position as enabled him to send a portion of his own fleet to leeward to prevent them receiving support from the coast. The Dutch maintained the contest with great bravery for five hours, but they were so closely engaged, and their loss was so excessive, that DE WINTER was at last compelled to surrender, and gave up his sword to ADMIRAL DUNCAN on board the "Venerable." The despatch in which DUNCAN announced this most important victory has been often printed, and need not be quoted here. The following letter, however, has not been published, and is of special interest, having been written by ADMIRAL DUNCAN to his brother-in-law, ROBERT DUNDAS of Arniston, Lord Advocate of Scotland, before the ADMIRAL had landed:—

"My dear Advocate,

As I am sure no friend will rejoice more at any good fortune that attends me than you will, I write you these few lines to say I hope the action I have had with the Dutch, who fought with their usual gallantry, is not exceeded by any this war. We have suffered much; the returns I have had, and have not had half, exceed 191 killed and 565 wounded. From only two Dutch ships 250 killed and 300 wounded. We were obliged from being so near the land to be rather rash in our attack, by which we suffered more. Had we been ten leagues at sea none would have escaped. Many had surrendered, but got off in the night. We were much galled by their frigates when we could not act; in short, I feel perfectly satisfied all was done that could be, nor have any fault to find. I have now in my possession three Admirals, Dutch: an Admiral De Winter, Vice-Admiral Beyntjes, and Rear-Admiral Therises. The Admiral is on board with me, and a most agreeable man he is, speaks English well, and seems much

pleased with his treatment. I have assured him, and with justice, nothing could exceed his gallantry; he says nothing hurts him but that he is the first Dutch Admiral who ever surrendered—so much more credit to me. He tells that the troops that were embarked in the summer were 25,000 Dutch, all designed for Ireland, but after August this expedition was given up. The Government in Holland, much against his opinion, insisted on his going to sea to show they had done so, and he was just going to return when I saw him. I am sure I have every reason to be thankful to God Almighty for his kindness to me on this occasion and all others. I believe the pilot and myself were the only two unhurt on the quarter-deck, and De Winter, who is as tall and big as I am, was the only one on his quarter-deck left alive. After all my fatigue I am in perfect health and in my usual spirits. . . . God bless you, my dear friend, and believe me most faithfully yours,

“ADAM DUNCAN.

“Venerable, getting up to Sheerness,  
October 15th, 1797.”

This interesting letter is of historical importance, as it shows that the plan of the French Directorate had been to send a Dutch expedition to invade Ireland whilst their own forces were employing the British Fleet off the Peninsular coast, and but for the courage and promptitude of ADMIRAL DUNCAN this design might have been successful, as the Mutiny at the Nore had to some extent demoralized the Channel Fleet that should have protected our shores. The importance of the victory at Camperdown was at once acknowledged. On 17th October, 1797,\* he was created VISCOUNT DUNCAN of Camperdown and BARON DUNCAN of Lundie. Three days afterwards the City of London conferred the freedom of the city upon him, and presented him with a sword valued at 200 guineas; and on 25th October the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and COMMON COUNCIL of London waited upon HIS MAJESTY with an address of congratulation “on the splendid naval victory achieved by ADMIRAL DUNCAN.” He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the Crown bestowed upon him a pension of £2,000 per annum, to be continued to himself and the next two holders of the title. The KING set out from Greenwich on 30th October, intending to visit ADMIRAL DUNCAN on board the “Venerable” at Sheerness, but was prevented by stress of weather. A special thanksgiving service was held in St. Paul’s Cathedral on 10th December, 1797, at which the KING and the Royal Family, with the Houses of Parliament, were present, LORD DUNCAN carrying in the procession the Dutch Admiral’s flag, which he had won at Camperdown. Early in the following year the ADMIRAL visited Dundee, and was received with special honours. His portrait was subscribed for and placed in the Town Hall of Dundee with a suitable inscription, detailing the particulars of the battle of Camperdown, and he was presented with the service of plate voted by the Town Council. The name of the family estate was changed from Lundie to Camperdown, and the memory of the victory was perpetuated by the institution of several convivial Clubs bearing the name of Camperdown, and even by the invention of a new tartan so designated, which was for some time fashionable in Edinburgh. Long after the ADMIRAL’S death the Harbour Commissioners of Dundee, on 4th April, 1859, agreed to discontinue the name of the Tidal Harbour of Victoria Dock, and to call it thenceforward the Camperdown Dock, by which title it is now known.

LORD DUNCAN was raised to the rank of Admiral of the White on 14th February, 1799. He

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\* The patent is dated 30th October, but the Gazette notice is 17th October. This explains why this entry in the Burgess-Roll, dated 26th October, describes him as “Viscount Duncan.”



retained his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in the North Seas until the spring of 1800, but there being then no appearance of a naval conflict he retired into private life. When war again broke out in 1804 he went to London, intending to offer his services to the Government, but whilst attending at the Admiralty he was struck down with apoplexy, and was obliged to return home to Scotland. Whilst on the way he was seized with a second apoplectic fit, and died at Cornhill, Berwickshire, on 4th August, 1804, in his seventy-third year. He was buried in the churchyard of Lundie, where a simple marble slab with a modest inscription, partly written by himself, marks his last resting-place. His character has been thus tersely described :—

“It would perhaps be difficult to find in modern history another man in whom, with so much meekness, modesty, and unaffected dignity of mind, were united so much genuine spirit, so much of the skill and fire of professional genius, such vigorous and active wisdom, such alacrity and ability for great achievements, with such entire indifference to their success, except so far as they might contribute to the good of his country” (*Naval History*, page 444).

LORD DUNCAN was married in 1777 to HENRIETTA, daughter of the Lord President, ROBERT DUNDAS of Arniston. The marriage is thus recorded in the Register of Marriages in Dundee :—

“1777, May 30. Capt. Adam Duncan of the Navy and Miss Henrietta Dundass, second daughter of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>. Robert Dundass of Arniston, Esq<sup>re</sup>. President of the Court of Session.”

They had two sons and five daughters. The eldest son, ROBERT DUNDAS-DUNCAN-HALDANE, succeeded his father as second VISCOUNT DUNCAN in 1804, was elevated in the Peerage by the title of EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, presented with the freedom of the Burgh, 26th August, 1831, and died in 1859. His son was enrolled as a Burgess of Dundee on 12th November, 1851, and the name of his grandson, the present (third) EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, was inscribed on the Burgess-Roll on 7th August, 1883.

It may be mentioned as an interesting fact that ADMIRAL DUNCAN was descended—partly in the female line—from MALCOLM, fifth EARL OF LENNOX, the compatriot of KING ROBERT BRUCE. The “Lennox Roses” are still shown in the Camperdown Arms, though the old eagle supporters were replaced by a sea-nymph and a sailor on the elevation of ADMIRAL DUNCAN to the Peerage.

1799. AUGUST 8th.

DAVID BROWN, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF MARGARET PEDDIE, HIS SPOUSE, LAWFUL DAUGHTER OF BAILIE ANDREW PEDDIE, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

ANDREW PEDDIE, through whose daughter MARGARET, DAVID BROWN claims his freedom, was for a long time Bailie in Dundee, as was also his son ANDREW PEDDIE of Bankhead. The former died in 1810, and the latter in 1837. It was probably through the influence of his father-in-law that DAVID BROWN was introduced to public life. He entered the Council in 1801, and continued to serve in it without intermission for twenty-five years. During this long period he was frequently Bailie, was four times elected Provost (1820-21-24-25), and also held the offices of Dean of Guild,



Kirk-master, Treasurer, and Harbour Commissioner. After the Council had been reconstituted by the Municipal Act, he re-entered the Council in 1832 and 1833, but his age precluded him from taking much interest in public affairs. He died on 21st June, 1845, and was buried in the Howff (No. 592) beside his wife's family. The inscription on his tombstone is as follows:—

“In memory of David Brown, merchant in Dundee, who died 21 June, 1845, aged 76 years. He was long a member of the Town Council, and for several years Chief Magistrate of Dundee, and he took an active part in the management of the public and charitable Institutions of the town. In private life his conduct drew around him a large circle of friends by whom he was much esteemed. This stone is erected by his family. Also in remembrance of Margaret Peddie, wife of the said David Brown, who died 27 March, 1850, aged 74.”

1804. SEPTEMBER 25th.

PATRICK ANDERSON, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING BEEN A FREE APPRENTICE TO DAVID COOK, MERCHANT, DUNDEE, AND HAVING PAID FORTY POUNDS SCOTS TO WILLIAM SMALL, PRESENT TREASURER, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

At the date of his enrolment PATRICK ANDERSON entered the Council, and served almost continuously from 1804 till 1823. In 1806 he was elected Bailie, in 1817 was Dean of Guild, and was Provost for four terms (1818-19-22-23). It was whilst he occupied this position that the agitation for Municipal Reform began, and the Select Committee of the House of Commons for examining into the condition of the Scottish Burghs considered the case of Dundee during his term of office. PROVOST ANDERSON proposed two different Setts for the Burgh, the principal points in which were afterwards adopted. In the Charter granted to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum of Dundee on 27th May, 1819, PROVOST ANDERSON was specially named as an Extraordinary Director, and for many years he contributed liberally to its funds. During the epidemic of typhus fever in 1820, Dr WILLIAM DICK of Dundee proposed a method of checking its progress, and suggested in a volume addressed to PROVOST ANDERSON the establishment of a Board of Health in Dundee, and towards this idea the PROVOST directed his attention. He died on 12th March, 1839, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

1807. AUGUST 11th.

JAMES CHALMERS, BOOKSELLER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF WILLIAM CHALMERS, MANUFACTURER, HIS FATHER.

JAMES CHALMERS, second son of WILLIAM CHALMERS, manufacturer, Arbroath, was born in that town on the 2nd February, 1782. In early life he left Arbroath and migrated to Dundee, where he joined his elder brother WILLIAM, who had for some time been established there as a bookseller. About the year 1822, and after a lengthened period of correspondence with the

authorities, he effected a marked acceleration of the mail-coach system north of London, whereby a saving of two days on the double journey betwixt London and the chief towns of the North was brought about. In 1830 he added to his business the printing and publishing of a newspaper, *The Dundee Chronicle*, an undertaking soon rendered unsuccessful through the heavy taxation to which the press was then subject, generally known as the "Taxes on Knowledge," the repeal of which Mr CHALMERS consequently did his best to advocate. From 1832 onwards this subject, conjointly with that of Post Office reform, was one of the leading topics of the day, and in both Mr CHALMERS was now able to take a prominent part by intercourse with such leading reformers as Mr JOSEPH HUME, Mr WALLACE of Kelly, and others. In the month of August, 1834, he invented and produced in his premises the adhesive stamp for postage purposes, printed on sheets of paper, afterwards gummed over by an adhesive substance, precisely on the principle now in use. On the appointment of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in November, 1837, upon the proposed uniform penny postage scheme of Mr ROWLAND HILL, Mr CHALMERS laid his plan of the adhesive stamp before the Committee, the plan of Mr HILL being that of an impressed stamped wrapper or cover. Again, in a communication of some length, under date, "Dundee, 8th February, 1838," he further laid his plan before the Mercantile Committee of the City of London charged with the support of the proposed reformed scheme. This document, now of historical interest, was bequeathed to the Library of the South Kensington Museum by the late SIR HENRY COLE, who was, at the period of its receipt from Mr CHALMERS, Secretary to the Committee. The plan of the impressed stamp, as introduced by Mr ROWLAND HILL, not meeting the approval either of the House of Commons Committees or the Government, that of the adhesive stamp was brought forward by its advocates in Parliament to solve the difficulty, and was ultimately adopted by Treasury Minute, of date 26th December, 1839. The Mulready envelope proved a failure, but the adhesive stamp saved the penny postage scheme, and has gradually been adopted by all countries. The credit due to JAMES CHALMERS in this matter having been claimed for SIR ROWLAND HILL, much difficulty has been experienced in vindicating the title of the Dundee bookseller, but at length the leading biographical works in this country have acknowledged that title; while abroad, more especially in the United States of America, the name of JAMES CHALMERS is accepted as that of the original inventor.

On the 1st January, 1846, Mr CHALMERS was presented in the Town Hall of Dundee with a public testimonial in recognition of his services in improving the postal system, and as the originator of the adhesive postage stamp. On the 3rd March, 1883, the Town Council of Dundee formally passed the following resolution:—

"That, having had under consideration the pamphlet lately published on the subject of the adhesive stamp, the Council are of opinion that it has been conclusively shown that the late James Chalmers, bookseller, Dundee, was the originator of this indispensable feature in the success of the reformed penny postage scheme, and that such be entered upon the Minutes."

In the course of his career, Mr CHALMERS served in many positions of importance in the Town Council of Dundee, and in the public institutions of the town. Early in life he married BARBARA DICKSON, eldest daughter of BAILIE DICKSON, Montrose. He died in August, 1853, aged 71 years, and lies buried in the Howff. His son, CHARLES DICKSON CHALMERS, merchant, Dundee, was admitted Burgess on 17th December, 1840.

1807. SEPTEMBER 22nd.

ROBERT JOBSON, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF THE DECEASED BAILIE JOHN JOBSON, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

BAILIE JOHN JOBSON, merchant, Dundee, was born in 1698, and died 1788, having reached the age of ninety years. He was admitted Burgess on 30th April, 1723, was elected Treasurer in 1730 when he entered the Council, and Bailie in 1734. ROBERT JOBSON, whose name is entered here, was the son of BAILIE JOBSON, by ELIZABETH BROWN, his third wife, who was a sister of BAILIE BROWN of West-Thorn. He was elected Dean of Guild in 1818, and thus was the first Dean to hold office after that Incorporation had recovered their lost privileges. He entered the Town Council as Dean, but was not in office more than one year until he was called upon in 1831 to act as Chief Magistrate after the disfranchisement of the town. At that time he superintended the poll-election ordered by the Privy Council, and acted as Returning Officer for the Council. In 1832 he re-entered the Council, but held no office therein. His death took place in 1836. Between the birth of JOHN JOBSON and the death of his son ROBERT, the exceptional period of 138 years elapsed.

[The following reference to the Abolition of the Burgess Oath is entered in the Lockit Book in its proper chronological place, amongst the names on the Roll :—

At Dundee, the first day of September, 1819, which day the Provost, Magistrates, and remanent Members of the Town Council of Dundee, having met and convened in Council consulting about the ordinary affairs of this Burgh,—The Provost produced copy of an Act of the last Convention of Royal Burghs of the following tenor:—"Edinburgh, 14th July, 1819.—The same day the Commissioner for Montrose, in pursuance of the notice given by him yesterday, moved—That this Convention, viewing the imposition of any Oath upon an entrant Burgess as unnecessary and inexpedient in the present state of society, direct the Magistrates of the several Royal Burghs of Scotland to forbear in future exacting the same, and recommend that in lieu thereof the Magistrates cause a clause to be inserted in the ticket of admission declaring that by the acceptance of his privilege the entrant becomes solemnly bound to discharge every civil duty incumbent by law on a true and faithful Burgess of the Burgh into which he is admitted—which motion, having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to, and the Agent was instructed to communicate the same to the Burghs at large:—"Which having been considered by the Council, and it being also considered that although in this Burgh the Acts of Council admitting Burgesses and the Burgess Tickets bear that the persons admitted Burgesses have taken the Burgal Oath, yet in practice the Oath has not been actually administered past memory of man, the Council ordain that in future no person admitted as a Burgess shall be required to take or swear the Burgal Oath, which is hereby totally abolished, and the Council direct that in time coming that part of the Acts of Council admitting Burgesses, and of the Extracts thereof, or Burgess Tickets,

which mentions that the persons admitted Burgesses have taken the Burgal Oath shall be omitted, and also that to all Acts of Council admitting Burgesses either by privilege or purchase, and to the Extracts thereof or Burgess Tickets, there shall be added the following words, or others to the same purport, viz.:—"Declaring that by acceptance of his privileges the said

becomes solemnly bound to discharge every civil duty incumbent by law on a true and faithful Burgess of the said Burgh."]

1812. SEPTEMBER 4th.

GEORGE DUNCAN, MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE FOR HAVING PAID £10 IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

GEORGE DUNCAN, who occupied a leading place in the civic history of Dundee for more than half a century, was born in the Burgh in March, 1791. His father was a maltman in the Nether-gait, and some interesting particulars as to his parentage and family are afforded by the tombstone that marks their resting-place in the Howff (No. 265), which bears the following inscription:—

*"Hora Ruit.*

[The Hour hastens.]

Erected by George Duncan, merchant in Dundee, and dedicated to the memory of his father, William Duncan, who was born in 1741, and died in 1799; of his brother, David, who was born in 1781, and died in 1802; and of his mother, Amelia Guthrie, who was born in 1754, and died in 1817."

From this inscription it appears that GEORGE DUNCAN was left fatherless at a very early age, the only support of his widowed mother. He was educated at the Dundee Academy, and began business in 1813 as a haberdasher, in company with Mr JOHNSTONE, the designation of the firm being JOHNSTONE & DUNCAN. While the long struggle between the Town Council and the Guildry, which was only terminated by the Burgh Reform Act, was in progress, he took a lively interest in Burgh affairs, and his public life began in 1825, at which time he entered the Council as Merchant Councillor. Three years afterwards he was elected Councillor of the Guild, and held the office of Dean of Guild from 1833 till 1836. During this time his attention had been specially directed towards the reform of Scottish Prisons, both as to their internal arrangements and as to the means adopted for their maintenance. His efforts in carrying forward the Prisons Bill, which necessitated frequent visits to London at a time when such a journey was both expensive and dangerous, were gracefully acknowledged by the authorities; and on 5th July, 1839, he received a vote of thanks from the Town Council for his exertions in this matter. On 16th April, 1841, he was elected First Bailie of Dundee, and on the retirement of SIR HENRY PARNELL from the representation of the Burgh in the same year, Mr DUNCAN was returned as Member of Parliament for Dundee. This position he continued to occupy without intermission for sixteen



years, and though his introduction to this honourable place was at first regarded with dubiety by some of the extreme Radical party in the Burgh, his conduct during his term of office convinced the most doubtful of his single-minded philanthropy and devotion to the interests of the country. He was the first Scottish Bailie who sat in the House of Commons, and his support was consistently given to the Liberal party both in and out of office. He voted in favour of free trade in corn, he opposed monopolies, he proposed an increase of the Education Grant, and advocated an extension of the Franchise. On 20th May, 1842, he obtained a grant from the Treasury of £300 for the improvement of Magdalene Green, and again received the thanks of the Council for his successful efforts in this affair. The Seamen Fraternity of Dundee presented him with a silver salver "as a mark of respect for public services," in August, 1845, and on 8th January, 1847, shortly before the dissolution of Parliament, he was entertained to a public dinner in Dundee, and received the unqualified approbation of his actions in the House of Commons from his constituents. At the General Election in 1847 he was again returned as Member for Dundee, and after the dissolution on 1st July, 1852, it was proposed to present him with a testimonial by public subscription. On 13th October, 1852, he received the gift of a piece of plate and 1,000 guineas; and in that philanthropic spirit which had marked his career, he devoted £1,000 of this money towards the founding of an Industrial School in Ward Road, which was opened in December, 1856, under the name of the "Duncan Testimonial." He entered Parliament for the last time in 1852, but after the dissolution in 1857 he did not seek re-election. The remainder of his life was spent in seclusion from public affairs at his house of "The Vine," near Magdalene Green, though he still took an active part in the promotion and support of the charitable institutions which he had founded and fostered. He died on 6th January, 1878, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. As his father was born in 1741, these two lives comprehended the very unusual period of 137 years. Mr DUNCAN'S wife, HESTER ELIZA WHEELER, a lady possessed of considerable literary ability, predeceased him on 27th May, 1834, and he left no children. Portraits of himself, his mother, and his wife are now preserved in the Baldovan Industrial School, towards the foundation of which he largely contributed.

1813. SEPTEMBER 21st.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN OF BALINDEAN, BART., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HAVING PAID £10 IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN was a descendant of the WEDDERBURNS of Kingennie, Town-Clerks of Dundee, being the eldest surviving son of SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN of Balindean, and of LADY MARGARET OGILVY, eldest daughter of DAVID (attainted), EARL OF AIRLIE. He was born on 10th March, 1775, and succeeded to the baronetcy (of Scotland) on the death of his father in June, 1803. Two months afterwards he was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, with remainder, failing his own issue, to the heirs-male of his great-grandfather, SIR ALEXANDER. SIR DAVID was a member of the Town Council of Dundee, and represented the Perth Burghs (Perth, Dundee, Forfar, Cupar, and St Andrews) in Parliament continuously from 1805 till 1818, and held the

office of Postmaster-General for Scotland from 1823 till 1831. By his wife, MARGARET, daughter of GEORGE BROWN of Elliston, he had two sons, who predeceased him; and at his death on 7th April, 1858, he was succeeded in the title by his half-brother, the late SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN of Balindean. One of the finest monuments in the Howff (No. 811)—a column, decorated with a sculptured tablet in *bas-relief* by SCHUMACHER, the tutor of NOLLEKENS—was erected by SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN in memory of his wife, the mother of SIR DAVID, and bears the following inscription :—

*Memorie Sacrum Domine Margarete Ogilvie, spouse  
Domini Joannes Wedderburn de Balindean, Militis Baronetti,  
obijt die 23 Martii anno 1775 etatis sue 27.*

[Sacred to the memory of Lady Margaret Ogilvy, wife of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, Bart., who died 23rd March, 1775, aged 27.]

SIR JOHN was the last member of this family buried in the Howff. He was interred near the grave of his wife in a brick vault erected there, and covered by a slab bearing this inscription :—

*Joannes Wedderburn de Balindean, sextus Miles Baro. de Blackness,  
sue gentis Ornamentum et non degener\* Princeps.  
Nat. 21 Feb. 1729. Ob. 13 Junii 1803.*

[Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, sixth Baron of Blackness, the ornament of his family and an undegenerate chief. Born 21 Feb., 1729. Died 13 June, 1803.]

1816. JUNE 8th.

JAMES BROWN, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF JAMES BROWN, FLAXSPINNER, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

JAMES BROWN, senior, of Cononsyth, through whom this Burgess claims his freedom, was enrolled on 8th February, 1809. He was one of the earliest flaxspinners by steam-power, and built the Bell Mill in the West Wards of Dundee in 1806. He died in 1811, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. His son, JAMES BROWN, who is here enrolled, was born in 1787, and succeeded to the business and carried it on in conjunction with his brother, WILLIAM, for many years afterwards. He was elected Dean of Guild in 1824, and served in the Council almost continuously till 1832, holding the position of Bailie for three years (1828-29-32). In September, 1841, he was chosen Councillor to supply the vacancy caused by the resignation of BAILIE BOYACK, and continued to act in that capacity until the close of 1843. He was made Provost in 1844, and filled that office for the full term, retiring in 1847. Some time afterwards he acquired the estate of Lochton, and handed over the flaxspinning business to his son, ANDREW. PROVOST BROWN took much interest in literary affairs, and was the first President of the Watt Institute. He died on 6th January, 1869, being then eighty-two years of age.

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\* The phrase *non degener* forms one of the mottoes of the family of Wedderburn of Balindean.

1816. NOVEMBER 21st.

EDWARD BAXTER, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, WILLIAM BAXTER, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE.

EDWARD BAXTER belonged to a family the names of the members of which are recorded in the Lockit Book for four generations before his time. JOHN BAXTER, merchant, was admitted Burgess by the privilege of his father, JOHN BAXTER, weaver, on 13th August, 1777; WILLIAM BAXTER, son of the former, was enrolled on 20th May, 1790; and WILLIAM BAXTER of Balgavies, son of the latter and father of EDWARD BAXTER, became a Burgess on 2nd July, 1807. EDWARD was his eldest son, and was born on 3rd April, 1791. In 1813 he entered into partnership with his father as an export merchant, and shortly afterwards he introduced an important alteration in the system of trading pursued in the Burgh. Up till his time exportation was managed entirely from Liverpool and London by factors stationed there; but Mr BAXTER opened communications directly with the foreign houses to whom his goods were sent, and thus not only secured the factors' profits, but materially increased the commerce of Dundee. Having assumed his four sons, EDWARD, DAVID, JOHN, and WILLIAM, as partners, Mr WILLIAM BAXTER, senior, established a flax-spinning mill at Glamis, which was really the first foundation of the extensive concern of BAXTER BROTHERS, a firm that has attained world-wide celebrity. The success which attended this venture induced the firm of WILLIAM BAXTER & SON to erect a spinning-mill of fifteen horse-power at the Lower Dens in Dundee, which was not only one of the first mills of the kind in the locality, but formed the nucleus of what has since become one of the largest flax-spinning mills possessed by one firm in the country. EDWARD BAXTER retired from the firm on 31st August, 1831, and devoted his attention entirely to the export trade. He afterwards took his son, now the Right Hon. W. E. BAXTER of Kincaldrum, into partnership, and he conducted this business up till the close of his life in 1870.

Though engrossed in a business which demanded the closest attention, Mr BAXTER found time to perform his share of public duties. After the reform of the municipal constitution of the Burgh was accomplished he served the town in the capacity of Councillor and Bailie, and was for some time Dean of Guild, and member of the Harbour, Parochial, and Infirmary Boards. In Parliamentary contests he took a prominent part, advocating an advanced policy on the great questions of Free Trade and Education. It was principally through his exertions that the High School was established, for the purpose of providing higher education than had been possible whilst the Grammar School and the Dundee Academy were under the control of the Town Council. Every movement for the amelioration of the working classes was indebted to him for counsel and for practical aid; and he was not less energetic in agitating for the abolition of monopolies and for Burgh reform. His public benefactions were widely-spread and liberal. He subscribed £200 towards the Public Seminaries in 1857, and on 4th January, 1867, he presented the Guildry with railway stock of the value of £2,000, directing that the interest should be devoted towards supple-

menting the grants to poor pensioners on the funds of that incorporation. When the Albert Institute was proposed, he offered to erect the grand western staircase, at a cost of £1,200, and accomplished his purpose. He remained in active attendance upon business until a few weeks before his death, which took place at his mansion of Kincaldrum on 26th July, 1870, when he had reached his eighty-first year.

Mr BAXTER was thrice married, the only children of his first marriage being the Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, Member of Parliament for the Montrose Burghs continuously from 1855 till his retirement in 1885; and two daughters, married respectively to Mr GEORGE ARMITSTEAD, late Member of Parliament for Dundee, and to Mr JAMES RAMSAY, Jun., merchant, Dundee.

1816. NOVEMBER 21st.

JAMES IVORY, Esq<sup>RE</sup>—ADVOCATE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS FATHER, THOMAS IVORY, WATCHMAKER, NOW ENGRAVER.

JAMES IVORY, afterwards LORD IVORY of Session, was the son of THOMAS IVORY, who was admitted Burgess on 6th July, 1795 (*vide* page 236). He was born in Dundee in 1792, and received the rudiments of his education at the Dundee Academy, completing his studies for the legal profession at Edinburgh. In 1816 he passed as a member of the Faculty of Advocates, by which designation his name appears on the Burgess-Roll. When the Select Committee of the House of Commons was engaged in 1819 making inquiries as to the state of the Scottish Burghs, Mr IVORY happened to be in London, and his intimate acquaintance with the civic condition of Dundee led the Committee to examine him as a witness on this point. His evidence was entirely in favour of a reform in the established system of self-election. The first appointment which Mr IVORY received was that of Advocate-Depute under FRANCIS JEFFREY in 1830, and this was followed by the Sheriffship of Caithness in 1832, and that of Bute in 1833. He succeeded ANDREW RUTHERFORD as Solicitor-General in 1839, and was made a Lord-Ordinary of Session in the following year, and sat as judge in the Court of Exchequer. He was appointed a Lord of Justiciary in 1849, and served both in the Court of Session and the High Court of Justiciary until his retirement in October, 1862. LORD IVORY died on 18th October, 1866, being then in his seventy-fifth year. His eldest son, WILLIAM IVORY, was admitted Advocate in 1849, and has long been Sheriff of Inverness-shire.



1817. SEPTEMBER 18th.

ANDREW CURR, SERVANT TO WILLIAM SANDIEMAN AT DOUGLAS BLEACH-FIELD, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF MARY STEILL, HIS SPOUSE, LAWFUL DAUGHTER OF THE DECEASED JOHN STEILL, WEAVER, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

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WILLIAM CURR, LAWFUL SON OF THE ABOVE ANDREW CURR, PRESENTLY RESIDING IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF HIS SAID FATHER.

The name of WILLIAM CURR is made memorable in Dundee through the munificent bequests which he and his widow made to the poor in the Burgh. He was born in 1790, and settled in Dundee, where he established himself in business as a grocer in the Overgait, and, by prudence and frugality, made a considerable fortune. For a long time he took an interest in the Guildry, and held the office of Dean of Guild from 1846 till 1849. Ten years after the latter date he died, and his widow, who long survived him, left about £40,000 under trustees to be applied to various charitable institutions in Dundee. One of the objects which the Trustees deemed most likely to serve the purpose intended was the foundation of the institution known as the "Curr Night Refuge," which was opened in 1882. The tombstone which is in the Howff to mark the grave of the family bears the following inscription:—

"Erected by William Curr, merchant, Dundee, and Christian Robson, his spouse, in memory of Andrew Curr, their only child, who died March 2nd, 1847, in the nineteenth year of his age. Also in memory of Elizabeth Curr, sister of William Curr, who died March 17th, 1812, aged 24 years. Andrew Curr, his father, who died Feby. 16th, 1821, aged 70 years. And Mary Steill, his mother, who died March 27th, 1836, aged 79 years. Also in memory of William Curr, merchant, Dundee, who died 26th June, 1859, aged 69 years. And of Christian Robson, his spouse, who died 28th Decr. 1878, aged 81 years."

1817. OCTOBER 7th.

PATRICK HUNTER THOMS, MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF BAILIE GEORGE THOMS, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

GEORGE THOMS, through whom PATRICK HUNTER THOMS claimed his freedom, was admitted Burgess in 1794 "by the privilege of his wife, ELIZABETH HUNTER, daughter of PATRICK HUNTER." He was for a long time Town Councillor and Bailie of Dundee, and also held the office of Kirk-master. PATRICK HUNTER THOMS was born in 1796, and was named after his maternal grandfather. He was educated at the Grammar School of Dundee and University of St Andrews, and would have been trained for the ministry had not delicate health forbidden

excessive study. Immediately after his admission as a Burgess the office of Kirk-master, which had previously been held by a Councillor, was combined with that of Town Chamberlain, and he was appointed to execute the duties of the double office at a salary of £100 per annum. The skill with which Mr P. H. THOMS unravelled the maze into which the Town's accounts had fallen and made them intelligible, fully vindicated his appointment. He held the office of Town Chamberlain for fourteen years, and when he resigned it on 14th March, 1833, in consequence of the increase of his private business, the Council recorded in the Minutes their approbation of the manner in which he had fulfilled the duties of the Chamberlainship. In 1838 his name was added to the roll of Justices of the Peace for the Dundee district of Forfarshire. He was elected a Town Councillor in 1843, and four years afterwards (Nov., 1847) was made Provost of Dundee. This honourable position he retained until October, 1853, at which time he retired from the Council. After this date he did not interfere with municipal affairs, though he remained on the Harbour Board as representative of the Guildry till November, 1855; but his decided opinion against the extension of the Harbour that was proposed at that period being unsupported by any of his fellow-Trustees, he deemed it expedient to retire from this post. Ten years later (November, 1865) he was sent back to the Board as representative for the County, and his ideas had been so altered in the interim that he was prepared to assist the work of necessary extension, and to support the Dundee Harbour Bill, which became law in 1875. For a number of years he was Danish Consul in Dundee, was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1875, was first and only Chairman of the Parochial Board of Liff and Benvie, and was Convener of the Finance Committee of the County of Forfar for several years. From these, as from his other offices, he retired with respect and esteem. He took a leading part in the action whereby the Morgan Hospital Fund was secured to the Burgh. In his later years he returned to the literary pursuits which had occupied his early days; and his long and honourable career was terminated on 17th June, 1882, when he had reached his eighty-seventh year. The names of his sons appear on the Burgess-Roll—Mr GEORGE HUNTER THOMS, advocate, having been admitted on 23rd August, 1855, and Mr THOMAS WATT THOMS in 1858.

1817. OCTOBER 27th.

THOMAS NEISH, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF  
THOMAS NEISH, MALTMAN, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

THOMAS NEISH deserves to be remembered as having been one of the first to introduce the manufacture of jute to Dundee. He was born in 1789, and entered into business early in the present century. In common with many Dundee merchants, he suffered severely by the commercial crisis of 1826; but he succeeded in weathering the storm, and managed to establish a remunerative business as a dealer in flax and Russian produce, which he conducted personally till his death in 1864. Several bales of jute had been sent to Dundee in 1824 to be experimented

upon by some of the flax-spinners, and their decision was that the material was unsuitable for weaving purposes. About this time Mr NEISH had ordered some sample bales, but could not at first induce any of the spinners to make a thorough trial of its utility for textile fabrics. At length, in 1832, he caused fresh experiments to be made with it, which were ultimately crowned with success, and the new material became the basis of the staple trade of the Burgh.

Mr NEISH entered the Town Council in 1832, but only held office for one year. He was appointed one of the representatives of the Guildry at the Harbour Board, and for a long time took an active interest in its proceedings, and was also a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and survived to see its incorporation. He died on 25th April, 1864, being then in his seventy-fifth year.

1817. OCTOBER 27th.

DAVID BAXTER, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF WILLIAM BAXTER, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

DAVID BAXTER, afterwards SIR DAVID BAXTER of Kilmaron, Bart., was the second son of WILLIAM BAXTER, and the younger brother of EDWARD BAXTER, who was admitted Burgess on 21st November, 1816 (*vide* page 248). He was born in Dundee on 13th February, 1793, and educated at the Academy there. His first business experience was as manager of the Dundee Sugar Refining Company, and he afterwards entered into the flax-spinning company which his father and brothers had established in 1825, and which ultimately became one of the largest industries of this kind in the kingdom. DAVID BAXTER was latterly the head of the firm, and its prosperity was largely owing to his prudence, foresight, and business capacity.

The only public offices which DAVID BAXTER held were those of Police Commissioner in 1825, Harbour Trustee and Guild Councillor in 1828, and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. In public affairs, however, he took an active part, and was especially interested in the Parliamentary elections, affording his support to candidates professing advanced Liberal opinions. Out of the immense fortune which he had acquired in his manufacturing business he made many munificent donations to the Burgh, one of these gifts being a field of thirty-five acres on the estate of Craigie, which was purchased by him and his two sisters and handed over to the inhabitants of Dundee on 9th September, 1863, as a recreation ground, to be known in all time coming as the Baxter Park. In recognition of the donors, a marble statue of SIR DAVID BAXTER, executed by SIR JOHN STEELL, R.S.A., and subscribed for by 17,731 persons, was erected in the pavilion of the Park, with a suitable inscription, commemorating the Misses BAXTER and their deceased father, WILLIAM BAXTER of Balgavies. In the beginning of that year (1863) a Baronetcy was conferred upon SIR DAVID BAXTER by HER MAJESTY, on the recommendation of LORD PALMERSTON, for his services in the advancement of commerce and industry. He subscribed £7,000 towards the erection of the Albert Institute, and at his death left a sum of £30,000 for the erection and endowment of the Convalescent Home at Barnhill. The University of Edinburgh was also made the recipient

of his bounty. In 1863 he founded the Baxter Mathematical Scholarship and the Baxter Philosophical Scholarship, each of the annual value of £60 for four years. Two years later he founded the Baxter Physical Science Scholarship and the Baxter Natural Science Scholarship, of the same annual value, and each tenable for two years. The Chair of Engineering in this University was founded by him in 1868 by an endowment gift of £5,000, supplemented by an annual Parliamentary vote of £200. By his will, SIR DAVID BAXTER bequeathed £20,000 for the purpose of acquiring ground, erecting necessary buildings, and endowing a Mechanics' Institution in Dundee or immediate neighbourhood, "for the education of boys or young men in those branches of learning necessary or useful for working mechanics and other craftsmen." The Technical Institute is now (1887) being built on a site acquired by SIR DAVID BAXTER'S Trustees from University College. This latter Institution was founded in 1880, mainly through the munificence of Miss MARY ANN BAXTER, a sister of SIR DAVID (*vide* page 262). Through an arrangement which has been entered into between the Trustees of SIR DAVID BAXTER and the College, these two Institutions are to be managed so as to be of mutual assistance to each other.

SIR DAVID acquired the estate of Kilmaron, near Cupar, Fife, in 1856, and in 1863 he added to it the neighbouring property of Balgarvie, and his principal residence for some time before his death was at Kilmaron Castle. Whilst at Edinburgh in March, 1872, he had a stroke of paralysis, from which he only partially recovered; and he died at Kilmaron on 13th October in that year, aged seventy-nine. He was married in 1833 to ELIZABETH, daughter of ROBERT MONTGOMERY of Barnahill, Ayrshire, but had no children. The heritable and personal property left by SIR DAVID BAXTER is said to have amounted to £1,200,000.

1817. OCTOBER 28th.

JOHN SYMERS, MERCHANT, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS IN RIGHT OF THE REV. COLIN SYMERS, LATE MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT ALYTH, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

The Rev. COLIN SYMERS, through whom JOHN SYMERS claimed his freedom, was admitted a Burgess on 25th September, 1804, at which time also the name of COLIN SYMERS, his eldest son, was enrolled. The father was minister of Alyth from 1773 till his death in January, 1817, and was connected with Dundee through his marriage with HELEN, daughter of the Rev. JOHN HALIBURTON, minister of Kettins, a scion of the family of HALIBURTON of Pitcur. COLIN SYMERS (*nat.* 1783, *ob.* 1860) was long a member of the Town Council and a Bailie in Dundee, but retired shortly after his appointment as Collector of Customs at that port, which office he occupied with approbation for many years. JOHN SYMERS, the younger brother, was born at Alyth in 1795, and began his education in the Parish School there. He came to Dundee in 1811, and entered commercial life in the office of PROVOST PATRICK ANDERSON. His brother COLIN was then one of the partners of the firm of SYMERS & ANDERSON, agents for the British



Linen Company Bank, and after spending a short time as a clerk in their employment he was assumed as a partner on the retirement of Mr ANDERSON in 1817, and continued to manage the Bank with great success till 1857, his brother having left the full control of the concern to him. JOHN SYMERS was member of the Town Council from 1817 to 1829, and was made a Bailie in 1825. He was for many years actively interested in the welfare of the Infirmary; and was one of the promoters of the Albert Institute, towards which undertaking he contributed £1,500. His death took place on 1st May, 1866, when he had reached his seventy-first year. His only surviving daughter is Miss HELEN HALIBURTON SYMERS of St Helens, Dundee.

1818. FEBRUARY 4th.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM CHALMERS, RESIDING IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF THE DECEASED WILLIAM CHALMERS, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>, TOWN-CLERK, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

WILLIAM CHALMERS, the father of COLONEL CHALMERS, was born in 1742, and when thirty years of age he was appointed successor to ROBERT SPEID, writer in Dundee, as Town-Clerk, which office he held for forty-five years. He died on 2nd August, 1817, in his seventy-fifth year. Mrs CHALMERS was descended from ANDREW WARDROPER, who was Provost of Dundee in 1738 and 1750. Their son, whose name is here enrolled, was born in Dundee within his father's house at the north-east corner of Castle Street, in 1785. When only eighteen years of age he entered the army, and his fearless bravery soon gained him distinction. He was engaged in active service throughout the whole of the Peninsular War, and as his courage had attracted the notice of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, he was raised to the position of aide-de-camp, and frequently employed upon dangerous missions. On the memorable 18th of June, 1815, he was stationed at Antwerp as aide-de-camp to his cousin, GENERAL MACKENZIE, and hearing the cannonading at Waterloo, he asked leave to join the troops then in action as a volunteer. He arrived at the scene of conflict and offered his services to his former commander, the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, and was at once appointed to the command of a regiment which had suffered severely in the engagement. His conduct during the battle fully justified this appointment, and when he retired after the peace of 1815 he held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, by which title he is designated in the Burgess-Roll. For the remainder of his life he resided principally at his estate of Gleniericht, in Perthshire, and was not again employed on active duty. His military services were acknowledged in 1844 by his receiving the honour of Knighthood as Commander of the Bath and Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. In October, 1853, he was gazetted Colonel of the 78th (Ross-shire) Highlanders, vacant by the death of SIR NEIL DOUGLAS; and in June of the following year he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-General. He died on 21st June, 1860, having reached his seventy-fifth year.

1818. MAY 15th.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq<sup>re</sup>. OF BLYTHSWOOD, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN  
TERMS OF THE MINUTE OF COUNCIL OF THIS DATE.

In the Council Minute for 11th May, 1818, there is engrossed the copy of a letter from SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN of Balindean (*vide* page 246) announcing his intention not to offer himself for re-election as Member of Parliament for the Perth Burghs; and there is also a transcript of another letter received by PROVOST RIDDOCH from ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Blythswood, asking the support of the Council in his candidature for the position which SIR DAVID was about to resign. At the next meeting of Council, on 15th May, 1818, the members resolved to support Mr CAMPBELL, and also passed the following Act:—

“The Council, as a mark of their respect for Archibald Campbell, Esq<sup>re</sup>. of Blythswood, unanimously admit the said Archibald Campbell as a Burgess of Dundee, with all the privileges and immunities, and authorize the Provost and Magistrates to present him with a Burgess Ticket.”

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Blythswood was the second son of JAMES DOUGLAS of Mains, Dumbartonshire, who had changed his name to CAMPBELL on succeeding to the estate of Blythswood, in Renfrewshire. He was born in 1763, and, like his elder and younger brothers, entered the army at an early age, and latterly held a commission as Major in the 1st Royals. He became proprietor of Blythswood as heir of his elder brother, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN CAMPBELL, who fell at Martinique in February, 1794; and he represented the Glasgow Burghs in Parliament from 1806 till 1809, and the Elgin Burghs from 1812 till 1818. At the General Election in the latter year he was returned as Member for the Perth Burghs (Dundee, Perth, Forfar, Cupar, and St Andrews), and continued as their representative until the dissolution caused by the death of GEORGE III. in 1820. In the first Parliament of GEORGE IV. he was again elected as Member for the Glasgow Burghs, which position he held till 1831. He died unmarried in 1838, aged seventy-five, and was succeeded by his kinsman, ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, father of the present SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL CAMPELL, Bart., of Blythswood.

1820. FEBRUARY 23rd.

THE HON. HUGH LINDSAY, OF THE CITY OF LONDON, AND ONE OF THE DIRECTORS  
OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO THE  
EAST INDIES, WAS ADMITTED AN HONORARY BURGESS AS A MARK OF THE  
RESPECT OF THE MAGISTRATES AND TOWN COUNCIL.

The HON. HUGH LINDSAY was the eighth son of JAMES, fifth EARL OF BALCARRES, and was born on 30th October, 1765. He served in the navy under LORD RODNEY and LORD ST VINCENT, and rose to the rank of Commander in the East India Company's service. He was appointed a

Director of the Company in 1814, and continued to act in that capacity for thirty years. For some time he held the post of Marshal of the Court of Admiralty, and was also a Commissioner for Lieutenancy of London. At the time of his enrolment as Burgess he had offered himself as a Parliamentary candidate for the Perth Burghs, vacant by the retirement of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL of Blythswood (*vide* page 255), and at the general election in 1820 he was returned as Member, and continued to represent these Burghs till 1830. He died on 23rd April, 1844, in his seventy-ninth year. By his marriage in 1799 with JANE, second daughter of LORD ROCKVILLE of Session, he had a son and daughter, the latter of whom, LADY ANTROBUS, still survives.

1820. JUNE 7th.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID £10 STG. TO PATRICK HUNTER THOMS, PRESENT CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

WILLIAM JOHNSTONE was the son of the Rev. WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, minister of Rattray, and latterly of Chapelshade Church, Dundee. He was born at Blairgowrie on 15th August, 1798, and began business in Dundee as flaxspinner, in company with Mr WYLLIE, the firm being WYLLIE & JOHNSTONE. In 1837 he entered the Town Council, and served as Bailie from 1838 till 1841. On 14th April of that year PROVOST HACKNEY resigned his office, and BAILIE JOHNSTONE was chosen to administer it *ad interim* until the regular election in November. He had taken up the manufacture of jute at an early date, and had expended much capital in the erection of mills and machinery, anticipating a great future for this material; but his speculations were unsuccessful, and he felt constrained to retire from the Provostship on 14th September, 1841. The place was then filled by Ex-PROVOST KAY, and in the following November ALEXANDER LAWSON was elected to the Provost's chair. After his retirement, Mr JOHNSTONE took no part in public affairs, and he died in 1867, in his sixty-ninth year.

1820. SEPTEMBER 21st.

THE REV<sup>d</sup> D<sup>s</sup> FRANCIS NICOLL, PRINCIPAL OF THE UNITED COLLEGES OF ST LEONARD'S AND ST SALVADOR'S IN ST ANDREWS, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AS A MARK OF RESPECT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES RENDERED TO THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY DURING HIS RESIDENCE IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

FRANCIS NICOLL was the third son of JOHN NICOLL, merchant, Lossiemouth, and was born there in 1770. He studied at King's College, Aberdeen, and took his degree as Master of Arts there in 1789. He was licensed in 1793 by the Presbytery of Elgin, and, after spending several

years as tutor in the family of SIR JAMES GRANT of Grant, Bart., he was presented by the EARL OF MORAY to the parish of Auchtertool, in Fife, and ordained 21st September, 1797. Two years afterwards he was translated to the united parishes of Mains and Strathmartine, which had then been conjoined, and was admitted to his new charge on 19th September, 1799. The Church of Mains was built for him in 1800, and the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1807. He held a high position in the Church, and was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of 1809. In 1819 he was presented by the PRINCE REGENT to the parish of St Leonard's, which he held in conjunction with the Principalship of the United Colleges of St Leonard's and St Salvador's, and was admitted on 20th July, 1820. He was elected Rector of the University in March, 1822, resigned his parochial charge in 1824, and died on 8th October 1835, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

1820. OCTOBER 18th.

THOMAS DUNCAN. PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AS A MARK OF THE TOWN COUNCIL'S APPROBATION OF THE INDEFATIGABLE ZEAL AND ATTENTION WITH WHICH HE UNIFORMLY DISCHARGED THE DUTIES OF HIS OFFICE WHILE HE WAS RECTOR OF THE DUNDEE ACADEMY ; AND AS A TESTIMONY OF THE EMINENT SERVICES HE HAS RENDERED TO THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

THOMAS DUNCAN'S father was a farmer in the parish of Cameron, Fifeshire, and he was born there in October, 1777. He studied at St Andrews, was laureated in 1796, and completed his Theological curriculum, intending to become a minister of the Established Church of Scotland ; but on 2nd December, 1801, he was appointed the first Rector of the Dundee Academy by the Town Council, and entered at once on his duties. This important post he filled with great acceptance for over eighteen years, resigning it in October, 1820, when he received the appointment to the Chair of Mathematics in St Andrews University. In the latter position he remained for the rest of his life, continuing in active duty until a short time before his death on 23rd March, 1835, when he had attained his eighty-first year. His reputation as a teacher still survives as a tradition in Dundee, though few of his pupils now remain.



1821. NOVEMBER 7th.

ALEXANDER LAWSON, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID £10 STERLING TO MR PATRICK WHITSON, LATE TOWN CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

ALEXANDER LAWSON was born at Glenisla in November, 1790, and was educated at Auchterhouse Parish School. He served his apprenticeship as ironmonger in Dundee, and after the completion of his indenture he began business for himself in the High Street. From 1832 till 1837 he was a member of the Town Council, occupying the position of Bailie in 1835 and the succeeding year. He was elected in September, 1841, to supply a vacancy in the Council, and was chosen Provost in November following, and served in that capacity until November, 1844. Though himself an advocate of political reform, he felt himself compelled by his public office as Provost to resist the action of the populace during the Chartist agitation of 1842. Several mass meetings were held in Magdalen Green in August of that year, and the PROVOST issued a warning proclamation at that time, intimating that such assemblages were illegal, and advising the Chartists to desist from the form of agitation which they had adopted. The famous march to Forfar took place at this time, but by the PROVOST'S discretion a conflict with the military was avoided. In 1844 it was his privilege to receive HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA at Dundee. He retired from public life on the expiry of his term of office, and died on 13th November, 1868, having reached the seventy-eighth year of his age.

1822. OCTOBER 14th.

GEORGE ROUGH, JUNIOR, GLOVER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF GEORGE ROUGH, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

GEORGE ROUGH, senior, was admitted Burgess on 27th September, 1796. He established himself in business as a glover in the High Street of Dundee, at the corner of Tindall's Wynd, and was long actively engaged in public affairs. He was a member of the old "self-elected" Council before the Burgh Reform Act, and was appointed a Police Commissioner under the Act of 1825. The first appearance of his son, GEORGE ROUGH, junior, in public life was in the capacity of Deacon of the Glover Trade, which office he held in 1826, when only twenty-five years of age. In 1849 he was elected Councillor, was appointed Bailie in 1851, and two years

afterwards (4th Nov., 1853) was voted into the Provost's chair. His leisure was largely devoted towards the encouragement of projects for the amelioration of the working-classes, and he was for many years one of the most active promoters and fosterers of the Royal Infirmary. To this institution he gave a donation of £1,000 in 1882; and in August of the same year he was presented with his portrait, painted by R. HERDMAN, R.S.A., bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented to George Rough, Esq<sup>re</sup>, formerly Provost of Dundee, by a large number of Friends and Fellow-Citizens, in recognition of the many public and philanthropic services rendered by him during a long, honourable, and useful career.”

This portrait was handed over by Mr ROUGH to the town, and is now in the permanent collection of pictures within the Albert Institute.

As Mr ROUGH has ever been an enthusiastic advocate of temperance, he endeavoured when in office to amend the administration of the licensing system, and his efforts in this direction were fairly successful. He has also been deeply interested in the welfare of the Industrial Schools in Dundee, and has rendered these institutions most valuable assistance. From the beginning of his public career he has been a consistent advocate of Liberal principles in politics. Mr ROUGH is now (1887) in his eighty-sixth year, and still takes an interest in public affairs, though he has long retired from active service. He is the oldest surviving Burgess on the Roll.

#### 1822. NOVEMBER 6th.

WILLIAM HACKNEY, MERCHANT IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR  
HAVING PAID £10 TO P. H. THOMS, PRESENT TOWN CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL  
OF HIS FREEDOM.

WILLIAM HACKNEY was a flaxspinner in the Wellgait, Dundee. His first appearance in public life was as Dean of Guild in 1829, and to this office he was re-elected in the following year. He entered the Town Council as a Common Councillor in 1837, and was appointed Harbour Trustee. In 1839 and 1840 he was chosen Provost of Dundee, but in consequence of his indifferent health he resigned this office on 14th April, 1841. Whilst he was in power the Water Scheme was brought under discussion, and he succeeded in postponing precipitate action in this matter. At the date of his retirement from office, the Council recorded in the minutes of 17th April, 1841, “their thanks for his zealous attention to the duties of his office while he has been in the Council as Provost.”

1822. DECEMBER 23rd.

JAMES CARMICHAEL, MILL-WRIGHT AND ENGINEER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID £10 STG. TO P. H. THOMS, CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

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THE SAME DAY CHARLES CARMICHAEL, MILL-WRIGHT AND ENGINEER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR THE SAME REASON.

JAMES CARMICHAEL and his brother CHARLES may be regarded as the pioneers of engineering enterprise in Dundee; but they have a wider claim to recognition, since some of their most important inventions, developed and perfected in the Burgh, served to revolutionize the tardy processes of iron-manufacture in existence before their time, and to foreshadow many recent advances in their own special department of Mechanics. The CARMICHAELS were natives of Glasgow, their father, GEORGE CARMICHAEL, having been long a Merchant Councillor and a Bailie in that city, and also one of the original partners in the famous Glasgow Arms Bank. JAMES CARMICHAEL was born in 1776 and CHARLES in 1782. Their father died about four years after the birth of the latter, and their widowed mother having realized her husband's share in the co-partnery which existed between him and his brother, retired to her native place of Pentland, in Midlothian, taking her two sons with her. JAMES was apprenticed as a mill-wright with his mother's brother, Mr UMPHERSTON, in that remote locality; and under the strict and enlightened training of his relative his latent capacities for engineering were thoroughly developed. On the completion of his term of service JAMES CARMICHAEL obtained a situation as superintending mechanic at the Adelphi Spinning Works, Glasgow, then carried on by Messrs THOMSON & BUCHANAN, and was for some time one of their most valued employés. CHARLES CARMICHAEL, the younger brother, served his apprenticeship to the engineering trade at Loanhead, and whilst yet a young journeyman he came to Dundee in 1805, and entered into partnership with Mr TAYLOR as a mill-wright, the designation of the firm being "TAYLOR & Co." This co-partnery expired in 1810, and at that time CHARLES induced his brother JAMES to remove to Dundee, and to begin business with him as an engineer. The spinning of flax was then the staple trade of Dundee, and as it was increasing with great rapidity at this time, there was ample scope for the development of constructive engineering. The application of steam as a motive power had revolutionized applied mechanics, and the CARMICHAELS soon made their firm famous as makers of steam-driven machinery for spinning purposes. A new industry was introduced by them in 1821 by their construction of the steam-engine fitted up by them to drive the ferry-boat between Dundee and Woodhaven. The success which attended this experiment was so great that two years afterwards they were commissioned to supply a similar engine for another ferry-boat on the same station, in which many improvements in marine steam-engines—especially that of the reversing gear—were anticipated, and have since been perfected.

To the CARMICHAELS the honour belongs of having constructed the first Scottish locomotives for the traffic on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. These were made in 1832-33, and

were used continuously on this line for over thirty years, but were finally displaced by the more elaborate locomotives of the present day. They were also the inventors of the Fan-blast, by which the manufacture of iron was greatly accelerated, and the cost of its production much reduced. The CARMICHAELS did not take any steps to protect their new methods of operation, with the result that their inventions thus became public property. Their ingenuity, however, did not pass unnoticed, for in April, 1841, JAMES CARMICHAEL was presented at Glasgow with a handsome silver service, subscribed for amongst the members of the iron trade, "in testimony of their deep sense of the liberal manner in which he and his brother have permitted the unrestricted use of their valuable invention of the Fan-Blowing Machine."

CHARLES CARMICHAEL, who was for several years a member of the Town Council, died on 13th May, 1843. His eldest brother survived till 14th August, 1853, at which time he expired in his house at Flenchar Craig. A bronze statue of JAMES CARMICHAEL, executed by JOHN HUTCHISON, R.S.A., was erected in Albert Square, Dundee, in 1873. JAMES CARMICHAEL, son of CHARLES CARMICHAEL, was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 19th March, 1835, and the engineering firm established by his father and uncle is still carried on by him and his cousin.

1823. OCTOBER 25th.

JOHN BOYD BAXTER, WRITER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF WILLIAM BAXTER, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

JOHN BOYD BAXTER was the son of WILLIAM W. BAXTER, a cousin of WILLIAM BAXTER, the founder of the eminent firm of BAXTER BROTHERS (*vide* page 248). He was born in Dundee on 19th February, 1796, was educated at the Grammar School of the Burgh, and was apprenticed to a legal practitioner with the intention of becoming a solicitor. After his term was completed he removed in 1815 to Edinburgh, and prosecuted his studies both at the Law Classes in the University and in the office of a legal firm there. On his return to Dundee he passed as Procurator before the Sheriff Court of Forfarshire, and settled to the practice of law in his native town in 1821. The civic affairs of the Burgh were then in a state of turmoil. The Guildry had been successful to some extent in breaking up the ring that for a long period had ruled by self-election; but an attempt at reaction was made in October, 1823, by some of the members of the old party, who brought forward Mr J. BOYD BAXTER as a candidate for the office of Clerk to the Guildry in opposition to Mr JAMES SAUNDERS, who had held that post for several years in the interest of the party of progress. Strenuous efforts were made to procure the election of Mr BAXTER, but he was defeated by a majority of one, the votes for SAUNDERS being 54 and for BAXTER 53. The latter was enrolled as a Burgess immediately after his defeat. In May, 1824, he was appointed one of the Procurators-Fiscal for the Dundee district of Forfarshire. This important office he administered for the very long term of fifty-seven years, his resignation of it taking effect in March, 1881. His official duties were so extensive and absorbing that he had little time to devote to the political or civic questions agitated in the Burgh, and though



his advice on these matters was frequently sought and freely given, his name did not appear prominently in public. In 1874 the University of St Andrews conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., "in consideration of his high legal status and literary gifts," and he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on the Law Courts of Scotland. As his fiftieth year of office as Procurator-Fiscal was completed in May, 1874, he was presented on that occasion with an address signed by many leading citizens of Dundee, in which his long and faithful services to the public were duly acknowledged, and a marble bust of him, executed by WILLIAM BRODIE, R.S.A., was unveiled and placed in the Library of the Faculty of Procurators. In Dr BAXTER's speech in reply to this address, the desirability of establishing a College in Dundee was referred to; and afterwards, with the sanction of Miss BAXTER of Balgavies, he laid before the Town Council a scheme for the foundation of such an institution, and asked their co-operation in realizing the idea. The sum of £150,000, which he considered necessary for this purpose, seemed to the Council too great for them to expect readily to obtain by public subscription, and the project was abandoned for a time. Six years after the idea had been mooted, Dr BAXTER came forward with a most munificent proposal. Miss BAXTER, he announced, was willing to hand over £130,000 towards this object, in the hope that others would follow her example. Shortly afterwards Dr BAXTER added to it a further contribution of £10,000, making the whole sum amount to £140,000. No time was lost in applying this princely donation to the purpose intended, and the University College thus established will long form a striking memorial of the generous founders.

In acknowledgment of his services to the Burgh, a movement was originated by the Free Library Committee to have Dr BAXTER's portrait painted by SIR DANIEL MACNEE, P.R.S.A., and presented to him. On 9th September, 1881, the presentation was made, and Dr BAXTER handed over the portrait to the PROVOST, that it might be placed in the permanent collection of pictures belonging to the town. Dr BAXTER died at his residence, Craigtay, Broughty Ferry Road, on 4th August, 1882.

1825. OCTOBER 4th.

JAMES L'AMY, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>. OF DUNKENNY, SHERIFF-DEPUTE OF FORFARSHIRE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS AS A MARK OF THE RESPECT OF THE COUNCIL AND A TESTIMONY OF THEIR SENSE OF THE ATTENTION WHICH HE HAS ALWAYS GIVEN TO THE INTERESTS OF THE TOWN WHILE HE WAS ASSESSOR OF THE BURGH, AND SINCE HE BECAME CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE COUNTY, AND OF THE VALUABLE SERVICES HE HAS RENDERED TO THE COUNCIL GENERALLY.

JAMES L'AMY was the only son of JOHN RAMSAY L'AMY of Dunkenny, who was admitted Burgess on 26th September, 1780 (*vide* page 229), and was born on 8th July, 1772. He studied for the profession of the law, and passed as Advocate in 1794. He filled the office of Town's Advocate for Dundee—a post which had been occupied by SIR GEORGE MACKENZIE, SIR

WILLIAM NAIRNE, LORD DUNSINANE, and many other eminent lawyers—but his appointment as Sheriff-Depute of Forfarshire forced him to resign this place, and his letter of resignation is engrossed in the Council Minute of 11th August, 1819. He retained his Sheriffship till 1853, and only survived his demission of that office a few months, as he died on 15th January, 1854. He was married in 1811 to MARY, daughter of JOSEPH CARSON, M.D., of Philadelphia, and the eldest son of this marriage is JOHN RAMSAY L'AMY, Esq<sup>re</sup>, the present proprietor of Dunkenny.

1826. FEBRUARY 5th.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL OF THE ROYAL NAVY WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE, AND THAT AS A MARK OF THE RESPECT WHICH THE COUNCIL ENTERTAIN FOR HIS EMINENT TALENTS AND ENTERPRISE, AND OF THEIR SENSE OF THE OBLIGATIONS THE SAID BURGH AND THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT ARE UNDER TO HIM FOR HIS ADMIRABLE ACCOUNT OF THE FERRIES ON THE TAY, AND HIS EXERTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC FERRIES.

CAPTAIN BASIL HALL was the second son of SIR JOHN HALL of Dunglass, Bart., and of LADY HELEN DOUGLAS, daughter of the fourth EARL OF SELKIRK. He was born at Edinburgh in 1788, was educated at the High School there, and entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1802. Six years afterwards he was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant, became Commander in 1814, and Post-Captain in 1817. He accompanied LORD AMHERST to China on a diplomatic mission in 1816, having then the command of the small gun-brig *Lyra*, and whilst waiting for the return of the ambassador from his inland journey to Peking, HALL employed his leisure examining the coast of Corea, which was then hardly known in this country. The results of this exploration were published by him in 1817 on his return to England, and attracted very much attention at the time. Having been afterwards sent to the Pacific seaboard of America, he wrote an account of his travels under the title “Extracts from a Journal written on the Coast of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in the years 1820, 1821, and 1822,” which also was very well received. In 1825 he left the Royal Navy, and occupied his time in examining the Ferries of the Forth and Tay, suggesting many improvements in the method of conducting them, and describing in a monograph on the Tay Ferries the marine steam-engine which had been constructed for the traffic at Dundee by JAMES CARMICHAEL (*vide* page 260). For this service he was enrolled as a Burgess on 5th February, 1826. He married MARGARET, daughter of SIR JAMES HUNTER, Consul-General in Spain, in 1825, and two years afterwards he set out with his wife and child on a tour through the United States, traversing by land and water nearly nine thousand miles in little more than twelve months. The account which he wrote of the state of society there gave great offence to those whom he criticised, and his work called “Travels in North America” was severely assailed by the Transatlantic press, but became extremely popular in this country. His records of travels in Italy and Styria at a later date were also very well received in Great Britain; and his last book, called “Patchwork,”

published in 1841, and consisting of recollections of travels in various parts of the world, was one of the most successful works of the time. The severe experiences he had undergone had injured his constitution, and his excessive literary labours ultimately caused premature mental decay. His mind gave way, and having been placed in confinement at Portsmouth Royal Hospital, he died there on 11th September, 1844, in his fifty-sixth year.

1828. AUGUST 21st.

ALEXANDER KAY, GROCER AND SPIRIT DEALER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID TO THE TOWN TREASURER DURING THE YEAR FROM MARTINMAS, 1805, TO MARTINMAS, 1806, THE SUM OF £2 15s. 6½d. FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF TRADING WITHIN THE BURGH DURING HIS LIFETIME, AND FOR HAVING NOW PAID £10 STG. TO PATRICK HUNTER THOMS, TOWN CHAMBERLAIN, DUNDEE.

This entry has a very special interest, since it gave rise to the litigation which ultimately resulted in the disfranchisement of the Burgh of Dundee. In 1827, two parties, ALEXANDER KAY and WILLIAM LINDSAY, were proposed for the office of Dean of Guild. On examination of the votes it was found that a large majority had voted for KAY, but the post was claimed for LINDSAY on the ground that his opponent was not a Burgess of the First Class, as he had only paid the dues for his lifetime, and was not therefore eligible for the office of Dean. The Town Council on this representation accepted LINDSAY. A protest was lodged by KAY, and the case was finally carried to the Court of Session, where a judgment was given in favour of KAY on 30th March, 1830, by which it was declared that the Burgh was disfranchised in consequence of his illegal exclusion from the Council. The Council was superseded by managers appointed by the Court of Session to attend to municipal affairs, but the matter was not adjusted until the issue of an Order in Council (May, 1831), whereby the election was settled according to law. Both Mr KAY and Mr LINDSAY were elected to serve on the first Council appointed after this date, and both at a later time filled the Provost's chair.

ALEXANDER KAY was born at Meigle on 12th May, 1779, and came to Dundee in 1806, where he began business as a spirit merchant in the Overgait. His place was at the corner of Tally Street. The old building which he acquired was removed by him in opening up the street, and he built the Albion Hotel on the site. He was elected as Merchant Councillor under the Poll Warrant of 1831, and was continued in the following year. In 1833 he was chosen Provost, and was re-elected and held office until 1839. He was returned as Common Councillor at the election in 1839, and when PROVOST JOHNSTONE resigned his office in September, 1841, Mr KAY was again appointed to act as Provost until the November election of that year. When the Water Scheme was under discussion, PROVOST KAY proposed a general assessment as the best means of defraying its cost, but this method was not adopted for more than thirty years after this proposal. Mr KAY died on 7th August, 1861, in the eighty-third year of his age.

1829. NOVEMBER 4th.

JAMES NEISH, MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE BY THE PRIVILEGE OF WILLIAM NEISH, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

JAMES NEISH was born in Dundee in 1812, and began business with his father as a merchant there. He was one of the first to recognise the value of jute as a material for the manufacture of textile fabrics, and he was the founder of the jute carpet trade. His earliest attempts at the production of carpeting were not very successful, but by dauntless perseverance he was at length able to produce a fabric which found a market both in this country and in America. His business advanced rapidly, and he soon attained a considerable fortune. In 1851 he purchased the estate of Laws, near Dundee, and shortly afterwards added to it the neighbouring property of Omachie. He retired from active business in 1857, and resided constantly at Laws, where he employed his leisure in cultivating his antiquarian tastes, and made many interesting discoveries of pre-historic remains in Forfarshire. He sat as one of the representatives of the County in the Harbour Commission for several years, and was also a member of the principal County Boards. His death took place very suddenly, on 22nd May, 1882.

1831. AUGUST 13th.

DAVID JOBSON, BAKER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID TWENTY POUNDS STG. TO PATRICK HUNTER THOMS, TOWN CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

DAVID JOBSON entered the Town Council in 1849, and served as Councillor till 1854. In that year he was made Bailie, and held that office for two years. He was elected Councillor again in 1856 and the following year; and in 1858 was chosen Provost, and acted in that capacity for the usual term of three years (1858-59-60). At the termination of his Provostship he re-entered the Council as a Common Councillor, but only remained in that position for a few months. He died on 7th February, 1879. His son, DAVID JOBSON, junior, was admitted Burgess on 7th November, 1873, and was a member of the Town Council for three years, but did not return to it after his term had expired. He lost his life in the melancholy disaster which destroyed the first Tay Bridge, on 28th December, 1879.



1831. AUGUST 26th.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT DUNDAS HALDANE-DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN AND GLENEAGLES, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, WAS ADMITTED AN HONORARY BURGESS FOR HIS LORDSHIP'S ZEAL IN FORWARDING AND CARRYING THROUGH THE DUNDEE MUNICIPAL BILL, AND HIS LORDSHIP'S VALUABLE SERVICES THEREANENT.

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THE HON. WILLIAM MAULE OF PANMURE, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, FOR THE LIKE ZEALOUS EXERTIONS AND SERVICES.

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JOSEPH HUME, ESQ<sup>RE</sup>, OF LONDON, M.P. FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, FOR THE LIKE ZEALOUS EXERTIONS AND SERVICES.

ROBERT DUNDAS HALDANE-DUNCAN was the elder son of ADMIRAL LORD DUNCAN, and of HENRIETTA DUNDAS (*vide* page 237), and was born on 21st March, 1785. He succeeded his father as second VISCOUNT in 1804, and a few days after his enrolment as Burgess of Dundee (12th Sept., 1831) he was created EARL OF CAMPERDOWN by letters-patent. The special services which he and the others whose names are entered beside his own had rendered to the Burgh are indicated in the entry. The Dundee Municipal Bill had the effect of settling the constitution of the Burgh, and placing the election of the Council in the hands of the ratepayers. In acknowledging receipt of his Burgess Ticket, LORD DUNCAN wrote as follows:—

“ LONDON, 2nd September, 1831.

“ Sir,

May I request of you to convey to the Magistrates and Town Council of Dundee my most humble thanks for the flattering compliment conferred on me by them in creating me an Honorary Burgess of the town. If any circumstance could add to my satisfaction it is the Record which has been entered on the occasion. I trust I shall be always ready to forward, as far as my limited powers permit, any measure calculated to promote the welfare of the Inhabitants of Dundee; but in supporting the Municipal Bill I acted on much broader grounds. I consider it more a national than a local Bill, and taking it for a precedent I trust every Burgh will seek for and obtain a similar one; that thus the self-election of Magistrates, so false in its principle and so corrupt in its practice, will be annihilated, and Scotland be at length freed from a system so disgraceful and prejudicial to any country. I remain, with every sentiment of respect, your faithful very obedt. servt.,

“ DUNCAN.

“ Will. Barrie, Esq., Town-Clerk, Dundee.”

The EARL OF CAMPERDOWN died on 22nd December, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son, ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, who was admitted Burgess on 12th November, 1851.

WILLIAM MAULE of Panmure was the representative of the two families of RAMSAY of Dalhousie and MAULE of Panmure, both of which had been long connected with Dundee, and are frequently mentioned in the preceding pages. He was the second son of GEORGE RAMSAY, eighth EARL OF DALHOUSIE, and of ELIZABETH GLEN of Longcroft, and was born on 27th October, 1771. His father succeeded to the life-rent of the extensive Panmure estates on the death of his maternal uncle, WILLIAM MAULE, EARL OF PANMURE, with remainder to the second son; and, accordingly, at the EARL OF DALHOUSIE's death in 1787, WILLIAM RAMSAY assumed the name and designation of MAULE of Panmure, by which title he was afterwards known. He entered Parliament when quite a young man, and was Member for Forfarshire in 1796, and then uninterruptedly from 1805 till 1831. He was created BARON PANMURE of Brechin and Navar on 10th September, 1831. Thus, by a curious coincidence, LORD PANMURE and the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, who were entered as Burgesses of Dundee on the same day, had an increased dignity conferred upon them at the same time, the occasion being the Coronation of WILLIAM IV. The death of LORD PANMURE took place on 13th April, 1852. By his first wife, PATRICIA HERON GORDON (*ob.* 1821), daughter of GILBERT GORDON of Halleaths, he had three sons and six daughters. FOX MAULE, the eldest son, succeeded him, and was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 19th September, 1850. LAUDERDALE MAULE, the second son (*nat.* 25th March, 1807, *ob.* 1st August, 1854), was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, and Member of Parliament for Forfarshire from 1852 till his death at Constantinople, during the Crimean War.

The distinguished career of JOSEPH HUME, the great advocate of Financial and Political Reform, is so well known that it is not necessary to do more than allude briefly to the principal events in his long life. He was born at Montrose in January, 1777, his father being a shipmaster and owner of two vessels belonging to that port. The father died when HUME was only five years of age. The rudiments of his education were imparted at the Grammar School of Montrose, and he was apprenticed to a surgeon in that Burgh, having chosen the medical profession. His studies were completed at Edinburgh University with so much success that he was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons there in 1795. Two years later he obtained a similar distinction from the London College of Surgeons, and then entered as an assistant-surgeon in the service of the East India Company. Immediately afterwards he set out for India, and having employed his leisure in the study of Persian and Hindostani, and made himself familiar with the forms of official accounting, he was appointed Postmaster and Paymaster of the division to which he was attached, and was frequently engaged as interpreter, besides acting as medical superintendent, during the Mahratta War. He remained in this position till 1808, and returned to Britain in possession of a fortune of nearly £40,000. During the next few years he travelled over the principal countries of the European Continent, and on his return in January, 1812, he entered Parliament as member for Weymouth, a vacancy having occurred through the death of SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE. His first recorded speech in the House of Commons was in favour of popular education, a subject then regarded with considerable suspicion by the majority of the legislature; and he advocated the principles of Free Trade at a time when they were looked upon as impracticable. These views did not meet the approval of the trustees of SIR JOHN JOHNSTONE, and he was not returned by them for Weymouth at the General Election in March, 1812. Six years afterwards he was chosen Member for the Aberdeen (now Montrose) Burghs, and continued to represent them till

1830. He was Member for Middlesex from 1830 till 1837, and is described as such in the entry on the Burgess-Roll. From 1837 to 1841 he represented Kilkenny, and in 1842 he was returned as Member for the Montrose Burghs, in which post he continued till his death in 1855. Throughout the long contest upon the extension of the Franchise which raged during the greater part of his political career Mr HUME advocated Radical Reform, and survived to see many of his ideas put into practice. He died at his seat of Burnley Hall, Norfolk, on 20th February, 1855, in his seventy-eighth year.

1831. SEPTEMBER 1st.

CHARLES WILLIAM BOASE, BANKER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS, AND THAT AS SOME RETURN FOR HIS ZEALOUS EXERTIONS IN AIDING TO PROCURE A LIBERAL CONSTITUTION FOR THE BURGH OF DUNDEE, IN CONSIDERATION OF WHICH EXERTIONS ALL AND SUNDRY LIBERTIES, &C., WERE CONFERRED UPON HIM.

CHARLES WILLIAM BOASE was the son of HENRY BOASE, banker, of Penzance, and was born at Chelsea in 1804. The family removed from Chelsea to Penzance in 1810, and here CHARLES received the elements of his education. His father having established, in company with some of his partners, the "New Bank" in Dundee, CHARLES BOASE came to assume his place here in 1821, and seven years afterwards was appointed Manager. In 1838 the New Bank was amalgamated with the Dundee Banking Company, which had been founded in 1763 by GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen (*vide* page 217), and Mr BOASE undertook the management of the latter concern until after its union with the Royal Bank of Scotland. He retired from business in 1868 and shortly afterwards took up his residence in Edinburgh. Whilst on a visit at Albury, Surrey he had an apoplectic stroke which entirely prostrated him, and he died on 7th June, 1872, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

Though never employed in any public office, Mr BOASE took a great interest in the affairs of the burgh. It was mainly through his exertions that the Watt Institute was founded, and he acted as Secretary and Treasurer of it from its beginning in 1824 till 1836. In the agitation for political reform, he was one of the leading spirits; and, as the entry on the Burgess-Roll shows, was zealous in his exertions to procure a reform in the municipal constitution of Dundee. After the election of SIR HENRY PARNELL as member of Parliament for the burgh, he took no further share in political affairs, devoting all his energy to the extension of the Catholic Apostolic (Irvingite) Church, of which he became a conspicuous and energetic member. He was married to MARGARET LINDSAY, daughter of PROVOST WILLIAM LINDSAY (*vide* page 234), and had two sons and two daughters.

1831. SEPTEMBER 6th.

WILLIAM HARRIS, JUNIOR, BAKER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS BY THE PRIVILEGE OF WILLIAM HARRIS, BAKER, BURGESS OF DUNDEE, HIS FATHER.

WILLIAM HARRIS, senior, was admitted Burgess on 11th January, 1819, through the privilege of his father (also called WILLIAM), who appears to have settled as a master baker in Dundee in the preceding year. WILLIAM HARRIS, junior, whose name is entered here, was born in Dundee in 1806, and educated at the Grammar School; but the death of his father in 1822 compelled him to adopt a trade for his own support, and he chose the craft of baker, which had been followed by his father and grandfather. Having completed his apprenticeship he went to London, where he was employed for several years; and he returned to his native town to begin business on his own account. To the trade of baker he added the occupations of miller and corn merchant, and by diligence and discretion he was soon in possession of a competence. In 1836 he was elected a Police Commissioner for the Third Ward; and in 1842 he represented the Nine Trades at the Harbour Board, and entered the Town Council. He was appointed Kirk-master in the following year, and in 1847 was chosen Second Bailie. In this position he remained till 1851, when he retired from the Council. He was sent as representative of the Guildry to the Harbour Board in 1852, and again in 1861; but after that date took no part in public affairs. About this time he retired from active business, and devoted the whole of his attention to operations in stocks and shares, by which he amassed the large fortune that he afterwards bestowed upon his fellow-townsmen. His first benefaction to Dundee was the setting aside by a deed of trust, dated 13th March, 1874, certain bonds and annuities amounting to £10,000, the interest from which was to be applied by trustees to the relief of distressed persons in the burgh. Mr HARRIS had always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the High School, where he had been educated, and saw with regret that its identity was likely to be effaced if it were transformed under the Education Act into a mere School Board Seminary. A claim was made by the Dundee School Board in 1880 to the fabric and endowments of this Institution, which the Directors of the High School felt themselves justified in resisting as unwarranted by law; and a long litigation upon this matter seemed imminent. At this crisis Mr HARRIS came forward, and after protracted negotiations he presented the Directors of the High School with £20,000 to enable them to extend the usefulness of that establishment, and gave £10,000 to the School Board of Dundee on condition that they would relinquish all claims upon the High School, and build a secondary school to be entirely under the control of the Board. A special Act of Parliament, entitled the "William Harris Endowment and Dundee Education Bill" was passed on 19th June, 1882, and resulted in the erection of the Board School known as the "Harris Academy." Shortly afterwards Mr HARRIS made a further donation of £1,500 to the High School to assist in defraying the cost of the introduction of heating apparatus. As a recognition of these and other munificent gifts which Mr HARRIS had made to Dundee, he was presented on 3rd October, 1881, with his portrait, painted by JOHN PETTIE, R.A., which was handed over by him to the town, and is now placed in the permanent collection of pictures in the Albert Institute.



Mr HARRIS died on 17th March, 1883, having attained his seventy-seventh year. He was never married, but resided with his two sisters, one of whom survives him, and has emulated the munificence of her brother by granting £16,000 to the High School for the purpose of erecting a Girls' School in connection with that institution, a portion of which has already been completed and partly occupied.

1832. DECEMBER 17th.

GEORGE KINLOCH, ESQUIRE OF KINLOCH, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID £20 STG. TO P. H. THOMS, PRESENT CHAMBERLAIN.

GEORGE KINLOCH was the younger son of CAPTAIN GEORGE OLIPHANT KINLOCH of Rosemount, and of ANN, daughter of JOHN BALNEAVES of Carnbaddie. He was born at Bellevue (afterwards called Airlie Lodge), Dundee, on 30th April, 1775, and claimed descent from Dr DAVID KINLOCH of Aberbothrie, who was admitted Burgess on 17th February, 1602 (*vide* page 92). His father acquired the estate of Aberbothrie from his cousin, Dr JOHN KINLOCH, and it is still in the possession of GEORGE KINLOCH's grandson, SIR JOHN G. S. KINLOCH, Bart. GEORGE KINLOCH spent some time in France during the year 1793, and, like many of the statesmen of his time, he regarded the French Revolution as the beginning of a new era in the history of mankind. The impressions he then received were never effaced, and affected all his after-life. His first public appearance in Dundee was made in 1814, in connection with the extension of the Harbour, which was carried through mainly by Mr KINLOCH's exertions. His services were acknowledged by the Guildry, and he was presented with a piece of plate, valued at 100 guineas, by that Incorporation, on 13th October, 1815. His sympathy with the demand made at this time for the reform of Parliamentary institutions led Mr KINLOCH to take part in two mass meetings held on Magdalene Green, 26th February, 1817, and 10th November, 1819, and as some of the sentiments which he uttered at the latter of these assemblies were distasteful to the authorities, steps were taken to have him tried for sedition. As party feeling then ran very high, he was advised not to appear at the High Court of Justiciary, to which he had been summoned, and he was consequently outlawed for non-appearance. He took refuge in France, and remained there till 1822 as an outlaw; but in that year his daughter was presented to GEORGE IV., when that monarch was in Edinburgh, and she interceded so successfully for her father that the sentence of outlawry was cancelled, and he returned to Dundee.

By the Reform Bill of 1832, Dundee obtained the right to send one representative to Parliament. On 17th December—the day of his admission as Burgess—Mr KINLOCH was nominated and returned to the Reformed Parliament as the first member for Dundee elected by the vote of the people. His public career, however, was suddenly terminated. Parliament assembled on 29th January, 1833, and Mr KINLOCH was most faithful in the performance of his duties, but on the 28th of March he died after a brief illness, being then in his fifty-eighth year. His body was brought to Scotland, and buried in the Kinloch Chapel at Meikle. A bronze statue of Mr KINLOCH, executed by SIR JOHN STEELL, R.S.A., was erected on 3rd February, 1872, within the grounds of the Albert Institute.

1834. SEPTEMBER 8th.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES, EARL GREY, WAS ADMITTED A FREE HONORARY BURGESS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUNDEE, IN RESPECT OF HIS MERITORIOUS AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICES.

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THE RIGHT HON. HENRY, LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN, WAS ADMITTED A FREE HONORARY BURGESS IN RESPECT OF HIS MERITORIOUS AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICES.

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The enrolment of EARL GREY and of LORD BROUGHAM as Burgesses of Dundee is a conspicuous testimony to the feelings with which the triumphant success of the Reform movement had been witnessed by the inhabitants of the burgh. Two years before this date a new Dock had been founded in Dundee and called the "Earl Grey Dock" in honour of that statesman, so that his name was already familiar in this locality. Only the merest sketch of the careers of these two eminent men is necessary here, as their lives may be read in any history of the times in which they flourished.

CHARLES GREY, second EARL GREY, was the son of SIR CHARLES GREY, a renowned military commander, who was raised to the Peerage with the title of LORD HOWICK in 1801, and advanced to the dignity of EARL GREY in 1806. He was born at Falloden, near Alnwick, on 13th March, 1764, and entered political life in 1786 as member for the County of Northumberland, before he had completed his twenty-first year. Though all his relatives were connected with the Tory party, then under the leadership of WILLIAM PITT, GREY at the outset declared himself an adherent of the Whigs who followed CHARLES FOX, and to this first profession he remained true throughout his long life. He was one of the founders of the famous "Society of Friends of the People," which was constituted in 1792 for the purpose of obtaining, by constitutional means, a reform of Parliamentary representation; and he advocated the claims of the people to a share in their own government at a time when such a course was unpopular with nearly all in his own rank of life. For many years he maintained the struggle with the dominant party as a member of the Opposition; and it was not until the death of PITT, in January, 1806, that he held office as First Lord of the Admiralty in the Ministry of FOX. The latter statesman did not long survive his great rival, and at his death, in October of the same year, Mr GREY (then LORD HOWICK) became his successor as Foreign Secretary and leader of the House of Commons. His Ministry only retained power for a few months, but during that time he succeeded in carrying the important measure for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and was thrown out of office whilst attempting to bring in a Bill for the removal of Catholic Disabilities. The death of his father in 1807 carried him to the House of Lords as EARL GREY, and for the succeeding twenty-three years he continued to be recognised as the chief of the Whig party, and the leader of a vigorous

Opposition. After the fall of the WELLINGTON Ministry in 1830, he was summoned by WILLIAM IV. to form a new Cabinet, which included all the most prominent men of his party. He had not been idle during the long period which he had spent out of office, and he now found the country sufficiently enlightened for him to attempt the realisation of his favourite project of Parliamentary reform. His first efforts to introduce a measure of reform in representation were temporarily defeated; but he was at length privileged to carry into effect the Reform Bill of 1832, which historians of every shade of political opinion agree in regarding as forming an epoch in the annals of the nation. In the brief period that his Ministry held power, they succeeded in effecting the abolition of slavery in the British Colonies, the overthrow of the monopoly established by the East India Company, and the reform of the Irish Church and of the English Poor Law. The Government was weakened, however, by the secession of LORD STANLEY (the late EARL of DERBY), SIR JAMES GRAHAM, the DUKE of RICHMOND, and LORD RIPON (VISCOUNT GODERICH), caused by their division upon the question of Irish Coercion; and EARL GREY resigned his office on 9th July, 1834. He visited Scotland immediately after his resignation, and was received enthusiastically as "the Father of Reform" wherever he appeared. It was whilst he was at a great national festival, held in his honour at Edinburgh on 15th September, that the Town Council presented him with the freedom of the Burgh of Dundee "in respect of his meritorious and distinguished public services." The remainder of his life was spent in retirement, and he died at Howick Hall, Northumberland, on 17th July, 1845, when in the eighty-second year of his age.

HENRY BROUGHAM was the eldest son of HENRY BROUGHAM, Esquire of Brougham, and of ELEONORA SYME, niece of PRINCIPAL ROBERTSON, the historian, and was born in Edinburgh on 19th September, 1778. He was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and early showed a predilection for studies in natural philosophy, making several important contributions to science on the nature of light and on the remoter phenomena of optics. In 1800 he was admitted as Advocate at the Scottish Bar, and was one of the earliest and most valued contributors to the *Edinburgh Review*. He removed to England in 1808 to practise in the Court of King's Bench, and soon became a prominent member of the English Bar. He entered Parliament as member for Camelford in 1809, and was ere long recognised as one of the most powerful debaters in the House of Commons, and the principal opponent of GEORGE CANNING. He was defeated by the latter in the contest for the representation of Liverpool in 1812; but in 1816 he was returned for the burgh of Winchilsea, and continued to represent that place till 1830. For a short time he held a seat as member for Knaresborough, and in the first Parliament of WILLIAM IV. he was chosen as representative for the County of York, and retained that position until he was elevated to the Lord Chancellorship in the Ministry of EARL GREY in 1830. His fame as a pleader had been established by his conducting of the defence of QUEEN CAROLINE in 1820, but some dissatisfaction was occasioned by his appointment as Lord Chancellor without having held any of the minor legal offices by which that eminent post was usually reached. He had been a consistent advocate of Reform during all the preceding portion of his career, and he rendered important service to the reformers when the Bill of 1832 was carried to the House of Lords. Still more valuable were his persistent and successful efforts to spread education amongst the poorer classes, and to nullify the theological

and political tests by which the Universities were then hampered. To this point the late SIR DAVID BREWSTER referred when he wrote thus of LORD BROUGHAM:—

“As the only British Minister who devoted his powers and used his influence in the promotion of national and general education—in the instruction of the working-classes—in the establishment of unfettered Universities—in the diffusion of useful knowledge by popular publications—in the improvement of the patent laws—and in obtaining for the higher classes of literary and scientific men the honours and emoluments so long and so unjustly withheld from them, his name will shine in the future history of learning with a brighter lustre than that of the Richelieus and Colberts of former days.”

The Whig Ministry, of which LORD BROUGHAM formed a part, retired from office in 1834, and it was at this time that he was presented at a public meeting with the freedom of Dundee. For a few months SIR ROBERT PEEL was in power; and when the Whigs returned in the following year under the leadership of VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, LORD BROUGHAM was excluded from the Cabinet. From this period he remained an independent politician, criticising both parties with equal severity, and censured—somewhat unjustly—as being faithful to neither. He did not again take office, but retired to an estate which he had purchased near Cannes, in Provence, and passed the remainder of his life in literary and scientific recreations. He died there on 7th May, 1868, when in his ninetieth year. By his wife, MARY, daughter of THOMAS EDEN, Esquire, he had two daughters, who both predeceased him; and as he had obtained a new patent of nobility in 1860 giving the reversion of his title to his youngest brother, THOMAS, he was succeeded by him at his death, and the latter is now LORD BROUGHAM and VAUX.

1834. OCTOBER 4th.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DURHAM WAS ADMITTED A FREE BURGESS OF THE ROYAL BURGH OF DUNDEE, AS A TESTIMONY OF THE RESPECT OF THE COUNCIL FOR HIS CHARACTER AS A SENATOR, AND AS A MARK OF THEIR APPRECIATION OF HIS SUCCESSFUL EXERTIONS IN THE CAUSE OF REFORM.

JOHN GEORGE LAMETON, first EARL OF DURHAM, was the son of WILLIAM HENRY LAMETON, Esquire of Lambton Castle, and of ANNE, daughter of the fourth EARL OF JERSEY. He was born on 13th April, 1792, and was trained in the midst of ultra-Radicalism, his father having been the Chairman of the Society of the Friends of the People, which had been founded by EARL GREY. In 1813 he was returned to Parliament as member for the County of Durham, and at once took a leading position in the extreme section of the Whig party. He advocated more sweeping reforms in representation than any of his colleagues, and in 1821 he suggested a scheme of equal electoral districts, which is in advance even of our own day. His marriage with a daughter of EARL GREY (his second wife) linked him more closely with that nobleman's party; and he joined the Ministry of his father-in-law as Lord Privy Seal



in 1830, and was one of the Committee of the Cabinet that drew up the Reform Bill of 1832. He had been raised to the Peerage as BARON DURHAM in 1828, and was consequently in the House of Lords when that important measure was brought up, and gave it most effective support. In 1833 he was compelled through ill-health to resign his office, and he was then created EARL OF DURHAM. During the summer of that year he was sent on a special mission to the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, returning from that country in the following year. He was present at the National Festival held in Edinburgh on 15th September, 1834, in honour of EARL GREY, and delivered a speech of remarkable power, which seemed to mark him out as the probable successor of the veteran "Father of Reform" in the leadership of the advanced Whig party. But his indifferent health precluded him from facing the arduous labour which such a position would have necessitated. On 4th October he visited Dundee, and received his burgess ticket and an address from the Town Council in the presence of a large assembly of the inhabitants that met in front of the Town House, there being then no public hall of sufficient capacity in the burgh to accommodate them. In 1837 he returned to Russia upon another embassy, and shortly afterwards was sent to Canada as Governor-General, being invested with extraordinary powers to enable him to quell the rebellion which then raged in that quarter. The Ministry of VISCOUNT MELBOURNE did not afford him the support which he required, and he resigned his appointment after holding it for a few months, and came back to England. The breach thus caused between himself and the Whig party seemed again to point him out as the coming leader of the Radicals, but his continued illness prevented him from engaging in political life. He started for the Continent in search of health in the summer of 1840, fell ill at Dover, was carried to the Isle of Wight, and died at Cowes on 28th July of that year. His eldest surviving son, GEORGE FREDERICK D'ARCY LAMTON, succeeded him, and the son of the latter is now third EARL OF DURHAM.

1837. JULY 25th.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY PARNELL, BART., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR THE PRE-EMINENT SERVICES RENDERED BY HIM IN FORMER PARLIAMENTS, THE RESULT OF HIS PROFOUND KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMMERCE AND FINANCES OF THE EMPIRE; AND FOR HIS ZEALOUS AND FAITHFUL SERVICES AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BURGH DURING THE LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT; AND HIS UNIFORM ATTENTION TO THE INTERESTS OF THIS TOWN AND COMMUNITY.

When GEORGE KINLOCH, M.P. for Dundee, died suddenly in March, 1833 (*vide* page 270), SIR HENRY PARNELL came forward to solicit the suffrages of the electors, and was placed by them in the vacant seat at that period. Parliament was dissolved on 30th December, 1834, and SIR HENRY was re-elected in the succeeding February. A dissolution again took place on 17th July, 1837, after the death of WILLIAM IV., and the Town Council then adopted the method

of recording the satisfaction with which SIR HENRY'S services had been regarded by the burgh, by placing him on the Burgess-Roll. On the date of this entry he was nominated again as a candidate, Mr JOHN GLADSTONE of Fasque, father of the ex-Premier, standing in opposition to him in the Tory interest. At the General Election of that year he was once more returned as member for Dundee, and continued to represent the burgh until the dissolution on 23rd June, 1841, when he was raised to the Peerage, and entered the House of Lords as BARON CONGLETON of Congleton.

HENRY BROOKE PARNELL was the second son of SIR JOHN PARNELL, Bart., and of LETITIA CHARLOTTE, daughter of SIR ARTHUR BROOKE of Coalbrook. He was born on 3rd July, 1776, and entered public life at an early age, being member for Maryborough in the last Irish Parliament, 1798-1800. He was married in 1801 to a daughter of the EARL OF PORTARLINGTON, and that nobleman sent him to the British Parliament of 1802 as representative of his pocket-burgh of Portarlinton. In the new Parliament which assembled in November of that year he represented Queen's County, and continued to do so almost uninterruptedly until 1832. He then became member for Dundee in the circumstances already related. During his Parliamentary career of forty-three years he held the offices of Lord of the Treasury (Ireland), Secretary-at-War, Paymaster-General of the Forces, and Treasurer of the Navy and Ordnance, and displayed conspicuous administrative capacity. The sudden cessation from active duty which was caused by his removal to the Upper House seems to have affected his mind, and he gave way to fits of melancholy, and in one of these depressed moods he died in his own house at Chelsea on 8th June, 1842. He was very popular with his Dundee constituents for a long time, but some dissatisfaction had been expressed latterly regarding his conduct; and though it had been intended to name one of the new streets off the Bucklemaker Wynd after him, the Police Commissioners decided, in March, 1842, to alter its designation, and to call the new thoroughfare Nelson Street, instead of Parnell Street. SIR HENRY'S eldest son is the present BARON CONGLETON.

1837. JULY 25th.

JOHN GLADSTONE, ESQUIRE OF FASQUE, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS OF DUNDEE FOR HAVING PAID THE ORDINARY DUES OF ADMISSION.

The first Parliament of QUEEN VICTORIA assembled on 15th November, 1837, and the election of the member for Dundee took place on 27th July of that year. SIR HENRY PARNELL had represented that burgh from the date of GEORGE KINLOCH'S death in 1833, but at this time Mr GLADSTONE of Fasque came forward to contest the seat in the Tory interest. Out of a constituency of 1044 SIR HENRY had a large majority over his opponent. Two days before the election the Town Council entered the name of SIR HENRY PARNELL on the Burgess-Roll (*vide* page 274), and immediately after it that of his rival appears as quoted above.

SIR JOHN GLADSTONE of Fasque was the son of THOMAS GLADSTONES, grain merchant, Leith, and of HELEN, daughter of WALTER NEILSON, Esquire of Springfield. As the name of

GLADSTONE has acquired great renown, it may be interesting to note that the GLADSTONES of Fasque are descended from the GLADSTONES of Arthurshiel, in the County of Lanark. Arthurshiel has been traced as the property of the GLADSTONES from the days of QUEEN MARY, when WILLIAM GLEDSTANES was the laird. His descendant and representative in the time of KING CHARLES II. was WILLIAM GLEDSTANES, who sold Arthurshiel in the year 1679. He then became a burgess of the neighbouring town of Biggar, where several of his descendants still remain. He was the great-great-grandfather of SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE now of Fasque, and of his brother, the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, M.P., of Hawarden, the two surviving sons of our burgess. On 10th February, 1835, two years before the admission of Mr JOHN GLADSTONE as a burgess of Dundee, he had obtained a Royal License to drop the final letter "s" in his surname. Arthurshiel is situated near the old Castle of Gledstanes, in the County of Lanark, and there is reason to believe that the GLEDSTANES of Gledstanes and the GLEDSTANES of Arthurshiel had a common ancestor in HERBERT of Gledstanes, who figured prominently in the County of Lanark in the year 1296.

JOHN GLADSTONE was born at Leith on 11th December, 1764, and entered into his father's business at an early age. In 1785 he went to Liverpool as clerk to a firm of corn merchants there, and afterwards became a partner in the concern. By his sagacity and commercial enterprise he realised a considerable fortune. The estate of Fasque, in Kincardineshire, was acquired by him about the year 1827 from SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Balmain, and he built and endowed S. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Fasque, in close proximity to his new seat. He also erected and endowed in his native town of Leith the Presbyterian Church known as "S. Thomas." He entered Parliament as a member for Lancaster in 1819. In the Parliament of 1820-26 he represented Woodstock, and in that of 1827 he was member for Berwick. His long experience in commercial affairs caused his opinion to be highly valued by the leading statesmen of the period, although his sentiments in favour of Protection and against the repeal of the Corn Laws rendered him unpopular with a constituency so Radical as Dundee had long been before his appearance as a candidate. But his non-success at Dundee apparently prevented him from attempting again to enter Parliament. His high personal character, his great success in life, and the general esteem in which he was held, all led to his being created a Baronet by HER MAJESTY by Patent dated 27th June, 1846. The later years of his long and active life were spent principally at his mansion of Fasque, where he died on 7th December, 1851, aged eighty-seven years.

SIR JOHN GLADSTONE was twice married. His first wife died without issue; and by his second—ANN, daughter of ANDREW ROBERTSON, Provost of Dingwall—he had four sons and two daughters. His eldest son is SIR THOMAS GLADSTONE, Bart., present proprietor of Fasque and Balfour; and the youngest and only other surviving son is the RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, the eminent statesman and author. The white marble monument erected in the interior of S. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Fasque to the memory of SIR JOHN and his wife bears the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of Sir John Gladstone of Fasque and Balfour, Baronet: born 11th December, 1764: died 7th December, 1851. And of his wife Ann Robertson: born 4th August, 1772; died 23rd September, 1835."

1841. JANUARY 28th.

FRANCIS MOLISON, MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE BY THE PRIVILEGE OF HIS WIFE, ELIZABETH BAXTER, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM BAXTER, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

FRANCIS MOLISON, whose name is familiar as that of a public benefactor of Dundee, was born at Forfar in 1793, of which town his father was Provost, and settled in Dundee early in the present century, where he established himself in business as an export merchant. He was elected Chairman of the Dundee Parochial Board in 1856, and continued to hold that office until he retired in 1872. His interest in the work on which he was thus engaged led him to erect, at his own expense, in 1861, the Molison Hospital in the East Poorhouse, at a cost of over £800. In 1864 the esteem with which he was regarded prompted the Town Council to offer to place him in the position of Provost, though he had never held the post of Councillor, but this honour he declined. Three years afterwards (1867) he purchased Dallfield House, and fitted it up as an Institution for the Blind, at a cost of over £1,500; and at a later date, when the accommodation thus provided was found inadequate, he bequeathed a sum of about £10,000 for the purpose of acquiring the site and erecting the building at Magdalene Green which now forms the Asylum for the Blind. As an acknowledgment of his philanthropic services, his portrait was painted by SIR FRANCIS GRANT, President of the Royal Academy, in 1867, and presented to the town, and is now hung on the wall of the Council Chamber. The Mars Training Ship was brought to the Tay chiefly through his exertions; and throughout his life he took a deep interest in the welfare of the boys who were trained in it. The estate of Errol was purchased by him in 1873, and shortly afterwards he built the mansion house there; but he was not privileged long to enjoy his retirement, as he died at Errol on 1st September, 1877. Mr MOLISON was married in 1833 to ELIZA, youngest daughter of WILLIAM BAXTER of Balgavies and Ellengowan (*vide* page 248), who survived him, and died on 2nd October, 1883.

1843. JANUARY 16th.

RICHARD COBDEN, M.P., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE AS A TESTIMONY OF THE RESPECT OF THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL FOR HIM AS A SINCERE AND ZEALOUS ADVOCATE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE TRADE, AND FOR HIS UNWEARIED EXERTIONS, BOTH IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT, TO DO AWAY THE RESTRICTIONS WHICH AT PRESENT AFFECT THE COMMERCE OF THESE KINGDOMS.

RICHARD COBDEN, whose name will ever be associated with the establishment of Free Trade principles in this kingdom, was born at Dunford, Midhurst, Sussex, on 3rd June, 1804. His



ancestors had lived in that locality for many generations, one of them, ADAM DE COPPEDONE, having been returned as member of Parliament for Chichester in 1313. Before his birth, however, the family had fallen into poor circumstances, and on the death of his grandfather in 1809, the estate of Dunford was sold, and his father removed to a small farm in the neighbourhood. Here the father struggled for some time to support his large family, but at length was ruined by the stagnation that ensued after the cessation of the war; and the children were cast upon the care of their relations. RICHARD COBDEN was sent to a Yorkshire school, where he was educated at the expense of an uncle, and when fifteen years of age he was taken into the London warehouse of that relative, where he was employed first as a clerk and afterwards as a traveller. The firm in which he was engaged succumbed during the commercial crisis of 1825-26, and young COBDEN was thrown out of employment. In 1828 he began selling goods on commission, and was soon in a prosperous condition. The repeal of the excise duty on printed calicoes in 1831 induced him to enter into business as a calico-printer, and, in company with several partners, he established a factory at Sabden, in Lancashire, and thus laid the foundation of a prosperous concern. The extension of his business caused him to travel frequently on the Continent, and he learned from actual contact with the world that knowledge of affairs which others obtain imperfectly from literature. His first important pamphlet appeared in 1835, and was entitled "England, Ireland, and America." In this work he openly advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws as the first necessity for the welfare of the nation; and from this time forward he spared no effort to bring about that result. In 1836 an Anti-Corn Law League was formed in London, and two years afterwards a similar institution was founded in Manchester, and of the latter Mr COBDEN became the moving spirit. Of the dauntless struggles of these agitators, with RICHARD COBDEN and JOHN BRIGHT at their head, it is unnecessary to speak in detail. It is sufficient to state that SIR ROBERT PEEL, who had been the most determined opponent of their theories, at last frankly announced his conversion, and in 1846 granted that free trade in corn which he had formerly characterized as a fanatical delusion. It is worthy of notice that the Town Council of Dundee had recognized and officially acknowledged the value of Mr COBDEN's services three years before this time.

Mr COBDEN entered Parliament as member for Stockport in 1841, and in 1847 he was simultaneously elected by that constituency and by the much more important one of the West Riding of Yorkshire, which latter he chose to represent. Throughout his public career he had advocated non-intervention in foreign politics, and he made a bold but unpopular stand against the Crimean War. His attitude on this question, and on the similar one relating to the Chinese imbroglio of 1857, had altered the feelings of his constituents towards him, and he not only lost his seat, but was unsuccessful in two subsequent attempts to obtain the suffrages of the electors in smaller constituencies. It was not until 1859 that he again found a seat in the House of Commons as member for Rochdale, which position he held until his death. His principal work in this last Parliament in which he sat was the completion of a Commercial Treaty with France, and the abolition of the Passport System which prevented free intercourse betwixt France and this nation. On 2nd April, 1865, he expired in his house at London, having reached his sixty-first year.

1844. SEPTEMBER 6th.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE  
AS A MARK OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Town Council, held in the Council Chamber, on 3rd September, 1844, it was resolved unanimously :—

“That loyal and dutiful Addresses to HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA and to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, her Consort, be presented on the occasion of their approaching visit to Dundee ; and that HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT be made a Freeman of the Burgh.”

The Royal party arrived at Dundee on 11th September, 1844, on board the steam-yacht “Victoria and Albert,” and were received by the EARL OF AIRLIE, Lord-Lieutenant of Forfarshire, and his suite, the Deputy-Lieutenants, SHERIFF L’AMY, GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., M.P. for Dundee, PROVOST LAWSON and the Magistrates and Council of Dundee, etc. Mr DUNCAN, M.P., introduced PROVOST LAWSON to HER MAJESTY, who addressed him in these words :—

“MY LORD PROVOST,

“I have to thank you for the very kind welcome with which I have been received, and for the very admirable arrangements made to facilitate my landing.”

The following Addresses were then delivered by PROVOST LAWSON to their ROYAL HIGHNESSES :—

“UNTO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

“We, your MAJESTY’S loyal and dutiful subjects, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of Dundee, beg leave humbly to approach your MAJESTY, to tender our heartfelt and sincere sentiments of attachment to your MAJESTY’S person and government, and on this your MAJESTY’S second and gracious visit to this portion of your MAJESTY’S dominions, to tender our respectful and heartfelt congratulations to your MAJESTY, and to express our sincerest gratitude for the blessings which we enjoy, and which we attribute, under DIVINE PROVIDENCE, to the wisdom of your MAJESTY’S government ; and we humbly and sincerely trust that your MAJESTY, in this your visit to your ancient Kingdom, may enjoy pleasure and satisfaction equal to that which your presence has conferred on your MAJESTY’S loyal and faithful subjects of Scotland, and more especially on the community of this your MAJESTY’S ancient Burgh, alike honoured and gratified by the presence of your Majesty.

“Signed in name and by the authority of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Dundee, in Council assembled, and the Common Seal of said Burgh hereto affixed, at Dundee, the 10th day of September, 1844.

(Signed)

“ALEXANDER LAWSON,

“*Provost and Chief Magistrate of Dundee.*”

“TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

“We, the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Dundee, humbly beg leave to tender our respectful congratulations to your ROYAL HIGHNESS on the occasion of this your gracious visit to Scotland—an event which, we beg to assure your ROYAL HIGHNESS, has afforded the most

unmingled pleasure and satisfaction to all classes in Scotland, and more especially to the community of this ancient Burgh, which we have the honour to represent.

“Signed in name and by authority of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Dundee, in Council assembled, and the Common Seal of said Burgh hereto affixed, at Dundee, the 10th day of September, 1844.

(Signed) “ALEXANDER LAWSON,  
“*Provost and Chief Magistrate of Dundee.*”

These Addresses were received by the Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN,\* Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was the Lord-in-Waiting, and HER MAJESTY was graciously pleased to direct that Nobleman to acknowledge the devotion expressed therein in the following terms:—

“BLAIR CASTLE, Sept. 16, 1844.

“SIR,

“I have had the honour of laying before the QUEEN the loyal and dutiful Address of the Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh of Dundee, and I have the satisfaction to inform you that Her MAJESTY received it very graciously.

“I have the honour to be,

“SIR,

“Your most obedient humble Servant,

“ABERDEEN.

“THE PROVOST OF DUNDEE.”

Intimation having been sent to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT that the Town Council had caused his name to be enrolled as a Free Burgess of Dundee, the PRINCE instructed GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, Esq., Treasurer of the Royal Household, to reply to that communication, which he did in these terms:—

“BLAIR CASTLE, Sept. 14th, 1844.

“SIR,

“HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT returns you his thanks for the honour which you and the Magistrates and Council of Dundee conferred upon him by electing him to the freedom of your ancient town; but he is anxious to express to you, and to them, and he has commanded me to convey it to you, the distinct expression of his best thanks for the honour which has been accorded to him.

“I have the honour to be,

“SIR,

“Your faithful and obedient Servant,

“G. E. ANSON.†

“TO THE PROVOST OF DUNDEE.”

These letters were read at a meeting of Council, held in the Council Chamber on 19th September, 1844, and ordered to be engrossed in the Minutes.

\* GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, fourth EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.G., K.T.—born, 1784; died, 1860.

† GEORGE EDWARD ANSON, C.B., second son of the DEAN OF CHESTER, and cousin of the first EARL OF LICHFIELD; Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES—born, 1812; died, 1849.

1845. FEBRUARY 27th.

JOHN EWAN, MERCHANT, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID TEN POUNDS STG. TO WILLIAM BOYD BAXTER, TOWN CHAMBERLAIN.

JOHN EWAN is the son of THOMAS EWAN, manufacturer, and was born in Dundee on 22nd June, 1805. He entered the Council at the election in November, 1854, and served as Councillor in that and the succeeding year. He was raised to the Provost's chair in 1856, and occupied it till December, 1857, at which time he resigned the office, and was succeeded by PROVOST DAVID ROLLO. In 1860 he acquired the estate of Cononsyth, which had formerly belonged to JAMES BROWN, father of PROVOST JAMES BROWN (*vide* page 247), and he still retains it. He has taken no part in public affairs since his retirement in 1857.

1847. JULY 15th.

JAMES YEAMAN, MERCHANT, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF HIS WIFE, JANE TULLO, DAUGHTER OF HENRY TULLO, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

JAMES YEAMAN was the youngest son of JAMES YEAMAN, of Old Rattray, and was born on 30th March, 1816. He was educated at the Public Schools of Old Rattray, Blairgowrie, and Dundee, and came to the latter burgh about 1836, when he entered the office of Mr JAMES DAVIDSON, fishcurer; and ultimately acquired the business in partnership with the manager, Mr TAIT. He entered the Council in 1859, and was appointed Bailie in 1860, holding that position until his retirement in 1865. At the municipal election of 1866 he again entered the Council, and when a vacancy was caused in the Provostship through the resignation of Mr WILLIAM HAY, in July, 1869, he was elected *ad interim* to the Provost's chair. This place he filled until 1872, and he did not again enter the Council. Mr ARMITSTEAD, who was then Member of Parliament for Dundee, was compelled to resign through ill-health, and Mr YEAMAN was elected to that honourable position on 5th August, 1873. As a dissolution of Parliament took place on January 26th, 1874, he was compelled to pass through the ordeal of a second election before he could take his seat in the House of Commons; and he was returned by a large majority at the election of 5th February, 1874. His attitude towards the Liberal party in this Parliament, however, did not satisfy his constituents; and he was defeated in the election of 2nd April, 1880. After this date he retired into private life, and died at his house of Craigie Cliff on 11th April, 1885, being then in his seventy-first year. His portrait was presented to the town in 1872, and is now hung on the wall of the Council Chamber. Many important events took place during the term of his municipal service. The Stipend Case was concluded, the Lintrathen Water Scheme was adopted, the Albert Institute was founded, the first Tay Bridge was begun, and the Dundee Improvement Act, whereby many ruinous houses were removed and new streets opened up, was put into operation.



1850. SEPTEMBER 19th.

THE RIGHT HON. FOX MAULE, M.P., SECRETARY-AT-WAR, AND LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF FORFAR, WAS CREATED A BURGESS OF THIS BURGH AS A MARK OF RESPECT FOR HIS CHARACTER AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

FOX MAULE, afterwards eleventh EARL OF DALHOUSIE, was the son of WILLIAM MAULE LORD PANMURE, who was admitted Burgess on 26th August, 1831 (*vide* page 266), and was born on 22nd April, 1801. He represented Perthshire in the Parliament of 1835-7, was member for the Elgin Burghs from 1838 to 1841, and was returned for the city of Perth in 1841, and continued to represent it till 1852. In the latter year he succeeded his father as second BARON PANMURE, and on 19th December, 1860, he became EARL OF DALHOUSIE, on the death of his cousin, JAMES ANDREW RAMSAY. His first official appointment was that of Under-Secretary of State in the Home Department, which he held from 1835 till 1841. He was Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1841, Secretary-at-War from 1846 to 1852, and again from 1855 till 1858, and was thus in office during the greater part of the Crimean War, the Chinese Campaign, and the Indian Mutiny. The degree of Grand Commander of the Bath was conferred upon him as an acknowledgment of his eminent public services, and he was also made a Knight of the Thistle. He took no share in political affairs after his retirement in 1858, though he survived till 6th July, 1874. He was married on 4th April, 1831, to the HON. MONTAGU ABERCROMBY, eldest daughter of GEORGE, second LORD ABERCROMBY, who died on 11th November, 1853. As LORD DALHOUSIE had no children, he was succeeded in the title by his cousin, the late Rear-Admiral GEORGE RAMSAY; and the son of the latter is the present EARL OF DALHOUSIE, who was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 7th August, 1883.

1851. NOVEMBER 12th.

THE RIGHT HON. ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, WAS CREATED A BURGESS OF THIS BURGH FOR HIS SUCCESSFUL OPPOSITION TO A CONTINUATION OF THE WINDOW TAX, AND GENERALLY FOR HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

ADAM DUNCAN, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, and afterwards second EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, was the son of ROBERT DUNDAS, first EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, and the grandson of the famous ADMIRAL, VISCOUNT DUNCAN (*vide* pp. 237 and 266). He was thus the direct lineal descendant of the DUNCANS of Lundie, who were Provosts of Dundee for many years. He was born on 25th March, 1812, and entered the first Parliament of QUEEN VICTORIA as Member for Southampton in 1837. At the General Election in 1841 he was returned for Bath, and continued to represent that city until 1854. The death of the Hon. LAUDERDALE MAULE, in August, 1854, caused a vacancy in the representation of Forfarshire, and VISCOUNT DUNCAN was elected in his place, and remained

member for the County till he succeeded to the Earldom of Camperdown, at the death of his father, on 22nd December, 1859. VISCOUNT DUNCAN held office as a Lord of the Treasury in the Ministry of LORD PALMERSTON, from 1855 till 1858; and for many years he sat as one of the County representatives at the Harbour Board of Dundee. The interest which he took in the progress of the Harbour led his colleagues to name the new dock, which was opened in 1865, the "Camperdown Dock," thus commemorating the local and national services of the EARL and his illustrious grandfather, the ADMIRAL. The record of VISCOUNT DUNCAN'S admission as Burgess alludes to his successful efforts in procuring the abolition of the Window Tax, which had been imposed by PITT during the War in 1803, and the evasion of which, by limiting light and ventilation, was believed to have seriously affected public health. LORD DUNCAN was presented with the freedom of the burgh at this time in the presence of a large meeting of the inhabitants, who regarded the repeal of the Window Tax as a national benefit. The EARL died on 30th January, 1867, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was married on 23rd March, 1839, to JULIANA CAVENDISH PHILIPS, eldest daughter of SIR GEORGE RICHARD PHILIPS, Bart., and left two sons and a daughter. The latter was married to LORD ABERCROMBIE in 1858, and the elder son, ROBERT ADAM PHILIPS DUNCAN-HALDANE, is the present EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, who was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 7th August, 1883.

1854. FEBRUARY 23rd.

GEORGE ARMITSTEAD, MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE IN RIGHT OF HIS WIFE, JANE BAXTER, DAUGHTER OF EDWARD BAXTER, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

GEORGE ARMITSTEAD, formerly Member of Parliament for Dundee, is the son of GEORGE ARMITSTEAD, Esquire of Easingwold, Yorkshire, and of Riga. He was born in February, 1824, and was early settled in business at Dundee as a merchant trading to Russia. He claims his freedom as a Burgess through his wife, a daughter of EDWARD BAXTER of Kincaldrum, who was admitted Burgess on 21st November, 1816 (*vide* page 248). Mr ARMITSTEAD entered Parliament as member for Dundee in 1868; but as his health gave way and precluded him from attending to his duties in the House of Commons in the manner which he considered due to his constituency, he accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, in July, 1873, and resigned his Parliamentary connection with Dundee. He was succeeded at this time by the late PROVOST JAMES YEAMAN (*vide* page 281), who represented Dundee for six years. Having regained his health, Mr ARMITSTEAD acceded to the request of a large number of the electors, and again contested the burgh at the General Election of 1880, and was returned as senior Member, with Mr FRANK HENDERSON as his coadjutor. At the dissolution in 1885, Mr ARMITSTEAD retired from Parliament, and did not offer himself for re-election. He has been a munificent benefactor of the principal charitable institutions in Dundee, and founded the Armitstead Lectures, whereby eminent scientific and literary men are brought to the burgh every year to deliver lectures upon special subjects.

1855. JANUARY 11th.

SIR JOHN OGILVY OF INVERQUHARITY, BART., WAS CREATED A BURGESS FOR THE INTEREST WHICH HE HAS INVARIABLY MANIFESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY, AND PARTICULARLY FOR THE GREAT TROUBLE TAKEN BY HIM IN THE ERECTION OF THE NEW INFIRMARY.

The first Infirmary in Dundee stood in King Street, was founded in 1793, and opened for the reception of patients in 1798. The original building was only constructed to accommodate fifty-six patients, but additional wings were gradually erected until it contained one hundred and four beds. For many years this was the utmost limit to which its accommodation could be extended, and it was found to be quite inadequate for the requirements of a town whose population increased so rapidly as Dundee did during the first half of the present century. SIR JOHN OGILVY, in concert with several other philanthropic townsmen, took an especial interest in this institution, and a fund having been originated by a bequest of £8,000 from Miss SOUTAR, strenuous efforts were made to have a proper building erected, of a size commensurate with the necessities of a large and increasing working population. The foundation stone of the Infirmary, erected on rising ground to the north of the town, belonging to the burgh, was laid by the DUKE OF ATHOL on 22nd July, 1852, and the place was formally opened on 7th February, 1855. SIR JOHN'S name was inscribed on the Burgess-Roll as an acknowledgment of his services to the community in this matter.

SIR JOHN OGILVY is descended from the same stock as the OGILVIES, EARLS OF AIRLIE, many of whose names are entered on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee. JOHN OGILVY, the first BARON OF INVERQUHARITY, was the son of SIR WALTER OGILVY of Auchterhouse, and the brother of SIR WALTER OGILVY of Lintrathen, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland to JAMES I. in 1425. The lands of Inverquharity were granted by the Lord High Treasurer to his brother, SIR JOHN, in 1420 (*Crawford's Officers of State*, page 357), and remained in the possession of the family for fourteen generations, having been alienated at the close of the last century. The present Baronet of Inverquharity is the direct descendant of that SIR JOHN OGILVY, and can claim descent in an unbroken line from GILCHRIST, EARL OF ANGUS, in the time of MALCOLM CEANMOHR. The Baronetcy was conferred on the head of the family on 26th September, 1626. SIR JOHN OGILVY, the present holder of the title, was born on 17th March, 1803, and succeeded his father in 1823. He is the son of Rear-Admiral SIR WILLIAM OGILVY, eighth Baronet of Inverquharity, and of SARAH, daughter of JAMES MORLEY, Esquire of Kempshot, Hants. SIR JOHN for some years held a commission in the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards; and he is Lieutenant-General of the Royal Company of Archers, which forms the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He entered Parliament as member for Dundee in 1857, and continued to represent the burgh till 1874. He has long been actively engaged in local affairs, has been Convener of the County of Forfar since 1855, and was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of Forfarshire in 1860. For a long period he was a member of the Harbour Board; was Chairman of the Prison Board for over twenty years; and was mainly instrumental in bringing the Circuit Court

to Dundee. He has been connected with the Volunteer force from the commencement of the movement, was for some time Colonel of the 1st Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, and is still Honorary Colonel of that regiment. SIR JOHN married, firstly, JULIANA BARBARA, youngest daughter of LORD HENRY HOWARD, the brother of BERNARD EDWARD, twelfth DUKE OF NORFOLK; and, secondly, LADY JANE ELIZABETH HOWARD, daughter of THOMAS, sixteenth EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE. A portrait of SIR JOHN OGILVY, painted by GEORGE REID, R.S.A., was presented to him and handed over to the town in 1884, and is now in the permanent collection of pictures in the Albert Institute.

1855. NOVEMBER 9th.

DAVID ROLLO, WRITER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID THE SUM OF TEN POUNDS STG. TO THE TOWN CHAMBERLAIN.

DAVID ROLLO was the son of DAVID ROLLO of Hairfield, Liff (*ob.* 1810), and was born at Lochee, on 28th July, 1808. He established himself as a solicitor in Dundee, and after conducting business for a considerable time he assumed a partner, and the firm was designated ROLLO & HENDRY. At the date of his admission as Burgess he entered the Council, and served as Councillor in 1855-56-57. After the resignation of PROVOST JOHN EWAN in December, 1857 (*vide* page 281), he was chosen Provost *ad interim*, and completed the term of office at November, 1858. He returned to the Council on the expiry of this period, and remained till 1865. Mr ROLLO was Clerk to the Nine Trades for thirty-one years, and rendered valuable service in the case of the Morgan Hospital Bequest, which had been taken up by the Trades, was carried on appeal to the House of Lords, and was ultimately secured to the town. His death took place on 30th March, 1880.

1855. NOVEMBER 15th.

ALEXANDER HAY MONCUR, MANUFACTURER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF ALEXANDER MONCUR, MANUFACTURER IN DUNDEE, AND BURGESS THEREOF.

ALEXANDER MONCUR, senior, was admitted Burgess on 17th September, 1825, and was a Common Councillor continuously from 1843 till 1853. In 1854 he was raised to the office of Bailie, and retired from the Council in the succeeding year. At that date the name of his son, ALEXANDER HAY MONCUR (born 1830), was inscribed on the Roll, but he did not enter the Council till 1868. He was chosen Bailie in 1872, and was Provost of Dundee from 1881 till November, 1884. Whilst in this position it was his duty to preside at a meeting of the Convention of Royal Burghs, which was held at Dundee in April, 1884. The Convention had not met in Dundee from the year 1692 till that time—an interval of nearly two hundred years. Mr MONCUR was elected Chairman of the Dundee School Board in 1879, and still (1887) occupies



that onerous post. As Provost of Dundee, he presided at the opening of the University College on 5th October, 1883. At the General Election of 1885 he contested the burgh in the Liberal interest, but as there were three Liberal candidates the vote was divided, and Mr MONCUR was unsuccessful. His public services have since been confined exclusively to the School Board, and have been highly appreciated. His portrait, painted by GEORGE REID, R.S.A., was presented to him on 21st January, 1887, and is now amongst the pictures in the Albert Institute.

1857. SEPTEMBER 24th.

THE REV. DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE  
IN ADMIRATION OF THE ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE MANIFESTED BY HIM AS  
A TRAVELLER AND MISSIONARY IN AFRICA.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE, the eminent explorer of Africa, was born at Blantyre in 1817, and was reared as a worker in a cotton-factory there. Having a strong desire for the acquisition of knowledge, and being of a religious turn of mind, he early determined to devote himself to missionary labours; and with this purpose in view he succeeded in maintaining himself by his own industry until he had passed the ordinary Medical curriculum at Glasgow University. He was admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and offered his services to the London Missionary Society. In 1840 he left Britain for Cape Town, Africa, and settled as a medical missionary at Bechuana, seven hundred miles from Cape Town, where he remained till 1845. The next four years were spent in the duties of his office at Choruane and Kolobeng, and in 1849 he set out on an exploring expedition, in company with Messrs OSWALD and MURRAY, and succeeded in reaching the shores of Lake Ngami, a point which had not hitherto been reached by any European. In the following year he started from Cape Town with Mr OSWALD, and discovered the great river Zambesi flowing through the centre of Africa, an important geographical fact which had not been suspected. His principal journey was begun in June, 1852, and lasted for four years. During that time he travelled from Cape Town to St Paul de Loanda, the capital of Angola, through a country which was almost entirely unknown, and returned to Quilimane, on the eastern coast of Africa, by a route which had never before been attempted. Dr LIVINGSTONE returned to Britain in December, 1856, for the purpose of announcing his great discoveries, and it was whilst making the tour of the country that he visited Dundee, and was specially honoured by the Town Council. In February, 1858, he went back to Africa, having a steamer placed at his disposal by the Government that he might ascend the Zambesi and complete his exploration of that unknown region. His brilliant discoveries in that quarter need not here be particularized. He continued in his laborious and dangerous task until February, 1872, at which time he set forth on an expedition from which he never returned. He died on 1st May, 1873, as appears from the fragments of his journals which were recovered. His body was brought to Zanzibar, and shipped thence to Britain, where it was interred in Westminster Abbey on 18th April, 1874. Dr LIVINGSTONE will ever be regarded as the pioneer of the exploration of Southern Central Africa.

1857. NOVEMBER 6th.

CHARLES PARKER, MACHINEMAKER IN DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID THREE POUNDS STG., BEING THE ORDINARY DUES OF ADMISSION, TO THE CHAMBERLAIN, IN FULL OF HIS FREEDOM.

CHARLES PARKER, who was twice Provost of Dundee, was a native of Bentham, Yorkshire, and was born on 30th April, 1796. He spent his early years at Darlington, and was in the prime of life before he came to Dundee in 1849, and started an engineering work and iron foundry. He became a Councillor at the time of his admission as Burgess (November, 1857), was elected Treasurer in 1859, and chosen Provost in 1861. On the expiry of his term of office as Provost, he was re-elected to that position—an honour that had only once been conferred since the municipal constitution had been reformed. He did not survive to complete this second term, as he died very suddenly on 18th April, 1867, in the seventy-first year of his age. During his Provostship the Stipend Case, which had for many years perplexed the authorities, and involved the burgh in expensive litigation, was brought to a successful termination; and at the time of his decease PROVOST PARKER was engaged making preparations for the reception of the British Association in Dundee, an event which he did not survive to witness. He was succeeded in the Provostship by Mr WILLIAM HAY.

1863. SEPTEMBER 3rd.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, EARL RUSSELL, ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE (ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LORDSHIP'S PRESENCE IN DUNDEE AT THE OPENING OF THE BAXTER PARK, 9TH SEPTEMBER CURRENT) AS A MARK OF THE HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM OF THE COUNCIL AND THE COMMUNITY TOWARDS HIS LORDSHIP; ESPECIALLY FOR THE CONSISTENT AND LIBERAL VIEWS AT ALL TIMES ADVOCATED BY HIM IN REGARD TO REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRY, AND FOR THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE IN THESE REALMS.

JOHN, first EARL RUSSELL, the distinguished statesman, was the third son of the sixth DUKE OF BEDFORD, and was born in London on 18th August, 1792. He began his education at Sunbury and Westminster School, and was sent to complete his course at Edinburgh University,

in which city he resided for several years with the late PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR. He had barely attained his majority when he entered Parliament as member for Tavistock, which was then a pocket-borough of the DUKE OF BEDFORD, and at the outset of his career declared himself a supporter of the Liberal party, with whose varied fortunes his name was afterwards identified. So early as December, 1819, he proposed a very moderate measure of Parliamentary Reform, in which he advocated the transference of representation then allotted to corrupt small boroughs to the larger towns that were then inadequately represented; but his proposal met with very little support. Undiscouraged by his non-success, he repeatedly returned to this subject, in conjunction with EARL GREY, then the leader of the Opposition; and his services were so highly appreciated by LORD GREY that when that nobleman at length obtained a position as leader of a Liberal Ministry, LORD RUSSELL was employed as a member of the Committee engaged upon the drafting of the Reform Bill which became law in 1832. By his tact and skill he contributed not a little to the successful passing of that Bill through the House of Commons, where the removal of EARL GREY to the House of Lords had left him the leader of his party. When VISCOUNT MELBOURNE formed his Ministry in April, 1835, LORD JOHN RUSSELL was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, an office which he afterwards exchanged for that of Colonial Secretary. On the resignation of MELBOURNE in 1841, he was entrusted with the leadership of the Opposition to the Ministry of SIR ROBERT PEEL, and when that great statesman resigned his office in 1845, after his conversion on the subject of the Corn Laws, LORD JOHN RUSSELL was summoned to form a Cabinet. The dissension amongst the Whig leaders prevented him from performing this task, and SIR ROBERT PEEL returned to office, and at once showed the reality of his convictions by repealing the offensive Corn Laws, which had so long oppressed the nation. The Government was defeated on the Irish Coercion Bill, and resigned in July, 1846; and LORD JOHN RUSSELL was more successful in his second attempt at forming a Whig Ministry, which remained in power till 20th February, 1851. The fluctuations in the Government for the next ten years need not here be detailed. Though LORD JOHN RUSSELL held several important offices during that time, he did not return to power as Premier till 1865, and then only held that place for eight months. He had been removed from the House of Commons—the scene of his former triumphs—by his elevation to the title of EARL RUSSELL on 30th July, 1861, and at the time of his visit to Dundee in September, 1863, for the purpose of opening the Baxter Park, he was Foreign Secretary. His last great Parliamentary effort was his speech against the Reform Bill introduced and triumphantly carried by EARL DERBY and DISRAELI in 1868. After that time he took little part in politics, though he survived till 28th May, 1878. Though so actively engaged during his long life in public affairs, EARL RUSSELL was a voluminous writer upon historical, political, and literary subjects, and was the author of a five-act tragedy (*Don Carlos*) and of a romantic novel. EARL RUSSELL was twice married; and the present holder of the title is the son of the late VISCOUNT AMBERLEY, eldest son of LORD RUSSELL'S second wife, LADY FRANCES ELLIOT, daughter of the second EARL OF MINTO.

1863. NOVEMBER 6th.

WILLIAM HAY, WRITER, DUNDEE, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS FOR HAVING PAID  
THE USUAL DUES OF ADMISSION.

WILLIAM HAY, formerly Provost of Dundee, and now Town-Clerk of the burgh, is a native of Elgin, Morayshire, and was born in May, 1818. He was educated at Elgin Academy, and having served his apprenticeship in the office of the Sheriff-Clerk of Elgin, he removed to Edinburgh, and attended the law classes at the University. Whilst in Edinburgh, Mr HAY received the appointment of Depute Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire, and entered on his duties at Dundee in August, 1840. About three years afterwards he was admitted as a solicitor, and on the appointment of BAILIE ANDERSON as Town-Clerk of Dundee, Mr HAY succeeded him as law agent of the Parochial Board, which office he held until his appointment as Town-Clerk.

At the time of his enrolment as a Burgess, in 1863, Mr HAY entered the Town Council. For many years before his entrance, the town had been involved in the action known as the Stipend Case, and serious attempts were renewed to have this wasteful process terminated. Mr HAY assisted materially in bringing this case to a satisfactory conclusion, and the property of the town, thus relieved from the burden of litigation, was utilized so that PROVOST PARKER and the Council were thereby able to pay off the creditors of the town. The services which Mr HAY had rendered in this affair were appropriately acknowledged by the presentation of a service of plate by the inhabitants in 1864. At the election in the following year Mr HAY was appointed first Bailie, and when PROVOST PARKER died in office in April, 1867 (*vide* page 287), Mr HAY was chosen to fill his place as Provost until the November term. PROVOST PARKER had been engaged, in conjunction with some influential members of the community, in making arrangements for the reception of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which had agreed to visit Dundee in 1867. The sudden death of the Provost seemed likely to disarrange all that had been settled, as it could hardly be expected that a new Provost would be in a position to carry out all PROVOST PARKER's intentions. PROVOST HAY, however, was able to receive the members of that distinguished Association in a manner befitting the position of an important burgh like Dundee. He presented the freedom of the town to the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, Chairman of the Association, and to SIR CHARLES LYELL, and other eminent scientists; and when referring to their reception SIR RODERICK MURCHISON made the following allusion to PROVOST HAY's services, in his speech acknowledging his acceptance of his Burgess Ticket :—

“ You, sir, have so completely embodied all the appropriate sentiments that ought to fall from the Magistrate of a great town in connection with a great Association for the Advancement of Science, that I must say that of all the meetings I have attended of the British Association, no Magistrate of any town where we have assembled has so completely developed in a telling manner the advantages which we humbly think we can procure for society at large in connection with the cities and towns we visit.”

The meetings of the Association in Dundee were eminently successful.



During PROVOST HAY's term of office there were many great public undertakings commenced or carried out. In the time of PROVOST PARKER, negotiations were begun for the transference of the Gas and Water Companies to the Corporation, and these were completed during Mr HAY's Provostship. At the election in 1868 he was again unanimously chosen as Provost, and entered on a new term of office. So early as 28th January, 1864, Mr HAY had moved in the Council that a Special Committee should communicate with the Scottish Central (now Caledonian) Railway Company to ascertain whether the Directors would co-operate with the Council in providing a promenade for the inhabitants, on the south side of the railway, next the river. The proposal was not adopted by the Company at that time; but when the Tay Bridge was proposed the Council succeeded in making arrangements whereby the idea of the Esplanade was realized and carried out. He had also the privilege of opening the Morgan Hospital, as Chairman of the Governors of that institution, in 1868. Eighteen years before (October, 1850), whilst the Morgan Bequest was still regarded by the public authorities as hopelessly lost to the town, Mr HAY published an opinion upon the validity of MORGAN's mutilated wills, asserting that these constituted a valid bequest. The House of Lords, on appeal, reversed the decision of the Court of Session, and ultimately supported the wills, and by a strange coincidence PROVOST HAY, acting officially, saw his own opinion fully vindicated by opening the Morgan Hospital. The Free Library in Dundee—the earliest institution of the kind in Scotland under the new Act—was opened by PROVOST HAY, on 1st July, 1869, and he took out the first volume in presence of a large audience.

The office of Town-Clerk had been held by Mr CHRISTOPHER KERR for forty-seven years, and at his death in June, 1869, Mr HAY resigned the Provostship and became a candidate for the vacant place. To this post he was ultimately appointed on 19th August, 1869, and still holds the position of Town-Clerk of Dundee. His predecessor, Mr KERR, had begun some time before his death to have the documents and records of the town revised and arranged by an expert, and the work, which had been interrupted by his decease, was completed under Mr HAY's supervision. When the papers had been arranged, a selection of charters, writs, and documents, dating from 1292 to 1880, was prepared by Mr HAY, and published by authority of the Town Council at the latter date. The volume affords a complete documentary history of the burgh. Mr HAY is a Justice of Peace and a Commissioner of Supply for the County, and he also holds a commission as an Honorary Sheriff-Substitute for Forfarshire.

1866. NOVEMBER 9th.

WILLIAM BROWNLEE, BUILDER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS, HAVING PAID THE USUAL DUES OF ADMISSION.

WILLIAM BROWNLEE, Provost of Dundee, is the son of Mr JAMES BROWNLEE, proprietor of the lands of Headlesscross and Headlesscross Mains, parish of Cambusnethan, and County of Lanark. He was born at Headlesscross on the 12th March, 1836, and came to Dundee in 1859, where he commenced business in the following year as a builder. Having early taken an interest in public questions and municipal affairs, he was in 1866 elected a member of the Town Council, and continued to serve the burgh as Councillor, Bailie, and Provost for a period of fifteen years. In 1878 he was elected Provost, as successor to PROVOST WILLIAM ROBERTSON, which office he filled till his retirement in 1881.

During his public career PROVOST BROWNLEE has been Chairman of almost every important Committee in connection with the numerous departments of the Corporation service, and his extensive knowledge of works and his administrative ability were in constant requisition in the consideration, designing, and carrying out of the many large undertakings in which the town was concerned during his term of office. His assistance and advice were specially valuable in connection with such works as the construction of the present Esplanade; the Improvement Scheme for the opening up of new streets through the over-crowded and unsanitary parts of the town; the transfer of the Gas and Water supplies from the Companies to the Corporation, and their improvement and extension; the negotiation and completion of the Tramway agreements, and the execution of the Tramway system; the Public Baths, Markets and Slaughter-Houses, erected from designs prepared under his personal supervision. As a sanitarian, PROVOST BROWNLEE had many changes and improvements introduced in the drainage and cleansing of Dundee and Lochec, which have tended much to the amelioration of the health of the community.

Appointed by Miss BAXTER a Governor of University College, he acted as Chairman of the Committee having direction of the alterations upon the buildings acquired for that institution, and in the erection of the new laboratories and class-rooms connected therewith. The Baxter Technical Institute, now in course of erection, is arranged on a plan designed under his supervision, after visiting many of the most important technical schools in England and elsewhere. The Albert Institute was also acquired by the town during his term of office; and when QUEEN VICTORIA passed along the Tay Bridge on 20th June, 1879, PROVOST BROWNLEE met HER MAJESTY at the station and presented an address of welcome on behalf of the town.

1867. SEPTEMBER 5th.

HIS GRACE THE MOST NOBLE WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G., F.R.S., THE PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, NOW ASSEMBLED IN DUNDEE, A NOBLEMAN DISTINGUISHED BY ALL VIRTUES AND NOBLE QUALITIES, FEARING GOD, EXEMPLARY IN EVERY CHARACTER, LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC, A WISE AND VALUED COUNSELLOR OF HIS SOVEREIGN, THE WARM SUPPORTER OF THE ELEMENTARY AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION OF THE HUMBLER CLASSES, AS WELL AS THE SUPPORTER OF SCIENCE AND ART IN THEIR HIGHEST DEGREE, AND OF ALL THINGS PROMISING GOOD TO HIS COUNTRY, WAS ADMITTED A BURGESS OF DUNDEE AS A MARK OF THE RESPECT IN WHICH HE IS HELD BY THIS LARGE COMMUNITY, AND TO DO HONOUR TO THE BURGH ITSELF BY HAVING HIS NAME ENROLLED IN ITS BOOK OF BURGESSES, HE HAVING GRACIOUSLY CONSENTED.

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SIR CHARLES LYELL OF KINNORDY, BART. ; SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, BART. ; AND SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, KNT., WERE ALL ADMITTED BURGESSES, AS MARKS OF THE GRATITUDE OF THIS LARGE COMMUNITY TO THE SCIENCE OF MODERN TIMES, WHICH HAS DONE AND IS CONSTANTLY DOING SO MUCH FOR THE ELEVATION OF THE PUBLIC MIND AND THE PROSPERITY OF THE PEOPLE ; AND RECOGNIZING IN THEM ESPECIAL PROMOTERS OF SCIENCE AND THE PUBLIC GOOD, DESERVING OF ALL PUBLIC HONOUR.

WALTER SCOTT, fifth DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH and seventh DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY, was the son of CHARLES, fourth DUKE, and of HARRIET, daughter of the first VISCOUNT SYDNEY. He was born on 25th November, 1806, and as his father died in 1819, whilst he was a minor, the estates were long under guardians. The young DUKE was educated at S. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated there as Master of Arts in 1827. His early accession to the Dukedom prevented him from appearing in the House of Commons ; but in the Upper House he was regarded as one of the staunchest upholders of Conservative principles. He held the offices of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council during SIR ROBERT PEEL's second administration—1842 to 1846—and though he seldom took part in important debates, his influence was very extensive, and was exercised with prudence and discretion. From his youth he was a munificent patron of

literature, and it was largely owing to his encouragement that JAMES HOGG, the Ettrick Shepherd, made his appearance in the world of letters. In 1834 the University of Oxford conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon him; and forty years later (22nd April, 1874) he received the degree of LL.D. from Edinburgh University. On the death of the late SIR WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL of Keir and Pollok in 1878, he was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. When the British Association visited Dundee in 1867 he was President, and performed the duties of that office most admirably. He was a Knight of the Garter and a Knight of the Thistle, and was Lord-Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire. He died on 16th April, 1884, in his seventy-eighth year.

SIR CHARLES LYELL was born at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, on 14th November, 1797. His father, who bore the same name, won some distinction by his works on botany and entomology, and was also a recognized authority upon the poetical productions of DANTE. When quite an infant, CHARLES LYELL was transferred from his birth-place to a small estate which his father had acquired in the New Forest, Hampshire, and his early education was received at the schools of Ringwood, Salisbury, and Midhurst. At the age of seventeen he was entered at Exeter College, Oxford, and though he did not greatly distinguish himself there, he ultimately obtained a second class in classics, and took his degree in 1819. It was intended to train him for the profession of the law, and for this purpose he was entered at Lincoln's Inn, but he was compelled to abandon this intention, as the weakness of his eyesight precluded severe study at that time. In 1825 he was called to the Bar, and attended the Western Circuit for some time, though it was made evident before this time that his tastes lay in the direction of Science. Whilst at Oxford his attention had been drawn to geology by the lectures of Dr BUCKLAND, and he had become one of the most enthusiastic members of the Geological Society, and contributed several valuable papers on the geology of Forfarshire to some of the scientific journals. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1826, and two years afterwards set out on a tour in Auvergne and the north of Italy, in company with SIR RODERICK MURCHISON. This excursion may be regarded as forming the foundation of his reputation as a geologist, since the observations which he made enabled him to complete his great work on "The Principles of Geology." His examination of natural phenomena had led him to reject the accepted Huttonian theory as to the formation of the earth, and in this work he first proposed an intelligible system of geology which later discoveries have triumphantly confirmed, but which then had the effect of totally revolutionizing the science of that time. LYELL'S system was not readily accepted in this country, as it entirely overthrew the Mosaic cosmogony, and accounted for phenomena by the operation of natural and existing laws; but on the Continent it was received enthusiastically by CUVIER, HUMBOLDT, and AGASSIZ—men in the foremost ranks of philosophy, and gradually supplanted the effete theories which had formerly prevailed. In 1831 Mr LYELL was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London, which office he resigned two years afterwards, as he found it interfered with the pursuit of his own special studies. The freedom which he thus obtained was employed in scientific tours to various parts of Europe, and it was whilst in Denmark that he developed the Glacial theory, upon which all modern systems of geology and physiography are founded. In 1845 he published "Travels in America," giving the results of elaborate investigations made by him into the geology of that Continent during a protracted visit which he made to it. He



received the honour of Knighthood at Balmoral in 1848, and whilst there formed an acquaintanceship with the late PRINCE CONSORT, of whose scientific attainments he wrote with respect. The University of Oxford in 1855 conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. on him. In 1863 he put forth the second work upon which his fame rests, "The Antiquity of Man," which had occupied his leisure for more than thirteen years, and in which he embodied the results of the most recent discoveries of DARWIN and BOUCHET DE LA PERTHES. He was created a Baronet in 1864, and in 1867—the year of his visit with the British Association to Dundee—he issued his last literary work, the tenth edition of his "Principles of Geology," altered and amended by the light of important discoveries that had been made since its first issue. His advanced age prevented him from attempting the extensive journeys which had formerly occupied so much of his life; but in 1874 he made an elaborate final tour through Forfarshire, and was then able to verify the observations he had made fifty years before. This was his last practical work. On 21st February, 1875, he expired at London, having then reached his seventy-eighth year. At the request of a large number of eminent men of science, he was interred in Westminster Abbey. His character was thus comprehensively summed up immediately after his death:—"For upwards of half a century he exercised a most important influence on the progress of geological science, and for the last twenty-five years of his life he was the most prominent geologist in the world, equally eminent for the extent of his labours and for the breadth of his philosophical views."

The name of SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON is inseparably associated with that of SIR CHARLES LYELL in the annals of geology, for whilst the latter devoted his attention principally to the alluvial formations and glacial alterations on the surface of the globe, the chosen task of the former was to determine the character and history of the lower strata. From their separate works, therefore, a full system of geology may be constructed. RODERICK MURCHISON was born at Tarradale, in Ross-shire, in 1792, and was the eldest son of KENNETH MURCHISON, Esquire of Tarradale. He was educated at Durham Grammar School, and afterwards at the Military College at Midhurst, where JAMES IVORY, of Dundee, was long a Professor. He entered the Army in 1807, passed through the Peninsular Campaign attached to the staff of his uncle, GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, and held a commission as Captain in the 6th Dragoons. He abandoned military life in 1816, and devoted himself to the study of geology, a science that was then in its infancy, and the remainder of his long life was entirely given up to the advancement of this fascinating subject. Possessed of energy and perseverance, and with a constitution inured to fatiguing exertion, he was able to make personal investigations into the phenomena of geology which would have been impossible to the merely literary student. His studies were at first confined to the older British strata, and he was the first to classify these upon an intelligible principle derived from his own examinations of them. Many of his papers on this subject were communicated to the Geological Society whilst he was Secretary and President of that institution—1826 to 1831—and in these he announced his identification of the Cambrian series of fossils with the Silurian system, which had formerly been reckoned as a distinct class. His great work on this point, entitled "The Silurian System," was published in 1839, and served at once to open up a wide field of research throughout the world. The attention which his book received led to his being invited in 1840 by the Russian Government to undertake the geological survey of Russia, which occupied him for the succeeding four years. Whilst engaged in the

inspection of the formation of the Ural Mountains, he was struck with the apparent similarity which the range exhibited to that of the vast chain of mountains which stretches across South Australia; and he suggested the theory that gold would be found in Australia long before any discovery of that metal had been made there. He was so convinced of the accuracy of his reasoning that in 1848 he addressed the Government of EARL GREY on the subject, but received no encouragement from the Ministry, though his ideas were fully and practically confirmed very shortly afterwards. The geological survey of Great Britain was then proceeding under the superintendence of SIR HENRY DE LA BECHE, and on his death in 1855 SIR RODERICK was appointed to this important post, and remained in it during his life. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1846, and a Baronet on 22nd January, 1866; and also received decorations from the Sovereigns of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. Whilst President of the Geographical Society, he advocated and superintended the dispatch of many of the exploring expeditions which were organized in the fourth and fifth decades of this century; and was especially interested in the numerous discovery-parties sent by the Society in search of SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. He founded a Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in Edinburgh University. SIR RODERICK died on 21st October, 1871.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is the son of WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, merchant, and formerly Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was born in 1810, and studied for the law, but his tastes led him to abandon this profession, and to confine his attention to natural philosophy. Whilst yet quite a young man he was attracted towards the study of the phenomena of electricity—then little understood—and he devised the hydro-electric machine, which was the original of the powerful dynamo-electric engines that have lately been constructed. The importance of this invention was recognized by his being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society at an exceptionally early age. His numerous inventions for the application of water as a motive-power in elevating heavy weights served to introduce hydraulics as a new branch of applied mechanics; and vast engineering operations, such as the railway bridges over the Forth and Tay, have been made possible thereby. For the purpose of manufacturing the machinery which he designed, the extensive factory at Elswick was founded; and it was here that he constructed the model of the gun which was adopted in 1858 by the Government for special service in the field. The Armstrong rifled gun is still regarded as the most serviceable weapon of warfare ever produced, and the inventor's skill was rewarded by his being Knighted, made a Commander of the Bath, and appointed to superintend the manufacture of the ordnance. In the latter capacity SIR WILLIAM acted till February, 1863, when he resigned the appointment, and returned to Elswick, where he still is actively engaged. He was President of the British Association in 1863, was made LL.D. of Cambridge in 1862, and D.C.L. of Oxford in 1870. He also holds the rank of Knight in Denmark, Austria, Italy, and Brazil. In 1887 he was raised to the Peerage with the title of BARON ARMSTRONG.

1868. DECEMBER 4th.

JAMES COX, MERCHANT, LOCHEE, WAS MADE A BURGESS IN RIGHT OF HIS FATHER,  
JAMES COCK, MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

JAMES COCK or COX, through whom the late PROVOST COX claimed his freedom, was admitted Burgess on 6th August, 1817. He was the grandson of JAMES COCK, who carried on business as a linen manufacturer at Lochee in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who died in 1741. The eldest son of the latter, DAVID COCK, continued the concern until his death in 1793, when it came into the hands of his younger brother, JAMES, who is described as having been a man of remarkable enterprise, and one of the founders, in conjunction with GEORGE DEMPSTER of Dunnichen (*vide* page 217), of the banking firm afterwards known as the Dundee Banking Company. He resigned the business in 1810 to his son, JAMES COCK, whose name appears in the above entry, and by him the manufacturing of linen was prosecuted for some time with success. A disastrous fire which occurred at the bleachfield in September, 1816, seriously affected him for several years; but he at length managed to overcome this misfortune, and at his retirement in 1827 he left the business to his son, the late PROVOST. He died in 1848.

JAMES COX was born in 1807, was educated at the Grammar School of Dundee, and was engaged for a short time in the office of Mr CHRISTOPHER KERR, the late Town-Clerk. A few years before his father retired, experiments had been made in the manufacture of jute at the factory, and JAMES COX, who was thoroughly familiar with the whole process of manufacturing, took up this new industry, and by dint of perseverance ultimately made it profitable. In 1841 he assumed his three brothers, WILLIAM, THOMAS, and GEORGE, as partners, and founded the firm of COX BROTHERS, which has now attained a world-wide celebrity. Power-looms were introduced to their factory in 1845, and the works at Lochee have been gradually extended until they now cover over 25 acres of ground. The name given to this extensive factory was the Camperdown Linen Works, now Camperdown Jute Works, in compliment to the neighbouring proprietor, the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN.

Mr COX entered the Town Council at the date of his enrolment as Burgess (1868), and was elected at once to the office of Bailie, which post he held for three years. In 1872 he was chosen Provost, and remained in that position for the usual term, but did not offer himself for re-election to the Council in November, 1875. He had ever taken a deep interest in the progress of railway enterprise, and when the proposal to erect a railway bridge across the Tay at Dundee was made, he entered into the scheme enthusiastically, and his firm subscribed £10,000 towards the defraying of the cost of this important structure. The catastrophe by which that bridge was destroyed on 28th December, 1879, though serious in its results to EX-PROVOST COX in many ways, did not discourage him; and it was chiefly through his exertions as a Director of the North British Railway Company that the undertaking was again taken up on a more extensive scale. Unfortunately, he did not survive to see the completion of the new Tay Bridge, as he died on 1st December, 1885, in his seventy-eighth year. Mr COX was married to CLEMENTINA, daughter of Mr JAMES CARMICHAEL (*vide* page 260), who survives him, and left one son and four daughters.



1868. DECEMBER 4th.

FRANK HENDERSON, LEATHER MERCHANT, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RIGHT OF HIS FATHER, HENRY HENDERSON, LEATHER MERCHANT, BURGESS OF DUNDEE.

FRANK HENDERSON, formerly Member of Parliament for Dundee, was born in the burgh in 1836, and succeeded to the business which his father, the late HENRY HENDERSON, had established. In 1868 he entered the Town Council, and he served as Councillor with great acceptance for over eleven years. During this period the principal work upon which he was engaged was the arrangement and execution of the Improvement Scheme for the opening up of new streets and the erection of elegant buildings within the burgh, by which the appearance of the town has been much improved. A large portion of this work was carried out under Mr HENDERSON's supervision. On 6th May, 1880, a meeting of the Town Council was held, at which a letter from Mr HENDERSON was read, intimating his resignation as a Councillor in consequence of his election as Member of Parliament for Dundee. He continued to represent the burgh in Parliament till the dissolution in 1885, at which time he did not offer himself for re-election. Since then he has not been engaged in any public office.

1869. AUGUST 12th.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, ENGINEER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS, HAVING PAID THE USUAL DUES OF ADMISSION.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Provost of Dundee, was born at Crathie, Aberdeenshire, in 1825, and came to Dundee in early youth, and entered as an apprentice mechanic in the mills of Messrs BAXTER BROTHERS. The manner in which he discharged his duties there led to his being ultimately appointed manager of that department. In 1856 he started in business as an engineer in company with Mr J. G. ORCHAR, and they established the Wallace Foundry, and soon made a reputation throughout the country. A vacancy was caused in the Town Council through the death of Mr FOGGIE on 31st July, 1869, and Mr ROBERTSON was elected to fill the place, having been recommended to the Council by a largely signed requisition of the electors of the burgh. His term as *interim* Councillor expired in November of the same year, and he was then re-elected. His second term of office expired in 1872, when he was again elected, and chosen Bailie. The latter position he retained till 1875, when he was appointed to the Provostship as successor to the late PROVOST JAMES COX. Immediately before his election, BAILIE ROBERTSON was presented, on 1st November, 1875, with silver-plate of the value of £600, in recognition of



his public services generally, and particularly his successful efforts to procure an abundant water supply for the burgh, during a period of great scarcity. On this subject protracted discussions subsequently took place, various methods having been suggested for bringing a permanent supply of water to Dundee. The plan which PROVOST ROBERTSON advocated was not finally adopted; but he magnanimously took up and assisted in carrying out the scheme which had been sanctioned by Parliament, and brought it into operation. It was his privilege as PROVOST to be present at the opening of the first railway bridge across the Tay at Dundee, to complete the purchase of the Law Hill as a recreation ground in 1878, and to witness a large extension of the Municipal Boundaries of the burgh. His term of office as PROVOST expired in November, 1878, and he did not offer himself for re-election. He was BAILIE HARRIS's principal adviser in the munificent gift which he made to the Corporation of the High School of Dundee, and it was through him that the negotiations were effected which ended in the payment of £10,000 to the School Board of Dundee for the establishment of the Harris Academy. PROVOST ROBERTSON has himself been a liberal benefactor to the High School, the new gymnasium and workshop having been fitted up by him in 1886, at a very considerable expense. Since his retirement from the Provostship, Mr ROBERTSON has taken no active share in the affairs of the Town Council.

1870. NOVEMBER 4th.

HUGH BALLINGALL, BREWER, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS, HAVING PAID THE USUAL DUES OF ADMISSION.

HUGH BALLINGALL, Provost of Dundee, was born in the city of Perth, on 26th May, 1840, and came to Dundee at a very early age. He was educated at the High School, and entered into business as a brewer in the Pleasance Brewery Company, of which PROVOST WILLIAM LINDSAY had at one time been the principal partner (*vide* page 235), but which was afterwards conducted under the firm of BALLINGALL & SON. He became a Councillor at the date of his admission as Burgess (4th November, 1870), and has served in the Council continuously during the intervening seventeen years. In 1872 the Finance of the Water Commission was placed in his charge, and he continued to act as Convener of the Finance Committee till 1884. Whilst in this position it became necessary to provide funds for the very extensive works constructed for the purpose of bringing the water supply from Lintrathen, and for the streets and the improvements of the burgh carried out under the Improvement (1870) Act; and it was at his suggestion that loans were taken in small sums, thus enabling the working classes to obtain such a rate of interest for their savings as had formerly been reserved for capitalists. This scheme was eminently successful, and funds of large amount were forthcoming without necessitating the borrowing of money at an increased rate. This method has since been adopted by the other local Public Boards, as well as by other burghs, with most beneficial results. Mr BALLINGALL

was a Harbour Trustee from 1874 to 1878, and the practical knowledge which he thus obtained of the internal affairs of the Harbour Board enabled him to assist in bringing about the amicable termination of a protracted dispute betwixt the Police Commissioners and the Harbour Trustees, which had lasted over twenty years. From 1879 till 1883 Mr BALLINGALL was Treasurer of the Burgh, and managed the finances with conspicuous success. He was elected to the Provostship in 1884, and his term of office expires in November, 1887. During these three years several important events have occurred, in which he has taken part. The Endowed Schools Commissioners have examined into the Educational Bequests in the burgh, and as one of the Governors of the Morgan Hospital for years, and as Chairman of the Board, PROVOST BALLINGALL has seen that proposal put in form, whereby that institution will be popularized, and its usefulness much increased by the providing of secondary education. The necessity for providing adequate defences for the Tay had been often pointed out to the Government, and as often postponed; but under his Provostship, and by his persistent efforts at the Admiralty, a system of submarine defences has been introduced which will secure the estuary from invasion. As the Jubilee of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA'S Accession occurred in the last year of his office, it was his privilege to arrange for the due celebration of that event in the burgh, and also to initiate the movement for the erection of suitable memorials, which have taken the form of Victoria Art Galleries, and the proposed establishment of a School of Medicine. Through the exertions of the Provost and some of his friends, a contribution was sent to the funds of the Imperial Institute in London, without which Dundee would have been almost unrepresented in this national work; and he was present in his official capacity at the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey, on 22nd June, 1887. At his suggestion, the representatives of several of the past Provosts of Dundee agreed with himself to provide stained glass windows for the Council Chamber, to be executed by E. BURNE JONES, A.R.A., and WILLIAM MORRIS, M.A., and similar windows are also to be provided for the Guild Hall. The subjects selected for this double series of windows have been chosen from characters connected with the history of Dundee. The preparation of this "Roll of Eminent Burgesses" was also undertaken at his suggestion, and has been carried out under his supervision and with his assistance. The latest work upon which he has been engaged is the extension of the Esplanade from Magdalene Green westward to Will's Braes, by reclaiming land from the river which, when completed, will provide a public park of about 150 acres; and the first section of this work is now to be undertaken.

The great scheme with which PROVOST BALLINGALL'S name will always be identified is that of the Lintrathen water supply. When the rapid increase of the population made it necessary to obtain a larger supply than that drawn from Monikie, the Loch of Lintrathen was unanimously selected as the source. Two methods of bringing the water to Dundee were proposed—one taking a circuitous course and bringing several adjacent burghs into the area of supply, and the other following a more direct route from Lintrathen to Dundee. The latter method was advocated by PROVOST BALLINGALL, partly on the score of economy, but principally because it admitted of supplying the upper portions of the town by gravitation, and preserved Monikie as an independent supply. The direct route was ultimately adopted, and is now in operation; and an additional pipe from Lintrathen to Dundee is now being laid, so as to increase the supply still further.

PROVOST BALLINGALL is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Forfarshire, and has been on the Commission of Supply for the County since 1873. He was appointed to a similar position as Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire in 1878, as representing the Water Commissioners of Dundee. As one of the Northern Lights Commissioners, he was instrumental in procuring the placing of a lightship at the North Carr Rock, where many disastrous wrecks have occurred in former times.

In the course of the seventeen years that PROVOST BALLINGALL has been in the Town Council, many important changes have been made in the burgh. An adequate system of water supply has been introduced; many spacious streets have been carried through parts of the town formerly covered with dilapidated and overcrowded tenements; the Harbour has been extended; Public Baths have been erected, and extensive accommodation also provided for out-door bathing; Public Markets and Slaughter-houses have been built to replace the shambles of the olden time; and a network of Tramways now connects the various parts of the town. In all these improvements PROVOST BALLINGALL took an active share as member of the various Public Boards of Dundee.

During his time University College has been endowed, and a Medical School was projected as an addition to the other departments. The Albert Institute, containing Free Lending and Reference Libraries, had a large wing added to it, affording accommodation for a Museum and a Gallery for the permanent collection of works of art belonging to the burgh; and in the last year of his office he had the pleasure of seeing the heavy debt of £10,000, which hampered the operations of this useful institution, cleared off, as a Jubilee gift by a generous and cultured citizen. PROVOST BALLINGALL was also Chairman of the Committee charged with the task of completing the Albert Institute by adding a wing for the purposes of the annual Fine Art Exhibitions—to be appropriately named the “Victoria Galleries”—and the success of the scheme was largely due to his exertions.

1874. OCTOBER 1st.

THE RIGHT HON. CLAUDE, EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE,  
 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF FORFAR, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS  
 IN TESTIMONY OF THE RESPECT ENTERTAINED BY THE COUNCIL FOR HIS  
 CHARACTER AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

By the death of FOX MAULE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, on 6th July, 1874 (*vide* page 282), the Lord-Lieutenancy of Forfarshire became vacant, and the present EARL OF STRATHMORE was appointed to that important office, which he still administers. Shortly after his Lordship's appointment, the Town Council presented him with the freedom of the burgh, at a meeting held on 26th October, 1874, in the Hall of the Albert Institute, the Burgess Ticket being enclosed in a silver casket bearing an inscription similar to that entered on the Burgess-Roll.

CLAUDE BOWES-LYON, thirteenth EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, is the second son of GEORGE, LORD GLAMIS (*nat.* 1801, *ob.* 1834), and the grandson of THOMAS, eleventh EARL OF STRATHMORE. He was born on 21st July, 1824, and was educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1848 he was gazetted Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards, and retired from the Army in 1854. On the death of his elder brother, without issue, on 13th September, 1865, he succeeded to the title of EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE. He was elected a Representative Peer for Scotland in 1870, and has been re-elected at every Parliament since that time. As his title was a Scottish one, the EARL had no seat in the House of Lords except by election; but at the recent distribution of honours in commemoration of the Jubilee of QUEEN VICTORIA he was made a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the style and title of BARON BOWES of Streatlam, in the County of Durham, and Luncdale, in the County of York, and his seat in the Upper House is now hereditary. LORD STRATHMORE has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of the County, and in the commercial progress of Dundee, and has long been a member of the Harbour Board. He is the direct descendant of PATRICK, third EARL OF KINGHORNE, who was made a Burgess on 19th July, 1660 (*vide* page 164), and the names of many of his kinsmen may be found inscribed upon the Burgess-Roll.

LORD STRATHMORE was married in 1853 to FRANCES DORA, daughter of OSWALD SMITH, Esquire of Blendon Hall, Kent, and has seven sons and three daughters.

1875. JUNE 23rd.

THE HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, PREMIER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,  
WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE, IN RESPECT OF HIS EMINENT POSITION  
AND DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICES.

ALEXANDER MACKENZIE was born at Logierait, on 28th January, 1822, and educated at Perth and Dunkeld. He emigrated to Canada and established himself as a contractor and builder, first at Kingston and latterly at Sarnia, Ontario. Having considerable literary ability, he undertook the editing of the *Lambton Shield*, and advocated the reform of the Canadian Parliament so vigorously that he was returned as Member for Lambton in 1862, and continued in that post until the Confederation was effected. He was elected Member for West Middlesex to the Legislature of Ontario, in 1871, and held office as Provincial Secretary, and afterwards as Provincial Treasurer. In 1873 he became Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and Minister of Public Works. He visited Scotland in 1875, and whilst passing through Dundee at this time the Town Council took the opportunity of recognizing the ability of a native of this locality, who had risen to such eminence in a distant country. A similar compliment was paid to him by the burghs of Perth and Irvine. He held the office of Premier till 1878, and when he returned to Scotland in 1881 he was made a freeman of Inverness, to which quarter his ancestors belonged. He is still a member of the Dominion Parliament, and resides at Toronto.



1875. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

THE RIGHT HON. DAVID GRAHAM-DRUMMOND-OGILVY, EARL OF AIRLIE AND LINTRATHEN, K.T., IN RESPECT OF HIS EMINENT POSITION AND PUBLIC SERVICES, AND IN TESTIMONY OF THE COUNCIL'S APPROBATION OF THE CORDIAL AND EQUITABLE MANNER IN WHICH HE GRANTED A SUPPLY OF WATER FROM LINTRATHEN TO THE TOWN OF DUNDEE.

The occasion of the presentation of the freedom of Dundee to the late EARL OF AIRLIE is sufficiently indicated by the terms of the entry on the Burgess-Roll. The necessity of an increased water-supply was clamant, and the Loch of Lintrathen, the property of the EARL, was the only source found available. With characteristic urbanity he placed that source at the disposal of the community, reserving his rights over it by the payment of an annual rent.

DAVID GRAHAM-DRUMMOND-OGILVY, ninth EARL OF AIRLIE, was the son of DAVID, eighth EARL, and of CLEMENTINA, daughter of GAVIN DRUMMOND, Esquire of Keltie, who was herself one of the representatives of JOHN GRAHAM, VISCOUNT DUNDEE. He was born on 4th May, 1826, and succeeded his father on 20th August, 1849. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and from early youth displayed a predilection for literary studies. He was elected one of the Scottish Representative Peers in 1850, and retained that position by re-election in every Parliament until his death. When the Royal Commission upon Historical Documents was constituted in 1869 he was one of the first appointed to serve upon it, and rendered valuable service to the country by his action in this capacity. In 1872 he was Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland, and remained in that post for several years. He had taken much interest in the formation and conducting of cattle ranches in North America, and whilst on a visit to that country for the purpose of inspecting some of these establishments he was suddenly seized with severe sickness, and died at Denver, Colorado, on 25th September, 1881, when in his fifty-fifth year. His body was brought home to this country and buried at Cortachy, where a magnificent monument has been erected to his memory. The EARL was married in 1851 to the HON. HENRIETTA BLANCHE STANLEY, daughter of LORD STANLEY of Alderley; and his eldest son is the present EARL OF AIRLIE. Many of his ancestors were intimately connected with Dundee, and their names have been frequently entered on the Burgess-Roll, and are referred to on preceding pages.

1878. MAY 31st.

THOMAS BOUCH, ESQUIRE, CIVIL ENGINEER, EDINBURGH, ENGINEER OF THE TAY BRIDGE, WAS MADE A BURGESS IN RESPECT OF HIS MERITORIOUS SERVICES AS ENGINEER OF THE BRIDGE, AND IN TESTIMONY OF THE COUNCIL'S HIGH APPRECIATION OF THE ENGINEERING TALENT AND ABILITY BY WHICH HE HAS DESIGNED THE BRIDGE, AND BY WHOSE DIRECTION THAT GREAT WORK HAS NOW BEEN SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED.

THOMAS BOUCH, the designer of the first railway viaduct between Fifeshire and Forfarshire, was born at Thursby, Cumberland, on 22nd February, 1822. He studied his profession as civil engineer at Carlisle, and was appointed, whilst quite a young man, as manager of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, which is now absorbed in the system of the North British Railway Company. In this capacity he designed the loading-slips in connection with the floating railway by which loaded waggons are conveyed from Burntisland to Granton. The Kinross-shire and Leven lines of railway were surveyed and constructed by him in 1854, the Peebles branch in 1855, and the Crieff Junction line in 1856. Several of the important branch lines in the North of England were also laid out and completed by him; whilst in this neighbourhood the most recent lines constructed by him were the Newport (Fife) Branch, and the North British line between Arbroath and Montrose *via* Lunan Bay. His greatest undertaking was the Tay railway viaduct between Dundee and Wormit, Fife, which was begun on 22nd July, 1871, and opened for traffic on 31st May, 1878. The importance of this great work to Dundee, as affording direct communication with the South, was fully appreciated by the Town Council, and they gave expression to this feeling when they inscribed Mr BOUCH's name on the Burgess-Roll. HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA passed along the Bridge on 20th June, 1879, when on her way North, and at that time she conferred the honour of Knighthood upon SIR THOMAS BOUCH, as an acknowledgment of his ability as an engineer. During the fearful storm of Sunday, 29th December, 1879, the central girders of the Bridge were destroyed, and a passing train with its living freight was engulfed in the waters of the Tay. This melancholy catastrophe preyed upon the mind of SIR THOMAS BOUCH, and he never recovered from the shock which it occasioned to him. He died on 30th October, 1880, being then in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

1878. MAY 31st.

JOHN STIRLING, ESQUIRE OF KIPPENDAVIE, CHAIRMAN OF THE NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY COMPANY, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS OF DUNDEE BY THE TOWN COUNCIL, IN TESTIMONY OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION OF THE ABILITY AND PERSEVERANCE BY WHICH HE HAS FOR YEARS PROMOTED THE ERECTION OF THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAY, AND FOR HIS IMPORTANT SERVICES IN DEVELOPING A SYSTEM OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION CALCULATED TO BE OF VAST IMPORTANCE, NOT ONLY TO THE TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF DUNDEE, BUT TO THE BENEFIT OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND, AND THE THROUGH TRAFFIC OF THE COUNTRY GENERALLY.

JOHN STIRLING of Kippendavie was the lineal descendant of SIR ARCHIBALD STRIVELING of Keir, who was admitted Burgess on 15th April, 1589 (*vide* page 70). He was also connected with Dundee through his mother, who was a great-granddaughter of SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, sixth Baronet of Blackness. He was born on 19th August, 1811, and succeeded to the estates of Kippendavie and Kippenross on the death of his grandfather, on 7th June, 1816, his own father having died three months before that date. For over thirty years he was intimately connected with one or other of our leading lines; and for many years he was Chairman of the North British Railway Company. Under his direction and through his enterprise the railway system of that Company was developed to a large extent, and has now become one of the most important systems in the kingdom. The bridging of the rivers Forth and Tay by gigantic railway viaducts formed one of his favourite projects, and in the erection of the Tay Bridge he took a very special interest. His name was inscribed on the Burgess-Roll beside that of SIR THOMAS BOUCH, the engineer, when that great undertaking was brought to a successful completion; and he had examined the plans for the Forth Bridge, designed by SIR THOMAS, and was prepared to proceed with that other structure when the Tay Bridge disaster temporarily shelved the proposal. Since that time another Tay Bridge, with double rails, erected upon more secure lines, has been finished, and was opened for traffic in June, 1887; and a more elaborate bridge over the Forth than that which SIR THOMAS BOUCH designed is now (1887) in course of construction. Mr STIRLING, however, did not survive to see either of them begun, as he died on 25th July, 1882, in the seventy-first year of his age.

1883. AUGUST 7th.

THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE, EARL OF ROSEBERY ;  
THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT ADAM PHILIPS-DUNCAN-HALDANE,  
EARL OF CAMPERDOWN ; AND THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILLIAM  
RAMSAY, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K.T., WERE ALL ADMITTED BURGESSES  
OF DUNDEE, IN RESPECT OF THEIR HIGH CHARACTER, EMINENT POSITIONS, AND  
PUBLIC SERVICES.

The occasion upon which the names of these three noblemen were inscribed on the Burgess-Roll was the opening of University College, Dundee, with the erection and constitution of which the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN and the EARL OF DALHOUSIE had been closely associated. Both these noble Earls were present at the opening ceremony, and acknowledged the honour which had thus been conferred upon them. LORD ROSEBERY was then absent on a tour through the Australian colonies, but at a later date (15th April, 1884) he appeared in Dundee, and delivered an address on the occasion of receiving his Burgess Ticket.

ARCHIBALD PHILIP PRIMROSE, fifth EARL OF ROSEBERY, is the son of the late LORD DALMENY (*ob.* 1851), and of LADY WILHELMINE STANHOPE, sister of EARL STANHOPE, the historian, afterwards DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND. The names of several of his ancestors and kinsmen may be found inscribed on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee in the seventeenth century, notably DAVID PRIMROSE of Whitehouse and ROBERT BRUCE, LORD BROOMHALL, who were admitted on 17th May, 1627; and GILBERT PRIMROSE, who was made a freeman of the Burgh on 17th September, 1633 (*vide* pp. 136, 137, and 150). LORD ROSEBERY was born on 7th May, 1847, and succeeded to the title on the death of his grandfather on 4th March, 1868. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and took his seat in the House of Lords on his accession to the Earldom. His first appearance as a public speaker was made in 1871, when he seconded the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, and at once commanded attention as an orator of no mean ability. In Parliament LORD ROSEBERY has consistently advocated Liberalism of an advanced type. During the acrimonious debates upon the religious questions raised by the introduction of the Education Acts he supported the proposal for the exclusion of compulsory teaching of Catechisms, maintaining that this would prevent the revival of one of the worst forms of religious tests. He was one of the Commissioners upon Scottish Endowments, and in 1873 he became Chairman of his own Committee of Inquiry as to the Supply of Horses, through whose recommendation the inconvenient tax upon horses was latterly remitted. When the Social Science Congress met in Glasgow, on 1st October, 1874, LORD ROSEBERY was chosen President, an office which had formerly been held by the PRINCE CONSORT and LORD BROUGHAM, and had never been entrusted to so youthful a



nobleman before. The address which he delivered on that occasion fully justified the choice which had been made, and showed that he possessed full knowledge of the great social questions of the day, and could discuss them with wisdom and discretion. In 1878 he was elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, and before his term of office was completed he was chosen in November, 1880, to fill the same honourable post in the University of Edinburgh. On both occasions he delivered Rectorial addresses, admirable alike for their subject-matter, the originality displayed in their treatment, and the eloquence with which they were delivered. LORD ROSEBERY was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department in August, 1881, and continued in office till June, 1883, when he resigned the place. Before this time he had strongly advocated the revival of the office of Secretary for Scotland, which had not been administered since 1746, and shortly afterwards the proposal was carried out. His political influence in Midlothian enabled him to render valuable service to Mr GLADSTONE when that veteran statesman successfully contested the shire in 1880. He is a Member of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, is an LL.D. of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and St Andrews, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Mid and West Lothian. In 1885 he was Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Works, and in 1886 Secretary for Foreign Affairs. LORD ROSEBERY was married in 1878 to HANNAH, daughter of the late BARON MAYER DE ROTHSCHILD, and has two sons and two daughters.

ROBERT ADAM HALDANE PHILIPS-DUNCAN-HALDANE, third EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, is the elder son of ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN, and second EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, who was admitted Burgess on 12th November, 1851 (*vide* page 282), and is the descendant and representative of the DUNCANS of Lundie, whose names appear frequently on preceding pages of this volume. He was born on 28th May, 1841, and was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his degree as B.A., with First Class in Classics in 1861. He was Lord-in-Waiting to Her Majesty from 1868 till 1870, and was a Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1870 to 1874. Like his father, the late EARL, LORD CAMPERDOWN has ever taken a deep interest in the progress of the Harbour of Dundee, and has long sat as one of the Harbour Trustees representing the County. He is one of the members of the Council of University College, and his name has been associated with that institution from the time of its first proposal.

JOHN WILLIAM RAMSAY, thirteenth EARL OF DALHOUSIE, is the son of the late ADMIRAL GEORGE RAMSAY, twelfth EARL OF DALHOUSIE, and of SARAH FRANCES, daughter of WILLIAM ROBERTSON of Logan House, and was born on 29th January, 1847. He entered the Royal Navy in 1861, and rose to the rank of Commander in 1874. He was then appointed Equerry to H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and held that post till 1880. In April of the latter year he was returned as Member of Parliament for Liverpool, but on the death of his father in July, 1880, he resigned his seat and took his place in the House of Lords, where he sits as BARON RAMSAY of Glenmark. He holds office as a member of the Council of University College, and has taken much interest in its development. He was married in 1877 to LADY LOUISA BENNET, daughter of the EARL OF TANKERVILLE, and has three sons. He is now the representative of the families of MAULE of Panmure and RAMSAY of Dalhousie, and the names of many of his ancestors will be found inscribed on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee from 1515 to the present time.

1884. SEPTEMBER 27th.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P. FOR BIRMINGHAM, WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RESPECT OF THE PROMINENT PLACE HE HAS SO LONG OCCUPIED AS A PUBLIC MAN AND MEMBER OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE IMPORTANT SERVICES HE HAS RENDERED TO THE STATE.

JOHN BRIGHT is the son of JACOB BRIGHT of Greenbank, near Rochdale, and was born there on 16th November, 1811. His father had an extensive cotton-factory at Rochdale, and JOHN BRIGHT entered into the co-partnery at an early age. He took part in the Reform Agitation of 1831-2; but he first distinguished himself in 1839 as an eloquent advocate of the abolition of the Corn-Laws, and was one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League. In April, 1843, he contested the city of Durham at a bye-election, but was defeated by LORD DUNGANNON; and as the successful candidate was unseated on petition, Mr BRIGHT was returned as member in July of that year, and sat as representative till 1847, when he became member for Manchester. His reputation as a statesman and orator was first made by his speeches in support of Free Trade, and in conjunction with Mr RICHARD COBDEN and Mr JOSEPH HUME (*vide* pp. 277 and 267) he endeavoured to bring about the reform of national finance. When the Crimean War seemed imminent Mr BRIGHT strenuously opposed the warlike policy of LORD PALMERSTON, but without avail; and when at a later date he denounced the conduct of that statesman in the Canton imbroglio he found himself unpopular with his constituents, and lost his seat at the General Election of 1857. The death of Mr MUNTZ, a few months afterwards, caused a vacancy at Birmingham, and Mr BRIGHT was returned for that borough in August, 1857, and has continued to represent it ever since. His principal work in Parliament has been directed towards the lowering of the electoral franchise, and though entirely in accord with the Liberal party he refused for a long time to take office under a Liberal Government. He was at length prevailed upon by Mr GLADSTONE to become President of the Board of Trade, in December, 1868, and held that office for two years. Mr BRIGHT has twice been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was made a Privy Councillor in 1868.

1885. OCTOBER 8th.

HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., K.G., WAS ADMITTED BURGESS IN RESPECT OF HIS HIGH CHARACTER, EMINENT POSITION, AND PUBLIC SERVICES.

The connection of the CAMPBELL family, to which the DUKE OF ARGYLL belongs, with Dundee and the neighbouring district extends backwards for over four hundred years. THOMAS CAMPBELL, the younger son of COLIN, second LORD CAMPBELL, and afterwards (1457) first EARL OF ARGYLL,

was the founder of the branch of the CAMPBELLS of Lundie, a race long powerful in this locality. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL of Lundie, Bart., was the uncle of the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, who was admitted Burgess of Dundee on 10th April, 1622 (*vide* page 121). A large portion of the land on which the town of Dundee is built was at one time in the possession of one of the ladies of the ARGYLL family. RICHARD MAITLAND, son of CHARLES, LORD HALTOUN (*vide* page 194), was married in 1678 to ANNA, daughter of ARCHIBALD, ninth EARL OF ARGYLL, and from the Register of Sasines in the Charter-room of Dundee it appears that the dowry granted to her and her husband consisted of the lands of Benvie and Balruthrie, the dominical lands of Dudhope, and the lands of Chapelfield and of the Blackness Acres. All these lands, with the exception of Benvie and Balruthrie, are included within the municipal boundaries. They passed into the hands of VISCOUNT DUNDEE in the manner already related (*vide* page 194). The first DUKE OF ARGYLL played an important part in the history of Dundee at the time of MAR'S Rebellion in 1715. After his victory at Sheriffmuir he advanced to Dundee, which was then one of the centres of Jacobite disaffection, and finding that the principal civic rulers had fled at his approach he appointed Commissioners to govern the Burgh until a new Council had been elected willing to support the Hanoverian dynasty.

GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, eighth DUKE OF ARGYLL, is the second and only surviving son of JOHN, seventh DUKE OF ARGYLL, and of JOAN, daughter of JOHN GLASSEL, Esquire of Long Niddry, and was born at Ardinacple Castle, Dunbartonshire, on 30th April, 1823. He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, on 26th April, 1847, but before that time he had won some literary reputation whilst MARQUESS OF LORNE as a writer upon Church Polity in relation to the Established Church of Scotland. In Parliament his sympathies and his votes were with the Free Trade cause and party known as Peelites, but he separated himself from them in their opposition to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which in principle he supported, although he moved an amendment and thought it inefficient. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St Andrews in 1851, and still holds that position. In the following year he accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal in the Ministry of LORD ABERDEEN, and after the breaking up of the Government in 1855 he retained that post for a short time under LORD PALMERSTON. In doing so, he separated himself finally from the Peelite group of statesmen—thinking that they had no longer any good reason for holding themselves aloof from the Liberal party under the leadership of LORD PALMERSTON. He resigned the Seal in 1855, and was appointed Postmaster-General, and these two offices he held in succession several times until 1860, when he once more became Lord Privy Seal in the PALMERSTON Cabinet, and continued till 1866. When the GLADSTONE Ministry was formed in December, 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for India, and remained in that post till the defeat of the Government in February, 1874. As the DUKE OF RICHMOND'S Bill for the Abolition of Church Patronage in Scotland in 1874 was completely in accordance with the ideas which he had promulgated in 1842 he gave it his hearty support, and his powerful advocacy of the measure greatly contributed towards its success. In 1877-8 he took an active part in opposition to the policy of LORD BEACONSFIELD'S Government on the Eastern Question, and in favour of the subject population of the Turkish Empire. He joined the new Government of Mr GLADSTONE in 1880. He had been a party to the Irish Land Act of 1870; but the more sweeping changes proposed by Mr



GLADSTONE in the Irish Land Bill of 1881 seemed to the DUKE to be unsound in principle, and likely to fail in practice; on this ground he resigned office. He has since taken a strong part against the setting up of a separate Parliament for Ireland. His position now is stated to be that of a Constitutional Liberal. He is an eloquent orator and a practised debater, fluent and impassioned in speech, yet prudent and sagacious in counsel. When the DUKE OF ARGYLL was admitted Burgess in 1885, he delivered an address on 12th November in the Albert Hall, after having opened the course of Armitstead Lectures.

The literary labours of the DUKE OF ARGYLL have been numerous and diversified. In 1842, at the age of nineteen, he published a pamphlet, "Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," on the Free Church controversy, urging on the Government the policy of conceding the claims of the General Assembly on the subject of Patronage, and supporting the constitutional claims of the Established Church to spiritual independence. In 1848 he published "Presbytery Examined," which is an elaborate essay on the History of the Reformation in Scotland, and on the constitutional peculiarities of the Scottish Presbyterian Church. He is the author of "The Reign of Law," a work first published in 1866, and which has gone through many editions both at home and in the United States. In 1868 he issued a volume, entitled "Primeval Man," devoted to the consideration of clamant questions in science and archaeology. In January, 1879, he published a work, in two volumes, on the "Eastern Question," which is a careful examination of the history of that great subject, both in its Turkish and Indian branches; and gives an elaborate analysis of the diplomatic treatment of it by the BEACONSFIELD Administration. In 1881 he published a work on "The Unity of Nature," which pursues the subjects previously dealt with in "The Reign of Law." It is directed mainly against Agnosticism. In 1878 appeared a small volume descriptive of the history and architectural remains and scenery of the Island of Iona. His most recent production is an extensive work, entitled "Scotland as it Was and as it Is," which was issued in 1887. It traces especially the economic and political progress of the nation from the earliest times. He has been, and still is, a frequent contributor to the periodical press on science and on politics. He was President of the British Association at their meeting in Glasgow in September, 1855, and was appointed President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. He is a Knight of the Thistle and a Knight of the Garter, was created a Privy Councillor in 1853, and is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland.

The DUKE OF ARGYLL was married in 1844 to LADY ELIZABETH LEVESON-GOWER, daughter of the second DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, and has by this marriage five sons and seven daughters living. HIS GRACE married, secondly, in 1881, AMELIA MARIA, daughter of the Right Rev. THOMAS LEGH CLAUGHTON, D.D., Bishop of St Albans. His eldest son, the MARQUESS OF LORNE, was married in 1871 to the PRINCESS LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, fourth daughter of HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.





# LIST OF PROVOSTS, DEANS OF GUILD, AND TREASURERS OF THE BURGH OF DUNDEE.

The Minutes of the Town Council of Dundee which are still in existence do not bear an earlier date than 1553; but as the names of the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer for the time being were usually entered in the Lockit-Book over every name of an admitted Burgess, we are thus able to obtain a more complete list from it than the regular Minute Books afford. To make this list still more comprehensive, elaborate research has been made amongst contemporary charters and documents, and by these means the blanks which formerly existed in this portion of the history of Dundee have been largely filled up. The following names may be found in the Lockit-Book, HAY'S "Charters and Writs of Dundee," "Documents illustrative of Scottish History," "The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, *Registrum De Pannure*, *Registrum Nigrum De Aberbrothoe*, *Registrum Vetus De Aberbrothoe*, *Libri De Balmorinach et Lundoris*, *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*, "Charters and Documents of the Weaver Trade of Dundee," "Register of the Privy Council of Scotland," *Acta Parliamentorum*, &c., &c. Where no Provost's name has been found in the earlier portion of the list, the names of the principal Bailies who presented the accounts of the burgh to the KING'S Exchequer have been inserted.

## PROVOSTS OF DUNDEE, 1286-1887.

|       |                               |          |       |                             |          |
|-------|-------------------------------|----------|-------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 1286. | Radulfo, Magister de Dundee.  |          | 1369. | Harden, William de, . . .   | Provost. |
| 1330. | Fordoun, Richard de, senior,  | Provost. | 1375. | Ayre, Galfrid, . . .        | Bailie.  |
| 1341. | Balmossy, Alan de, . . .      | Bailie.  | 1376. | Spalding, Richard, . . .    | "        |
| 1341. | Haia, Peter de, . . .         | "        | 1377. | Brow, Laurence, . . .       | "        |
| 1341. | Both, William de, . . .       | "        | 1377. | Bell, Robert, . . .         | "        |
| 1341. | Fordoun, Richard de, junior,  | "        | 1379. | Clerk, Thomas, . . .        | "        |
| 1342. | Both, Nicholas de, . . .      | Provost. | 1380. | Templeman, Robert, . . .    | "        |
| 1342. | Seralyn, Alexander de, . . .  | Bailie.  | 1381. | Bell, Robert, . . .         | "        |
| 1343. | Forbour, Stephen, . . .       | "        | 1382. | Jedworth, Hugh de, . . .    | "        |
| 1360. | Parker, Patrick, . . .        | "        | 1383. | Bell, Robert, . . .         | "        |
| 1362. | Harden, William de, . . .     | "        | 1384. | Templeman, Robert, . . .    | "        |
| 1362. | Angus, Thomas of, . . .       | "        | 1384. | Aberkirdor, David de, . . . | "        |
| 1364. | Harden, William de, . . .     | Provost. | 1384. | Mortuo Mari. John de, . . . | "        |
| 1365. | Parker, Andrew, . . .         | Bailie.  | 1387. | Scott, Richard, . . .       | "        |
| 1365. | Clerk, John, . . .            | "        | 1388. | Templeman, Robert, . . .    | "        |
| 1366. | Skymechour, Alex., Constable, | Provost. | 1389. | Jedworth, Hugh de, . . .    | "        |
| 1366. | Inverpfe, William de, . . .   | Bailie.  | 1390. | Templeman, Robert, . . .    | "        |
| 1367. | Parker, Andrew, . . .         | "        | 1391. | Inverpfe, Patrick de, . . . | "        |

|          |                                             |          |          |                                         |          |
|----------|---------------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------------|----------|
| 1392.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | Bailie.  | 1456.    | Guthrie, David, . . . .                 | Bailie.  |
| 1393.    | Clerk, William, . . . .                     | "        | 1457.    | Grinlaw, Walter, . . . .                | "        |
| 1393.    | Young, John, . . . .                        | "        | 1459.    | Spalding, David, . . . .                | "        |
| 1395.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | "        | 1459.    | Spalding, Thomas, . . . .               | Provost. |
| 1396.    | Templeman, Robert, . . . .                  | "        | 1460.    | Strathachtyne, William de, . . . .      | "        |
| 1397.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | "        | 1461.    | Scrymgeour, John, . . . .               | "        |
| 1398.    | Guthry, Robert de, . . . .                  | "        | 1462.    | Deuchir, Robert de, . . . .             | Bailie.  |
| 1401.    | Lyndesei, John de, . . . .                  | "        | 1463.    | Abirkirdor, David, . . . .              | Provost. |
| 1402.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | "        | 1463-4.  | Blare, James, . . . .                   | "        |
| 1402.    | Baldovy, Michael de, . . . .                | "        | 1464-66. | Fotheringhame, James de, . . . .        | Bailie.  |
| 1403.    | *Guthry, Robert de, . . . .                 | "        | 1466.    | Graham, Robert, . . . .                 | Provost. |
| 1404.    | Templeman, Robert, . . . .                  | "        | 1467.    | Guthrie, Malcolm, . . . .               | Bailie.  |
| 1405.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | "        | 1468.    | Abirkirdor, David, . . . .              | "        |
| 1406-7.  | Clerk, Adam, . . . .                        | "        | 1469.    | Moneurr, Andrew, . . . .                | "        |
| 1409.    | Scott, Richard, . . . .                     | "        | 1469-70. | Hay, John, . . . .                      | Provost. |
| 1410.    | Mortuo Mari. John, . . . .                  | "        | 1470.    | Guthrie, Malcolm, . . . .               | "        |
| 1410.    | Andrewson, John, . . . .                    | "        | 1472-5.  | Guthrie, Malcolm, . . . .               | Bailie.  |
| 1412-14. | Scott, Richard, Bailie and Clerk of Coquet. |          | 1476.    | Fullerton, James, . . . .               | Provost. |
| 1415-18. | Elgy, James, . . . .                        | Bailie.  | 1477.    | Rollok, David, . . . .                  | Bailie.  |
| 1420.    | Disart, Galfrid de, . . . .                 | "        | 1478-9.  | Graham, Robert, of Fintry, . . . .      | Provost. |
| 1421.    | Parcare, Duncan, . . . .                    | "        | 1480.    | Guthrie, Malcolm, . . . .               | Bailie.  |
| 1421.    | Clerk, Thomas, . . . .                      | "        | 1481.    | Fotheringhame, James, . . . .           | "        |
| 1421.    | Blare, William de, . . . .                  | "        | 1482.    | †Rollok, David, . . . .                 | Provost. |
| 1422-24. | Parcare, Duncan, . . . .                    | "        | 1483.    | Graham, Robert, of Fintry.              |          |
| 1425-28. | Disart, Galfrid de, . . . .                 | "        | 1483-4.  | Abirkirdor, David.                      |          |
| 1429.    | Strathechlyn, William de, . . . .           | Provost. | 1485.    | Rollok, James.                          |          |
| 1429.    | Plater, William, . . . .                    | Bailie.  | 1492-7.  | Scrymgeour, James, Constable of Dundee. |          |
| 1431.    | Playfair, William, . . . .                  | "        | 1497-8.  | Graham, Robert, of Fintry.              |          |
| 1434.    | Ferne, Simon de, . . . .                    | "        | 1504.    | Rollok, James.                          |          |
| 1435.    | Blare, Alexander de, . . . .                | "        | 1509.    | Ogilvie, Alexander.                     |          |
| 1435.    | Abirkirdor, David de, . . . .               | "        | 1513.    | Gray, Lord.                             |          |
| 1435.    | Spalding, David de, . . . .                 | "        | 1513.    | Abercrombie, Andrew.                    |          |
| 1438.    | Ferne, Simon de, . . . .                    | "        | 1513-14. | Crauford, Earl of.                      |          |
| 1442.    | Spalding, David, . . . .                    | "        | 1514-16. | Rollok, James.                          |          |
| 1443.    | Straithain, William de, . . . .             | Provost. | 1516-20. | Scrymgeour, James, Constable of Dundee. |          |
| 1444-5.  | Grynlaw, Walter, . . . .                    | Bailie.  | 1520-23. | Ogilvie, Alexander.                     |          |
| 1446.    | Straithain, William de, . . . .             | "        | 1523-25. | Scrymgeour, James, Constable of Dundee. |          |
| 1447-8.  | Fotheringhame, James de, . . . .            | "        | 1525-26. | Carmichael, William, of Carpow.         |          |
| 1449.    | Balmanach, Robert de, . . . .               | "        | 1526-28. | Scrymgeour, John, of Glaister.          |          |
| 1450.    | Fotheringhame, James de, . . . .            | "        | 1528-30. | Scrymgeour, James, Constable of Dundee. |          |
| 1451.    | Grenelaw, Walter, . . . .                   | "        | 1531-32. | Barrie, John.                           |          |
| 1453.    | Fotheringhame, James de, . . . .            | "        | 1543-44. | Scrymgeour, Walter, of Glaswell.        |          |
| 1454.    | Deuchre, Robert, . . . .                    | "        | 1544-45. | Mylne, Robert.                          |          |
| 1454.    | Fotheringhame, Henry, of Pourie, . . . .    | Provost. | 1550.    | Dog, James of Dunrobbene.               |          |
| 1455.    | Deuchre, Malcolm de, . . . .                | Bailie.  | 1551-65. | Illyburton, James.                      |          |

\* In the Exchequer Roll, where Robert de Guthry's name is entered, the interesting remark is made explanatory of his being the sole Bailie present, "the other Bailies having died of the Plague."

† After this entry the names are those of Provosts only.

|          |                                                                                        |       |            |                                 |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1565-66. | Crauford, Earl of.                                                                     | Sept. | 1727-28.   | Ferrier, Alexander.             |
| 1566-86. | Halyburton, James.                                                                     | "     | 1728-31.   | Fairweather, James.             |
| 1586-90. | Seryngeour, James, of Dudhop.                                                          | "     | 1731-32.   | Robertson, Alexander.           |
| 1590-92. | Forrester, James.                                                                      | "     | 1732-35.   | Fairweather, James.             |
| 1592-93. | Auchinlek, James.                                                                      | "     | 1735-36.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| 1593-09. | Seryngeour, Sir James.                                                                 | "     | 1736-38.   | Wardropper, Andrew.             |
| 1609-14. | Duncan, William.                                                                       | "     | 1738-41.   | Donaldson, John.                |
| 1614-26. | Auchinlek, William.                                                                    | "     | 1741-42.   | Robertson, Alexander.           |
| 1626-31. | Halyburton, Thomas.                                                                    | "     | 1742-44.   | Yeaman, Patrick, of Blacklaw.   |
| 1631-33. | Auchinlek, Thomas.                                                                     | "     | 1744-47.   | Duncan, Alexander, of Lundie.   |
| 1633-37. | Davidson, Thomas.                                                                      | "     | 1747-48.   | Yeaman, Patrick, of Blacklaw.   |
| 1637-43. | Fletcher, James.                                                                       | "     | 1748-50.   | Yeaman, George, of Balbuenchly. |
| 1643-46. | Piersoun, James.                                                                       | "     | 1750-53.   | Yeaman, Patrick, of Blacklaw.   |
| Sept.    | 1646-50. Kinneris, William.                                                            | "     | 1753-54.   | Wardropper, Andrew.             |
| "        | 1650-58. Mudy, Thomas.                                                                 | "     | 1754-57.   | Yeaman, Patrick.                |
| "        | 1658-59. Mudy, Sir Thomas.                                                             | "     | 1757-58.   | Wardropper, Andrew.             |
| "        | 1659-66. Wedderburn, Alexander.                                                        | "     | 1758-61.   | Yeaman, George.                 |
| "        | 1666-67. Fletcher, George.                                                             | "     | 1761-62.   | Yeaman, Patrick.                |
| "        | 1667-69. Brown, George.                                                                | "     | 1762-64.   | Halyburton, John.               |
| "        | 1669-70. Tarbet, John.                                                                 | "     | 1764-66.   | Barclay, John.                  |
| "        | 1670-72. Watson, Alexander.                                                            | "     | 1766-68.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| "        | 1672-77. Brown, George.                                                                | "     | 1768-70.   | Maxwell, George.                |
| "        | 1677-81. Wedderburn, Alex., of Easter<br>Powrie.                                       | "     | 1770-72.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| "        | 1681-85. Duncan, Alexander.                                                            | "     | 1772-74.   | Geekie, Henry.                  |
| "        | 1685-86. Fletcher, James.                                                              | "     | 1774-76.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| "        | 1686. Election of Magistrates pro-<br>hibited by the King.                             | "     | 1776-78.   | Maxwell, George, of Badmyle.    |
| Deer.    | 1686-87. Graham, Major-General John, of<br>Claverhouse, appointed by<br>Royal Warrant. | "     | 1778-80.   | Geekie, Henry.                  |
| Sept.    | 1687-88. Fletcher, James.                                                              | "     | 1780-82.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| "        | 1688-89. Graham, Major-General.                                                        | "     | 1782-84.   | Pitcairn, John.                 |
| "        | 1689-98. Fletcher, James.                                                              | "     | 1784-86.   | Maxwell, Patrick.               |
| "        | 1698-1700. Blair, Alexander.                                                           | "     | 1786-88.   | Pitcairn, John.                 |
| "        | 1700-02. Seryngeour, John.                                                             | "     | 1788-90.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1702-04. Duncan, John.                                                                 | "     | 1790-92.   | Johnston, James.                |
| "        | 1704-06. Blair, Alexander.                                                             | "     | 1792-94.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1706-08. Yeaman, George.                                                               | "     | 1794-96.   | Thoms, Alexander.               |
| "        | 1708-10. Blair, Alexander.                                                             | "     | 1796-98.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1710-12. Yeaman, George.                                                               | "     | 1798-1800. | Thoms, Alexander.               |
| "        | 1712-14. Guthrie, Magr. Henry.                                                         | "     | 1800-02.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1714-16. Ballingall, Alexander.                                                        | "     | 1802-04.   | Guild, John.                    |
| "        | 1716-17. Seryngeour, John.                                                             | "     | 1804-07.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1717-19. Duncan, Magr. Alex., of Lundie.                                               | "     | 1807-08.   | Guild, John.                    |
| "        | 1719-21. Seryngeour, John.                                                             | "     | 1808-10.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1721-23. Bower, Thomas.                                                                | "     | 1810-12.   | Guild, John.                    |
| "        | 1723-25. Maxwell, David.                                                               | "     | 1812-14.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
| "        | 1725-27. Ramsay, George.                                                               | "     | 1814-16.   | Guild, John.                    |
|          |                                                                                        | "     | 1816-18.   | Riddoch, Alexander.             |
|          |                                                                                        | "     | 1818-20.   | Anderson, Patrick.              |
|          |                                                                                        | "     | 1820-22.   | Brown, David.                   |
|          |                                                                                        | "     | 1822-24.   | Anderson, Patrick.              |



|       |          |                                  |      |          |                        |
|-------|----------|----------------------------------|------|----------|------------------------|
| Sept. | 1824-26. | Brown, David.                    | Nov. | 1856-58. | Ewan, John.            |
| "     | 1826-28. | Balfour, Alexander.              | Jan. | 1858.    | Rollo, David.          |
| "     | 1828-30. | Bell, Thomas.                    | Nov. | 1858-61. | Jobson, David.         |
| July  | 1831.    | Jobson, Robert.                  | "    | 1861-67. | Parker, Charles.       |
| Sept. | 1831-33. | Lindsay, William.                | "    | 1867-69. | Hay, William.          |
| Nov.  | 1833-39. | Kay, Alexander.                  | July | 1869-72. | Yeaman, James.         |
| "     | 1839-41. | Hackney, William. (April, 1841.) | Nov. | 1872-75. | Cox, James.            |
| "     | 1841.    | Johnstone, William.              | "    | 1875-78. | Robertson, William.    |
| "     | 1841-44. | Lawson, Alexander.               | "    | 1878-81. | Brownlee, William.     |
| "     | 1844-47. | Brown, James.                    | "    | 1881-84. | Moneur, Alexander Hay. |
| "     | 1847-53. | Thoms, Patrick Hunter.           | "    | 1884-87. | Ballingall, Hugh.      |
| "     | 1853-56. | Rough, George.                   |      |          |                        |

## LIST OF DEANS OF GUILD, 1519-1887.

|       |          |                                    |       |            |                        |
|-------|----------|------------------------------------|-------|------------|------------------------|
| Aug.  | 1519.    | Lovell, Alexander.                 | Sept. | 1578-79.   | Clayhills, Peter.      |
| Sept. | 1519.    | Myln, Robert.                      | "     | 1579-80.   | Serymgeour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1525.    | Rouch, George.                     | "     | 1580-81.   | Clayhills, Peter.      |
| "     | 1525-26. | Straitoun, David.                  | "     | 1581-82.   | Forrester, William.    |
| "     | 1529-30. | Ogilvie, Alexander.                | "     | 1582-83.   | Annand, Alexander.     |
| "     | 1530-31. | Wedderburn, David.                 | "     | 1583-85.   | Serymgeour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1531.    | Carnegie, David (Master of Works). | "     | 1585-86.   | Duncan, William.       |
| "     | 1532-33. | Barrie, Andrew.                    | "     | 1586-87.   | Ramsay, Alexander.     |
| "     | 1533-34. | Rollok, David.                     | "     | 1587-88.   | Clayhills, Peter.      |
| "     | 1534.    | Rollok, George.                    | "     | 1588-89.   | Flescheour, Robert.    |
| "     | 1534-35. | Richardson, Henry.                 | "     | 1589-90.   | Man, William.          |
| "     | 1535.    | Myln, Robert.                      | "     | 1590-91.   | Duncan, William.       |
| "     | 1535-36. | Forrester, Thomas.                 | "     | 1591-93.   | Flescheour, Robert.    |
| "     | 1536-37. | Flescheour, John.                  | "     | 1593-94.   | Findlason, John.       |
| "     | 1537-38. | Rollok, George.                    | "     | 1594-95.   | Ramsay, Alexander.     |
| "     | 1538-39. | Barrie, Andrew, senior.            | "     | 1595-96.   | Fletcher, Robert.      |
| "     | 1539-40. | Annand, James.                     | "     | 1596-97.   | Findlayson, John.      |
| "     | 1540-41. | Wedderburn, James.                 | "     | 1597-98.   | Man, William.          |
| "     | 1541-43. | Maxwell, Thomas.                   | "     | 1598-99.   | Flescheour, Robert.    |
| "     | 1546.    | Dean of Guild vacant.              | "     | 1599-1600. | Man, William.          |
| "     | 1551-54. | Annand, Andrew.                    | "     | 1600-01.   | Fletcher, Robert.      |
| "     | 1554-56. | Lovell, George.                    | "     | 1601-02.   | Man, William.          |
| "     | 1556-57. | Annand, Andrew.                    | "     | 1602-03.   | Findlason, John.       |
| "     | 1557-59. | Lovell, James.                     | "     | 1603-05.   | Auchinleck, William.   |
| "     | 1562-66. | Kyd, Robert.                       | "     | 1605-06.   | Duncan, William.       |
| "     | 1566-70. | Lovell, James.                     | "     | 1606-08.   | Findlason, John.       |
| "     | 1570-76. | Serymgeour, Alexander.             | "     | 1608-10.   | Goldman, William.      |
| "     | 1577.    | Annand, Alexander.                 | "     | 1610-11.   | Rollok, Walter.        |
| "     | 1577-78. | Forrester, James.                  | "     | 1611-12.   | Clayhills, Robert.     |
|       |          |                                    | "     | 1612-13.   | Auchinleck, William.   |

|       |          |                              |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|
| Sept. | 1613-14. | Findlason, John.             |
| "     | 1614-15. | Fergusson, William.          |
| "     | 1615-16. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1616-17. | Fergusson, William.          |
| "     | 1617-18. | Clayhills, Robert.           |
| "     | 1618-19. | Fergusson, William.          |
| "     | 1619-20. | Clayhills, Robert.           |
| "     | 1620-21. | Kyd, Patrick.                |
| "     | 1621-22. | Clayhills, Robert.           |
| "     | 1622-23. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1623-24. | Wedderburn, Alexander, yr.   |
| "     | 1624-25. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1625-26. | Guthrie, John.               |
| "     | 1626-27. | Wedderburn, Magr. Alexander. |
| "     | 1627-28. | Piersoun, James.             |
| "     | 1628-29. | Baxter, James.               |
| "     | 1629-30. | Piersoun, James.             |
| "     | 1630-31. | Wedderburn, James.           |
| "     | 1631-32. | Piersoun, James.             |
| "     | 1632-33. | Kinneris, William.           |
| "     | 1633-34. | Fletcher, James.             |
| "     | 1634-35. | Simmer, Alexander.           |
| "     | 1635-36. | Fletcher, James.             |
| "     | 1636-37. | Simpson, James.              |
| "     | 1637-38. | Davidson, Robert.            |
| "     | 1638-39. | Simpson, James.              |
| "     | 1639-40. | Mudy, Thomas.                |
| "     | 1640-41. | Kinneris, William.           |
| "     | 1641-42. | Mudy, Thomas.                |
| "     | 1642-43. | Simpson, James.              |
| "     | 1643-44. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1644-45. | Mudy, Thomas.                |
| "     | 1645-47. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1647-48. | Mudy, Thomas.                |
| "     | 1648-49. | Brown, George.               |
| "     | 1649-50. | Bower, Alexander, yr.        |
| "     | 1650-51. | Bultie, Robert.              |
| "     | 1651-52. | Haliburton, Thomas.          |
| "     | 1652-54. | Strymeour, John.             |
| "     | 1654-55. | Bower, Alexander, yr.        |
| "     | 1655-56. | Duncan, William.             |
| "     | 1656-57. | Davidson, Robert.            |
| "     | 1657-58. | Watson, Alexander.           |
| "     | 1658-59. | Haliburton, Alexander.       |
| "     | 1659-60. | Yeaman, David.               |
| "     | 1660-61. | Kinloch, John.               |
| "     | 1661-62. | Fletcher, John.              |
| "     | 1662-63. | Guthrie, William.            |
| "     | 1663-64. | Fletcher, George.            |

|       |            |                      |
|-------|------------|----------------------|
| Sept. | 1664-65.   | Kinloch, John.       |
| "     | 1665-66.   | Rankin, Walter.      |
| "     | 1666-67.   | Kinloch, John.       |
| "     | 1667-68.   | Rankin, Walter.      |
| "     | 1668-69.   | Kinloch, John.       |
| "     | 1669-70.   | Yeaman, David.       |
| "     | 1670-71.   | Melvill, John.       |
| "     | 1671-72.   | Forrester, George.   |
| "     | 1672-73.   | Watson, Thomas.      |
| "     | 1673-74.   | Forrester, George.   |
| "     | 1674-76.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1676-77.   | Strymeour, John.     |
| "     | 1677-78.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1678-79.   | Strymeour, John.     |
| "     | 1679-80.   | Watson, Thomas.      |
| "     | 1680-81.   | Strymeour, John.     |
| "     | 1681-82.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1682-83.   | Strymeour, John.     |
| "     | 1683-84.   | Watson, Thomas.      |
| "     | 1684-85.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1685-86.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1686-87.   | Melvill, John.       |
| "     | 1687-88.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1688-89.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1689-90.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1690-92.   | Blair, Alexander.    |
| "     | 1692-93.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1693-95.   | Stewart, James.      |
| "     | 1695-96.   | Blair, Alexander.    |
| "     | 1696-97.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1697-98.   | Blair, Alexander.    |
| "     | 1698-99.   | Mudy, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1699-1700. | Read, Alexander.     |
| "     | 1700-01.   | Duncan, John.        |
| "     | 1701-03.   | Maxwell, David.      |
| "     | 1703-04.   | Alison, James.       |
| "     | 1704-05.   | Maxwell, David.      |
| "     | 1705-06.   | Scott, Thomas.       |
| "     | 1706-07.   | Maxwell, David.      |
| "     | 1707-08.   | Scott, Thomas.       |
| "     | 1708-09.   | Abererombie, Thomas. |
| "     | 1709-10.   | Wardropper, Robert.  |
| "     | 1710-11.   | Oliphant, John.      |
| "     | 1711-12.   | Wardropper, Robert.  |
| "     | 1712-13.   | Oliphant, John.      |
| "     | 1713-14.   | Balvaird, David.     |
| "     | 1714-15.   | Alison, James.       |
| "     | 1715-16.   | Maxwell, David.      |
| "     | 1716-17.   | Alison, James.       |

|       |          |                       |       |            |                     |
|-------|----------|-----------------------|-------|------------|---------------------|
| Sept. | 1717-18. | Maxwell, David.       | Sept. | 1768-69.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1718-19. | Bower, Alexander.     | "     | 1769-70.   | Chalmers, William.  |
| "     | 1719-20. | Wardropper, Thomas.   | "     | 1770-71.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1720-21. | Paton, George.        | "     | 1771-72.   | Chalmers, William.  |
| "     | 1721-22. | Fairweather, James.   | "     | 1772-73.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1722-23. | Yeaman, James.        | "     | 1773-74.   | Crichton, Thomas.   |
| "     | 1723-25. | Ferrier, Alexander.   | "     | 1774-75.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1725-26. | Yeaman, James.        | "     | 1775-76.   | Crichton, Thomas.   |
| "     | 1726-27. | Fairweather, James.   | "     | 1776-77.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1727-28. | Maxwell, Alexander.   | "     | 1777-78.   | Crichton, Thomas.   |
| "     | 1728-29. | Kinloch, George.      | "     | 1778-79.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1729-30. | Read, Thomas, junior. | "     | 1779-80.   | Crichton, Thomas.   |
| "     | 1730-31. | Maxwell, Patrick.     | "     | 1780-81.   | Maxwell, William.   |
| "     | 1731-32. | Hay, Patrick.         | "     | 1781-82.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1732-33. | Maxwell, Patrick.     | "     | 1782-83.   | Johnston, James.    |
| "     | 1733-34. | Read, Thomas, junior. | "     | 1783-84.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1734-35. | Donaldson, John.      | "     | 1784-85.   | Johnston, James.    |
| "     | 1735-36. | Hay, Patrick.         | "     | 1785-86.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1736-37. | Donaldson, John.      | "     | 1786-87.   | Johnston, James.    |
| "     | 1737-38. | Murray, John.         | "     | 1787-88.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1738-40. | Lyon, George.         | "     | 1788-89.   | Johnston, James.    |
| "     | 1740-41. | Yeaman, Patrick.      | "     | 1789-90.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1741-42. | Lyon, George.         | "     | 1790-91.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1742-43. | Murray, John.         | "     | 1791-92.   | Haliburton, James.  |
| "     | 1743-44. | Lyon, George.         | "     | 1792-93.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1744-45. | Yeaman, George.       | "     | 1793-94.   | Thoms, Alexander.   |
| "     | 1745-46. | Lyon, George.         | "     | 1794-95.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1746-47. | Yeaman, George.       | "     | 1795-96.   | Balfour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1747-48. | Lyon, George.         | "     | 1796-97.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1748-49. | Yeaman, George.       | "     | 1797-98.   | Balfour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1749-50. | Kinloch, George.      | "     | 1798-99.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1750-51. | Crichton, John.       | "     | 1799-1800. | Balfour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1751-52. | Ballingall, John.     | "     | 1800-01.   | Guild, John.        |
| "     | 1752-53. | Kinloch, George.      | "     | 1801-02.   | Balfour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1753-54. | Alison, William.      | "     | 1802-03.   | Smith, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1754-55. | Barclay, John.        | "     | 1803-04.   | Balfour, Alexander. |
| "     | 1755-56. | Alison, William.      | "     | 1804-05.   | Smith, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1756-57. | Barclay, John.        | "     | 1805-06.   | Whitson, Patrick.   |
| "     | 1757-58. | Morison, William.     | "     | 1806-07.   | Smith, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1758-59. | Barclay, John.        | "     | 1807-08.   | Whitson, Patrick.   |
| "     | 1759-60. | Ballingall, John.     | "     | 1808-09.   | Smith, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1760-61. | Barclay, John.        | "     | 1809-10.   | Whitson, Patrick.   |
| "     | 1761-62. | Morison, William.     | "     | 1810-11.   | Smith, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1762-63. | Barclay, John.        | "     | 1811-12.   | Whitson, Patrick.   |
| "     | 1763-64. | Ramsay, Robert.       | "     | 1812-13.   | Brown, David.       |
| "     | 1764-65. | Cay, David.           | "     | 1813-14.   | Whitson, Patrick.   |
| "     | 1765-66. | Ramsay, Robert.       | "     | 1814-15.   | Brown, David.       |
| "     | 1766-67. | Maxwell, William.     | "     | 1815-16.   | Peddle, Andrew.     |
| "     | 1767-68. | Chalmers, William.    | "     | 1816-17.   | Anderson, Patrick.  |

|       |          |                        |      |          |                       |
|-------|----------|------------------------|------|----------|-----------------------|
| Sept. | 1817-18. | Whitson, Patrick.      | Nov. | 1836-38. | Thoms, James.         |
| "     | 1818-19. | Jobson, Robert.        | "    | 1838-42. | Adamson, Robert.      |
| "     | 1819-20. | Blair, David, junior.  | "    | 1842-46. | Thoms, William.       |
| "     | 1820-21. | Roberts, William.      | "    | 1846-49. | Curr, William.        |
| "     | 1821-22. | Sturrock, John.        | "    | 1849-51. | Keay, Alexander.      |
| "     | 1822-23. | Morton, John.          | "    | 1851-55. | Smith, Charles.       |
| "     | 1823-24. | Jobson, David.         | "    | 1855-57. | Smith, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1824-25. | Brown, James.          | "    | 1857-61. | Hean, Peter.          |
| "     | 1825-26. | Sturrock, John.        | "    | 1861-65. | Kennedy, James.       |
| "     | 1826-27. | Bell, William, senior. | "    | 1865-68. | Nicoll, Thomas.       |
| "     | 1827-28. | Lindsay, William.      | "    | 1868-73. | McNaughton, Robert.   |
| "     | 1828-31. | Hackney, William.      | "    | 1873-77. | Luke, James.          |
| Aug.  | 1831.    | Baxter, Edward.        | "    | 1877-81. | Edward, Charles.      |
| Oct.  | 1831-33. | Keay, Alexander.       | "    | 1881-85. | Henderson, Alexander. |
| Nov.  | 1833-35. | Duncan, George.        | "    | 1885-87. | Mathewson, Alexander. |
| "     | 1835-36. | Adamson, Robert.       |      |          |                       |

## LIST OF TREASURERS, 1513-1887.

|       |          |                      |       |            |                          |
|-------|----------|----------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| Sept. | 1513-15. | Hay, James.          | Sept. | 1586-87.   | Yeaman, David.           |
| "     | 1515.    | Kynloch, James.      | "     | 1587-88.   | Piersoun, John.          |
| "     | 1520-21. | Rollok, George.      | "     | 1588-89.   | Smith, Robert.           |
| "     | 1521.    | Mylu, Robert.        | "     | 1589-91.   | Kyd, Archibald.          |
| "     | 1521.    | Carrail, Alexander.  | Jan.  | 1591.      | Traill, John.            |
| "     | 1522.    | Rollok, George.      | Sept. | 1591-93.   | Birsie, John.            |
| "     | 1525-26. | Mylu, Robert.        | "     | 1593-95.   | Traill, John.            |
| "     | 1526-28. | Rollok, David.       | "     | 1595-96.   | Yeaman, Patrick.         |
| "     | 1528-29. | Wedderburn, David.   | "     | 1596-97.   | Hunter, William.         |
| "     | 1529-30. | Mylu, Robert.        | "     | 1597-99.   | Bultie, Robert.          |
| "     | 1532-38. | Carnegie, David.     | "     | 1599-1600. | Schewan, John.           |
| "     | 1544.    | Annand, Andrew.      | "     | 1600-02.   | Flescheour, Andrew.      |
| "     | 1546.    | Strathachine, John.  | "     | 1602-03.   | Goldman, William.        |
| "     | 1550-63. | Lovell, James.       | "     | 1603-05.   | Ferguson, Magr. William. |
| "     | 1563-64. | Carnegie, Alexander. | "     | 1605-06.   | Boyok, James.            |
| "     | 1564-66. | Fyndlawson, James.   | Feb.  | 1606.      | Ramsay, Alexander.       |
| "     | 1566-69. | Spenss, George.      | Sept. | 1606-08.   | Yeaman, Patrick.         |
| "     | 1569-70. | Pebbis, Robert.      | "     | 1608-09.   | Auchinleck, Thomas.      |
| "     | 1580-81. | Fyndlawson, James.   | "     | 1609-10.   | Hunter, David.           |
| "     | 1581-82. | Birsie, John.        | "     | 1610-11.   | Smairt, David.           |
| "     | 1582-83. | Yeaman, David.       | "     | 1611-12.   | Halyburton, Thomas.      |
| "     | 1583-84. | Man, William.        | "     | 1612-13.   | Fullarton, John.         |
| "     | 1584-86. | Traill, John.        | "     | 1613-14.   | Guthrie, William.        |
| May   | 1586.    | Fyndlawson, John.    | "     | 1614-15.   | Davidson, William.       |
| Jan.  | 1586.    | Man, William.        | "     | 1615-16.   | Guthrie, William.        |



|       |          |                              |       |            |                      |
|-------|----------|------------------------------|-------|------------|----------------------|
| Sept. | 1616.    | Rankyne, Walter.             | Sept. | 1684-85.   | Watson, William.     |
| Decr. | 1616-18. | Goldman, Charles.            | "     | 1685-88.   | Maxwell, David.      |
| Jan.  | 1618.    | Davidson, Thomas.            | "     | 1688-89.   | Ramsay, David.       |
| Sept. | 1618-19. | Man, James.                  | "     | 1689-92.   | Brown, James.        |
| "     | 1619-20. | Yeaman, John.                | April | 1692.      | Crokat, George.      |
| "     | 1620-21. | Ramsay, John.                | Oct.  | 1692-93.   | Read, Alexander.     |
| "     | 1621-22. | Wright, William.             | "     | 1693-94.   | Scott, Thomas.       |
| "     | 1622-23. | Edward, Alexander.           | "     | 1694-95.   | Reid, William.       |
| "     | 1623-24. | Goldman, John.               | "     | 1695-97.   | Ferrier, John.       |
| "     | 1624-25. | Goldman, John.               | "     | 1697-98.   | Todd, Patrick.       |
| "     | 1625-26. | Guthrie, John.               | "     | 1698-99.   | Gardyne, Robert.     |
| "     | 1626-28. | Myln, Alexander.             | Sept. | 1699-1700. | Cowane, Alexander.   |
| Jan.  | 1628.    | Forrester, James.            | Jan.  | 1700.      | Smith, John.         |
| Sept. | 1628-30. | Edward, Alexander, senior.   | Sept. | 1700-01.   | Scott, John.         |
| "     | 1630-31. | Watson, Alexander.           | "     | 1701-02.   | Watson, George.      |
| "     | 1631-32. | Simson, James.               | "     | 1702-03.   | Hunter, David.       |
| "     | 1632-33. | Baxter, Alexander.           | "     | 1703-04.   | Dowie, John.         |
| "     | 1633-34. | Jak, Alexander.              | "     | 1704-05.   | Abercrombie, Thomas. |
| "     | 1634-35. | Cochrane, James.             | "     | 1705-06.   | Guthrie, James.      |
| "     | 1635-36. | Mudy, Thomas.                | "     | 1706-07.   | Ballingall, John.    |
| "     | 1636-37. | Cochrane, James.             | "     | 1707-08.   | Yeaman, James.       |
| Feb.  | 1637.    | Weymes, William.             | "     | 1708-09.   | Wardropper, Thomas.  |
| Mar.  | 1637.    | Blyth, James.                | "     | 1709-10.   | Read, Thomas.        |
| Sept. | 1637-38. | Blyth, John.                 | "     | 1710-12.   | Stiven, William.     |
| "     | 1638-39. | Scott, Thomas.               | "     | 1712-13.   | Smith, Henry.        |
| "     | 1639-43. | Weymes, David.               | "     | 1713-15.   | Ramsay, William.     |
| "     | 1643-45. | Haliburton, James.           | "     | 1715-17.   | Lyon, William.       |
| "     | 1645-46. | Haliburton, Thomas.          | Jan.  | 1717.      | Dowie, Thomas.       |
| June  | 1646.    | Roger, William.              | Sept. | 1717-18.   | Paterson, James.     |
| Sept. | 1646-47. | Auchinleck, Magr. Archibald. | "     | 1718-19.   | Jameson, David.      |
| "     | 1647-52. | Bultie, Robert.              | "     | 1719-21.   | Morison, William.    |
| "     | 1652-53. | Feithie, John.               | "     | 1721-22.   | Ferrier, Alexander.  |
| "     | 1653-54. | Duncan, William.             | "     | 1722-23.   | Maxwell, Patrick.    |
| "     | 1654.    | Davidson, Robert.            | "     | 1723-24.   | Henderson, William.  |
| "     | 1658-60. | Walshe, Thomas.              | "     | 1724-25.   | Yeaman, Patrick.     |
| "     | 1660-61. | Butchart, Andrew.            | Feb.  | 1725.      | Yeaman, James.       |
| "     | 1663-64. | Kinloch, James.              | Sept. | 1725-27.   | Kinloch, George.     |
| "     | 1667-68. | Kinloch, John.               | Jan.  | 1727.      | Donaldson, John.     |
| "     | 1668-69. | Smith, William.              | Sept. | 1727-29.   | Hay, James.          |
| "     | 1670-71. | Watson, Alexander.           | "     | 1729-30.   | Johnstone, Samuel.   |
| "     | 1671-72. | Adamsone, Andrew.            | "     | 1730-31.   | Cook, David.         |
| "     | 1674-75. | Rodger, John.                | Sept. | 1731-32.   | Crichton, David.     |
| "     | 1675-76. | Man, James.                  | "     | 1732-34.   | Ramsay, John.        |
| "     | 1676-78. | Gardyne, George.             | "     | 1734-35.   | Ferguson, John.      |
| "     | 1678-79. | Graham, John.                | "     | 1735-36.   | Doig, Archibald.     |
| "     | 1679-80. | Crawford, Henry.             | Mar.  | 1736.      | Little, William.     |
| "     | 1680-82. | Raitt, William.              | Sept. | 1736-37.   | Millar, William.     |
| "     | 1682-83. | Arbuthnot, Alexander.        | "     | 1737-38.   | Fairweather, Robert. |
| "     | 1683-84. | Balnaves, Patrick.           | "     | 1738-39.   | Jobson, Charles.     |

|       |          |                                |       |            |                          |
|-------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|------------|--------------------------|
| Sept. | 1739-40. | Cook, Andrew.                  | Sept. | 1787-88.   | Kid, Peter.              |
| "     | 1740-41. | Cook, John.                    | "     | 1788-89.   | Smith, Patrick.          |
| "     | 1741-43. | Melvill, William.              | "     | 1789-90.   | Peddie, Andrew.          |
| Mar.  | 1743.    | Milne, James.                  | "     | 1790-91.   | Cairncross, John.        |
| Sept. | 1743-44. | Lundy, Thomas.                 | "     | 1791-92.   | Alison, John.            |
| "     | 1744-46. | Ballingall, John.              | "     | 1792-93.   | Webster, Thomas, junior. |
| "     | 1746-47. | Morison, William, of Naughton. | "     | 1793-94.   | Alison, John.            |
| "     | 1747-48. | Haliburton, John.              | "     | 1794-95.   | Bell, Thomas.            |
| Feb.  | 1748.    | Pitcairn, Robert.              | "     | 1795-96.   | Marr, James.             |
| Sept. | 1748-49. | Crichton, Thomas.              | "     | 1796-97.   | Webster, Thomas, junior. |
| Mar.  | 1749.    | Lundy, Thomas.                 | "     | 1797-98.   | Peddie, Andrew, junior.  |
| Sept. | 1749-50. | Miln, William.                 | "     | 1798-99.   | Alison, John.            |
| "     | 1750-51. | Marshall, William.             | "     | 1799-1801. | Brown, David.            |
| "     | 1751-53. | Pilmour, George.               | "     | 1801-02.   | Whitson, Patrick.        |
| "     | 1753-54. | Chalmers, William.             | Aug.  | 1802.      | Crichton, John.          |
| Jan.  | 1754.    | Haliburton, John.              | Sept. | 1802-03.   | Small, William.          |
| Sept. | 1754-56. | Yeaman, Patrick, junior.       | "     | 1803-04.   | Guild, John, junior.     |
| "     | 1756-57. | Ramsay, David.                 | "     | 1804-06.   | Symers, Colin.           |
| "     | 1757-58. | Ramsay, Robert.                | "     | 1806-07.   | Thoms, Alexander.        |
| "     | 1758-60. | Tod, Andrew.                   | Decr. | 1807-08.   | Ogilvie, Archibald.      |
| "     | 1760-61. | Dick, James.                   | Sept. | 1808-12.   | Symers, Colin.           |
| "     | 1761-62. | Yeaman, James.                 | "     | 1812.      | Hazeel, David.           |
| "     | 1762-63. | Dick, James.                   | Oct.  | 1812-13.   | Webster, Thomas, junior. |
| "     | 1763-64. | Rollo, John.                   | Sept. | 1813-14.   | Keay, Alexander.         |
| "     | 1764-65. | Haliburton, James.             | "     | 1814-15.   | Small, William.          |
| Jan.  | 1765.    | Geekie, Henry.                 | "     | 1815-16.   | Webster, Thomas.         |
| Sept. | 1765-66. | Bell, John.                    | "     | 1816-17.   | Gray, James.             |
| "     | 1766-67. | Dempster, John.                | "     | 1817-18.   | Colman, John.            |
| "     | 1767-68. | Cristall, John.                | "     | 1818-19.   | Ogilvie, Archibald.      |
| "     | 1768-69. | Willison, Dr John.             | "     | 1819-20.   | Smith, James.            |
| "     | 1769-70. | Speid, George.                 | "     | 1820-21.   | Blair, David.            |
| "     | 1770-71. | Wilkie, Andrew.                | "     | 1821-22.   | Martin, David.           |
| "     | 1771-72. | Thomson, James.                | "     | 1822-23.   | Blair, David.            |
| "     | 1772-73. | Fairweather, Oliver.           | "     | 1823-24.   | Brown, David.            |
| "     | 1773-74. | Johnston, James.               | "     | 1824-25.   | Blair, David.            |
| "     | 1774-75. | Guild, John.                   | "     | 1825-26.   | Anderson, Patrick.       |
| "     | 1775-76. | Ford, David.                   | "     | 1826-27.   | Blair, David.            |
| "     | 1776-77. | Riddoch, Alexander.            | "     | 1827-28.   | Miln, David.             |
| "     | 1777-78. | Webster, Thomas.               | "     | 1828-29.   | Blair, David.            |
| "     | 1778-79. | Riddoch, Alexander.            | "     | 1829-30.   | Anderson, Patrick.       |
| "     | 1779-80. | Blair, David.                  | "     | 1830-31.   | Baxter, Edward.          |
| "     | 1780-81. | Thoms, John.                   | "     | 1831-32.   | Christie, William.       |
| "     | 1781-82. | Riddoch, Alexander.            | "     | 1832-37.   | Adamson, Robert.         |
| "     | 1782-83. | Ford, David.                   | Mar.  | 1837.      | Keith, David.            |
| "     | 1783.    | Riddoch, Alexander.            | Nov.  | 1837-40.   | Chalmers, James.         |
| Oct.  | 1783-84. | Pitcairn, Alexander.           | "     | 1840-44.   | Young, William.          |
| Sept. | 1784-85. | Jobson, John, junior.          | "     | 1844-47.   | Cuthbert, Thomas.        |
| "     | 1785-86. | Anderson, William.             | April | 1847.      | Rattray, John Bower.     |
| "     | 1786-87. | Pitcairn, Alexander.           | Nov.  | 1847-51.   | Newall, George Hair.     |

|      |          |                  |      |          |                             |
|------|----------|------------------|------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Nov. | 1851-53. | Kennedy, James.  | Nov. | 1868-71. | M'Farlane, George.          |
| „    | 1853-56. | Aimer, George.   | „    | 1871-73. | M'Lean, John.               |
| „    | 1856-59. | Steel, Niel.     | „    | 1873-75. | M'Farlane, John.            |
| „    | 1859-60. | Nicoll, Thomas.  | „    | 1875-78. | Robertson, John.            |
| „    | 1860-62. | Parker, Charles. | „    | 1878-80. | Ogilvie, William M'Dougall. |
| „    | 1862-65. | Foggie, William. | „    | 1880-85. | Ballingall, Hugh.           |
| „    | 1865-66. | Greig, Andrew.   | „    | 1885-87. | Nicoll, James.              |
| „    | 1866-68. | Stromner, David. |      |          |                             |

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### MEMBERS OF TOWN COUNCIL, 1886-87.

|                            |       |                |                       |       |             |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|-------------|
| HUGH BALLINGALL,           | . . . | Provost.       | PETER CRAIG STORRIE,  | . . . | Councillor. |
| JAMES GENTLE,              | . . . | Bailie.        | WILLIAM DOIG,         | . . . | „           |
| JAMES PERRIE,              | . . . | „              | JAMES COWAN,          | . . . | „           |
| WILLIAM M'DOUGALL OGILVIE, | . . . | „              | JAMES FOGGIE,         | . . . | „           |
| ALEXANDER M'CULLOCH,       | . . . | „              | WILLIAM HUNTER,       | . . . | „           |
| WILLIAM WHYTE,             | . . . | „              | JOHN SAMUEL BRADFORD, | . . . | „           |
| JOHN TULLOCH,              | . . . | „              | JOHN MACLAREN,        | . . . | „           |
| ALEXANDER MATHEWSON,       | . . . | Dean of Guild. | WILLIAM PHILIP,       | . . . | „           |
| JAMES NICOLL,              | . . . | Treasurer.     | JAMES LOW,            | . . . | „           |
| PETER ADAMSON,             | . . . | Councillor.    | ROBERT TAYLOR,        | . . . | „           |
| JAMES ROBERTSON,           | . . . | „              | WILLIAM STEPHENSON,   | . . . | „           |
| ALEXANDER SPEED,           | . . . | „              | DUNCAN MACDONALD,     | . . . | „           |
| GEORGE WILLISHER,          | . . . | „              | JOHN CRAIG,           | . . . | „           |
| JOHN HAMILTON,             | . . . | „              | JOHN ORMOND BLACK,    | . . . | „           |

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WILLIAM HAY, Town-Clerk.

DAVID BANNERMAN, Town-Chamberlain.

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 „ „ Chancellor of Wells Cathedral. 106.  
 „ Magister John, Dean of Winchester (1618). 105.  
 „ „ Patrick, King's Librarian (1618). 107.  
 „ Margaret, *née* Scrymgeour (1541). 35, 78.  
 „ Marjory, or Bruce. 192.  
 „ „ *née* Nairne (1600). 80.  
 „ Sir Peter, of Seatoun. 25, 35, 78, 79, 80, 105, 106, 108.

## Z

Zambesi, the River. 286.

## CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Dr WILLIAM FRASER, whose works are frequently referred to throughout this volume, is now SIR WILLIAM FRASER, K.C.B., Deputy-Keeper of the Records of Scotland.

- Page 3, line 12, "The fluishous":—In the Appendix to MACLAREN'S "History of Dundee" this word is transcribed as "Almshous," and it is referred to as if it meant the Hospital. Professor COSMO INNES reads the word as above, and refers it to the Shambles, and it is spelled "fluishous" in the original.
- " 11, " 12, *for* nephew *read* cousin.
- " 12, " 13, "burying-ground." It is doubtful if this place was used as a cemetery by the Gray Friars. It was probably an orchard in connection with the Monastery.
- " 20, " 27, *for* Baldovan *read* Baldovie.
- " 23, " WILLIAM RUTHVEN of Bandene." In SCOT'S "Transcript of Perth Registers" it is stated that WILLIAM RUTHVEN was "slain at Dundee in 1603." *Vide* "Northern Notes and Queries," Vol. I., page 104.
- " 28, " ARCHBISHOP GLAIDSTANES."—In a note to the Author Mr W. E. GLADSTONE alluded to some documents bearing upon the history of the Archbishop which he had seen at Glamis Castle. By the kind permission of the EARL OF STRATHMORE these papers were examined, and from them it appears that JOHN LYON, son of Sir THOMAS LYON of Auldbar—the famous Master of Glamis—was married to EUPHAME, daughter of Archbishop GLAIDSTANES. There was no surviving issue of this marriage, and the estates reverted to the main line of the family.
- " 30, " 16, *for* Dumfriesshire *read* Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.
- " 33, " 18, *after* derived *insert* almost uninterruptedly.
- " 45, " 2, "JOHN CARNEGIE of that Ilk."—Sir ROBERT CARNEGIE of Kinnaird had a son, Sir JOHN, who succeeded him, and was the uncle of the first EARL OF SOUTHESK. He had also an illegitimate son, called JOHN, and sometimes designated "of Seaton" and occasionally "of that Ilk." The EARL OF SOUTHESK is of opinion that the "JOHN CARNEGIE" whose name appears on the Burgess-Roll of Dundee was the latter and not the former, as described in the text. This illegitimate son acquired the lands of Carnegie in 1577 from PATRICK MAULE of Pannure, but his son seems to have died without issue, as that property came into the main line of the family previous to 1596. If this theory, which appears plausible, be accepted, the allusion to DAVID, LORD CARNEGIE'S "uncle, Sir JOHN," on page 105 must be altered accordingly.
- " 57, " 17, *insert* Sir *before* Charles.
- " 76, " 19, *for* 1592 *read* 1591.
- " 76, " 12, *transpose to read* "the OGILVIES and the LINDSAYS, LORDS OF SPYNE.
- " 77, " 38, *for* 1592 *read* 1591.
- " 84 and 130, The genealogy of the GIBSONS of Durie is very obscure. For an interesting account of them, see "Northern Notes and Queries," Vol. I.
- " 118, line 20, The first EARL OF STRATHMORE, in his MS. "Book of Record," states that his father, EARL JOHN, "died of the plague in the month of May, 1646."
- " 118, " 26, FREDERICK LYON of Brighton married "the Laird of Inchmartine's daughter, and had by her two sons, PATRICK and JOHN, and a daughter named ANNA, who was married to DAVID NEVAY of that Ilk."—*Maitland Club MSS.*
- " 140, " 19, *for* ALEXANDER *read* ARCHIBALD.
- " 152, " There is much confusion in the accepted genealogy of the SANDILANDS family. On this point the EARL OF SOUTHESK has sent the following note:—"LADY AGNES CARNEGIE married Sir JAMES SANDILANDS, eldest son of WILLIAM S. of St Monance. This Sir JAMES SANDILANDS predeceased his father. He was succeeded by the son of his marriage with LADY AGNES, also named Sir JAMES, who was created LORD ABERCROMBIE in 1647. His wife was JEAN LEIGHTON of Dunninald, and there is a disagreeable tale connected with that marriage which has been erroneously connected with the married life of his mother, LADY AGNES. The Sir JAMES S. of the Burgess-Roll is the person who was created LORD ABERCROMBIE, and thus the son of LADY AGNES."
- " 166, " 17, *after* poetry *insert* "He matriculated at St Leonard's College, on 13th February, 1665."
- " 205, " SLEZER'S *Theatrum Scotia*.—There have been seven editions of this work, published respectively in 1693, 1710, 1718, 1719, 1797, 1814, 1874. Mr A. C. LAMB, Dundee, has copies of nearly all these editions, some of which are very rare.
- " 205, " 25, *for* £650 *read* £630.
- " 236, " 25, *for* Manager *read* Treasurer.
- " 239, " 4, "under-valued."—The passage in the text, which is founded on a statement in "Naval History," page 435, must not be understood as implying that Admiral DUNCAN had solicited honours that had been refused, or that he was discontented with the promotion he had received. His ardent desire was to re-enter upon active service, and when an opportunity occurred for displaying his great ability he nobly distinguished himself, and won immortal renown. This note is entered here to prevent misapprehension of the meaning of the text.











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