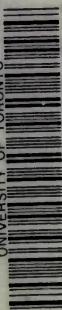


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3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

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7. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held on the last Tuesday in October.

8. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

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VOLUME II.



CUNNINGHAM'S DIARY

OCTOBER 1887

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NOTES

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VOLUME II

1881

CUNNINGHAM'S DIARY

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THE DIARY
AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE BOOK OF
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM
OF CRAIGENDS

Commissioner to the Convention of Estates and
Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire

KEPT CHIEFLY FROM 1673 to 1680

Edited from the Original Manuscript by the Rev.
JAMES DODDS, D.D. GLASG., F.S.A. SCOT.



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1887

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AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE BOOK OF
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INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH the carefully-written manuscript volume from which the following notes and diary are taken does not contain the name, formally stated, of the author, it yet affords evidence clear and unmistakable as to his identity. Even were there any room for doubt in regard to the authorship after perusal of its contents, this would be dispelled on a comparison of the handwriting with that of other authenticated documents bearing the signature of William Cuningham, younger, or, as he designated himself, 'Master' of Craigends, in the county of Renfrew. Cuningham was a member of an old influential family, founded by a cadet of the earldom of Glencairn to whom the first Earl gave the lands of Craigends in 1479.¹ This estate is still possessed by a Cuningham who is descended from the diarist.

During the period covered by the volume, the house of Craigends was jointly occupied by Alexander Cuningham, father of the writer, and the diarist, his only son. In accordance with a practice not unusual at the period, the elder Cuningham seems to have transferred the estates to his son, about the time of the marriage of the latter, retaining only certain liferent rights to himself and wife.² The elder Cuningham had married Janet, daughter of William Cuningham of Auchinyards, and had issue five children; William, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Janet, and Marion. Woodrow in his *Analecta* incidentally states that this marriage took place when Alexander Cuningham was only nineteen

¹ P. 28.

² P. 15.

years of age.¹ He was comparatively a young man when his son on 22d April 1673 brought home to Craighends as his wife Anne, daughter of Lord Ruthven, and widow of Sir William Cuninghame of Cuninghamehead, in the parish of Dreghorn. As was often the case in those times, when commodious houses were few and farm rents were small, the father and mother, with their daughters and their son and daughter-in-law, lived together in the family mansion,—an old roomy building that stood until recently, with its thick walls, in which were secret recesses for concealment in troublous times. At Craighends the joint household kept a common table, the young couple paying their parents for board, in terms of agreements which are fully set forth in the manuscript. By her previous marriage to Sir William Cuninghame, the wife of the younger laird of Craighends had a son, William, who on his father's death in 1671 became proprietor of Cuninghamehead. This son the mother appears to have boarded at Irvine, bringing him occasionally to Craighends; and her husband acted as a trustee for the youth, who seems afterwards to have given a good deal of trouble by questioning his stepfather's management of the estates. This youth is referred to in the Diary as Cuninghamehead.

Lord Ruthven, the father of Mrs. William Cuninghame, died in 1673, the year of his daughter's second marriage, and the Lady Ruthven, whose name and seat of Freeland in Perthshire are often mentioned, was his widow and her mother. This close relationship explains the frequent 'voyages' of the Cuninghams to Freeland as well as the partnership in chambers and joint expenditure during several visits to Edinburgh of Lady Ruthven and the Cuninghams. Lady Ruthven was Isabel, third daughter of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, in the county of Kinross. Visits to Burleigh as well as to Freeland are noted in the Diary.

During the establishment of Episcopacy, and the troubled times in which they lived, the sympathies of the Cuninghams were altogether against the Government and with the persecuted

¹ Woodrow's *Analecta*, iii. 7.

Presbyterians. In 1684 father and son were fined in the large sum of £6000 sterling for their encouragement of the proscribed religion; and that they had earned the distinction appears from entries in the Diary of subscriptions for 'Alex^r Padie, who lies prisoner very close in the Basse'—no doubt the famous Peden the prophet—and for other suffering ministers.¹ The elder Cuningham was for some years a prisoner in the Tolbooth for his sympathy with the Presbyterian cause. He was accused of having sent relief to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, then a fugitive in Holland on account of his determined opposition to the Government measures for the enforcement of Episcopacy. He had been closely associated with Sir William Cuningham, his daughter-in-law's first husband, who was, like himself, a thorough-going Presbyterian, and, as such, subjected to fines, imprisonment, and other forms of persecution, and no doubt the common trials of the two families helped to bring about the marriage of the diarist.

The Diary incidentally casts light upon details of the domestic life and manners of the time. There is perhaps no entry which occurs more frequently than gifts to beggars 'at the gate' or 'on the road,' and these corroborate the statements of Fletcher of Saltoun and other early writers on the social condition of Scotland. Cuningham had day by day to comply with the demands of innumerable mendicants who watched him as he issued from his gate, or followed him to kirk or market. They gathered around him on his journeys, and levied contributions as he passed. It is quite certain that in those times there was occasionally much suffering in consequence of deficient harvests, but there was a class to whom mendicancy was a profitable trade. The professional beggar went from house to house, equipped with

'A bag for his oatmeal,
Another for his salt,
And a pair of crutches
To show that he can halt,

¹ Pp. 33, 46, 47, 91, 92.

INTRODUCTION

A bag for his corn,
Another for his rye,
A little bottle by his side
To drink when he's a-dry.'¹

The country was overrun with beggars and thieves, who are significantly described in the quaint language of the old statutes as 'sorners and sturdy beggars.' Fletcher states that there were in Scotland at the very time when this Renfrewshire diary was written 200,000 persons begging from door to door, and extorting sustenance by violence. The number may be exaggerated, but it is certain that in Cuningham's day pauperism was one of the great problems which exercised the Scottish Parliament. In 1661 an Act was passed for the establishment of manufactories in order to afford employment, and by another in 1663 the manufacturers were empowered 'to seize all vagabonds and idle persons and make them work for a space, to the extent of eleven years, giving them meat and clothes only.' In 1672 another Act authorised all manufacturers 'to seize and apprehend any vagabonds who shall be found begging, or who, being masterless or out of service, have not wherewith to maintain themselves by their own means and work, and to employ them for their own service as they shall see fit.' The misfortune was that the manufacturers were very few and the beggars very many, so that the provision did not meet the case, and the evil continued, to the cost and sorrow of the diarist and others of his day.

Not that the history of the beggars is without its sunny as well as its shady side. The Diary contains few references to books, and none to newspapers, which had not yet become a necessity, and the beggars of a more intelligent class were the minstrels and news-retailers of the day. Readers of the *Antiquary* do not require to be told that there were *gaberlunzies* who stood out from the rank and file of the great brigade, and were welcome guests in the kitchen of the tenant-farmer or

¹ Bell's *Ballads and Songs of the Peasantry*, p. 251.

laird, who, after supplying them with a supper of porridge, conducted them to the barn for the night's rest. Like Edie Ochiltree, they brought the 'news and country cracks frae ae farm-steading to anither, and gingerbread to the lasses, and helped the lads to mend their fiddles, and gude-wifes to clout their pans, and plaited rush swords and grenadier caps for the weans, and busked the laird's flees, and had skill o' cow ills and horse ills, and kened mair auld sangs and tales than a' the barony beside, and garred everybody laugh wherever they cam'.

Domestic life at the period of the Diary was a much more homely, and in some respects a more healthy thing than its modern counterpart. In the seventeenth century the landlorer was seldom or never an absentee from his patrimonial acres, but went in and out among his tenants as a father and master, ready with advice in every difficulty, and with encouragement in every undertaking, sitting with them in the parish church, and bearing his part, as more than one entry in the diary shows, in their simple recreations. His wife, invariably spoken of as 'the lady,' was what the name implies—the mistress of the household. Her reign in her department was supreme. None dared dispute her authority, and her eye was on every corner of her dwelling. Her husband might let his farms and draw the proceeds of the corn, but the cows, the poultry, the cheese, were her domain, and in these matters bargain-making was her affair. Like the virtuous woman of King Lemuel, 'she sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with her hands. She laid her hands to the spindle, and her hands held the distaff. She stretched out her hand to the poor, yea, she reached forth her hands to the needy. She looked well to the ways of her household, and did not eat the bread of idleness. Her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband also, and he praised her.' Such was 'the lady' in the old Scottish house. Her speech was the Doric of her native land, as broad as that of her domestics. Trained from her earliest days to use her hands,

and believing in the dignity of labour, she taught her daughters to be what the law, based on an old fact, still as a fiction designates all unmarried females—‘spinsters.’ ‘They were a delightful set,’ says Lord Cockburn in his *Memorials*, referring to one or two Scottish ‘ladies’ of the old school who survived in his early youth, ‘strong-headed, warm-hearted, and high-spirited—merry even in solitude; very resolute, indifferent about the modes and habits of the modern world, and adhering to their own ways. Their prominent qualities of sense, humour, affection, and spirit, were embodied in curious outsides, for they all dressed and spoke and did exactly as they chose. Their language, like their habits, entirely Scotch, but without any other vulgarity than what perfect naturalness is sometimes mistaken for.’

In those Scottish homes superstition lingered. We have more than one note in the Diary of payment ‘for a prognostication.’ It is not easy to make out the exact meaning of this word, but if it implied belief in the supernatural insight of certain wise men or women, the record is quite in keeping with the feeling of the age, which, on both sides of the Tweed, was one of faith in portents, omens, dreams, and witches. The Stuarts were great patrons of these delusions, especially of witchcraft. King James I. affirmed that Satan and witches were in compact, and, among other amusing details, stated that the devil taught his disciples how to draw *triangular circles*. Charles II., who was sovereign when the Diary opens, was equally superstitious. His royal touch was employed to cure disease. ‘One Evans,’ says Aubrey in his *Miscellany*, ‘had a fungus on his nose, and it was revealed to him that the king’s hand would cure him; and at the first coming of King Charles to St. James Park he kissed the king’s hand, and rubbed his nose with it, which disturbed the king, but cured him.’ Towards the close of the seventeenth century witchcraft became a fearful epidemic in the neighbourhood of Craigends, as the story of the Renfrewshire witches and the manuscript records

of the Presbytery attest.¹ Drowning, hanging, burning the victims only increased the appetite for such slaughter. Learned and pious men were carried away by the delusion. Even Luther wrote, 'When I was a child there were many witches, who bewitched both cattle and men, especially children.' It is not wonderful therefore if Cuningham was not altogether free from the popular belief. The heroine of the Renfrewshire Witches' trial was Christian Shaw of Bargarren, afterwards the originator of thread manufacture, near Paisley, which town is still pre-eminent in connection with this industry.² That Cuningham had relations with her family appears from frequent notes of payments to 'Will. Shaw, Bargarren's son.' With the history of modern spiritualism before us, we who know how deeply rooted in human nature is the desire to pry into futurity, who see men and women, in other respects intelligent, placing faith in 'mediums,' 'manifestations,' 'odylism,' and other delusions, have no right to cast a stone at the laird for his credulity in the matter of 'prognostications.'

The relation of master and servant was not without its difficulties even then. Cuningham details minutely the terms he made with various individuals whom he engaged from time to time as his 'man.' On the whole, notwithstanding the many acts of kindness which are recorded, we cannot read the Diary without feeling that there was a dash of penuriousness in Cuningham's character, and that this may have led to the surreptitious flight of one, and the hesitancy of others to undertake the position.³ The 'man' was expected to be handy about the house, to make and mend the laird's clothes, and he even anticipated the occupation of 'woman's tailor,' which in modern times has attained so prominent a place of sartorial eminence. His work was strangely varied from plying the needle and shears within doors to setting forth equipped in top-boots and spurs and wearing a sword, as equestrian

¹ See *History of the Renfrewshire Witches*, Paisley, 1877, with Introduction by the Editor of this Diary.

² See *Renfrewshire Witches*, Introd., p. xxiv.

³ Pp. 14, 16, 111.

attendant upon his master. This latter duty seems to have been regarded as more dignified than that of a servant who did not accompany his master on horseback, for we find the promise duly recorded in the Diary that James Gemmell was not to be degraded to the position of a foot-servant.¹

Many entries in the Diary refer to the details of journeys between Craigends and Edinburgh. The necessity for these originated in a law-plea with the Earl of Loudon, affecting the interests of Cuninghams's step-son, young Cuninghamehead. This case is referred to in an entry dated October 1675.² As trustee and guardian of this youth, it became important that William Cuninghame and his wife should reside for some time in Edinburgh, and the entry explains the conditions on which this was arranged. The case is briefly reported by Stair, Fountainhall, and others. It lasted for several years, and rendered the journeys more frequent than was at first anticipated. The first of these took place in May 1674, and the expenditure by the way is so minutely detailed that we are enabled, with intelligent interest, to follow the party, which consisted of Cuninghame himself, his wife and her son, one of his sisters, four persons not named, and John Fleming, his man. The livery coat procured just before, at the cost of three pounds and fourpence Scots, was no doubt got ready for this excursion, and there are indications of other careful preparations for the road. Cuninghame terms his journeys 'voyages.' This word was not then as now restricted to travels by sea, but was employed as it still is in France, and as Milton used it, to denote wanderings of any kind. The traveller provided his own conveyance, and was bound down to no iron road. He was free to travel as he chose,—to loiter when that was his pleasure, to hasten forward when the shades of evening warned him to seek shelter in the friendly hostelry which furnished 'entertainment for man and beast.' Old Fuller tells us that camels were the coaches of the East

¹ Pp. 14, 19.

² P. 8.

Country in Abraham's days, and no less truly Cuningham's coaches were his horses. We see him, after administering a friendly 'tip' to his youthful cousins at Renfrew School, embark with his company and five horses on a 'voyage' across the Clyde at Renfrew. Several of the travellers were ladies, and to modern ideas it may seem puzzling to reconcile the relative numbers of five steeds and nine excursionists. But to the laird these numbers presented no difficulty, as on landing from the ferry-boat, like *Lochinvar*,

'Light to the croup the fair lady he swung,
And light to the saddle before her he sprung.'

This was the order of things in these old days. To kirk, to market, and when paying visits, the lady rode upon a pillion or pad behind her husband or servant. Almost every country house was provided with a leaping-on stone, such as may still be seen at the gates of Duddingstone and other old Scottish churchyards—an erection of wood or masonry for the accommodation of ladies when mounting or alighting from their horses. The cost of one of these stones may be seen in the *Diary*.¹ Even Queen Elizabeth, with all her dignity, did not disdain to ride on a pillion from London to Exeter behind the Lord Chancellor. But, indeed, between employing her own palfrey and clinging to the Chancellor she had little choice, for her reign was far advanced before the first coach was introduced into London. It was not until 1725 that the first private carriage—constructed by a timber merchant in his own yard—was seen in Glasgow. Cuningham had no such luxury, and, even had he possessed it, what to do with it would have been a difficulty, for the parish roads were in a condition similar to that which the great military engineer set himself to remedy in the Scottish Highlands, whose achievements are commemorated in the familiar couplet—

'If you'd seen these roads before they were made,
You would lift up your hands and bless General Wade.'

¹ Pp. 6, 53, 54.

We find Cuningham entering his outlay for 'a coach-roome from Leith,' and again for the hire of a coach in Edinburgh for his wife;¹ but in the country the roads in bad weather were impassable except for equestrian travellers, and a stormy Sabbath was an apology for absence from the kirk at which the most exacting Session could not cavil. There were few bridges over the rivers. Within the recollection of a Scottish minister who died in 1830 the Tweed, throughout its whole length, was crossed by two only, the one at Peebles and the other at Berwick. Here and there ferries were established with their complement of boats, one for carrying foot-passengers, and another, technically termed the horse-boat, which was brought into requisition when quadrupeds appeared upon the scene. Fords, too, existed where a foot passage was practicable, and many lives were lost when travellers attempted to cross rivers swollen in times of flood. None were more active in the work of building bridges than the Scottish clergy. The records of Kirk-sessions and Presbyteries show that this subject was one in which they were deeply interested, and that most of the old Scottish bridges were paid for with moneys collected in great measure by them. Cuningham notes a subscription for building a bridge over the Gryffe.

In the Diary there is no mention of carts or any of their belongings, and the harness referred to consisted mainly of saddles, pads, pillions, girths, stirrup-leathers, bits, and reins. This was for the reason that wheeled vehicles had not come into use on farms. Manure was carried out to the fields and the crops were conveyed home in creels or baskets, slung over the backs of the horses. Corn (which then, as still colloquially in Scotland, meant oats) or other grain was sent to market in sacks balanced in similar fashion. Two bolls of meal made up a load; and hence, though no longer carried on horseback, a 'load' of meal still means two bolls. Our canny forefathers were probably more sagacious than certain Irish peasants who, Fitz-

¹ P. III.

gibbon tells us in his excellent work on Ireland, were in the habit of sending their butter to market in creels, a cask of butter in the one creel and a huge stone of equal weight in the other, designed, like John Gilpin's bottles, to keep the balance true. Fitzgibbon says he has seen a line of fifty horses thus freighted panting under their burdens, their enlightened masters never caring to think that one-half the number of steeds would have sufficed had the stones been dispensed with. Sledges were sometimes employed for the conveyance of sheaves to the stackyard. To travellers equipped like the 'voyagers' the conveyance of luggage must have been a serious matter; and the modern lady, with her belongings stowed in a dozen trunks and bandboxes, as she sets out for a fortnight's visit, might advantageously study the fact that this party of nine persons went on a summer pilgrimage, which lasted for five weeks, burdened with no other luggage than John Fleming accommodated on his horse. When a more extended absence from home was contemplated, the services of a functionary denominated 'The Post' were called into requisition for the transference of baggage, who united in his person the offices of letter-carrier to His Majesty and conveyer of other goods to His Majesty's subjects. The Diary thus proves that the modern Parcels Post is but the revival of an old institution, and affords another illustration of Solomon's remark that there is no new thing under the sun.

The references to the 'kirk box,' and the constantly-recurring records of weekly contributions at Kilbarchan and Paisley, seem to indicate that the Cuninghams gave regular attendance at their parish church, and on special occasions at Paisley, which was their nearest town. It is interesting to note the Sunday visits on horseback to Dalmeny from Edinburgh, and fees paid to the doorkeeper of the church for the use of stools or chairs, which had not generally, as Jenny Geddes' weapon shows, given place to fixed pews, in connection with the fact that the minister of that parish at the time was Alexander

Hamilton, son of the Laird of Househill in Renfrewshire, who had been deprived by Acts of the Parliament and the Privy Council in 1662 for not submitting to Episcopacy, but returned under the Act of Indulgence in 1669. We gather from Brown and Woodrow that the preaching of Hamilton was so attractive that great numbers of people went from Edinburgh to hear him, which so offended the bishop and his adherents that he was summarily removed to Dalserf. He was called to Edinburgh on 'the Toleration' in 1687, but afterwards went back to Dalmeny.

The 'kirk bred,' 'brod,' or 'box,' was a capacious chest set up at church-doors, and occasionally at other places of public resort, for the reception of contributions in money as a provision for the poor. It was divided internally into two compartments, and in the lid over each of these was a slit, one small, for silver, and the other larger, for copper coins. Specimens of such boxes may still be seen in some of the session-houses of old Scottish Churches. They had two locks, the respective keys of which were in the possession of different members of the Kirk-session, and it was understood that no elder should have access to the contents unless accompanied by a colleague.

There are references in the Diary to recreations and amusements in which Cuningham engaged. Tennis seems to have been a favourite pastime, and he had opportunity for practising this game near Thomas Wilson's hostelry in Paisley, where there was a court. He hunted, curled, and played at bowls with his tenants and servants. Games at billiards and cards are also noted, and betting on a small scale seems to have accompanied all such amusements, for they are noted chiefly in connection with money lost or won. In Edinburgh we find him visiting the play,¹ witnessing rope-dancing,² going to see 'the bears and the ape,'³ and having 'a sight of the elephant.'⁴ The last-mentioned animal was the first of the kind brought to this country, and must have been the one described by Law, from whose account of it the following is an extract:—

¹ Pp. 39, 112, 115.

² P. 103.

³ P. 77.

⁴ P. 115.

‘Anno 1680 came an elephant to Brittain bought by the English merchants at 2000 lib. sterling, and was sent through the island for sight to gain money ; never was there any elephant seen in Scotland before, and it was brought to Glasgow January 1681, and was seen by many ; it was then eleven yeirs old, a great beast with a great body and a great head, small eyes and dull ; lowged like two skats lying closs to its heid, having a large trunk coming down fra the nether end of the forehead, of length a yard and a half, in the under most part small with a nostrill, by which trunk it breath’d and drank, casting up its meat and drink in its mouth below it, having two large and long bones or teeth of a yard length coming from the upper jaw of it, and at the far end of them inclyning one to another, by which it digs the earth for roots, and then with the trunk takes them up and casts them in the mouth under it, as it does all other meat it eats ; it was backed lyke a sow, the taill of it lyke a cow’s, the legs of it were big, lyke pillars or great posts, and broad feet with toes lyke round lumps of flesh. It was a male that we saw, and was taught to floorish the collours with the trunk of it, and to shoot a gunn, and to bow the knees of it, and to make reverence with its big heid. They also rode upon it.’¹

The elephant had been farmed out to Alexander Deas and others for exhibition, but on their failing to pay the full sum agreed on to the owners, a litigation recorded by Fountainhall resulted. The ground of refusal to pay was that the owners had not shown all the elephant could do, such as its drinking. The reply was, ‘It could not drink every time it was shown.’

There are entries of money gifts to ‘Peter Boyn, the fool,’² ‘the Fool at Freeland,’³ which seem to show that the professional or family fool still held a footing in Lady Ruthven’s household. The references may be to the ‘innocent’ whom many still living remember as a prominent member of the population in every village community until stringent modern lunacy laws enforced

¹ Law’s *Memorialls*, p. 176.

² P. 31.

³ P. 36.

his removal to an asylum ; but it is not improbable that Peter Boyn was a household official. Fools or Jesters, described as 'witty and jocose persons kept by princes to inform them of their faults, and of those of others, under the disguise of a waggish story,' were retained at Court until the time of Charles I., but we do not find any licensed jester after his reign. The fool, however, lingered in the households of Scottish noblemen until times much more recent, and many of the chapbooks which formed the staple literature of the rural population until well on in the present century record the sayings and doings of such characters. In speech and behaviour the fool was privileged to use great liberty with his master and guests. The origin of licensed fools is shrewdly attributed by Davies in his *Dramatic Miscellanies* to the want of free society. A jest from an equal was an insult ; but in such circumstances conversation wanted its pepper, vinegar, and mustard, so the fool was brought in to give spice to social intercourse. Though motley has disappeared from courtly circles, the jester, licensed in another sense than his prototype, is not unknown in high places. Evidence is not wanting, even in our own day, to prove that some men may with impunity use liberty of speech which from other lips than theirs would not be tolerated.

The library of Cuninghame does not appear to have been very extensive. Although very often a visitor to Edinburgh, his entries of expenditure on books are few and unimportant. For 'a little book called *The Apology*' he paid thirteen shillings and fourpence Scots. He bought also Alleine's *Alarm to the Unconverted*, which was published for the first time in 1672, a work so popular in its day that 20,000 copies of it were sold, and when, three years after, it was issued under the title *A Sure Guide to Heaven*, 50,000 additional copies were speedily bought up. *Life and Death*, another popular religious work by the same author, is also noted. *Clerk's Lives* was probably a volume of biographies by the Rev. Samuel Clarke

of St. Bennet Fink, London, who was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662. Clarke is sarcastically described by Wood as 'a scribbling plagiarist, as his works, mostly the lives of Presbyterian divines, show.' Cuninghams interest in Presbyterian divines was very different from Woods. Another of the books entered is *The Second Part of the Fulfilling of the Scriptures*, which cost one pound Scots. The author was Robert Fleming, whose son Robert became celebrated as the author of *The Rise and Fall of Papacy*, a book popular when it first appeared, and repeatedly reprinted in 1848 and following years, in consequence of remarkable coincidences between the authors interpretations of prophecy and then current political events. The elder Fleming was minister of Cambuslang, from which parish he was ejected in 1662, and afterwards took charge of the Scotch church at Rotterdam. *The Fulfilling of the Scriptures* passed through six editions. Pool's *Nullity of the Roman Faith* was an able attack on Romanism by the famous Matthew Pool or Poole, the author of the *Synopsis*. A new edition of this book, published at London in 1679, had a large circulation in Scotland, which was then greatly stirred by anti-papal feeling. This, and one or two minor works on similar subjects, were purchased by Cuningham in 1680. Cuningham notes payments for building and furnishing a 'study,' but gives no indication beyond these entries of the books which occupied his leisure. As a Presbyterian, his property, his liberty, and his life were endangered, and though there is abundant evidence in the Diary and elsewhere that he was a man of considerable culture, his studies must have been greatly marred by the ecclesiastical troubles in which he and his father were prominent sufferers. He notes outlays for copies of Proclamations and Acts of the Parliament and Council, not a few of which were directed against those who were associated with him in the maintenance of proscribed Presbyterianism.

There are few entries in regard to food consumed in the

household. The explanation is that while at Craighends Cuning-
ham boarded with his parents, and when in Edinburgh this
department was managed by 'the lady,' whose purchases
were paid for with money received from her husband, and
entered by him as payments 'To my wife.' Drink, however,
was paid for by Cuningham, and is noted under the items
'Wine,' 'Rhenish Wine,' 'Sack,' 'Ale.' There are numerous
entries of 'Drinksilver,' but the word, like its equivalents
in continental tongues, indicates no more than the fact that
the purchase of stimulating beverages, then as now, was a
common destination of gratuities. Wine 'consumed in our
chamber' was abundant and cheap in Edinburgh in Cuning-
ham's day, but the Diary shows that his was a temperate house-
hold. There is no reference to tea, which had not come into
use as a household beverage. Pepys thus records his first
knowledge of tea in 1660: 'I did send for a cup of tee (a
China drink), of which I never had drank before.' The infu-
sion of it in water was sold and was taxed by the gallon, in
common with chocolate and sherbet. But Cuningham notes
his expenditure from time to time at coffee-houses in Edinburgh
and Leith. Coffee and chocolate were more generally used than
tea, and coffee-houses, first established in London during the
Commonwealth, soon made their way into Edinburgh and
Glasgow. The Scottish Privy Council Records note the com-
pulsory closing of a coffee-house kept by one James Row in
1677, because the owner had an unlawful preacher holding
forth in his house on Sunday. People went to these houses
not so much for refreshments as for news and gossip. In 1680
the Privy Council ordained that no gazette or news-letter
should be read in coffee-houses until it had been first presented
to the Bishop of Edinburgh, or other privy councillor, for
approval. Cuningham does not seem to have himself used
tobacco, but we find him purchasing two tobacco-pipes, and
presenting Gavin Moody with a supply of the 'weed.'¹

¹ Pp. 52-64.

There are frequent entries in the Diary of purchases of fruit. Oranges, lemons, and chesnuts are the foreign productions, while the home-grown are pears, apples, plums, cherries, gooseberries, red currants, and nuts. The home fruits appear to have ripened at periods of the year which did not materially differ from their seasons in recent times. Food for horses appears under the entries of corn, grass, hay, and straw. The purchases of hay give refutation to a statement contained in a satirical sheet entitled *Terrible News from Scotland*, published at London in 1647, which, among many amusing accusations brought against the Scotch, affirms that 'The word *haye* is heathen Greek to them. Neither man nor beast knows what it means.' The pamphleteer admits, however, that 'corn is reasonable plentiful.'

The light thrown upon the state of agriculture at the period in Scotland by the Diary is interesting. No treatise on the subject appeared till after the Revolution, and little is known in regard to it. A tour made by Ray along the Eastern coast in 1661 led him to note the neglected condition of the land and the idleness and poverty of the people:—

'We observed little or no fallow ground. Some layed ground we saw which they manured with sea wreck. The people seemed to be very lazy and may be frequently observed to plough in their cloaks. They have neither good bread, cheese, nor drink. They cannot make them nor will they learn. Their butter is very indifferent, and one would wonder how they could contrive to make it so bad. They use much pottage made of coal-wort which they call *Keal*, sometimes broth of decorticated barley. The ordinary country-houses are pitiful cots, built of stone and covered with turfs, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed.'¹

Ray's account is borne out by other evidence. According to Mr. White and Principal Macfarlane, little improve-

¹ *Select Remains of John Ray*, pp. 187-8. London, 1760.

ment had taken place at the close of last century. They describe the farmhouses as deplorably wretched, and the cottages as miserable hovels: 'A small building of dry-stone, or at best cemented with clay, a roof of heavy timber covered with sod and rotten straw or ferns, a door so low that a middle-sized man cannot enter without stooping, windows with seldom a pane of glass, the fire on the floor, the smoke finding its way out of every chink and crevice, as well as at the hole in the roof left for its passage, and partitions consisting only of the frames of the beds, which are surrounded on every side with boards, form in many instances the residence of a Dumbartonshire cottager.'¹

Rents, as the Diary clearly shows, were paid only to a small extent in money—'silver mail' as it was called, the largest portion being rendered in 'ferme'—that is, in oats, bere, and meal, the remainder was made up of 'kain,' paid in poultry, cheese, and butter. In addition to these payments, the tenants were also bound to render onerous services to the landlords, giving their own labour and the use of their servants and horses for a fixed number of days annually for ploughing, sowing, and reaping, which duties had to be performed irrespective of the condition of their own fields at the time.² The grain in most common cultivation was oats of a very inferior kind—the grey or wild oat (*avena fatua*). Bere and barley were grown to some extent. Potatoes were not planted, even in the Lothians, till 1746. The purchases of turnips noted seem to contradict a general belief that this vegetable was not cultivated in Scotland until a period much more recent.³ Those bought by Cuninghame in 1676 and 1677 had probably been grown in a garden. Turnips as a field crop are said to have been introduced by Viscount Townshend in Norfolk about 1716. The spelling 'turneep' indicates the pronunciation of the word which survives in the Scottish name of the vegetable, 'neep.'

¹ *General View of the Agriculture of Dumbartonshire*, 1811, p. 34.

² P. 12.

³ Pp. 78, 97.

The land was cut up into very small holdings. Many of these were not larger than eight or ten acres, and farms as large as a ploughgate, 104 acres, were scarcely known. The Scheme of Rental of Craigends, printed as an Appendix to this volume, shows the numerous parcels into which that estate was divided, and the many forms in which rents were paid.

There are many entries which bear on the materials, making, furnishing, and cost of the dress of a Scottish gentleman at the period of the diarist. Cuningham's 'man,' William Cuningham—styled 'tailour' in the note which defines the terms of his engagement¹—had obviously served an apprenticeship to that craft. He undertook for twenty pounds Scots annually, and clothes, not only 'to serve as 'man' but to work his master's tailor-work, and in addition to act as tailor for his wife, her gentlewoman, and Cuninghamhead. The man was also to be permitted 'to take in other folks' work to the house,' including that of Mrs. Cuningham, senior, on the condition that such work should not interfere with the discharge of his duties to his master.¹ Whether the tailor-man failed to adhere to the conditions the diary does not show, but for this or some other cause he was 'given his leave' in 1676.² Cuningham made an unsuccessful attempt to engage another tailor as his man in 1679.³ Until well on in the present century there were many wandering tailors in the rural or landward districts of Scotland who gained a living by hiring themselves to sew in households for a limited period, receiving board and lodging while so engaged, in addition to a small sum as wages. In 1659 the tailor burgesses of Inverness petitioned the Town Council to put a stop to the operations of 'outlandish tailors,' who 'steal away the trade of the place, and work the same in the landward, . . . so that if speedy redress be not found, and this evil to this poor trade be not stayed, your supplicants and our poor families will undoubtedly perish.' Their desire was granted.⁴ The articles of dress made for Cuningham, or

¹ Pp. 1, 2. ² P. 11. ³ P. 16. ⁴ Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, ii, 254.

purchased by him, are carefully noted, from his shoes and stockings to his periwig. Even the mending of 'ane old piriwick' is recorded, as is also the 'soalling of stockins.' For rough weather and riding he had 'great bend-leather boots,'¹ 'threed stirrup stockins,' and 'ryding tapped stockins.' While playing at bowls he wore 'a pair of coarse gloves.' For dress occasions he had 'silk stockins,' fastened with 'a pair of broidered garters,' silver-buckled shoes, coat and breeches of 'purpur cloath,' fixed with ties made from 'fifteen ells of purpur ribbon.' His breeches were strengthened at the knees with 'searge,' and his coat was lined with 'calico,' or 'black taffatee.' One suit, though furnished with nine dozen silver buckles, required 'a dozen more silver buttons' to complete the number of its metal fastenings.² His 'good gloves' were 'shivrons,' specially procured from 'St. Johnstoun,' the great seat of kid-glove manufacture. His sleeves and cravat were of 'camrick,' bordered with lace. Around his dress he wore a belt, in which his sword and scabbard held place; on his head was his 'piriwick,' and, when he went out of doors, over the periwig was set a 'cawdebink,' or French hat.³ On horseback he wore 'a velvet cap.' For mourning he had a 'mourning cloke,' with ten dozen buttons,⁴ and when attending funerals he wore a cloak hired for the occasion. At other times his cloak was of Baragon, or Paragon, so called from the excellence of its material, manufactured in Italy.⁵ He had also a 'Justycoat,'⁶ or tightly-fitting body coat, with forty-two buttons, while the 'west coat,' or under doublet had four dozen. In connection with the Justycoat it is interesting to note that Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, whose daughter Cuningham married after the death of his first wife, was in 1678 fined 500 merks for wearing 'a black *justicoat*, whereupon

¹ Pp. 63, 71.² P. 95.³ P. 116.⁴ P. 32.⁵ P. 89. The habitual use of cloaks in Scotland struck Ray, who writes: 'It is the fashion of them to wear cloaks when they go abroad, but especially on Sunday.'—*Select Remains*, p. 189.⁶ P. 58, where, for *Rustycoat*, read *Justycoat*.

there was black silk or gimp lace.' The wearing of such apparel contravened a sumptuary law passed in 1672 by the Parliament, 'discharging the wearing of silver lace and silk stuffs.'¹ Cuninghame was most careful of his 'razours,' which were sent to Glasgow to be sharpened; and for his hair he had not only 'bone' but also two 'timber' combs, 'a little pocket brush,' and a supply of 'sweet hair powder.' The livery and stable dresses of his man are noted; and there are various entries in connection with articles of female apparel purchased for his wife and sisters.

Cuninghame's faith in the resources of pharmacy and surgery is attested not only by his treatment of his horses' ailments, but also by his payments to doctors and apothecaries for medicines to his wife and himself. He had himself bled from time to time, and it is suggestive that an entry of payment for blood-letting to Robert Houstoun is immediately followed by a larger payment 'to Doctor Johnstoun, whom I sent for.'²

Although many payments for articles purchased were in cash, the prevalent scarcity of ready money is shown in the Diary by the large number of settlements that were made 'in kind,' by the frequent references to 'bands' or bonds, by protracted credits, and by the extensive prevalence of barter. Cuninghame paid a large proportion of the board arranged for with his parents not in 'real money,' but in poultry, cheese, meal, and corn.

There is no direct reference in the volume to the persecutions of the Presbyterians by the Government, in which the household at Craighends suffered heavily. The reason for this reticence was probably apprehension of the danger that might arise if the book should fall into unfriendly hands; for in those days a raid upon the houses of leading Presbyterians, involving seizure of their property and papers, was no uncommon occurrence. But, as we read 'between the lines,' not a few entries

¹ Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, ii. 357.

² P. 107.

acquire significance, and show that Cuningham was no passive spectator of the sufferings of his co-religionists. We find him purchasing early copies of various Acts and Proclamations of the Parliament and Council, and may be sure that these were not only diligently perused at Craighends, but that their contents were speedily communicated, for warning and guidance, to the tenants and others around who were in sympathy with the cause against which these stern documents were directed. We see that he was in correspondence with not a few of the leading ejected ministers; that he again and again assisted in raising funds to procure comforts for Alexander Peden and other prisoners who were exposed to great suffering in their lonely prison on the Bass, and that he visited and cheered with wine some who were imprisoned at Edinburgh in the Tolbooth, a form of persecution to which he and his father were themselves at a later period subjected.¹ Such kindness was extended not only to suffering ministers and other victims of the Government, but to their families when in distress. We find, too, reference to the notorious 'Highland Host,' the rough licentious soldiers sent to the West of Scotland by the authorities, charged to harry and persecute all who were not ready to accept the terms of a bond imposed by Lauderdale.² They were accompanied by a Committee of the Lords of Council, not to prevent excesses, but to point out victims. The exactions and cruelties of these men were such that they are still referred to with bated breath in the districts which they ravaged. They were maintained at the expense of those whom they were commissioned to persecute. Cuningham and others had to provide the soldiers with quarters and food, and their horses with stabling and forage.³ There is an interesting entry

¹ See Woodrow's *History* (Glasgow, 1829), vol. iv. pp. 136, *et seq.*, for interesting details of the persecutions of which the Craighends family were victims, and for information regarding several persons named in the Diary. At page 144 will be found a narrative prepared by William Cuningham himself.

² Law's *Memorials*, 136; Woodrow's *History*, ii. 421 *et seq.*

³ Pp. 20, 55, 107, 109.

of payment for a 'Consultation of lawyers about the public business of Lawburrows.' Lawburrows is an ancient form of writ, procured by an individual who takes oath that he fears personal injury from another, which binds the other, under a severe penalty, to abstain from doing him harm, either by himself or his family. By a violent perversion of law, such a writ was issued in the name of Charles against his subjects, and all who declined the bond were ordered to give security that they and their households would not attend conventicles under pain of being held as rebels.¹ Even after the military had been withdrawn, the bond and the lawburrows were keenly pressed; but the public discontent became so strong that, in spite of a prohibition against leaving Scotland, the Duke of Hamilton and other noblemen went to London to state their grievances, and to petition Charles to discontinue a policy which must either drive his people to despair or desolate the kingdom. Cuningham has entered a payment of four shillings for a 'double' or copy of their statement, which he terms 'Cassills complaint.'² He notes also a payment of the same amount for 'The narrative or printed paper,' no doubt the official narrative of the proceedings of the Council in the year 1678, which may be read in Woodrow's *History*.³ The result of their representations was that, much against his inclination, Charles, after he had repeatedly refused to receive the deputation, at last saw the necessity for yielding, and in a few months he ordered the bonds to be laid aside. The respite, however, was of short duration. On the 15th August 1678 the purchase of a copy of the Act of Convention of Estates is noted.⁴ This Convention was called by Lauder-

¹ P. 106. The King, in a letter written to the Council, affirmed the legality of his action in connection with lawburrows. Hamilton, armed no doubt with the opinion of the lawyers consulted, declared such action *ultra vires* of Charles. See Woodrow's *History*, ii. 433, 453.

² P. 106. For this 'Complaint' see Woodrow's *History*, ii. 434.

³ P. 106. See Woodrow's *History*, ii. 442, footnote.

⁴ P. 108.

dale. The action of Charles was, in so far, a reflection upon Lauderdale's policy; but, with the astute dexterity which characterised that statesman, he obtained from the servile nobles an Act which not only gratified the king by exacting from the Presbyterians money to pay the army that had pillaged them, but also contained a strongly expressed approval of his own Administration.

The names of various ministers are noted in the Diary. Cunningham's parish church was that of Kilbarchan. The minister of the time was Mr. John Stirling, a man of considerable note. His name occurs once only, in connection with a payment of vicarage dues,¹ and there is an entry of six shillings paid 'to James Stirling, our minister's son.'² John Stirling was ordained at Kilbarchan in 1649, after having acted for some time as tutor and chaplain to the Dalhousie family. There is a biographical sketch of him by his son James in Woodrow's *Analecta*.³ His eloquence and attractive power were so great that when he preached on a Friday, even during harvest, the people would leave the fields and crowd the church to hear him, returning invigorated to work. Having joined the Protesters in 1651, Stirling was subjected to the sufferings which this conduct involved. Deprived of his charge in 1662, and narrowly escaping by evading a band of soldiers sent to apprehend him in his house in 1670, he was one of the ministers who accepted the Indulgence of 1672, and returned to his charge. Refusing in 1673 to observe the 29th May, the anniversary of the Restoration, he was fined in half-a-year's stipend. In 1674 he was charged by the Synod with breaking the Indulgence Act by baptizing and marrying persons not of his own parish. On his death in 1683 the charge at Kilbarchan was held by Archibald Wilson, who was deposed in 1688, after the Revolution, when James Stirling became the successor of his father. Two other sons of John were churchmen of mark; Robert, minister of Stevenston, and John, who

¹ P. 66.² P. 42.³ Vol. iii. p. 24.

became Principal of Glasgow University. James Stirling was translated from Kilbarchan to the Barony parish of Glasgow in 1699. He gave Woodrow much assistance in the preparation of his works.

The name of Patrick Simpson is noted in connection with several payments.¹ He had been chaplain to Archibald, Marquis of Argyll, and became minister of Renfrew in 1653. He was one of the ministers deprived by the Acts of Parliament and Privy Council in 1662, and on the Indulgence in 1672, he was permitted, along with William Thomson, whose name also occurs in the Diary,² to preach at Kilmalcolm. Cited to appear before the Privy Council for breaking his Indulgence, he failed to respond, and in consequence the church was declared vacant, and the parishioners were instructed to pay him no more stipend.³ James Stirling supplied a sketch of Simpson's life for Woodrow,⁴ who makes frequent reference to him, and on his death, at the age of 88, in 1715, terms him 'The last of the antediluvian ministers but one.' Simpson returned to Renfrew in 1690, and though repeatedly called to charges in Stirling and Glasgow, declined to leave his first parish. He was highly esteemed as a scholar and a preacher, and he held office, by annual election, from 1690 to 1696, as Dean of Faculties of Glasgow University. In 1695 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. In the manuscript records of the Presbytery, of date March 18, 1715, is the following entry, which testifies to the respect in which he was held by his colleagues: 'The Presbytery, considering the age and infirmities of the Moderator, Mr. Patrick Simpson, which detains him from meeting with us, do appoint two of their number, at least monthly, to wait upon him and show the Presbytery's sympathy with him.' He was the father of John Simpson, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, whose doctrinal views gave no small trouble to the Church courts of his day.

¹ Pp. 45, 49, 58.

³ Woodrow's *History*, vol. iii. 61.

² P. 46.

⁴ *Analecta*, iii. 115.

William Thomson¹ was ordained minister of Houston in 1655, and was one of the ministers 'outed' in 1662. He returned to Kilmalcolm and Houston on the Indulgence, and, from an entry in the Diary, appears to have been active in procuring subscriptions for distressed ministers. The subscription for Peden and other prisoners at the Bass, which was forwarded by Patrick Simpson to the sufferers, was paid to Thomson by Cuningham.²

Gabriel Cuningham,³ admitted in 1648 minister of Dunlop in Ayrshire, refused to conform to Episcopacy in 1662, was one of the foremost to take advantage of the Indulgence in 1672, and was commissioned to confer with those brethren who refused to accept the concession. His mission was not successful. In 1674 a warrant for his apprehension, as a preacher at conventicles, was issued. Three years afterwards he was summoned by the Privy Council for not conforming to their conditions, and in 1683 his goods were sequestrated and his stipend alienated, on account of his complicity with John Cuningham of Bedlane, 'a notorious traitor.'⁴

The prefix 'Mr.' which Cuningham invariably uses in connection with the names of ministers, justifies the inference that Mr. James Huchesoun⁵ from whose service he engaged a man in 1676 was the minister of Kilallan. Admitted in 1649, he suffered deprivation under the Acts of 1662. The incumbent who occupied Kilallan after Huchesoun was outed, was, in 1670, deposed by a committee appointed by Archbishop Leighton to inquire into the truth of the many complaints against the incumbents for irregularities. Accepting the conditions of the Act of Indulgence, Huchesoun returned to his parish, but was extruded again in 1684 for not reading the Proclamation regarding the deliverance of King Charles and the Duke of York from the Ryehouse Plot. After the Toleration Act he went back to Kilallan. Called to Eaglesham in 1688, he was translated to

¹ P. 46.³ Pp. 57, III.² See Hew Scot's *Fasti*, Part iii. 250.⁴ Scot's *Fasti*, iii. 166.⁵ P. II.

that parish ; but, on the Synod's declaring the proceedings void, he returned to Kilallan. He was a popular preacher, and on this ground, probably, was selected by the Presbytery for the duty referred to in the following extract from the manuscript records of Paisley Presbytery, May 1693: 'Upon a desire sent from Lord Rosse that the Presbytery w^d be pleased to allow some one of their number to preach in his family next Lord's day, w^h in regard of the afflicting circumstances thereof, his worthy Lady being newly deceased, cannot conveniently go to church that day, the Presbytery appoint Mr. James Hutchesoun to go and preach there accordingly.'

The plot referred to in the entry at page 109 was probably that with which the name of the infamous Titus Oates is associated, whose lying statements led to the execution, on perjured evidence, of the aged Lord Stafford, and many other Roman Catholic victims of his perfidy.

The elder Cuningham, his health broken by imprisonment, and his mind harassed by the heavy fine imposed on him and his son by the Government, which would have ruined them had it been exacted in full, did not long survive the Revolution settlement which wrought a happy change in his own position and the circumstances of his family. Before his death in 1690 he had the satisfaction of seeing his son elected by the freeholders of his native county one of their commissioners to the Convention of Estates which met at Edinburgh on the 14th of March 1689. William Cuningham, after the death of his first wife, who brought him no children, married secondly, in April 1689, Christian, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Alexander, succeeded him in the estate.¹ William Cuningham for many years represented his native county in Parliament. A characteristic letter written by him

¹ See outlay in connection with his marriage, p. 28. The son's first wife, by whom alone he had issue, was Ann, daughter of Sir John Houston of that ilk. He married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Houston.

from Craigends in 1696 to his constituents, the Barons and Freeholders of the county, in the possession of William H. Hill, LL.D., of Glasgow, the accomplished author of the *History of Hutcheson's Hospital*, and other antiquarian works, has been kindly placed by that gentleman at the disposal of the editor. It is as follows:—

For the Right Honobl

THE BARONS AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE SHIRE OF RENFREW

To be communicat by the Clerk at their Meeting.

CRAIGENDS, *Octobr* 26, 1696.

RIGHT HONORABLE

Having long served you as one of your Commissioners at Parliament and Meeting of Estates And never hitherto Importuned you about any Claim of expenses or fies dew for my attendance I have now drawn up my accompt in this paper inclosed Wherin every person may briefly see both the Ground and the Quantitie of what he is indew. I hope you will approve of this my method To begin at the persons debtors And not at the Lands Though the Law give me my choice For seing the debt is immediatly dew by (my) My Neighbour Gentlemen in the Shire And not by their Tennents or Vassals I thought it more agreeable to Justice first to betake myself to them Which I heirby doe by this Civill warning Not puting you to the pains of a Cast or Act of Imposition For by this paper it will appear that that is done to your hand By two authentick documents The Lord Registers Attestatione of the days that I attended And an extract of the valuations of such Lands of the Shire as bears Commissioners fies. From these two grounds It is easie to any person to calculat what my claim is from every heritor. And knowing that among the many discreet and Generous persons I have to dea with Their may yet be some through one occasion or other may delay my Just satisfaction Theirfor I need not spare to tell you that I have raised my Letters of Horning Not bare Generall Letters But containing the speciall Compt heir inclosed And charging every man for his own proportion As is heir sett down But I know their will be no need of such weapons Nor doe I intend to give any Charge till more Civill courses be slighted. And now having thus intimat the matter I humbly desire the persons concerned may satisfie their doubts by looking my account Which I intend

should ly in the Clerks hand for that effect To let every man know his quota And I shall be glad how many calculat the Grounds of it ab origene I think to be no loser by such a tryall when they shall see not one farding but 17S Scots allowed for the Charges of persuit & collection And because I can get no Collector will serve so cheap Theirfor I resolve to wait your sending your proportions to my own House That so My Good & Honob^l friends may have discharges of my own hand writing And in this expectation I resolve to let my Letters ly till the first of December Remaining all sincerity

Ane humble and affectionat servant to the Good
Shire of Renfrew
(sic sub^r)

W CUNNINGHAM.

CLAIM BY CRAIGENDS FROM THE BARONS AND FREEHOLDERS
OF THE SHIRE OF RENFREW.

The days of Parliament and Convention contained in the Lord
Registers Attestation Are as follows—

From March 14. 1689 till April 29. Is of days	.	.	47
From June 5. 1689 till August 2. Is of days	.	.	59
From April 15. 1690 till July 22. Is of days	.	.	99
From Septembr 3. 1690 till Septembr 10. Is	.	.	8
From April 18. 1693 till June 15. Is of days	.	.	59
From May 9. 1695 till July 17. Is of days	.	.	70
Item four days to goe and come each of the six Sessions,	.	.	24

Summa of days is . . . 366

Which compts in Money at 5 lb. Ilk day . . . 1830 0 0

This casten upon the valued rent of these lyable within the
Shire falls sex pound to Ilk hundred of Valuation As
appears by the following table—

	Valuation.			Proportion.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d
James Hamilton of Aikinhead	0960	14	4	057	13	0
Sir John Maxwel of Pollock	1066	13	4	064	0	0
Sir Archibald & Jo: Stewarts, Blackhal	6090	0	0	365	8	0
Robert Pollock of that Ilk	1008	0	0	60	10	0

	Valuation.			Proportion.		
	lb	s	d	lb	s	d
Sir Ja: Oswald of Fingaltoun .	0700	0	0	042	0	0
Robert Campbell of Thoik (? Floak)	0100	0	0	006	0	0
Barbara Muir of Caldwell .	0730	0	0	043	16	0
John Caldwell of that Ilk .	0366	13	4	022	0	0
Lady Margret Mountgomry—						
Lifrentrix of Srde [<i>sic</i>] .	0700	0	0	042	0	0
Maxuel of Blaw th hill & Yockir	0458	0	0	027	10	0
Collin Campbell of Castelhill .	0060	0	0	003	12	0
Alex ^r Porterfield of that Ilk for Porterfield & Quarrell ⁿ til 1694	0693	6	8	035	12	0
Sr Jo: Houstoun for Houst ⁿ & Newark	3492	3	4	209	10	0
Patrick Fliming of Barochan .	0767	13	4	046	1	0
Alex ^r Porterfield of Fullwood .	0726	6	8	043	12	0
Hall of Fullbar	0160	0	0	009	12	0
Claud Alexandr of Newtown .	0106	13	4	006	8	0
Thomas Wallace of Ellersly .	0350	0	0	021	0	0
Magistrats of Pasley	1053	6	8	063	4	0
Alex ^r Birsbain of Selviland .	0166	13	4	010	0	0
George Houstoun of Johnstn paying for Quarrell ⁿ 1695 .	0566	13	4	040	0	0
Sir John Shaw of Greenock and Waterstoun	1986	13	4	119	12	0
Archibald Crawford of Auchnanis	0866	13	4	052	0	0
William Blair of that Ilk	0383	6	8	023	0	0
William Hamilton of Orbistoun .	2927	13	4	175	13	0
John Birsbain of Bishoptoun .	0100	0	0	006	0	0
John Graham of Dougalstoun .	0460	0	0	027	12	0
M ^c Gilchrist of Barscoob	0166	13	4	010	0	0
Bannatyne of Kellie	0120	0	0	007	4	0
Sir William Stewart of Castelmilk	0600	0	0	036	0	0
Thomas Crawford of Cartsburn .	0223	6	8	013	8	0
M ^r Jo: Cochran of Fergusley	0373	6	8	022	8	0
John Leckie of Cathcart	0483	0	0	029	0	0
W ^m Cuninghame of Craigends	1487	0	0	089	12	0
Sum: Valuations	30,500	11	0			

Proportions Charged 1830 17 0

Cuningham's four sisters, named in the Diary, were married to neighbouring landed proprietors, Elizabeth to George Houstoun of Johnstone, Rebecca to John Hamilton of Grange, Janet to John Alexander of Blackhouse, and Marion to Alexander Porterfield of Fullwood.¹ We find Cuningham associated with at least two of his brothers-in-law in an official examination of witnesses in the Bargarren witchcraft case, and in a subsequent report to the Privy Council, under whose authority the inquiry was instituted.²

Sir William Cuningham of Cuninghamhead, the stepson of the diarist, was served heir to his mother on her decease in 1679, and on the death of his uncle, David, second Lord Ruthven, in 1701, without issue, he assumed the name of Ruthven in addition to that of Cuningham. Although his mother was the eldest daughter of the first Lord Ruthven, Sir William did not claim the peerage, but allowed his cousin, Isabel, daughter of his mother's younger sister, Elizabeth, to assume the title, which continued to be held by her heirs. The persecutions under which his father had suffered severely fell on him also from his childhood.³ He married Ann, daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart of Castlemilk. On his death, without issue, in 1724, the Baronetcy, created in 1627, became extinct.⁴

It has not been considered necessary to repeat, after 1677, the recurrent entries of donations to the kirk-box and to beggars, or such other items as are frequently noted in the years preceding.

The 'Scheme of Rental' has been reprinted from an old document which, though it does not bear a date, seems to have been prepared some time after the death of the diarist's father in 1690.

¹ See Crawford's *Renfrewshire*, 1818, p. 98.

² *Witches of Renfrewshire*, pp. 125, 131.

³ Woodrow's *History*, ii. 428; Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, i. 745.

⁴ For details of law proceedings in which Cuninghamhead was concerned, see Stair's *Decisions*, Nov. 15, 1676, Nov. 16, 1678; Fountainhall's *Decisions*, July 12, 1712; and other Reports.

INTRODUCTION

The entries of prices are in Scots money. John Ray, a contemporary of Cuningham, gives the following account of the Scottish currency:—‘Their money they reckon after the French manner. A Bodel (which is the sixth part of our Penny) they call *Tway-Pennies*, that is with them Two-pence; so that, upon this ground, 12 Pennies, or a Shilling *Scotch* (that is, six Bodels), is a Penny sterling. The Scotch piece marked with xx, which we are wont to call a *Scotch Two-pence*, is Twenty-pence *Scotch*, that is, Two-pence sterling wanting two Bodels or four Pennies *Scotch*; the Piece with xl is four-pence sterling minus four Bodels, and so One Shilling sterling is 12 Shillings *Scotch*. Thirteen Pence Half-penny English is a Mark *Scotch*, and One Pound Scotch is 20 pence sterling. One Bodel they call *Tway-pennies* as above; 2 Bodels a *Plack*, 3 Bodels a *Baabee*; 4 Bodels 8 Pennies, 6 Bodels 1 *Shilling Scotch*.’¹

It only remains to be added that the manuscript from which this volume has been edited is the property of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, solicitor, Paisley, to whom thanks are due for permission to have it printed for the Scottish History Society.

Since the preceding Introduction was put in type the Editor has seen a manuscript volume, the property of Mr. William Brown, bookseller, Edinburgh, purchased by him at the sale of books and manuscripts belonging to the late Mr. Gibson-Craig, which contains a genealogy of the Cuninghams of Glencairn and of the cadets of that family, from which he is permitted to make the following extracts. The volume has the well-known autograph of the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe written upon the book-plate of Alexander Deuchar, engraver, and its compilation is attributed to the antiquary Robert Mylne.

The founder of the family of Cuningham was Neil Cuningham designed governor of Lambroughton born in England in the year

¹ *Select Remains*, pp. 209, 210.

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of our Lord 1131.¹ Being an English gentleman and come of an English family He together with others was enticed or rather forced by his lawful prince King Henry II. of England his private orders to commit murder upon the person of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury which he accordingly put in execution 30th Decr. 1172, after which fact he was held in so great hatred by his countrymen that for shelter from their fury he flees into Scotland and takes up his habitation in the country of Cuningham after which he became in great favour with our King for his good service in saving the King's life at a battle in Cuningham at Kilmairs where he was enclosed by his enemies and for which good service in saving the King's life he obtained from the King the lands of Lambroughton and was made sole governor thereof And the King called him from the land he first came into when he came out of England which was in the Bailrie of Cuningham from whence all that are descended of him took their surname. He took to wife

Arnot daughter to the laird of Arnot and begat upon her four sons 1st John Cuningham who was afterwards laird of Glen-garnock 2 Cuningham laird of Beltoun 3 Cuningham laird of Barns 4 Adam Cuningham of Caprington. Of this Neil Cuningham and his lady are descended many honourable houses of Earls and Lords and Barons.

CRAIGENDS.

The first of the family of Cragens was

(1) William first of that name laird of Cragens, son to Earl of Glencairn and his Countess Lindsay daughter to the Lord Lindsay. He purchased the lands of Cragens and Glenholme: He married Stuart daughter to the Knight of Erthourlie by her had one son and two daughters whom his only son of this marriage succeeded in the Lairdship of Cragens after his father. His eldest daughter Cuningham married to the laird of Hous-toun and after his death to the laird of Boquhannan 2d daughter

Cuningham who married the laird of Newark. This laird William after the death of his first lady married 2dly the Heretrix of Afleck by whom he had a son David who was first laird of Robertland of the name of Cuningham.

(2) William 2d of that name son to William the 1st of that name and first laird of Cragens and his first lady. He succeeded his

¹ In connection with this account, see Anderson's *Scottish Nation*, i. 742. Anderson does not seem to have been aware that the 'absurd conjecture' with which he credits Dalrymple had the authority of Camden. Camden's *Britannia*, 1789, p. 335.

father and became 2nd laird of Cragens. He married Campbell daughter to the laird of Loudoun and Sheriff of Air and begat 4 sons and 6 daughters. Gabriel his eldest son succeeded him. The rest of the sons I know not. His eldest daughter Cuningham married to the laird of Dowhill 2d. Cuningham Lady Auchinninies 3d. Cuningham married to the laird of Bavine and after his death to the laird of Eldirslie 4 Cuningham married to the laird of Quhytford 5 Cuningham married to the laird of Stainlie 6 Cuningham married to the laird of Castlemilk.

(3) Gabriell son to William the second of that name second laird of Cragens and his lady Campbell succeeded his father and became 3d laird thereof He married Livingstone daughter to the laird of Kilsyth and begat one son and two daughters William his son succeeded him His eldest daughter Cuningham married to the laird of Fordoun 2d Cuningham married to the laird of Crogarnok.

(4) William 3d of that name son to Gabriel 3d laird of Cragens and his lady Livingstone He succeeded to his father and became 4th laird of Cragens He married Margaret Cuningham daughter to William 5th laird of Cuninghamheid and begat 3 sons and 2 daughters Alexander his eldest son succeeded him 2d Gabriel Cuningham 3 William Cuningham His eldest daughter Grisell married to Robert Laminton of Inch 2 Elizabeth married to the goodman of Grange.

(5) Alexander son to William the 3d of that name and 4th laird of Cragens and his lady Margaret Cuningham He succeeded to his father and became 5th laird of Cragens He married to his 1st wife the Lady Mochrim and begat issue and after her death he married 2dly Elizabeth Cuningham daughter to William Earl of Glencairne and widow of the laird of Auchinens and begat issue William his successor.

(6) William 4th of that name son to Alexander 5th laird of Cragens and his 2nd lady Elizabeth Cuningham He succeeded to his father and became 6th laird of Cragens He married the laird of Castlemilk's daughter.

CUNINGHAMHEAD.

(1) William 1st of that name designed of Bonnalay was son of Sir William Knight of Lambroughtoun the immediate successor of Neil Cuningham governour of Lambroughton and his spouse the

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Lord Dennistoun's daughter. He married Ross daughter to by whom he had a son Robert who was his successor and became the 1st laird of Cuninghamhead by the name of Cuningham.

(2) Robert 1st of that name son to William 1st of Bonnalay and his spouse the Lord Dennistoun's daughter. He succeeded to his father in the said title of Bonnalay and married Douglas Heretrix of Cuninghamheid and so in her right became the laird thereof in the name of Cuningham. He begat on her one son named William of whom is come the laird of Cuningham.

(3) William 2d of that name son to Robt. the 1st of that name the laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady Douglas Heretrix thereof. He succeeded his father in the said lairdship and became 2d laird of Cuninghamheid. He married daughter to the laird of Lenglando on whom he begat two sons 1st William his successor and 2d Andrew Cuningham of Langlando.

(4) William 3d of that name son to William 2d of that name and 2d laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady the laird of Langlando's daughter. He succeeded to his father and became 3d laird of Cuninghamheid. He married the laird of Glanglando's daughter and begat 3 sons 1st Robert his successor 2 Mathew Cuningham of Sandguik.

(5) Robert 2d of that name son of William 3d of that name and 3d laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady the laird of Glengodnoell's daughter. He succeeded to his father and became 4th laird of Cuninghamheid. He married Mart. Moir Heretrix of Pokellie and begat 1 son and 3 daughters. William his only son succeeded him; his eldest daughter Cuningham married the laird of Adamtour 2 Cuningham married to the laird of Fairlie 3 Cuningham married to the laird of Jereswood.

(6) William 4th of that name son to Robt. 2d and 4th laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady Margaret Moir. He succeeded his father in the said lairdship and became 5th laird thereof. He married Isabel Cuningham daughter to Earle of Glencairne and begat 3 sons and 2 daughters. His eldest son succeeded him. 2d Cuningham laird of Towrlands married the laird of Ridhall's daughter 3 Mr. Donald Cuningham, Bishop of Aberdeen. His eldest daughter Mart. Cuningham married to the laird of Cragens and after his death to the laird of Inchmartin 3dly to Poilldog of Dunrobin. This laird's 2d daughter called Marion Cuningham married to the laird of Rowalland and begat Issue.

(7) John 1st of that name son of William 4th of that name and

5th laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady Isabel Cuningham. He married the Lord Boyd's daughter for his 1st lady and after her death he married 2dly Barbra Lawder daughter to the laird of Haton and begat on her one son John his successor.

(8) John 2d of that name son to John the 1st and 6th laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady Barbra Lawder. He succeeded his father and became 7th laird thereof. He married Mary Edmonstoun daughter to James Edmonstoun of Duntraith Knight and begat on her two sons and one daughter. William his son succeeded him. Jean Cuningham his only daughter died young.

(9) William 5th of that name eldest son of John the 2d of that name and 7th laird of Cuninghamheid and his lady Margt. Edmonstoun. He succeeded to his father and became 8th laird of Cuninghamheid.

CRAIGENDS HOUSEHOLD IN 1695.

By a Statute passed in 1695 by the Scottish Parliament, a Poll tax was levied from the inhabitants of the Country to provide naval and military defences. The Rolls for Renfrewshire in connection with this tax are preserved in the Charter Chest of the Burgh of Paisley, and were published in successive numbers of the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper in 1864, by the late Mr. David Semple of Paisley, an industrious local antiquary. The lists for the parish of Kilbarchan were taken by William Cuningham of Craigends, George Houston of Johnstone, and Robert Ross their clerk, and were handed in by them at Paisley on the 28th October 1695. The Craigends household at that date consisted of—

	Lib.	sh.
William Cuningham Heritor above 1000 lib. value .	24	6 0
His lady and four children, each 6 sh. . . .	1	10 0
Alexander William and John his sons, each 3 lib. 6 sh.	9	18 0
William Alexander his servant 40 lib. fie . . .	1	6 0
William Inglice servt. 23 lib. fie	0	17 6
Archibald Scott servt. 24 lib. fie	0	18 0
Alexr. M'Alester servt. 20 lib. fie	0	16 0
Mary Collquhoun servt. 30 lib. fie	1	6 0
Jean Collquhoun servt. 17 lib. fie	0	14 6
Anna Angus servt. 14 lib. fie	0	13 0
Inde 42 lib. 5 sh. . . .	<hr/>	

DIARY AND HOUSEHOLD BOOK.

CUNNINGHAM OF CRAIGENDS

DIARY AND HOUSEHOLD BOOK.

NOTE of all things I do in reference to my Civill businesse, such as, Landsetting, Victual selling, any bargane making, or engaging my self any way. In brief, all my civill adoes that are worth the marking, and not contained in my compts of Charge and discharge of money, since my marriage or entry to Land.

May 18, 1674.—I sold to Alex^r Millar, my miller in Dennestoun, his meill cropt 1673, at 7 lb. the boll. The whole meill he pays, or now owes, for the sd cropt being only 8 bolls, he having payed in 6 furlots of his meill 1673 in former years to my father, so that my father is comptable to me for 3 of the sd 6 furlots, the other 3 falling to himself, for the reason that appears in the considerations about the rentall. The price of the sds 8 bolls Alex^r Millar is to pay 20 lb. of it to-morrow. The rest with his whole silver rent at Lambas, or between Lambas and Martinmas, otherwise he is to run the hasard of the Feir.

May 20, 1674.—Having before been in terms with W^m Cuningham, Tailour, anent fixing him to be my man, wher-
anent also I had made a condition at 8 lb. in the half-year. But then I altered it, and, mostly of my own good will, lightened it to 10 lb. a half-year, giving him presently a suit of old cloaths, and old boots, and hat, promising also always to hold him in cloaths beside his fie ; for which he is to serve me as my man, to work my Tailour work, and my wife's, and her son's and gentlewoman's ; and is to work my mother's Tailour work

upon what terms she pleases. I had promised him also a pair shoos in the half-year; And when I told him of keeping my ston'd horse at grasse in summer, I engaged to hold him in shoos. I told him also that he might take in other folk's work to the house, providing he work it without prejudice of my work and service, and my mother's. So I gave him a merk, beside half a merk I had given him before.

July 15, 1674.—Having before given out that I would sell what meill I had for 13 mks the boll, ready money, I opened the Girnell that day, and sold all I had, being just a chalder, for I had given 42 bolls of the readiest to my mother in part of our boarding. And 24 bolls 3 firlots being Andrew Laird's 12 bolls, Alex^r Millar's, 8 bolls, 3 firlots and 4 bolls of Malcolme Patiesoun's was unladed. And a firlot was given to John Allan at the beginning of the year, on my wife's account. The haill summa of my ferme meill 1673, amounting but to 83 bolls. I sold I say the said chalder to the persons, and was payed of it in manner specified in my compt of charge or credit of money about that time.

August 1, 1674.—I compleited the first year's boarding to the Lady betwixt Whitsunday 1673 and Whits: 1674. Having befor given her 200 mks., with 50 bolls meall, and Bear, I then gave her 156. 06. 8. of reall money. With 13 lbs., for which she took Ja. Moody debtor, who owed me so much for meall. And the compt of all my foulls which she got, amounting to 14. 13. 4, compting Capons at ha: mks., Hens at grots, and Cocks at 40d., and excepting 8 hens and 2 cocks of Andrew Laird's, and 2 hens and a cock of Malcome Patieson's, which were not brought in, And counting the 12 stane of cheese payed by the Achans at 16 lb. All together makes up 300 mks. given her that day in compt and in money, which, with the former 200 M., makes 500 M., and the 50 bolls victual which is accepted for the sd year's boarding of myself and my wife, her gentlewoman, and servant lasse, and my man. Our two horse grasse and fodder is also compted, and payed for by it. But not their corn, for which I have my father to pay beside.

August 24, 1674.—Having on Aug. 22 gotten Andrew Laird's growing cropt given me in payment of q^t he was owing

me, amounting to about 410 lb., according to accompt most favourable for him, I promising him to give him back 50 M. if I could make the sd 410 lb. out of the cropt, and also q^t more I could make of it to give to him also. But the sd 50 M. being to be given down of my own, I promised only in case he would goe this May and leave the towne. And if he would stay still, and keep a quarter qrof I made ane offer I would only lend him 100 lbs. worth of his cropt, and give him nothing down. I say having gotten the said cropt, and being to sett at leist the other 3 quarters of the towne, on the said 24 of August I agreed with one John Murdie, who dwells in a mailling neir by which he holds of my Lord Glencairne, I agreed with him, I say, for one quarter of it, being the half of the Westmost half, though that half be not yet divided. The rent we agreed upon was for stock and teind 5 bolls meill, 50 M. money, half at Martimas, half at next Whit Sunday, six poultry fowlls, the half of the cesse, and his dewes to the mill, being the 20 peck mill thicking, and mill stone heading. And his proportion of grassing the millar's 2 ky, but I to relieve him of all teind. He is to have his proportion of the houses as well as the land, and because the houses are out of case, he to have one boll down the first year: As also in case this yeir's fodder be not eaten in the towne, so that he want his proportion of the soill, he is to have another boll, or 10 mk. down.

October 16, 1674.—I completed the paymt of Hugh Muir's compt. Having on the 3d of August given him 200 M., I gave him 81 lb. 10 sh. on the sd 16 of Oct^r, which, with 18 lb. 10s., makes 100 lb. The whole rest of the compt amounting to 102. 06. 10., which 2 lb. 6s. 10d. I got down, And the 18 lb. 10s. I kept from him at my wife's desire for some plenishing he got of Cuninghamheid's; so I became Cuninghamheid's debtour for the sd. 18 lb. 10s., and shall pay him whenever his use requires it, I mean the first money that shall be given out for him.

Oct^r 23, 1674.—I payed John Fleming all his fies, he having been my servant from Mart: 1670 till Whits: 1674, the first 2 years and a-half at 4 lb. only a half year, the next half year at 5 lb., the last at 6 lb. I had one way and other while he was with me payed him one 4 lb., and some more also, but

I did not stand with him, his fie being little, but payed him all the rest except the said 4 lb., amounting to 27 lb., the said 23 of Oct^r.

Nov. 10, 1674.—I agreed with John Park, for present in Foddstoun, to be my tennent in the Easter half of Denneestoun, being that part which was sometime possess by James Hendersoun. Having gotten the present master's consent, I agreed with him that he should pay me of constant rent for the sd land in stock and teind 200 merks, half silver, half meill at 10 mks the boll. So he is to pay me 100 mks, and 10 bolls of meill, and a dozen of poultrie fowlls. But in regard the land and houses are farr out of case, I agreed to take lesse rent for some of the first years, viz. : I gave him to advise him till Candlemasse next whether he would bind for a 19 year tack, or for a 10 year tack. If he would bind for 19 years I was to give him ane ease of the rent for the first 3 years, viz. : I am but to get for the first year (which is to be the 1675), only 80 lb. all silver rent, and the pouterie. And for the 2^d year I am to get 90 lb. all silver rent, and the poultrie ; and for the 3^d year I am to get but 80 lb., and still the dozen poultrie ; the forsd rent being always for both stock and teind. But if he would bind but for 10 years, I am to give him ease but for the first two, viz. : He to pay but 80 lb., all silver, for the first, and 90 lb. for the second, paying always the 12 poultrie. And for the third, and years following, of the 10 year tack ; or fourth, and years following, of the 19 years tack, to pay the full rent of 100 Mks. silver, 10 bolls meill, and the 12 poultrie, I being always bound to releive him of all teind, personage and vicarage ; And he always bound to pay his full dewes to the mill according to his proportion of land, as is specified in my agreement with John Murdie. And this ease of rent for the first years to be in consideration of both houses and lands being out of case, and the fodder being sold and carried off the ground, so that he is to make his moan for nothing either to help houses or land, save only the summer muck, that was made in summer last by that side of the toune.

Upon the 26. of Dec^r 1674, John Carswell, one of my tenants in Locherside, stole secretly away with his family, and anything he had, leaving his haill rent 1674 unpaid, and

nothing to pay it with but a little rotten spilt corn in his yeard, which, when it was threshin, came scarce to 3 firlots, and some peats, and of which (beside the corn) I made only 56s. scots. He left also 2 doors upon the house of his own on putting. So upon the 5 of January 1675, I sett his mailling to John Shaw, son to James in our own Mains. The rent he conditioned to pay is 40 mks. and 4 hens, 10s. of vicarage teinds, and the half of the cesse, qranent we both subscribed a paper by way of contract, binding us both for nine years.

Janr. 1675.—I agreed with James Patieson in Locheside for q^t of his ferme meall 1674 he laid not in he should pay 16 M. for the boll of it at Lammas next.

Feb^r 22, 1675.—I sold two bolls of my ferme meall to Jonet Reid in Foddistoun at 16 mks. per boll, to be payed at Lammas next, which meall her son, Gavine Park, came and received out of the Girnell the morn after.

March 18, 1675.—I made bargain with James Hamiltoun, Barr's son, about horses as follows: I having in August last sold him my little ston'd naigg for 100 lb., which he was yet owing me, and had but 3 days before given me his band for bearing a rent from Martimas last. On the said 18 of March I bought a large Brown gelding from him, for which I conditioned to give him my wife's old white horse and 13 lb. sterling in buit, the sd 100 lb. Scots band, with 3 lb. as half a year's rent of it, being allowed in the first end of it. So I exchanged horses with him that same night, and the morrow after payed him 53 lb. Scots, which is the overplus of 13 lb. sterling, after the 103 lb. Scots is taken off it. Also I gave him up his 100 lb. band the sd day; And exchanged bridles with him, giving 10 grots to buit.

[Sometime this winter I promised to my Uncle's William's wife to bear half and half with the laird, my father, of her son's boarding at the schooll for a year, providing the whole exceeded not 20 mks. a quarter.]

March 19, 1675.—My father and I agreed with James Shaw about all our meall that is in the Girnell, and my part is just 11 bolls and a firлот. He is to give 16 mks. for each boll, getting only one boll to the haill bargane, which, as the

laird counted it, comes to 36 bolls 14 pecks. He is to take the key of the Girnell, and pay us according to our count of inlaid meill, and to bear the loss of Indrink (if any be) himself. Nor are we to be troubled with measuring of it. My proportion of the boll of too meill by the forsd count comes to somqt lesse than the third part of a boll. And the 11 bolls and firлот at 16 M. comes to just 120 lb., the sd too meill making it about 5 mk. less. The term of paymt being Lammas next. The laird got the arles.

March 30, 1675.—I sold to Alex^r Millar in Dennestoun, 2 bolls 3 firlots of his meall 1674, at 14 mk. the boll, having directed him to lay in 4 bolls and a firлот to the minister of Kilmacolme, which will pay so much of his stipend 1674, which by condition with Andrew Laird, I am bound to pay, and having before conditioned to give him 10 firlots down for that year, because much of Dennistown lay waist, all which comes to 9 bolls and a half, of which I am countable to my father for 3 firlots. He is to pay me the forsd price for the 2 bolls 3 firlots at Whits: next.

May 6, 1675.—I agreed with James King, Maissoun in Kilbarchan, that he should build me a Leapingonstone at the said towne at Ro^t King's house end, himself furnishing all the material and service (except one day's horse service for leading, which I was to send). And I should pay him 5 mks. for all. Also I gave him a 6 pence at the bargaine making, beside the said 5 merks.

August 2, 1675.—I compleited the second year's boarding to the Lady betwixt Whitsunday 1674 and Whits: 1675. Having before given her 200 merks, with 50 bolls meall and bear, I then gave her 156 lb. 12s. 8d. of reall money, and got 15 lb. farder allowed me for 5 firlots of my ferme meall 1674, which she had gotten more than the sd 50 bolls. Also she had gotten of my fowlls als many as, according to the price made the last year, came to 12. 07. 4. Also she had gotten, either in stuff or in money, the Achans 12 stains of cheese, which, compted at 16 lb., brings up the compt to 500 mks., and 50 bolls meall and bear, which pays as it did the last year.

August 28, 1675.—My father and I being far behind with

Malcolme Patieson, who owes my father 30 bolls oats, and 110 lb. 4d. of money; And owed me 133 lb. 4d., beside the rent of the growing cropt 1675, wee thereupon having arreisted his goods and inhibit him to shear; Thomas Crawford and James Park in Houstoun being sent for to sight his crop, who went twice through it two severall days, qrof the sd 28 of August was the last, taking Ja. Walkingshaw with them the last day. On the first day they esteem'd it at 100 bolls (counting the oats only, and excluding Bear, Pease, and Beans). On the second day at 95 bolls, giving the account of every particular parcell. So on the same 28 of August, Peter Waker being also one of Macolme's creditors, and having a great desire to the mailling, entered in bargane about the sd cropt (having first gotten a private condition of me of the mailling in case of his bargaining for the crop and becoming our pay master of what was owing us thereby). The termes of his bargane about the cropt being that he should pay 1200 mks. for it, meaning only the oats at abov'sd, which 1200 mks. is to goe first in satisfaction of what is owing my father and me, where of he gave one half full dollar to my father and another to me in arles, my father counting the oats at 8 pound the boll, but promising in case other creditors gave ane ease also to count it but at 10 M. the boll, which will be 40 lb. down. And I also promising 40 M. down in case Malcome were content to leave the rowme that I had no more to doe with him as a tennent. And because a part of my debt stood in meal, viz.: this year's 1675 ferme being 12 bolls 3 firlots, it was agreed that the sd Peter should lay it in, and get the price of 17 bolls of oats, namely 17. eight pounds, which comes to 204 M. allowed him for it. The terms of paymt of the 1200 merks were to be as follows:—1. My debt of 133. 04. 4. (reducing the 40 M. which is to be given down, so it will be but 106. 11. 0.) is to be payd at Marts next. All the laird's debt being 310. 00. 4. (after the 40 lb. is deduced) is to be payd at Cands. and Whits: next be equal portions. My forsd ferm meill to be laid in at the usuall time of year. And my silver rent 1675, with the vicarage teind, to be payed at the forsd Whitsunday. At which time the rest of the 1200 M. is to come in also, which my father is to distribute among the

creditors if they referr themselves to him (which a good part of them has done already), or otherwise dispose of it as shall be most equitable and convenient for Malcom's behoove. And as to my promise to Peter Waker about the mailling, it being certain that except in consideration of the mailling, and without a condition made to him thereof, he would never have given so much for the cropt, nor no other man, by 50 M. at leist, though in equitie I might have found out some way how to have made that 50 M. acrew to me, yet I have let it pass with the other 40 M., which in the case forsd I intend to give down both for Malcome's behoove. And that same day agreed with Peter Waker for the mailling at that same rent that Malcome had it at. Malcom being loath to go out of the land altogether, agreed with Peter and me to keep a third of it, so I got up my 40 M., and Peter bound for the haill rent, which we altered a little by turning 2 bolls of meill into bear, and turning the odd 3 firlots of meall into 5 lb. of money, Peter promising to get Dargavell his present master's consent, and promising to give Malcome some bield of a house and a yeard under him. Also in consideration of entre, we agreed that if he got a tack he should put the houses in good order, which for present are far out of case. And if at the tack expiring they were any more than 200 M. better nor at his entrie, he should have satisfaction for it (the entries of the rowme being estimate at 200 M., though at this present entrie it be agreed to be waired upon the houses). Also because I have to give 40 M. down to Macolm Patiesoun, I would have a condition of Peter that at leist he should make me up in that, and as he did not absolutely promise any more than 20 M. to my wife at his entrie, yet I resolve and expect not to want anything of the whole 40 M. by and attour the 200 M. to be waired on the houses.

Oct. 1675.—There being a conveniencie that my wife should go to Edinburgh, and assist to the carrying on that action of her son's against the Earle of Lowdon, And my father proposing it as a thing expedient, It was agreed amongst us that she and I should go there; And als far as our charges there exceeded our charges at home, or more particularly, whatever our expense for meat and drink, coal and candle, house room,

cloaths washing, and fodder for our horses, and stable maill, but not corn, exceeded 1000 mk. by year, compting proportionally to the time we stay there, seeing wee are furnished in all these at home for our 1000 mks. we are to have what our expense for these things exceeds this off Cunninghamheid, being there upon his business. So accordingly wee counted, and found our 1000 Mk. by year would yeeld 80 Mk. for every month, and 40 Mk. beside among all the 12, which we laid by for cloaths washing. The 80 Mk. a month we found came to about 35s. a day, wherof wee payed first 12s. for chamber maill, and then 10 S. for two horse fodder, so that there rested for meat, drink, coal and candle, nothing but about a merk, which comes to 20 lb. in the month, inde 80 lb. in the hail four months of the winter session, which 80 lbs. I payd all till about 15s., as is to be seen in my count of depursmts, Dec^r 4, 1675, Jan^{ry} 10 and Feb^{ry} 28, 1676. And for the rest of our expense, I mean the compt of meat and drink, coal and candle only, which we were to get off Cuninghamheid. My Lady Ruthven, with whom wee joined in table and lodging, relieved him of it, so that wheras our half of the compt for the first month came to 24. 16. 6. I payed but 20 lb. on Dec^r 4, 1675.

And also on Feb^{ry} 28, 1676, when our half of the compt came to 20. 16. 4., I payed but 10 lb., so that during the Session she releived Cuninghamheid of 15. 12. 10. as our superexpense by being in Edinburgh about his busines. And that beside much other provision, such as meall and fowls, that she brought and sent for out of Freeland, our half querof for the first month, but, turned in money, came to 12 lb. 9s. 2d. But I suppose all the other three months compt of that kind of provision would have amounted to more than that one.

Dec^r 29, 1675.—I agreed with James Patreson about one of his 3 bowls of ferme meill 1675, that he should pay me 8 lb. for it betwixt and the next Martimas, being to lay in the other two.

Dec^r 29, 1675.—I agreed with John Murdie and Jonet Reid about the sd John his bowls ferme meill 1675, that this said John shall pay me for two of them, and the sd Jonet for the other two, betwixt and the next Martimas, all at the price of 16 Merks a bowl.

Dec^r 30, 1675.—I filled and closed a long run on compt betwixt my father and me, All the articles qrof are set down in my Charge and Discharge of that day, except such as are jot down before in other parts of the book. But I have since wished that I had left out three articles more of my charge of that day, to wit, the 400 lb. of old pension money that I payed for Physick to my sisters, and that payed to William Holms. I wish, I say, I had left out these, as being old debt payed to me, And wishes I had left als much out of my discharge of the old debt payed by me as would have balanced them, And this would have restricted my charge or compt of receipts to my yearly rents and incom's since the 1673 inclusive, which I much aim at. And I believe this would leave my order not hitherto much broken, except in these three articles.

Jan^y 5, 1676.—I closed with my mother about the half-year's boarding from Whits till Mart^s 1675. I gave her 256 Mks. in money, and counted the Achans 12 stane of cheese (which she got) at 24 mks., Inde 250 Mks. This, with 19 bowls of my meal and 6 bowls of my bear, payed the sd half-year's boarding, according to the old rate.

Eod: die.—I agreed with Archibald Arthur about 2 bowls of ferme bear 1675 (the Lady not getting it that year). He conditioned to pay me 16 Mks. for the bowl of it betwixt and Whitsunday next.

Eod: die.—I agreed with John Shaw and James Brock about that mailling in Locherside that John Shaw took from me in Jan^y 1675, he being willing to quite it to James Brock. I agreed to take the sd James for my tennent at the same rent John Shaw had it at, only adding 2 years, wheras John Shaw payed but 4 the said James Brock is to pay 6. And also he is to give me ane dollar out of the 10 shillings sterling that he has promised John Shaw for quitting his tack. So I am to cancell John Shaw's tack and give James Brock a new one.

March 14, 1676.—I agreed with one William Caldwell in Houstounside about John Caldwell's mailling in Locherside, the sd John having nothing wherewithall to bruik it. I sett it to the sd William at the same rent, to witt, 20 lb. of silver, 3 bowls ferme meill, 3 days horse service, and 3 fowlls, and 10 shillings of vicarage half cesse. But on condition of 3 more

fowls yearly I promised him two yoking of land tilling this year; so he is to pay yearly three young fowls, as he called them, payable at Lammas, beside the above three young fowls payable at the ordinar time of the year, and all the rest of the rent. And if he stay but a year or two that the additional fowls make me not up for my two yokings of land, then I am to have four lb. for them at his departure.

March 18, 1676.—I sold my white horse to James Shaw, wherof he is to give me the one half presently, and the other betwixt and the Fair of Glasgow.

March 25, 1676.—Having before given my man Wm Cuninghame his leave, I have agreed with one James Mortoun, at present in Mr. James Hucheson's service, to enter my man at Whitsunday next for 10 pounds of fie in the half-year, and half-a-crown for shoos; also I must give him a suit of livery at entry, being to hold him in cloaths, either livery or my own castings. I gave him a Merk of arles to help him to a new hat, and resolve to give him ane old one too.

August 23, 1676.—I exchanged with Peter Waker old corn for meall. I got six firlots corn to my horse, and gave him six firlots meall, which I marked in my compt sold at 8 M. the bowl, because that was the price I sold some of the rest at at that time.

Sep^r 6, 1676.—I payed Mr. Patrick Simson for six bolls of the teind 1675, and 4 lb. of vicarage, having directed Andrew Laird to lay him in some meil about Martimas last, who accordingly gave him ten firlots; That, with the six bowls I now payed him, compleits Dennestoun teind for cropt 1675.

Nota.—Though the meall be fallen exceeding cheap now that Ja: Shaw, to buy my girnald in bulk, will give me no more than 4 lb. 6s. 8d. the bowl, and a bowl to the score, yet I payed Mr. Patrick all his at 10 M. the bowl, he refusing to take meall, and was scarce content of that price either, the Candlemas Feir, he said, being 7 lb. 10s., and that the leist he took from any was 7 lb.; but I thought him very well payed at 10 M., it being more than I designed, never doubting but he would be pleased with the price as it presently sold if he would not take the meall, for I well remember the Feir was not always his rule, for I payd him 7 lb. for it cropt 1673, And

the Feir at Candlemas 1674 was but about 6 lb. I have not written up this in my book of depursments, because in my rentall it is given up as payable by the land, over and above my rent, though in my own setting of that land I have confounded my rent and the ministers teind throughother. But as I have omitted the first teind out of my compt of depursts, so I would remember to leave as much of the rent that is yet to come in out of my charge as will equall it, And so I have ; for this 30 of Dec^r 1676 I have gotten in the last of the sd teind from Andrew Laird, being 5 lb. 6s. 8d., having before gotten 18 lb. 13s. 4d. from Jo: Murdie, and 20 lb. from Jonet Reid, All which I have taken out my compt of rents. But I got at the same time from the sd Andrew 7 Merks beside, which I have insert among my compts.

Oct^r 10, 1676.—John Murdie payd me for his 2 bowls, but, in regard of the great moan he made, I gave him 4 Mk. back again, upon promise of secrecy, not resolving to give Jonet Reid anything, for Jo: Murdie had bought all his ferme at 16 merks the bowl, and bought a load of it back again from me at the same price, which made me pity him much.

Jan^{ry} 1, 1677.—I agreed with James Patreson for one of his bowls ferme meall 1676, that he should pay me 7 Mk. for it betwixt and the next Martimas, and lay in the other two.

Jan^{ry} 3, 1677.—I fitted a compt with my father, whereby wee mutually payed each other all that was betwixt us preceding that day, and I got paymt of all my preceding depursments for Cuninghamheid. And also I got One Hundred Merks more till a compt to beginn again upon.

Jan^{ry} 4, 1677.—I gave the Lady, my mother, Ane Hundred Merks in paymt of the silver half of our boarding for the time wee were all at home. My wife and I, and each of us but one servant and but one horse to fodder. The space was betwixt the 15 of August and the last of October 1676. I allowing her 10 bowls meall for the victuall half of it, wherof she has gotten five already of meall 1675, and is to get other five of crompt 1676.

Eod: die.—I payed Archibald Arthur, younger, for the black horse which I bought from him on December 30, 1676. I payed him the said 4 of January 8 score of Mks., which was his

price, with a bowl of meall, which he is yet to receive, And half a crosse dollar of drinkmoney I gave to his brother Andrew.

March 7, 1677.—I reserved, at my wife's desire, 3 lb. 17s. 3d. out of the chamber maill in Edinburgh then payd by me. This 3 lb. 17s. 3d. is the price of ane old silver spoon of Cuninghamheid's, weighing ane ounce and 5 drop, which was left in the chamber, so my wife allowed her woman to pay so much of the chamber maill so then keep it off the landlady. The sd spoon was found again, so I am debtor to my wife's woman for the 3 lbs. 17s. 3d., and so I am Cuninghamheid's debtor for the 3 lb. 17s. 3d.

March 24, 1677.—The tack of the Rywraiths being fallen by the death of Robert Cochrane, who died Jan^{ry}, I, on the sd 24 of March, agreed with his son, Hugh Cochrane, for a new tack of the sd Rowme upon the terms following, viz.: He is to pay of entresse for a 19 year tack this instant 1677, being always the first of the 19. He is to pay, I say, of entresse 500 lb. Scots, the one half at Martimas next, the other at the Martimas therafter in the year 1678, with a rent for what remains unpaid at the respective terms. And is also to pay of yearly rent during the years of the forsd tack Ane Hundred pounds silver rent, with ten pounds as the few dutie and vicarage, which I myself pay for it to the Earle of Dundonald, As uplifter therof, ay an whill he be redeemed by the Exchequar. The said Hugh, I say, to pay yearly at Martimas and Whitsunday, be equal portions, the sd 110 lbs. silver and 15 bolls ferme meall at the usual Terme, as the yearly tack duty for the Rycroft for this instant crop 1677, and in all time coming during the said haill. And if it please the sd Hugh rather to have a life rent tack, I promised, and at the same time conditioned to him, that for two hundred and fifty Merks more of entresse I should give him a life rent tack for all the years of his own lifetime, so he is to advise him betwixt and his tack making, and chuse him whether of the two he pleases, the 19 year tack for the 500 to entresse, or the liferent tack for his own lifetime allanerlie for the 1000 M. I obleisd myself to either, And he obleist himself to one of the two. The communing and agreement was made, and hands straught therupon,

before my father, Andrew Rosse, Ja: Walkinshaw in Achans, and William Houstoun in overJohnstoun.

March 21, 1677.—I sold Ninian Waker his 2 bolls bear 1676 for 7 M. 40d. the boll, to be payd shortly.

March 26, 1677.—I sold Archbald Arthur his 2 bolls also at the same price. I had promised long ago to Peter Waker to sell him his as I sold the rest.

March 30, 1677.—I sold the 4 bolls of bear out the Achans for crop 1676 to John Shaw, at the sd price of 7 Mk. 40d. the boll.

May 22, 1677.—My man James Mortoun, having given me over at Freeland, I agreed with Andrew Grey, conditioning him only 5 pound in the half-year, with a suit of Livery cloaths in the year, an old hatt at his entry, and a ryding coat and loan of a sword and belt during his abode with me only. And for boots and stockins and shoo's, or any other thing he needs, he is to provide himself of them, and keep himself in the equipag of ane honest riding servt during the time he stays upon the forsd conditions. I gave him a six pence of arles.

May 28, 1677.—I sold to Alexander Millar in Dennestoun his meall 1676, unlaid in yet, at 4 lb. the boll (there being 8 bolls 3 firlots of it), to be payd 24 lb. agst that day 20 days, the rest within ten days thereafter.

June 28, 1677.—Upon words sent me to Edinburgh by my father, I wrote home to him desiring him to sell my meall in my girnald, amounting to 85 bolls and a firLOT, some of it cropt 1675 some 1676, to James and John Shaws, at 4 lb. the boll, yea giving a boll to the score if no better can be, they taking the hazard of Indrink, and not trouble me with the outgiving of it, but taking the key of the girnald themselves upon my compt, which accordingly my father sold to the same persons upon the same terms, and made the terme of paymt Martimasse next, or thereby, and received 28 shillings of arles, which I have gotten.

October 23.—They payd me 300 Mks., and May 18th, 1678, they payd me 73 lb. 9 shillings and a boll corn, price at 4 lb., and John Shaw gave me my father debtor for 16 lb., which completes the price of 82 bolls $\frac{1}{4}$ of the forsd meall (the other 3 bolls was never laid in the girnald, but my father sold

it with his, and payed me for it in Oct^r last). I say the sd 16 lb. compleits the price all but 28 Mks., which the sd John Shaw now rests me.

Oct^r 13, 1677.—Robert Lyle in Auchenseall, his tack being run out, and my father, since his turning liferenter, not able to renew it without my consent, wee agreed that I should take the entresse and consent to the tack with my father, and for the entresse that I should pay my father a yearly duty correspondent therto, so we concluded that for a new 19 year tack, beginning with the cropt 1678, my father and I both subscribing, the sd Robert should pay of entresse 500 M., and 20 pound at Marts 1677, or a rent for what of it remain then unpayd. This I am to receive, and am for my father's interest to pay him 40 lb. yearly of augmentation so long as he should live and the forsd tack continue together. I am to begin the payment of the 40 lb. at Marts 1678 for the cropt 1678.

An. 1677.—My father made a new condition with me anent the 300 Mks. rent which he pays me yearly out of the lands reserved in liferent to him by my contract of marriage, viz. : He gave me the fewe duty of the Ley, which is 200 Mks. yearly, to pay so much of it, and the other 200 Mks. he pays himself, getting always the 40 lb. of Thos. Lyle's allowed as a part of it. At Martimas 1677 I reed 300 Mks. of the forsd entresse, as also 500 Mks. of Hugh Cochrane's entresse, and lent them both out, being 800 Mks., to Alexr Birsban for a rent from the said Martimas. But because my father, at my own direction, both received and gave them out, I omitted to write them up in my Charge and Discharge at that time, being myself at Edinburgh, but shall doe it yet afterwards, at the next Martimas or some other time. Also I reed another 100 Mks. and 20 lb., inde 400 Mks. and 20 lb., of the sd entresse at Whitsunday 1678, with half a year rent of the sd 100 Mks., so Robert Lyle rests me now only another 100 Mks., wherof I have his band bearing a rent from Marts last 1677.

May 1678.—I sold to Alexr Millar his own millne meall 1677, at 3 lb. 13s. 4d. the boll, being 8 bolls 3 firlots.

June 28, 1678.—What money I then put up in my compt given to my wife, is over and above 30 lb. 10s. 6d. given her also in satisfaction of so much depursed by her of house compt,

and 21 lb. 8s. of chamber maill the time I was away in May and June. This being 51 lb. 18s. 6d., though I gave it her, yet I put it not in her compt, but in the compt of Boarding or Maintenance, and intend to make this the custom in the like cases.

Oct^r 14, 1678.—The black horse which I got from Archbald Arthur having fallen crooked in my hand, I sold him to John Shaw for five pound Sterling, which he would not promise to pay me before Whitsunday next.

Oct^r 22, 1678.—I payd my mother 2 months' boarding for myself and man at 20 lb. a month, Compting about 8 stone of Achans cheese 1676 that she took in for 16 Mk. of it, the rest I payed in money, being 29. 06. 8.

August 16, 1678.—I left my wife in Edinburgh, and gave her 100 Mks. beside what money she had before. Of this 100 Mks. I count only 30. 16. 6. in the Compt of our boarding, because at my return on the 23 of Oct^r she gave me compt of no more spent upon diet and lodging the sd space.

March 29, 1679.—I sold 6 bolls girnald meil to Richard Hunter in Johnstouns ground for 4 lb. 40d. the boll, which the sd Richard came and received upon Saturday, April 5. He is not bound to pay it before Lammas next. Also James and John Shaws took a boll at the same price.

April 1, 1679.—I sold to John Shaw my 4 bolls horse corn, payable out of the Achans for cropt 1678, and with it I sold him also my 4 bolls bear 1678, payable by the same towne, both corn and bear overhead at five Mk. and ane half the boll. Terme of payment, Lammas.

March 1679.—My boy Andrew Grey having run away, I agreed with one Thomas Clerk, a tailour, to serve me for a man. The Condition was 10 pounds of fie till Martimas, being then 8 months to it (for he was presently to enter). Ane suit of old cloaths of my casting to serve him for wear for the whole year if he should stay; and 2 or 3 pair of shoo's als I should cast them. So Thomas Clerk entered, but would not come West, tho' it was his condition to come on his foot (wee travelling in coach). As also I gave him 24s. to bear his charges, beside 9s. I gave him a feeing, and ane pair of old shoo's. But he deceived me, and came not West, and when I wrote for him David Lamsdaill

sent me George Marshall in his place, who would serve me upon that same condition, getting only 24s. for his charges West, which I payed him out of 3 lb. my wife was owing me.

Oct 1679.—Upon reckoning made up by myself how much I have been at home since my first going to reside in Edinburgh at Hallowday 1675, And what I have payed my mother for my diet these times, I find I was ten days at home that Yuill, as also about eight weeks in the Spring vaicance 1676, for which I offered her money, but she would not take it, saying she would be als chargeable to me another way, so I payed nothing for these two times, but only my fowlls 1675, she getting the worth of 13. 07. 4., and I kepted my sister Rebecca the haill next winter session in Edinburgh, which was all I payed for myself and my man these two times. Then my wife and all came home in the next vaicance, 1676, and stayd about 10 weeks, for which I payd her sufficiently, viz. 100 M. and 10 bolls victuall.

Then I was at home myself with my man 14 days at Yuill, other 14 days next March, 1677, about 24 days in May and June, and 20 days in Oct^r—in all 72 days, or 10 weeks—for which I payd my cheese 1676, inde 16 lb., my fowlls 1676 at 17 lbs. 7s., and ane boll meall, 4 lb. In all 37 lb. 7s.

Then I was at home, myself and man, ten days in Jan^{ry} 1678, and about 5 weeks in May and June, for which I payed nothing but my fowlls 1677, at 14. 12. 8. But my coming in Jan^{ry} was upon call to my sister's wedding.

And for times I have been at home since, I have dewly payed at 20 lb. a month for myself and man, and als much for my wife and her woman; so that, laying all together, I will not be owing much on this account.

In March last, 1679, my wife, finding Richard's jewell, or locket of diamonds, aselling, and that it was immediately to be given to William Law, goldsmith, for 22 lb. sterling, she agreed with Auchinharvy, who had the selling of it, that the money which he was owing for some plenishing gotten by his predecessour, the Doctor, in the house of Kerilaw, and which, beside the Ironwork, was estimat at 250 Merks. He condescended to lay out 20 lb. sterling for that 250 Mks. in the first place, and the rest of it till account of the ironwork, which it is thought will not be much. This 20 lb. sterling she gave for the jewell,

and the other 2 lb. sterling I payd out of my own purse, so that the jewell is partly Cuninghame's and partly mine.

Oct^r 7, 1679.—The Laird of Pollock told me at Glasgow that he had entered in a new bargain with the Duchess of Lennox anent the farming of her Scots estate. He was to advance her presently, he said, 700 lb. sterling, and for that and a yearly duty of 320 lb. sterling, all to be payd at London Exchange free to the receiver at ilk Whit Sunday, he had 5500 lb. Scots yearly rent, and likewise a power to sett 19 year tacks, the entresses whereof he valued at 3 or 400 lb. sterling. But the tacks were not yet fallen; but whenever they should fall through the Duchess' life, the nature of her gift was such that she or any from her might set them for 19 years, not diminishing the rental, though she should not live that space. Pollock is to bear all the skaith and loss incident to land, and to pay public burdens, except about 3 or 4000 mk. which he has subfermed, for the full duty correspondent to the said 5500 lb. He says the Nishet pays but 250 mks. of the said duty, and is well worth 600 mks., and the tack falls within 5 years.

October 20, 1679.—My father taking up the last of his sklait-coal silver for that year, they being all sold, he found the sum of it to amount to 333. 19. 0. Then he entered in compt with his Hill man anent the number of the Cinner-coals, to see if the sklait-coals had holden out proportionally, for they are always thought to be equal in number. So they compted near 1100 load of Ciner-coal sold and led home that year; which, compting the sklait-coal at 10s. the load (as they sell), should have made the sum of their price amount to upwards of 500 lb. instead of the foresaid 333. 19. 0. But, considering the mixing sklait-coal in the hutch with the Ciner (which the coal-hewers have a great game of, because their wage is regulated by the number of Ciner coal, and not of sklait coal), and stealing, and other occasions of diminution, he said he was used never to expect more but a hutch and a half of sklait-coal for a load, being 2 hutches of Ciner. But yet the above written is less, being scarce two for three, whereas that is three for four.

In June and July 1680 I made two voyages to Edinburgh

upon Cuninghameheid's businesse, and seeing they hold me in nothing at home (as they did when I ordinarily resided ther with my wife), I ought to have the ordinar expense of them off Cuninghameheid. In ane of which I was kept 20 days, and my compt that space came but to 34. 18. 0., for I do not charge him with extra-ordinars. The other voyage was compleited in 8 days, but my father and Ashenyeards went ther also, being all ordained to come and depone about Lindsey's businesse. Our compt in that voyage was 20. 12. 4., beside the expense of taking my father and Ashenyeards home again, I setting them free out of Edin^r—

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34. 18. 0. \\ 20. 12. 4. \end{array} \right\} \text{ is } 55. 10. 4.$$

Dec. 6, 1679.—I fied James Gemmel for my man that current half year, and conditioned him nine pound of fie and boots while he is with me. Any other thing I was to give him being in my own will, and he to keep himself in a condition of ane riding servant, I promising not to make a footman of him.

March 7, 1680.—John Thomsoun, smith in Locherside, going off the ground to Houstoun's land, he left me payment of the year's rent 1679, which was owing in manner following:—

1. He gave me James Black, his successor, debtor	
for 50 mks.,	£33 6 8
2. He gave me James Paterson in Locherside	
debtor for	12 0 0
3. He gave me his ticket for	14 11 0
	<hr/>
	£59 17 8

March 23, 1680.—I sold to Alex: Miller in Dennistoun Milne his 8 bolls 3 firlots ferme meall, payable be him for the Millne for cropt 1679, price 6 lb. 40d. the boll. Terme of payment is Lammas next.

April 22, 1680.—I agreed with Jonet Reid in Dennistoun about her 10 bolls ferme meall, payable by her for cropt 1679, for which she conditioned to pay 6 pound 40d. a boll Whitsunday next, and altogether to be without fail completed ere Luk's day next.

Eod: die.—I sold to John Dick the cow belonging to Umql James Brock, which I seized for the year's rent he died in the debt of. John Dick is to pay me 19 Mks. and 40d. for her betwixt & Whitsunday next.

April 24, 1680.—I sold to Gavin Wakinshaw in Achans 2 bolls of his horse corn 1679 (having lent my father the other two, to be payd again in as much corn some other year), for which Gavin is to pay me 5 pound the boll at the Fair of Glasgow.

Oct. 8, 1680.—I agreed with ane Hugh Steinstoun to be my servant to enter at next Martimas. I am to give him ten pound ilk half year, and two mks. half mk. for shoos. Ane suit of livery to last him a whole year (if he stay so long); and I conditioned also to give him 40s. Scots at his entry to help him to a pair of boots. The 10 lb. and 2 mks. $\frac{1}{2}$ mk. is all the half year condition, and the suit of livery the whole year's.

At Pasley, *October 27, 1680.*—The Commissioners of Excise in the shire of Renfrew, being met that day, at the desire of the Master of Rosse, to lay down some course for furnishing the troop whereof he is Captain (then lying at Pasley) with straw or hay, conforme to the Counsell's Acte, dated October 7. 1680, whereof he produced ane Copy but no print extract. The Commissioners did first appoint a moderate price for the straw & hay (as the said Act appointed them), being 2s. for the stane of straw and 30d. for the stane of hay, which was to be paid by the troopers, or at least to be allowed in the Cesse of such as furnished it, upon production of the troopers' receipts.

After the public meeting there were 4 or 5 of the gentlemen, by advice of my Lord Dundonald, that spoke with Alexr Miller & Robert Bowgg, two men in Pasley. And, in name of the haill shire, showed a great willingness to the thing conduced with these 2 men to keep a store-house in Pasley, & provide straw to furnish the whole troop, compted at 60 horse, as much as they should call for (not exceeding 8 stane a week to the horse), always giving their credits for the quantity, for which the shire is to pay the said two men at the rate of 30d. the stane of straw, taking up their accounts conform to the receipts, & that which they declare they got ready money for (if it be within the said calculum). The bargain was made

for a month, once to try a hand, and the men were to begin and furnish upon the Monday following, being the first of November. And they got 10 lb. sterling in hand, which pays 2 full weeks of the said month at the outmost the compt can reach. The which 10 lb. sterling was borrowed upon the said 4 gentlemen's band, all joined with the Earl of Dundonald, which makes five. The gentlemen were Houstoun, Pollock, my father, & Johnstoun. By this means the receipts will be gathered, and the Master of Rosse promises exact payment or allowance in our cesse, conform to receipts, at the foresaid rate of 2s. the stane. By this means the burden will be light, and the poor people eased of the trouble of carriage & other damage that the way of locality laid them open to.

The said 2 men rewed of the bargain, and did not hold it. But the troop removed from Pasley, and the 10 lb. band was cancelled.

Ap^e 4, 1682.—I agreed with John Finnie to be my man in place of Hugh Steinstoun. The said John Finnie is to enter at Whitsunday next to my service, and I am to give him of fie 24 lb. yeirly and a suit of old cloaths, and no more, of condition. And if he stay but half a yeir with me he is to get no cloaths, but is to get half a crown more nor his 12 lb. as a pair of shoon's price in consideration of his wanting the cloaths. I gave him 20s. of arles.

John Hair having given me that part of his mailling called the Hill, paying 20 mks. by yeir, I got it fastened upon James Patieson at the same rent on this condition, w^h I gave him in write, viz.: I prorogat his 19-yeir tack of his down mailling for all his lifetime and his wife's, they always keeping the Hill at 20 mk. yeirly; and when the 19-yeir tack should expire, he and his wife, during their lifetime, should only augment me four pound yeirly, so making their silver rent 50 mks. for all-together after the ish of the 19-yeir tack, and 44 mks. yeirly before expiring of it, beginning to that new mailling August 1682.

Eod: die.—I lent to Alex^r Hume of Kirkhouse, at his earnest desire, 20 dollars till Whitsunday next. For which I have his band, bearing registration payable at the first of June to come, which I intend not to let sleep after that

day if he pay me not willingly. The money lent was just 56 lb. 12s.

May 15, 1682.—I sold to James Black and James Patiesoun to each of them ane boll of Alexander Millar's meall 1681, at 7 lb. the boll, to be payd at Martinmas. That same afternoon I sold two other bolls of the same meall to John Hair and his son young John, at the same price and term of payment, and gave the said John Hair elder notes for all the four. I mean precepts on Alexander Millar.

Item I gave out at the same price of Alex:

Millar's meall to Pat: Cochrane in			
Halhill,	.	.	£01 0 0
To James Patieson, Macolm's son,	.	.	00 8 0
I lent of it to Mat: Patieson,	.	.	00 12 0
<i>Item</i> Lent to James Patiesoun, Lochirside,	.	.	01 0 0
„ I payd of it to the Lady of boarding,	.	.	00 12 0
„ I gave James Cowie in charitie,	.	.	00 8 0
„ To James Moodie, sold at his own price,	.	.	00 4 0
Alex: Millar yet rests,	.	.	00 4 0

This is the compt of all his nine bolls.

Jany. 8, 1683.—As I considered Walter Shaw's factor's compts of Orbistoun's Estate during the Minority, I found the rental compted for to be as follows:—

Of Silver rent in Arskin,	.	.	£2272 0 0
Silver rent in Kirkpatrik,	.	.	1085 0 0
Silver rent in Orbistoun,	.	.	2108 0 0

	Chald:	Bolls.	Pecks.
Meall in Arskin,	.	11	6 0
Bear in Arskin,	.	05	0 0
Meal in Orbistoun,	.	06	4 8
Bear in Orbistoun,	.	01	14 0
Horse corn in Arskin,	.	00	6 8

April 25, 1684.—Last year that I boarded, and my wife, with my father and mother, I compt to begin at Lammas 1682 (having formerly payd two compleit years at 1000 mks. yeirly, which began at March 20, 1680, and I reckoned such full payment for four persons might well pay 5 quarters for a year) so

that I reckoned the former twa yeirs being payd, drew the third yeir to begin at Lammas. After which terme wee continued till Candlemas, and then removed till Edinburgh, and came not home again till May 23, and from that stayed till the last of August, when wee separat to our own dwelling-house at Pasley. So that of that last five quarters our stay was only three quarters, for which I payd my mother 250 mks. about Martinmas 1682, and my fowlls 1682, priced at 18 lb. 4s., as also another 100 mks. which she took indeed only on account of my own boarding, refusing to take boarding for Cunninghamheid. But I applyed 60 lb. of it on C.'s account, as also she got 46 bolls 3 firlots of victuall; so that for that three-quarters of yeir she has the said 46 bolls 3 firlots victuall and 378 mks. at most, or 288 mks. at leist.

In April 1684 I entered in my compt of debursements 73. 6. 8. given as a part of the price of the Locket of diamonds, and 24 lb. given in March 1679, makes the Locket in so far mine, and the rest of the price of it, being 250 mks., is payed be C., and the Locket is so far his.

Nota.—The iron work in Kerilaw now belongs wholly to C., Auchinharvy having gott back that 73 6. 8., which in March 1679 he laid out upon it (*vide Note of Civill adoos, March 1679*).

June 21, 1686.—I agreed with John Pollock to be my servant till Martinmas for twelve lb. Scots of fie, and gave him 7s. of arles.

June 6, 1688.—I agreed with Robert Orr to be gardiner at Craigends. As also to keep my horses, ride with me and serve me, and am to give him sixteen pound fie till Martinmas, giving him 14s. of it in hand by way of arles.

July 25, 1688.—I sold to William Bartlemer 58 boll half boll meall, being the compt of my girnald. Whereof I gave him the key, and he gave me his band for 300 pound to be payed at Luksmass next. Also a dollar of money, but I conditioned to give him three bolls half-boll new meall to make it up 62 bolls, and take his hazard of the measure.

August 7, 1688.—I sold to William Duncan the eight bolls three firlots meil, cropt 1688, laid in be Alex. Millar in the kitchin chest at 8 mks. the boll, giving a firloft or half a boll of

it to hold out the measure, for I am not to measure it to him.
Terme of payment Luksmasse next.

This paid Nov. 5,	.	.	.	£27	7	4
Item Allowed for John Whit,	.	.	.	12	6	8
A firlot of bear to horse,	.	.	.	01	10	0
A dollar of arles,	.	.	.	02	16	0
				<hr/>		
				£44	0	0

August 27, 1688.—I caused weigh a firlot of meall of our Craigends measure, according to my mother's weights, and the firlot meall weighed just 21 pounds 14 ounces, which is one stone 5 pound 14 ounce Trone Weight, and comes to five stone seven pound and a half pound the boll. But they say the Stone of Trone Weight will be 21 Trois Weight, which is the ordinary at which meall is weighted, and of Trois Weight the boll comes to seven stane three pound and ane ounce.

Sept. 15, 1692.—I made bargane in my mother's name with William Callwall in Lochirside in Park Newk, and Thomas Stevinstoun, for the growing stuff in Duncan's mailling to pay our seven scoir five mks., half at Candlemas, half at Whitsunday next, and five mks. more in case they be well enough.

October 1, 1692.—I got William Callwall in Lochirside ingaged cautioner for John Shaw to pay 75 lb. 5s. betwixt and Martinmas next, as the sowme resting be him, John Shaw, for the said Martinmas to come and all preceedings.

April 1695.—I agreed with Robert and John Lyles in Auchinraith for a new 19-yeir tack of that 10s. land, beginning with the yeir 1697. They should pay me 400 mks. entresse at Martinmas next, and of yeirly duty 45 lb. Scots, beside the vicarage, which is 1 lb. 13s. 4d., of which entresse Robert payd me 200 mks. on May 15, and I conditioned to delay the other 200 mks. till Whitsunday 1697. They pay duties to the mill and cesse as before, but no service.

This bargane was turned to 60 lb. of yeirly rent, and no more entresse but the first 200 mks.

June 20, 1696.—I granted a tack to Robert Lyle, younger, of my lands of Toirhill for 19-yeirs, beginning with 1696.

Paying 100 mks. yeirly at Martinmas and Whitsunday following, equally, 4 hens at Candlemas, Teinds to the minister, usit and wont, and Moulours to the Mill of Dennestown, with the half of all cesse. For this tack he gave me fourty mks. entresse, and he had agreed before with David Andrews, who was kindly there. Also I conditioned to allow him 40s. yeirly during the life of Marion Stevinstoun.

August 14, 1696.—I agreed with John Moody for Meddow-brow and the hill above it for 34 lb., and 2 bolls meal yeirly rent, 6 fowls, and 10s. vicarage, to enter with yeir 1697. Also he bought the corn I have growing on it this yeir, being about two acres at 56 lb., to be payd at St. Barchan's day next. He is to pay silver rent, half at Martinmas, half at Whitsunday following. He gave me 7s. arles of the corn.

Order of Seats in my father's Ile in the Kirk as he left them—

EAST SIDE.

Hugh Cochran.
Henderson in Mossyd.
William How's airs.
John How, Over Johnston.
James King's airs.
Humfrey Barbour.
John at the Well.

WEST SIDE.

John Cochran.
Archd. Arthur.
James How.
James Young.
Will Aiken.
James Arthur.
James Black.

Oct. 24, 1707.—I saw two papers dated 1674 granted by my father, one to W^m How with 8 mks. 4s. 8d. received, and for that getting them their above written seats to them and to their airs, but with this provision:—That my father and his airs have liberty to redeem them by repaying the forsd sowms whenever they please. This clause is in both the papers. I saw another paper to James Young, dated Feb. 17, 1677, getting a seat to him for six pounds, with power to redeem the seat on payment of the sd six pounds.

Contract of marriage betwixt Johnstoun and my sister Elizabeth, dated at Craigends, Sept 23, 1671. Provides her to ane Lifrent of certane lands in Johnstoun, not specifying their yeirly rent, but provides ane @ rent of 200 mks., further, in caise ther be no airs maill procreat betwixt to succeed to

Johnstoun, his lands, living, and estate. Whilk provision she accepts in satisfaction of all farder Lifrent or tearce of any lands present, or that may be conquested, except the third of the plenishing, deducing the airship, the silver work, and the library, and it provides:—That in caise Johnstoun infest and secure her in a Lifrent of other lands equivalent to the premisses at sight of her father or his airs: That then she shall be bound to renunce the former. He provides both the present estate and that which may be conquisted to the airs maill of the marriage; and in caise ther be no airs maill procreat of the marriage to succeed to the premisses, and in the caise she deceise before him, the daughters (if any be) are provided to 9000 mks. if but one of them; to 13000 mks. if more than one, to be payd at their age of 15 yeirs; and in caise he die before her he provides 10,000 mks. if ther be but one daughter, and 15,000 mks. if more, at the first terme after his death, with 100 mks. penalty for ilk 1000 mks., and @ rent after the terme. He grants receipt of 8000 mks. of tocher which he and she accepts of in satisfaction of all guidis, geir, debts, sowms of money, etc., that she and her sd spouse can claim through the deceise of her father when it shall happen.

The Hall-hill mailing being in my father's hand, yeir 1686, he set the grasse at twenty pound, and laboured the land and sold the growing cropt for 200 mks. and 4 bolls meall 1 boll bear. The rent of the rowme was 10 bolls half boll victuall, 62 mks. silver, 25s. vicarage, and 6 foulds. He bestowed 28 lb. worth of labour, and 8 bolls of seed, and 3 firlots labouring meat.

My father got 200 mks. sent for the West Park that yeir. They sowl 19 bolls corn on it, and had about elevin scoir threeeves growing. When threshin it yeilded about 4 chalder, and lost ne'er a seed with shaking. They got neer 6 pound Sterling for the very straw of it, selling it for 6s. a threeeve.

He thinks the two Parks may well give 300 mks. yeirly, the one corn, the other grasse. He held this same yeir, 1686, 11 kine in his grasse, 4 of them milk kine at 8 mks. the peice, the other yeld kine, whereof he'll make 6 mks. the peice, also 5 of them being already so sold; all this beside his horse, fewer or more, and four stirks, ten calves. He used to take in

country calves at 20s. and stirks at 40s. the peice, for he thinks any of the two Parks may well hold fifteen sowme.

Terms of payment of the Rental.—The silver rent is payable half at Martimas, after separation of the cropt from the ground, the other half at the Whitsunday following, when the New Cropt is growing. At which Term Malcolme Patisoun, James Patisoun, Ninian Parker, John Andrew, and Matthew Barr, pay both halves of their silver rent, and none at the preceding Martimas.

Alex: Millar, being a miller, pays nothing till the ordinary terme of mill rents, which is Lammas of the succeeding year; for example, at Lambas 1674 he pays for the whole cropt 1673. Meall & bear and corn are payd at the ordinar termes, being taken any time in winter after ilk cropt's shearing.

The cheese is payd in the summer of ilk year.

Note of the small duties payable by my tenants—

Archibald Arthur.—A yolking of land, & tilling, & 12 fowls.

Malcom Patisoun.—12 fowls.

James Black, in Locherside.—A yoaking of land tilling, 6 days' horse service, 3 days' shearing, & 6 fowls.

James Patisoun.—3 days' shearing & 3 fowls.

John Hair.—3 days' shearing & 3 fowls.

John Caldwell.—3 days' horse service & 3 fowls.

John Carsewell.—2 hens & 2 days' shearing.

Ninian Parker.—6 hens.

Matthew Barr.—4 hens.

Andrew Laird.—18 fowls.

Alexander Millar.—12 capons.

Summa of fowls 81, including capons (for when they are called fowls it is meaned a twa part hens and a third cocks).

Summa of Yoakings of land,	.	.	2
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„ of days' horse service,	.	.	9
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„ of days' shearing, .	.	.	11
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all which priced in money, the capons at half merks, the rest of the fowls and the days' shearing at grots, the yoaking of land at 40s., the day horse service at 10s., comes in haill to just 28. 10. 0.

The indenture or contract of marriage betwixt William Cuningham, the first laird of Craigends, and Marian Auchinleck, his second wife, is dated at Auchinleck the last day of August 1496.

Craigends thereby obleishes him to infest the son (if any be) of the marriage in six mks. worth of land of auld extent called Bartanholm, and otherwise to pay the sowm of 1000 merks. If there be no son, but daughters, then to pay only the sowm of 300 mks. Also he binds him to cause his son and appeirand air W^m Cuningham to marry Geillis Campbell, daughter to the said Marian Auchinleck, and, failing Geillis, to marry her sister Margaret, and, failing Margaret, to marry a third sister, Jonet.

And in case he marry none of them, then to pay 300 mks.

May 11, 1715.—Compt for my son's wedding:—

Knops to toilet,	£00 10 0
Ribbon to nightcap,	00 4 0
Tailour drink money,	00 3 0
Coffer trunk,	00 9 8
The Tailour Compts,	03 13 10
The Bible,	01 10 0
Seamsters,	00 6 0 ¹ / ₂
T. Nicholson, jeweller,	36 8 0
Gordon, watchmaker,	26 10 0
Carriage,	00 2 4
Colquhoun, gloover,	14 4 11
George Brown,	44 12 2
Shaloon & silk for lining,	00 19 9

Summa in Sterling, £129 13 9

CHARGE 1675.

1. Silver rent for cropt 1673,	£0 4 4
2. For 4 bolls meall of the sd cropt,	37 6 8
3. For 11 days' shearing, nine days' horse service, & two days' tilling	10 14 0
4. Of @ rent out of lands cropt 1673,	43 9 8

Sum of my profits 1673, uplifted 1675, £91 11

1. Of silver rent for cropt 1674,	£469	11	8
2. For 39 bolls meall of that cropt,	357	0	0
3. For 11 days' shearing, 9 days' service of horse, & 2 days' tilling 1674,	10	14	0
4. Of @ rent out of lands for 1674,	610	0	0

Sum of my profits 1674, uplifted 1675, . £1447 5 8

1. Of silver rent for cropt 1675,	£190	0	0
2. For 6 days' shearing & 2 of land tilling 1675,	5	4	0
3. For 4 hens of cropt 1675,	0	16	0
4. Of @ rent out of lands for 1675,	200	0	0

Sum of my profits 1675, uplifted 1675, . £396 0 0

Of @ rent of lands for 1676, uplifted 1675, . £200 0 0

Further of @ rent for cropt 1673, which in
the article thereof I miscounted, . 33 6 8

It. Of Dennistoun Teind, which belongs to Kil-
macolm minister, 1673, . 13 1 8

Do., do., 1674, . 43 13 4

It. Of Kilbar vicarag Teind, 1673, which belongs
to the minister thereof, . 2 0 0

Sum of Teind belonging to minister, . £58 15 0

Sum: Summarum, . £2226 19 0

STIPEND OF KILLILLANE.

	MEALL.	BEAR.	SILVER.
Boig Hall,	24 0 0	00 0 0	26 13 4
Gryfs Castle,	14 0 0	00 0 0	10 0 0
Mountfodd,	08 0 0	00 0 0	06 13 4
Barochane,	17 0 0	05 0 0	53 6 8 and 20 mks.
Fullwood,	09 0 0	03 0 0	16 0 0
	<u>72 bolls.</u>	<u>08 bolls.</u>	<u>112 13 4 and 20 mks.</u>

The children of umwhile Sir Patrick Houstoun, procreat
betwixt him and dame Janet Cuninghame, daughter to Craig-
ends.

SONS.

John Houstoun, Eldest Son, who succeeded in the Estate.

Patrick Houstoun of Cult.

Mr Peter Houstoun.

James Houstoun of Commonsides.

DAUGHTERS.

Lady Dreghorne.

Lady Duchald.

Lady Auchnames.

Lady Gaitgirth.

Lady Whitfurrd.

Lady Bardowie.

Lady Cowgraine.

DAUGHTERS OF THE NEXT GENERATION.

Lady Fullwood.

Lady Corshill.

Lady Greenock.

Lady Kilsyth.

Lady Bughane.

Annas of Ovirnains.

DISCHARGE OR DEPURSEMENTS.

BEGINNING NOVEMBER 18, 1673.

1673.

Nov. 19.	To my wife,	£34 16 0
20.	For a knife,	00 6 0
21.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00 1 0
23.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00 1 0
23-26.	Sent in by Wm Hopkin to Edin ^r to pay Andrew Purdie his Tailour compt,	27 15 0

<i>Nov.</i>	28.	To Kilbarchen bred,	£00	1	0
	30.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
<i>Dec^r.</i>	3.	For this book,	05	0	0
		To my mother in pt,	02	10	0
		To my wife,	06	0	0
		To her son in fairing,	00	5	0
		To Peter Christie in fairing,	00	5	0
		To a poor man,	00	0	4
		Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
		Kilb bred,	00	1	0
		To John Haie in Locherside,	01	0	0
		Kilb bred,	00	1	0
		The souldiers at Dumbarton,	00	12	0
		Spent when I stabled at Dumbarton,	00	5	4
		For refreshments going and coming, and the boat,	00	9	0
	21.	Left of drinkmoney in Houstoun,	01	4	0
		To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	23.	To Peter Boyn, the fool,	00	1	0
		To Pasley bred,	00	2	0
	26.	To James Mure for a pair of Shoo's gotten about 20 days since,	01	16	0
	27.	To my wife,	30	0	0
	28.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0

1674.

<i>Janry.</i>	1.	To my sister Rebecca for her nuir- gift,	02	16	0
		To my sister Jean,	00	8	0
		To Jonet,	00	14	0
		To Marion,	00	12	0
		To Anne,	01	0	0
		To Katherin Browne,	01	10	0
		To Patrik Cristie,	00	2	4
		To James Forgie,	00	6	8
	3.	To Peter Patisoun,	01	0	0
		To W ^m Hopkin, in payment of a glasse of ink he bought me,	00	0	8

<i>Jany.</i>	3.	To Mr Alex ^r Forbes, in payment of 2 dozen of penns,	£00	1	0
	4.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	2	0
	9.	Spent in Kilbarchen,	00	10	0
	11.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
	13.	To Pasley bred,	00	2	0
	15.	To my mother in pt of boording,	64	0	0
	18.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
	23.	To Pasley bred,	00	1	0
		Spent at Pasley,	00	2	0
	24.	To Matthew Allason to pay his freight in going over to Law,	00	1	4
		To Kilbar bred,	00	1	8
	28.	Sent to Glasgow for a horse comb,	00	13	4
	30.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
<i>Febry.</i>	1.	To Kilbar bred,	00	1	0
	6.	To Pasley bred,	00	1	0
		Sent to Glasgow for a horse brush,	00	15	0
	8.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	13.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
		To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
	17.	To a poor man that had a Testimonial,	00	4	0
	20.	To Kilbar bred,	00	1	0
		Spent at Kilbarchen with Barochan,	00	10	0
	22.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	24.	Sent to Pasley with William Cuning- ham, tailour, for furnishing to the altering my mourning cloke, for ten dozen buttons, 45s.; for ane yard of silk, 21s. 4d.; for threed, 4s.; for a quarter and a half of serge, 15s.; for waltin, 3s.; inde in haill,	04	8	4
	25.	To James Black, smith, in paymt of acompt as follows:—			
	1.	Horse shooing since June 10, 1673,	05	13	0
	2.	Some of the mails given to my study,	01	9	2
	3.	My study door bands,	00	13	4

	4. For 2 snecks and 2 locks, . . .	£00	6	8
	5. Other little small things, . . .	00	7	0
<i>Febry.</i>	27. Sent to Glasgow for 6 ell of girth- ing, 13s.; for 2 taggs, 4s.; for four girth heads, 2s.; inde of all,	00	19	0
	Given Matth Allason that bought them,	00	1	0
<i>March</i>	1. To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	3. To Cunninghamheid to cast at the cock,	00	1	0
	7. Sent to Glasgow to buy ratt poison, .	00	4	0
	8. To Kilbarchen bred,	00	2	0
	13. To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
	15. To Pasley bred,	00	2	0
	My reckning in Thomas Wilson's, . .	00	12	0
	To the stabler boy there,	00	1	0
	22. To Kilbarchen bred and a poor man,	00	1	4
	25. Given to a poor man at the gate, .	00	1	0
	26. Sent to Glasgow for 3 quair paper, .	00	13	6
	27. To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	28. To my wife to give in charity to the relict and child of a minister called Mr. Ja Dunbar,	06	3	0
	29. To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
<i>April</i>	3. For sharpening my razor,	00	2	0
	To Pasley bred,	00	1	0
	My Reckning in Tho Wilson's,	00	6	8
	To the stabler at Glasgow at David Cuninghams burial,	00	2	0
	5. To the bred at the bridge port in Glasgow,	00	0	10
	8. To Gavin Moodie for his prognostica- tion,	00	0	6
	10. To Kilbarchen bred,	00	0	10
	12. To a poor woman with a Testi- monial,	00	4	0
	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0

<i>April</i>	16.	Sent to Glasgow by William Hopkin for a qrter pound of sweet hair powder,	£00	9	0
	18.	To a poor woman in the paroch,	00	3	4
	19.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	23.	To Wm Cuningham, Tailour, in gratuity, having fied him to be my man,	00	6	8
		Sent in to Glasgow to my cusing Richard to give the post for me as I employ him,	00	18	0
		To Wm. Hopkin that he gave for sharping my razor yesterday at Pasley,	00	2	0
	24.	To a poor man at the gate,	00	0	6
	26.	To Kilb bred and a poor man,	00	1	4
	29.	To a poor man at the gate,	00	0	4
		To a blind scholar in Barochan's land, called Wm Jamieson, in charity,	00	13	4
<i>May</i>	1.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
		To Ro ^t Cuningham, Apothecar, for ane use of my wife's,	01	10	0
	3.	To Kilb bred,	00	1	0
	5.	To my wife,	08	0	0
	7.	Spent where I stabled at Kilmacolm, To two poor men there,	00	5	2
	8.	To Kilbarchen bred,	00	1	0
	10.	To Kilb bred,	00	0	10
	13.	For three fish hooks,	00	0	8
		To a poor man, David Hay, that had a testimonial from Arskin,	00	6	0
	15.	To the bred and poor folk in Pasley,	00	1	10
		Spent at Pasley where we lighted,	00	2	0
		To Matthew Allason to help him to a pair shoos, being to run to Free- land with me,	00	12	0
	17.	To Kilbarchen bred or box,	00	1	0

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DIARY AND HOUSEHOLD BOOK

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<i>May</i>	18.	For a horn comb that Wm Cuningham had bought me at Glasgow on May 13, 1674,	£00	11	0
		A pair stirrup leathers,	00	12	0
		Reins to a snifle bitt,	00	8	6
		Spent by John Fleming and the horse in Glasgow when getting them,	00	1	10
	19.	For 2 whangs for girths sowing,	00	0	6
		To a poor woman at the gate,	00	0	8
		To Wm Cuningham to buy 4 ell stuff to be a Livery coat, 42s.; for thread and wax candle, 5s. 4d.; a chappin of ale drunk, 1s.; and for making the coat, 12s.; inde in haill for the sd coat,	03	0	0
	20.	To John Lyle for boots and shoos mending,	00	3	0
		To Wm Cuningham funder to help him to some things,	00	10	0
		To John Fliming to by a pr shoos to himself with,	01	10	0
	21.	To my cusings, Wm Cuningham and Wm Shaw, at Renfrew school,	00	12	0
		To the Ferryboat of Renfrew for carrying us over, 5 horse and 9 persons,	00	12	0
		To a poor woman to pay her fraught,	00	1	0
		To 4 poor folk on the way to Stirling,	00	1	4
		Payed of custom at Cartintalloch,	00	1	8
		For our bait at Arnbrue,	01	17	6
		To Mat Allason for drink by the way,	00	4	8
	22.	For our quarters at Stirling that night:—Man's meat, 3 lb., 4s. 6d.; 5 horse meat, 2 lb., 5s.; a mutchkin of wine, 5s.; a glasse broken, 6s. 8d.; drink silver to the Lasse, 6s. 6d.; to the stabler lad, 6s.; inde in haill,	06	13	8

<i>May</i>	22.	To the beggars at Stirling and on the way to Freeland,	£00	3	2
		For our bait at Blackfoord,	01	1	0
	23.	To my wife,	72	0	0
		To a poor man at Freeland gate,	00	0	4
		To Cuninghd to give the bred of Erne,	00	0	4
	26.	To the Ferryboat man of Erne,	00	6	0
	27.	To a poor lad at Freeland gate,	00	0	6
		Lost at Bullets among our servants,	00	4	0
	28.	To the ferryboatman at Erne,	00	4	6
		To a poor woman at Maillart,	00	0	8
		For 4 pair of shivrons at Perth,	01	16	0
		To a poor man and poor woman,	00	0	10
		To the ferryboats of Tay at our going to and coming from Scoone,	01	4	0
		To the beddall of Scoon for letting us see the kirk,	00	13	4
		To a barber for polling Cuninghd's hair,	00	9	0
		Payed of custom for 5 horse at Erne bridge,	00	1	8
	29.	To the man that keeps Freeland Haugh,	00	13	4
		To a poor woman at the gate,	00	0	4
		To the fooll at Freeland,	00	0	10
		To a poor man at the gate,	00	0	2
	30.	To John Fliming for a pint of ale he gave the man he got straw from,	00	1	4
		Also for horse meat he payed when we were at Scoon,	00	2	4
		To the sd John, of old debt I was owing him since Octr last,	00	2	8
		To the sd John for getting a tee mended,	00	2	0
<i>June</i>	1.	For my bait at the kirk of Beath in Fife on my way to Edinburgh,	00	7	4
	2.	For my Fraught at the Queensferry,	00	14	0

June	2.	To John Fliming for bread and drink the evening before and that mor- ning,	£00	3	0
		To a barber for rasine me	00	6	8



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		To a boy in Rankillo that shure grasse,	00	12	0
		To a poor woman by the way,	00	0	4
	13.	Cuninghamheid to give a poor woman,	00	1	0
	14.	To the box of Drone and poor folk,	00	4	8