
MONYMUSK
PAPERS
1713-1755

THIRD
SERIES

Scottish
History
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SCS. SHS. 120





PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THIRD SERIES
VOLUME
XXXIX



SELECTIONS FROM THE
MONYMUSK PAPERS
(1713-1755)

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(1713-1755)

Transcribed and Edited by
HENRY HAMILTON, D.LITT.



EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by T. and A. CONSTABLE LTD.
for the Scottish History Society

1945



Printed in Great Britain

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PREFACE

THROUGH the courtesy of the late Major Sir Arthur L. Grant, 11th Baronet of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire, I was permitted to research among the voluminous family papers at the House of Monymusk and to publish the selection printed in this volume. Sir Arthur did not live to see the completion of this task in which he was deeply interested. At the outbreak of war he rejoined his regiment and was among the first to go to Normandy. He was killed in action on 18th July 1944, commanding an Armoured Squadron in the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards.

Sir Archibald Grant, 2nd Baronet of Monymusk (1696-1778), is usually ranked as one of the leading pioneers of agricultural improvements in eighteenth-century Scotland, but no first-hand account of his work has hitherto been published. A preliminary investigation of the papers at Monymusk convinced me that here was abundant material of inestimable value to the social historian, throwing a flood of light, not only on Grant's own contribution to 'the improving movement,' but on the general economic history of Scotland in the eighteenth century. The collection is very large and consists of scores of bundles of letters, leases, rentals, innumerable memoranda written by Grant himself, rent books, labour journals, account books, baron court minutes, as well as a host of small note-books and loose papers.

Having made a survey of the material, it was necessary to decide on some principle of selection, for it would clearly be impossible to publish more than a mere fraction of the documents. Since Grant's chief claim to fame

rested on his achievements as an agrarian reformer and as an enlightened and progressive heritor, it seemed best to concentrate on this, by far the most important, aspect of his work. Yet even within this field further selection was necessary. I therefore decided to limit the volume to the period, 1713 to 1755, and to print those documents which would give as full an account as possible of the economic and social organisation of the estate and of the transition from the old system of farming to the modern. I have tried to avoid unnecessary repetition. Another investigator might have made a different selection, but I hope I have extracted those documents most significant for the subject stated.

In transcribing the manuscripts my aim has been to keep as close as possible to the originals. In the case of punctuation and capitals, however, modern usage has been followed, where this has seemed desirable. Omissions in the documents have been indicated by square brackets, while my own comments have been enclosed in round brackets.

It only remains to thank Lady Grant for her kindness and hospitality on the many occasions I visited Monymusk. Mr. W. M. Alexander very kindly helped to prepare the Glossary. I am indebted also to the Halley Stewart Trust for a grant for secretarial expenses in connection with my general research, and to the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland for a grant towards travelling expenses.

H. H.

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May 1945.

INTRODUCTION

THE estate of Monymusk lies astride the river Don in Aberdeenshire, some 20 miles by road from the City of Aberdeen. It was and is a comparatively small estate. According to a survey made in 1774, the total extent was 10,743 acres, of which 4735 were moor and moss, 1933 woodland, 844 pasture and 3231 arable.

The estate has been in the possession of the Grant family since 1713, when Sir Francis Grant, Baronet, better known by his forensic title of Lord Cullen as Senator of the College of Justice in Edinburgh, purchased it from the bankrupt Sir William Forbes. Cullen's paternal estate was in the parish of Gamrie in Banffshire, but he sold this on moving to Monymusk. After he had settled in Aberdeenshire he regretted his purchase, for the house was old and rambling, and the estate barren and poverty-stricken. Convinced that he had been ill-advised in his purchase, he recorded his disappointment on a brass which he displayed in his library. It may still be seen in the House of Monymusk to-day. Lord Cullen, however, played but a small part in the history of Monymusk, for in 1716 he handed over the management of it to his son, Archibald, the hero, if one may call him so, of this volume.

Born in 1696, he was only 17 when his family moved to Monymusk, and for the best part of the century he ruled the parish. In his declining years he might well have looked with pride on the estate which he had done so much to beautify and improve. When he entered on his great work, it resembled other parts of the country in its barrenness and its poverty. Nature alone had laid her kindly hand on it. Away to the west the ground rose steeply to Cairn

William (1469 ft.), and to the north the rugged tops of Bennachie (1698 ft.) stood out against the sky-line. Between them the river Don wound its turbulent way, and as it emerged from the shade of the hills its pace slackened. Calmly and serenely it flowed on through the estate, bringing rich fertility to the haugh or low-lying lands on both banks. Its soft music could be heard within the House of Monymusk standing not more than a stone's throw from its everflowing waters. When Sir Archibald, full of years and honour, was laid to rest in 1778, the estate was perhaps the most beautiful in the whole of this beautiful county. Man no less than Nature had contributed to this happy result. It is the study of this transformation wrought by man that is the subject of this volume.¹

THE HOUSE OF MONYMUSK

At the centre of the social and economic life of the estate was the village or Kirktown of Monymusk with its church and its school, and, close by, the house of the heritor or landlord—the House of Monymusk. A village of high antiquity, it had been the site of an ancient Culdee settlement which was replaced in the thirteenth century by a Priory of Augustinian Canons Regular under the Bishop of St. Andrews. To-day, the only visible evidence of its ancient ecclesiastical character is the parish church with its clearly distinguishable Norman features.² In the days of Archibald Grant its stately square tower, capped by a low spire, must have been a landmark for many of

¹ Other aspects of life at Monymusk in the eighteenth century, such as social and labour conditions, farming routine and linen manufacture, are dealt with in a volume issued by the Third Spalding Club and edited by the present writer.

² W. Douglas Simpson, *The Augustinian priory and parish church of Monymusk*, Proceedings of Soc. of Antiquaries of Scot., lix. 34.

the people whose fortunes figure in these pages. Near by flowed the Monymusk Burn, whose waters drove the meal mill.

About a quarter of a mile from the church was the House of Monymusk, overlooking the Don and commanding a fine view of the river as it emerged from the shadow of Bennachie and wound its way to Kemnay. Its origin is wrapt in obscurity, but the central portion is on the traditional L plan, to which wings had been added at different times. When the Grants came into possession, the house, as Sir Archibald tells us, was in a sad state of repair, with 'six different roofs of various hights and directions, confusedly and inconveniently combined, and all rotten.'¹ Its reconstruction was one of his first tasks. His friend Alexander Jaffrey of Kingswells advised building a new house, but Grant adopted the less satisfactory plan of adding two additional storeys to the main part of the building and one to the west wing. The renovation, completed in 1720, did not result in a convenient or easily managed house, and time and again throughout his life repairs had to be executed.

It was a modest house as country houses go. An inventory prepared in January 1731 gives a very complete picture of the accommodation and its furnishings, which were valued at £181, 14s. sterling.² The drawing-room and dining-room were meagrely equipped, though furnished in the style of the times with copious curtains and hangings

¹ Monymusk MSS. : *Description of the Present State of [Monymusk] and what hath been done to make it what it is*, by Archibald Grant, 1716. This short and unfinished paper, along with a few others from the Monymusk MSS., has already been published by the Spalding Club. See *Miscellany of the Spalding Club*, 1842, ii. 97.

² In this Inventory sterling money is used. Elsewhere in the Monymusk Papers Scots money is generally employed until the second half of the century. The pound Scots was equivalent to 1s. 8d. sterling and may be reduced to sterling by dividing by twelve and conversely.

and a profusion of mirrors. The former was carpeted, had six walnut chairs (one broken), a round plane table, a card table, a fire-screen, a glass, a chimney glass (much spoil'd), two scone glasses, a tea-table and a few other articles, including four prints. The latter was covered with a wax cloth. There was an old wainscot table, twelve chairs with black leather bottoms, two dressing-chairs, two settees covered with green camlet, several screens, and, among other articles, a table clock valued at three guineas, the most valuable article in the room. Both rooms had fireplaces with grates, tongs, pokers and other fireside equipment.

There were six main bedrooms. The best one had a 'shew'd bed lin'd with green silk' valued at £14, while the others had much less pretentious ones, ranging in value from 12s. to £2. There were feather mattresses, bolsters and pillows, chairs, sometimes a table, in one case 'an old tea-table,' fireplaces, glasses and the usual bed and window hangings. The Big Green Room had a 'little carpet' valued at 10s.

The maid's room had a walnut chest of drawers 'much spoil'd and broken,' two ash chairs 'without bottoms' and a feather bed. In the servants' room there were chaff beds and little else, and in the cook's room 'the frame of an old bed valu'd at two shilling ster.' The servants' hall had a big oval table with two forms. Besides these there were the kitchen, the 'woman house' with an old box bed, the brew house, the goole house, the laundry, the dairy, and the big cellar.

This was Grant's country house, for in the ten years before this inventory was made he was Member of Parliament for Aberdeenshire and so kept house in London. His prolonged absence from Monymusk accounts for the scanty furniture and the poor state of repair of most of

it. The general style of furnishings, however, was in line with the fashions of the time.¹

THE 'TOUNS' AND THE HOUSES OF THE TENANTRY

Close to the House of Monymusk was the Mains or Home Farm. Sometimes it was worked directly by the landlord himself through an overseer, sometimes it was let to a substantial tenant, but however it was disposed, it occupied a key position in the economy of the estate. It was there that the services of his tenants were employed and it was there that Grant carried on his experiments in the new ways of farming. Its size varied from time to time. At one time part, at another time the whole, of a neighbouring farm might be included. As new land was brought under the plough, Sir Archibald made two mains, the Old Mains and the Nether Mains.

Beyond the Mains and scattered here and there throughout the estate were clusters of houses known as 'touns' or townships where the cultivators of the soil lived. From time immemorial the chief unit of land measurement had been the amount of land that could be handled by one plough team. And this was round about 100 acres. Even to-day a farmer reckons that he needs a pair of horses for each 100 acres. In earlier centuries the size of the 'touns' was directly related to the size of the plough team. A 'ploughgate' or 'ploughland' or simply a 'plough' was the amount of land that could be managed by a team of 8 or 10 oxen, and since it was seldom that one tenant could furnish this unaided he had to co-operate with his neighbours. And so instead of the isolated farmhouse of

¹ Cf. W. McGill, *Tain and Balnagown Documents in Old Rossshire* (1909), 129-39; *The Household Book of Lady Grisell Baillie*, ed. by Robert Scott-Moncrieff, Scot. Hist. Soc., sec. ser., i. 164 seq.; Henry Graham, *Social Life of Scotland* (1909), 5-8, obviously paints too sombre a picture of Scottish conditions.

to-day there were groups of houses—perhaps 8 or 10 in each group. The ‘ploughgate,’ estimated by Cosmo Innes at 104 acres, was divided into 8 oxgates, the oxgate being the holding of the owner of one ox.¹ This is shown very clearly in the Gordon Rent Roll of 1600, where we find ‘tua pleuches’ let for five years to three tenants, two of whom held four ‘oxingang’ each and the other eight ‘oxingang’; ‘ane pleuuche’ is let to four tenants, each of whom held ‘tua oxingaitt.’² With the growth of population and the extension of cultivation the number of ploughs and therefore the size of the townships increased.

In a Rental of Monymusk (1710), compiled just before the Grants took possession, the term ‘plough’ but not oxgate is used.³ Twenty-four townships are named, the largest being Coullie with 8 ploughs, Inver with $5\frac{1}{3}$, and Delab and Todlachie with 4 each. Almost all the others had one or two. Later the measurement used was ‘a boll’s sowing,’ corresponding to the Scots acre or 1.261 English acres. In a survey of the estate made in 1774 when the acre was the unit of measurement, a rough correlation between ‘ploughs’ and acres can be observed. Balvack, for instance, had 3 ploughs in 1710 and 321 acres in 1774, while Inver had $5\frac{1}{3}$ ploughs in 1710 and 600 acres in 1774.

¹ Cosmo Innes, *Scottish Legal Antiquities* (1872), 241-2, 254; I. F. Grant, *The Social and Economic Development of Scotland before 1603* (1930), 45-7. In the Highlands, and sometimes in the Lowlands too, lands were divided into pennylands and merklands. See, for instance, *The Book of Dunvegan*, ed. by Canon R. C. MacLeod, Third Spalding Club, 1938-39.

² *The Rentaill of the Lordschipe of Huntlye, 1600*, Miscellany of the Spalding Club, 1849, iv. 261 seq. See also *Rent Roll of Estates of William 7th Baron Forbes, 1552* (1876).

³ Agricultural writers of the eighteenth century frequently used this term as the unit of agrarian economy. In Ayrshire, for instance, it was said that ‘a plough-gate of land or as much as could employ four horses, allowing half of it to be ploughed, was a common-sized farm’ (Col. Fullarton, *Survey of the Agriculture of Ayrshire* (1793), 9).

Sometimes, as at Upper Coullie or Pitmunie or Tod-lachie, these townships approximated to small villages with a weaver, a tailor, and perhaps a smith, but generally the number of houses was less than ten. According to a census of the parish taken in 1775, the average number of houses per township (omitting crofts, the Kirktown of Monymusk and the House of Monymusk) was 6.8. Earlier in the century, before agricultural improvements had made their mark, the number must have been higher. In some places one can still pick out the ruins of the 'fire houses' with their walled 'yards' overgrown with weeds, now replaced by the modern farmhouse and its steading.¹ The only village was the Kirktown of Monymusk, but it had merely 29 'fire houses' and 123 inhabitants.

The houses of the ordinary folk were extremely primitive. The walls, about six feet high, were built of rough stones packed with earth and clay, and topped with one or two feet of turf. The couples or supports of the roof were five to six feet apart and were fitted to posts built into the wall and bolted with wooden pegs, their lower extremities reaching within a couple of feet of the ground.² Across them were laid branches, and these were covered with thinly pared turf, cut with a flaughter spade and laid on like tiles, and overlaid with heather or thatch. The 'lumb' was a wooden box let into the roof and open at both ends, the smoke being left to find its way out as best it could. The windows were small, and usually only the top part

¹ In Glenbuchat, some 20 miles up-stream from Monymusk, the 'touns' are still clearly distinguishable. Sometimes the old houses have been rebuilt to serve as sheep-pens, as at Badenyon; elsewhere, as at Nethertown, only the ruins remain.

² *The Book of Glenbuchat*, ed. W. Douglas Simpson, Third Spalding Club, 1942, 43 *seq.* In Glenbuchat the only house of this kind stands at Beltimb, with part of the roof intact. The whole structure is extraordinarily primitive. It was occupied until the beginning of the present century.

was glazed, the lower having wooden leaves. One or two apartments—a but and a ben—provided the sole accommodation for sleeping and eating and the innumerable tasks that centred in the cottage before the Industrial Revolution. The bed was generally the familiar box bed with sliding doors. Close by the houses of the tenants and often adjoining them were the barns, byres, stables and kilns. The size of the houses varied somewhat according to the social status of the occupier.

Precise information about the houses and their furnishings is given in several valuations in the Monymusk collection. Take the case of William Forbes, son of Sir Archibald's factor, who later was himself appointed factor to the Earl of Kintore. In 1722 when the valuation¹ was made he was principal tenant of Tombeg, a farm bordering on the village lands of Monymusk. It comprised one ploughland and paid a rent of £66, 13s. 4d. Scots (in the following pages Scots money is used unless otherwise stated; it may be reduced to sterling by dividing by twelve), 14 bolls of meal and 8 bolls of bear. His house, consisting of a 'hall,' or living-room, 'an inner chamber,' two other 'chambers,' a pantry and a kitchen, was certainly more commodious than those of the ordinary tenantry, but it had been the house of the factor and the factor was a very important man. It could be added to from time to time, for all the rooms adjoined one another. 'The new chamber,' for instance, had been added by William's father. The outhouses were often an extension of the dwelling-house, either in the same line or built round a close or square. At Tombeg there were a mickle barn, bear barn, kiln barn (where oats were dried before being sent to the mill), a creel house, ox byre, cow byre, work-horse stable, best horse stable and plough house and

¹ *Infra*, p. 8.

sheep cote. Besides the main establishment there were three 'grass houses,' occupied by grass-men or cottars. We are not told the size of them, but in another valuation ¹ of 1738 the very primitive type of house stands revealed. One at Platecock occupied by William Dickie, cottar and labourer at the Mains, was valued at £6, 17s., and according to the valuation had 'no dor, no wondo, no lum.' John Johnston's house at Inver was not much better. Valued at £7, 5s., it had two couples and so was probably a single-apartment house of about 15 feet by 12. Small wonder that houses were frequently pulled down by outgoing tenants and as quickly rebuilt by new ones. It is indicative of the material used that they could be added to the middens as manure.

The buildings at the Mains, occupied by Patrick Downey, were valued on 9th February 1738.² Patrick was a substantial farmer, paying a rent of £333, 6s. 8d. and holding a 21 years' lease. His house, which evidently adjoined the stables, was about 20 feet long, with two rooms—a pantry and a chamber—six windows and two timber lumbs—not a proud house for so important a tenant.³ The bear barn, oat barn and kiln barn were all large, having five couples each, and were valued at £79, 14s. In addition, there were the ox byre, stirk byres and stable,

¹ *Infra*, p. 15.

² *Infra*, p. 13.

³ By the close of the century some advances were being made in rural housing, but generally 'the miserable cottages, built of turf or sod,' were only slowly disappearing, and for many a long day they held the field in the north and west of Scotland (Sir John Sinclair, *General Report of the Agricultural State of Scotland* (1814), i. 127). An illuminating account of rural housing in England is given in *The Housing of the Rural Population in the Eighteenth Century*, by G. E. Fussell and C. Goodman, *Econ. Hist.*, January 1930. Clapham sums up the housing situation at the opening of the nineteenth century in these words: 'Speaking broadly, the houses of Britain grew worse the farther one went northward and north-westward, reaching the lowest average level in Scotland and Wales, but very ugly corners were to be found almost anywhere' (J. H. Clapham, *An Economic History of Modern Britain* (1926), i. 27).

bringing the total value of the whole establishment up to £162, 15s. From the size of the steading one might hazard a guess as to the stock carried by Downie—perhaps 13 oxen and 2 or 3 horses. A few years earlier a sale of William Donald's stock ¹ had taken place at Coullie on the other side of the Don. Donald had paid a rent of 100 marks (mark=13s. 4d. Scots), just a third of what Downey paid, and at the roup there were sold 9 oxen 'with plough and plough furniture,' a cow and 2 queys (cows of two years old), a steer, a mare, two horses, 9 ewes and lambs. Altogether they realised £217, 19s. 10d. The significant features are the number of oxen, which, of course, were used in the plough, and the small place occupied by milk cows and horses in the farm economy.

The *Accompt of Goods and Gear belonging to the deceast Morgan in Kirktown of Monymusk*,² 1738, affords a glimpse of the furnishings of the more substantial tenant's house. Moses Morgan was ground officer to Sir Archibald and had a croft in the Kirktown. He was, in fact, a sort of bailiff, responsible for the tenants' due performance of services and for the general supervision of the day-to-day work of the estate. His house comprised a living-room with a fireplace and a stand bed (i.e. a bed with posts), a pantry with two stand beds, a chamber with the best bed, and an inner chamber, probably in the nature of a box-room. This was a large house, but Morgan was a man of considerable importance.

The inventory is illuminating and the articles mentioned suggest how the housewife must have spent her time when Morgan was out on the land attending to his manifold duties. There were beds to make, furnished with feather bolsters and pillows, linen sheets and blankets, while in the 'men's house,' which she probably attended to as well,

¹ *Infra*, p. 14.

² *Infra*, p. 10.

there were two open beds with chaff mattresses. In the fire house or living-room there was the usual large open hearth with a crook or iron hook suspended in the chimney on which the pots were hung. The fuel was, of course, peat carried home from the moss in creels, which, along with the muck creels and tubs, were stored in the men's house, for excepting the bed there was no other furniture there. Every day there was baking to do, and for this the girdle was the indispensable instrument. The porridge pot was almost always beside the fire, and the 'sowen bowie' kept on tap a supply of sowens, a dish made from a mixture of flour of oatmeal and water. When Morgan returned from the fields at midday the family sat down at the long table to eat their oat or barley cakes, washed down with ale of their own brewing. There might be kail brose or porridge or sowens and, on rare occasions, salted meat from the 'beef stand' in the inner chamber. For the housewife there were endless jobs to do, including milking and butter-making. Moreover, there was the spinning-wheel which filled in every odd minute of the day.¹ Morgan had a horse for riding round the estate, and on his death there stood in his yard, sheltered by his oat barn, a stack of bear. Away at the Mains, where he had been a well-known figure, he had a small stack of bear yet to be collected. On 9th February 1738 all his effects were valued at £185, 12s. 8d. Scots.

Lower in the social scale was Christian Gellan, whose effects were sold on 30th October 1752.² For some years previously she had held a small croft of about 2½ acres as well as grass for a cow. The list of goods sold suggests that her house must have been a very modest one indeed,

¹ For a discussion of the effects of the Industrial Revolution on the domestic duties of the housewife see Ivy Pinchbeck, *Women and Industrial Revolution* (1930).

² *Infra*, p. 16.

serving both as home and workshop. There were two chairs, a long seat, a little table, a stool, a baking case, a crook and tongs, a girdle, a stand bed, a mickle wheel, wool combs, several kists, a quarto Bible and a few odds and ends. There was also a cow and two rucks of corn and fodder. Altogether the sale of her poor effects realised £48, 9s. 4d. She was laid to rest with customary observance. The total cost of the funeral came to £9, 18s., and this included '3½ choipens of gin at 9d. per ch: £1, 12s.; honey—1s.; to a man a day seeking people to y^e burial—6d.'

RELATIONS WITH HERITOR

Tenants generally held written tacks or leases from the heritor. Sometimes the lease was made out to one tenant, as in the case of Robert Adam¹ in 1714, who was granted the holding 'he presentlie hes and possesses in the said town and lands of Cowlie w^t houses, biggens, yards, parts and haill pendicles of the samen,' for a period of five years. So long as holdings consisted of rigs and patches scattered here and there amongst the lands of other tenants, this was the only practicable method of defining a holding. More frequently, however, leases were made to groups of tenants. They might be co-tenants, jointly responsible for the rent, like Peter Elmslie, John Forbes, Alexander Black and William Bickets, who received a tack of land in Todlachie for 7 or 9 years,² or they might be individual tenants, each paying his or her own rent, like James Crombie, William Donald and Elspet Watt in Coullie.³ Occasionally a common lease was made to several tenants in different farms, as, for instance, in 1721 when Robert Adam, James Crombie, William and Patrick Roch, and John Milne in Coullie, Robert Reid

¹ *Infra*, p. 18.

² *Infra*, p. 21.

³ *Infra*, p. 25.

and John Gellan in Enzean, and John Coupland in Delab, had their existing leases continued for seven years. The four tenants at Coullie and the two at Enzean were not bound 'conjunctly for the tack duty, but only each of y^m for his own proportionall parte.' Women were evidently on an equal footing with men. In 1719, for instance, Anna Lunan received a lease of 'that croft of land called Todholls, presentlie possest be Andrew Burnett w^t houses, biggins, yards, parts, pertinents & pendicles thereto belonging, with libertie of moss for casting her own peats' for three years.

What rent did these tenants pay? The leases and rentals quoted below show that rents were made up of three elements—money, produce and services. Take the case of Robert Adam, who, it will be remembered, had received a tack of land in Coullie for 5 years from 1714. His rental consisted of (a) £5, 13s. 4d. of feu and teind silver and £8 of service silver, making a total money payment of £13, 13s. 4d.; (b) 17 bolls of 'good and sufficient ferm meall, unhot or hummed w^tout dust, stones or refuse,' 4 bolls of 'good and sufficient ferm bear such as will please the merchant,' 1 firloft of corn with the straw, 1 hog, 1 leit of peats, 3 hesps of linen yarn, 3 geese, 6 capons and 12 hens; (c) the carriage of meal and bear 'to Aberdeen or any place of the like distance upon his own horses, seeks, charges and expenses'; 'hareadge and cariadge and service to the heritor's croft in the Mains alike w^t neighbour and others of so much labouring.' In later leases, the money items were usually lumped together, as, for example, when Peter Elmslie, John Forbes, Alexander Black and William Bickets were required to pay £23, 10s. Scots money rent, while the services were more carefully specified as in the case of Alexander Thomson, in 1734, who was to send a man one day each year to the heritor's service if required, to give a draught of his horses each year for lime, one for

slate and one for timber. A standard form of tack in which all services were exactly defined was prepared by Grant in 1748,¹ the main ones mentioned being carriage of lime, timber and slate, shearing at harvest, ploughing and harrowing. By this time, however, produce rents had been considerably reduced and converted into money, but services still remained important.

Naturally services were often grudgingly given. In 1722 a complaint was lodged by James Thomson in Delab and William Roch in Coullie, 'for y^mselvs and in name of the haill rest of the tennents wthin the Lands of Monymusk and Barronie of Pitfichie lyable in going cariages,' declaring that some tenants, and more especially crofters, refused to perform services, with the result that others had to bear more than their fair share. They asked the Baron Court to order that everyone should 'bear ane equall part according to y^r respective possessions of the s^d service and that in time comming ther may be no debait y^rannent.' The Court accepted their plea and ordered accordingly.² Five years later the question of carriages was again before the Court, when an agreement was arrived at between heritor and tenants.³ This did not settle the matter, for in 1729 some crofters refused to send their horses 'as tymously warned to go such cariages as they are appointed for the laird's service.' The Court reaffirmed its decision to fine the defaulters and, if need be, to pound their goods.⁴ Services, however, were a recurring source of friction. As late as 1749 the Court authorised the Baron Officer to fine anyone in arrears with services.⁵ Grant sums up the situation when he enters in his own *Memorandum Book*⁶ under the heading 'Tennents' Irregularities' — 'Don't answer bonnage when called, but need severall

¹ *Infra*, p. 45.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 206.

² *Infra*, p. 199.

⁵ *Infra*, p. 235.

³ *Infra*, p. 205.

⁶ *Infra*, p. 183.

messages and don't perform it, at least grugeingly—when they come.'

In addition to the services already mentioned, all leases contained a clause that tenants should 'doe dutie to kirk, school, miln and officer ust & wont.' Service to kirk, school and officer included the payment of a certain amount of meal to the minister, the schoolmaster and the ground officer. The most important duty, however, was to the mill. There were three mills in the parish—Monymusk, Ordmill and Ramstone—to one of which every tenant was 'thirled.' All corn had to be taken to the appropriate mill to be ground. But whether the tenant did so or not, he had to pay multures to the miller for all the corn (except seed) he possessed as well as a payment for the service of grinding, called 'a lick of goodwill.' It is not surprising that relations between tenant and miller were constantly strained. That the system did not work fairly or satisfactorily is shown in 1749 when the Baron Court decreed that all corn, bear and other grain grown within the parish should be subject to a multure of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks 'shilling' (i.e. grain separated from the husk) in 4 bolls, 'and in like proportion whether it comes to the mill or not,' and that in addition 'a lick of good will' should be paid.¹

While these payments were the cause of endless disputes and often of sheer dishonesty, there was another and more serious cause of dissatisfaction. Tenants were required to repair the mill race, to carry stones or timber for the maintenance or reconstruction of the mill, and authority to demand such services was usually contained in the miller's lease. 'The tenants of the sucken (the district astricted to the mill) are to draw stone and tree and other services thereabout, and as the mill house is insufficient

¹ *Infra*, p. 237.

the tenants shall be obliged to rebuild it this summer,' runs the lease of Monymusk Mill to Francis Lamb in 1744. Naturally, the countryfolk disliked these services, often very laborious and involving long journeys from home. In 1715, for instance, the tenants had evidently refused to build the water wall of the Monymusk mill, and they were ordered by the Court 'to redd the wall and carie the lime and the subtennants and crofters to serve the masson and gather and bring fogg (moss), and in caise of y^r refusal the bailie amerciats each of them so refussing in the sume of three pund Scots for ther coutumacie, and grants warrand to the officer to poind for the said sume immediatlie upon ther refusall.'¹ A more critical situation arose in 1746 when several tenants appeared before the Court and 'unanimously refus'd to bear any part' in building a dam for the new mill on the Don. Moreover, they declared 'they would renounce their tacks rather than build any part of the said dam.' Feelings must have run high, for only one tenant agreed to do his share, and the minute goes on: 'all the rest of the tenants, except the above-mentioned (notwithstanding of a publick intimation) were absent.'² Three years later the Court ordered all tenants to perform mill services. Absence meant a heavy fine, and the miller was given the extraordinary power to poind and sell the goods of a defaulter and with the proceeds to hire labour. Any surplus was to be handed over to the Kirk Session for distribution to the poor.³

Besides detailing the rents in money, produce and services, leases also contained directions about the method of cropping the soil. These naturally received greater prominence as Grant pursued his plan for the reform of agriculture. Yet early in the century there were, for

¹ *Infra*, p. 197.

² *Infra*, p. 228.

³ *Infra*, p. 238.

instance, restrictions on the use of the flaughter spade used for paring turf, a practice which all were agreed did incalculable damage to the land. Usually, too, there were limits placed to the number of successive crops that might be taken from the outfield.

Lower than the tenants in the social and economic scale were the cottars and grassmen who were generally their sub-tenants. The former had quite small holdings and so worked as wage-earners for the principal tenant; the latter were still smaller people, often only possessing grazing for a cow, and they too worked as farm labourers. Since the sub-tenants did not hold their land directly off the heritor, information about their holdings is scanty. It is clear, however, that they were required to join with the principal tenants in rendering carriages and other services to the landlord. Moreover, though they generally had a cow, they were dependent on the 'toun plough' for the cultivation of their holdings. For instance, the tenant of Enzean, a farm of about 200 acres, had six sub-tenants in 1753; two held about seven acres; one, three; one, one and a half; and two, one acre. Their rentals, payable to the principal tenant, ranged from £9, 8s. to £63, 14s. 6d.¹ In the same year the sub-tenants at Nether Mains were practically full-time labourers with holdings seldom exceeding an acre and in most cases as small as half an acre. But this farm was one of the best cultivated and most advanced in the parish. Elsewhere cottars doubtless held more land and were more dependent on their own crofts for their sustenance. Within the ranks of these small people there were considerable differences in status, but their complete dependence on the principal tenants is shown in the renunciation of tacks. When a tenant was ordered to remove from his holding, the

¹ *Infra*, p. 68.

renunciation usually included servants, subtenants and cottars.¹ By extending the lease system and limiting the number of sub-tenants, Grant gradually abolished sub-letting. The adoption of improved farming methods, in short, had the effect of transforming the sub-tenant into a farm labourer.

Besides tenants, cottars and grassmen, there were crofters who held croft or infield land, and sometimes small patches of outfield as well. They might or might not have leases from the heritor. The names of several crofters at Todlachie and Pitmunie, for instance, appear in the rent roll of 1741. At the former 'toun' there were six, each paying a rental of £31, 6s. 8d., which probably represented about 5 acres, and at the latter four, whose rents ranged from £18 to £26, 15s. 10d.² They had no sub-tenants. In a Precept of Warning of 1759 the possessor of a croft of land in the Bogs of Nether Coullie was ordered 'to flitt and remove himself, wife, bairns, family, servants, goods and gear whatsoever, furth and from the said possession and houses thereto belonging.' Other crofters had no tack, like James Low, gardener at Inver, who was warned out in 1750, or the crofters at Dykehead referred to in the Rental of 1741.³

ADMINISTRATION

A social system involving so many diverse services and such a multitude of holdings of varying sizes clearly required a good deal of administration. The chief officials were the factor and 'the ground officer,' while at the centre of the administration of the whole economic and social life of the estate was the Baron Court. There were,

¹ *Infra*, p. 48.

² *Infra*, p. 56.

³ An account of agrarian organisation on Speyside, based on original sources, is given by Miss I. F. Grant in *Everyday Life on an Old Highland Farm, 1769-82* (1924).

of course, a number of minor officers like the moss grieve, gardeners and foresters.

The factor was the executive head of the estate, and when Grant was not in residence he kept his employer informed by letter and memoranda of all the affairs under his charge. His main business was letting land and collecting rents. Delay in paying rents and the consequent accumulation of arrears was a source of considerable trouble to the factor. Time and again he had to proceed against the tenants at the Baron Court and receive authority to pound them. The minutes printed below show that this constituted one of the chief functions of the Court.

For a few years after the Grants came to Monymusk young Archibald acted as factor to his father, Lord Cullen, but from 1719 to 1733, when he lived mostly in Edinburgh or London, he employed one Robert Grant as factor. The letters he wrote to his employer reveal the nature of his duties. Most of them deal with the ordinary economic affairs of the estate, the major subject being the selling of produce, for a high proportion of the rents was paid in meal and the factor had to arrange for the marketing of it. Meal and bear, the chief products, were carried to Aberdeen at the expense of the tenants, arrangements for their despatch being generally made through Farquharson, merchant in Aberdeen, and Francis Grant, merchant in Leith and brother to Archibald, who chartered ships. The transport of a shipload of meal from Monymusk to Aberdeen was a laborious undertaking, and the whole business of farming must have been brought to a standstill as men and horses were pressed into service. 'Mr Grant,' writes Thomas Winter to Sir Archibald, 'was at Aberdeen last Saturday and while he was reading a letter from you signifying a ship would be sent from London on the 15 instant to be freighted with barley and oats, Cap.

Thomson deliverd his orders from you and that the ship was ready to put over the bar, which hath put us in hurry to thraish and buy in order to dispach the captaine as soon as posable.¹ The wretched roads, difficult enough to negotiate when dry, became impassable in wet weather. 'Rain y^t happen'd here letter end of last week stopped all passage to Abdⁿ,' wrote Robert Grant on 10th July 1722.

Monymusk, like so many other estates,² had annually a considerable surplus of corn for sale. In the four years 1723-26 Grant sold an annual average of 783 bolls of meal. About half was sent to Provost Robertson, Perth, and the other half to Leith to the order of Francis Grant. The importance of this trade in the economy of the north-east of Scotland is emphasised in a letter from the 'Gentlemen Commissioners of Supply and Heritors of this Countie' to Sir Archibald Grant, Member of Parliament (1731). 'That most of our rents being payable in meal,' they wrote, 'when there is no sale for meal, we have little else to afford us money and thereby both the gentlemen and farmers are reduced to great straits—our great mercet for meal is the west country which never can be fully served without a supply from some other place.'³

So long as a considerable proportion of rents was paid in kind, the heritor and his factor had to engage in business. They were familiar with all the jargon of commerce—bills, accepting, prices, rate of exchange and so on. In addition to selling the victual rent and the produce of the Home Farm, the factor acted as middleman for the tenants. Unskilled in the arts of marketing, these small

¹ *Infra*, p. 109.

² H. D. McWilliams, *Letters of Patrick Grant, Lord Elchies* (1927); J. E. Donaldson, *Caithness in the Eighteenth Century* (1938). Besides trading with merchants in Montrose and Edinburgh, Caithness sent cargoes of corn to Norway.

³ Monymusk MSS.: *Letter to Sir Archibald Grant*, 2 March 1731, 'signed by order of the said meeting by Patt. Duff.'

people gladly availed themselves of his more expert knowledge. On occasions meal was bought beyond the estate to complete shiploads in Aberdeen. To extend this side of his business, Grant established a market at Monymusk where stockings, a famous product of Aberdeenshire at this time,¹ linen cloth, sheep and cattle were sold. Market day was clearly a red-letter day in the calendar of the parish, and it is not surprising that on one occasion Grant recorded in his journal that all his workmen were absent at least half the day at the market. He himself, however, 'entertained all the merchants at dinner.'

The factor was certainly no figure-head. He had to have at his finger-tips all the affairs of the estate, and to keep a watchful eye on tenants, gardeners, foresters and other lesser officials. He had to make himself familiar with all the fluctuations of the market and keep in close touch with his agents in Aberdeen and elsewhere. In the laird's absence he was his representative, and it was his responsibility to appoint the baron bailie of the Court.

Hardly less important than the factor was the ground officer, foreman of the estate and executive officer of the Baron Court. His appointment was made by the heritor and registered before the Baron Court, when tenants undertook to pay him 'officer corn' and obey his orders.² This key appointment was held by Moses Morgan from 1713 until his death in 1737, and fortunately we have a good deal of information about him and the work which fell to his office. When we first meet him he held a croft at Blackhillocks, close by the Don and not far from the House of Monymusk, but in 1718 he received a tack of land in the Kirktown as well as the Officer Croft on the usual terms. His lease recites that 'the said Moses binds

¹ See I. F. Grant, *An Old Scottish Handicraft Industry*, Scot. Hist. Rev., xviii.

² *Infra*, p. 193.

and oblidges him to officiat as ground officer dureing the years of this tack w^tout fee or complement,' but he was to have 'what the tennents were formerly in use to pay the officer,' as well as expenses when his business took him beyond the estate.¹

As the heritor's foreman, he was responsible for carrying out his orders about cultivation, enclosure, dyke building, planting, etc. The adequate performance of such manifold duties required very special qualities, and it is clear that Grant's relations with his officer were not always harmonious. Morgan's successor, William Lunan, for instance, was required to keep 'a journal of worke,' to be brought each week to the schoolmaster, who was to transcribe it and send it to Sir Archibald. He often failed to do so, and Grant noted in his *Memorandum Book*: 'No Journalls—repeated ingratitude tho' so much favour shoven; what shall or can one think.' We shall see presently the duties performed by Morgan as 'baron officer' of the Court.

There were minor officials, like the gardener and forester, who were also required to keep journals. When Grant was not in residence, they delivered them to the factor for transmission to him. Some of the gardener's journals are printed below.² That their writing must have been a severe tax on his time and patience is shown in Alexander Gordon's letter to his employer in 1722. 'I cannot give a jurnall for every day,' he writes, 'because I am harder wroght my selfe keeping them att their work than any of them. Before they go to work and after they go from work I must look what is fit to be done tomorrow.' When Grant finally settled at Monymusk he kept a tight hand on every detail of estate management, and gardener, forester and ground officer alike were directed in the most

¹ *Infra*, p. 23.

² *Infra*, p. 90.

minute detail by him. He drafted many of his leases, signed the final copy and attended to all the day-to-day activities of the estate. He, of course, had a clerk, but the constant supervision exercised by him is clearly shown in the innumerable notes, memoranda and notebooks he has left at Monymusk.

The institution through which a good deal of the administration of the estate was conducted was the Baron Court. The place of the Baron Court in Scottish constitutional history has been the subject of an exhaustive study by Professor W. C. Dickinson,¹ and several collections of minutes have already been published.² Here we are concerned with the part played by the Baron Court in the social and economic life of the estate, and, as Dr. Dickinson points out, this had become its chief business before the close of the seventeenth century.³ In earlier centuries, when central government was weak and administration over wide areas impossible, the baron received at the hands of the King important rights of jurisdiction, so that he 'enjoyed a slice of the King's rights of public justice.' Some received such a large slice that they became almost sovereign in their own districts. The growth of central administration and national courts, like the Court of Session, naturally tended to limit the powers of the baron, and so before the eighteenth century his jurisdiction had been limited to minor civil actions and petty breaches of the peace, especially those including the effusion of blood. Certain rights, like the right of pit and gallows, where they

¹ *Introduction to the Court Book of the Barony of Carnwath, 1523-1542*, Scot. Hist. Soc., 1937.

² By the Scottish History Society: *Court Book of the Baron Court of Stitchill, 1655-1807*, vol. 50; *Forbes Baron Court Book, 1659-1678* (second series, vol. 19, Miscellany, iii.); *Court Book of the Barony of Urie, 1604-1747*, vol. 12. By the Third Spalding Club: *Court Book of the Barony of Fintray, 1711-1726* (Miscellany, i., 1935).

³ Dickinson, *ut supra*, xlvii.

had been granted, had evidently fallen into desuetude, but the baron still retained authority to incarcerate an offender. At Monymusk the steeple of the church was used for this purpose. More important than these judicial functions in the period with which we are concerned was the control exercised by the Court over the general economic life of the estate. Matters like the payment of rent, services, trespass, mill dues and regulations about cultivation constituted the major business of the Court.

On most occasions the Court of the Lands of Monymusk and Barony of Pitfichie,¹ to give it its full title, was held in the House of Monymusk, though before Sir Archibald came into permanent residence in 1734 the modest dwellings of William Lunan, schoolmaster, or Moses Morgan, ground officer, served this purpose. A Court day was a great occasion in the lives of the country folk, for it was an opportunity to meet friends and hear all the gossip of the parish and perhaps to whisper about the injustices of millers or the burdensome services demanded by the heritor. The village square of Kirktown must have been thronged as the country folk jostled each other outside the doors of Morgan's dwelling. It was physically impossible for all those who owed suit to be present, and so the Court must have overflowed into the roadway. No doubt, as witnesses or litigants were called they had to push through the crowded doorway into the dark interior of the improvised court-room.

The Court was presided over by the heritor himself, or more generally by his baron bailie. In earlier centuries, Dr. Dickinson tells us, his function was to ensure the observance of correct procedure and proper rules of law

¹ This was the usual title, but sometimes it was known as the Court of the Lands and Barony of Monymusk, Pitfichie and Afforsk. Pitfichie and Afforsk were included within the estate of Monymusk in the eighteenth century; the former was the seat of the Castle of Pitfichie, now a ruin.

and not to act as judge, this function being left to the people themselves, who played a distinctive part in the proceedings through acting as the jury or assize.¹ There is no record of a jury at Monymusk in the eighteenth century ; by this time the heritor or his bailie had assumed the function of judge. Sometimes the factor sat with the bailie and acted as prosecutor, as in the case of arrears of rent, destruction of dykes, stealing peat and other similar offences involving breaches of contract with the heritor. When Archibald Grant was factor to his father, and later when he managed the estate himself, he attended Court along with the procurator-fiscal to demand payment of rents. On one occasion the Court was held by Grant 'himself sitting as judge.'

No less important than the baron bailie was the baron officer or ground officer. His duties had evidently not changed much over the centuries, for Moses Morgan, who, as we have seen, held this office at Monymusk from 1713 to 1737, performed precisely the same functions as the baron officer at Carnwath in the sixteenth century.² He summoned tenants to Court meetings by general proclamation at the kirk or by notices delivered to their houses. If the house was closed the notice was affixed to the door. 'The s^d day Moses Morgan, officer, gave in before the s^d bailly ane execution subscribed w^t his hand of his haveing lawfully summond, warned & charged the haille tenents, crofters and all oy^rs w^tin Monymusk, Pitfichy & Alforsk to give suit & presence to this Court w^t certification etc.,' runs the entry in the minutes.³ He also summoned those whose cases were to be heard and warned witnesses to appear, and when the Court was assembled he called the suits. It was through this institution that he

¹ See Dickinson, *op. cit.*, lxxx. ; *Forbes Baron Court Book*, 208-9, 271.

² Dickinson, *op. cit.*, lxxxv.

³ *Infra*, p. 206.

proceeded against tenants who failed to render their due service, just as the moss grieve petitioned about irregularities at the moss, or the factor or Sir Archibald himself complained about non-payment of rent, or the procurator-fiscal about poaching or assault. When the Court was closed it was the officer's duty to see that its decisions were implemented, even to the extent of poinding the goods and chattels of the defaulters. Moses Morgan and his successor William Lunan must have been known throughout the length and breadth of the estate. They could not have been the most popular members of the community.

There was also the procurator-fiscal, though on many occasions the Court functioned without him. His job was to prosecute on behalf of the heritor on such matters as 'killing of salmond, smouts or fry of salmond in forbidden time, steeping of lint in running water, shooting of hares, doves and other wild fowll in forbidden tyme, cutting or destroying of planting or hedges or piteing of green wood or for kindling of muirburn.' Wm. Simpson, tenant in the Mains of Monymusk, frequently filled this office. The office of clerk was generally held by the schoolmaster, but the office of dempster was never filled.

The functions of the Court were many and varied, but the chief one was to enforce payment of the lord's rents in money and victual, including the payment of teind and officer and school meal. Much time, too, was taken up with services, protection of dykes, plantations and growing crops, prevention of poaching and kindling of fires, and arrangements about peat mosses and mills. These were all economic matters arising out of the everyday life of the community. The Court was, in fact, the kernel of estate administration, and however much its character may have been judicial in earlier centuries it was certainly economic in the eighteenth century. Still, it was not exclusively economic, for men and women are human and

their actions are determined by a variety of motives. It might be jealousy or hatred, or simply some accidental squabble ending in blows and bloodshed that brought men and women, for women were just as pugnacious as men, to the bar of the Court, and there they sought redress. Usually a fine of a few pounds was imposed, but when there was a 'bloodwit,' the maximum fine of £50 Scots was demanded. This went to enrich the pocket of the proprietor. Sometimes damages were awarded to the aggrieved party. One instance occurs of presumed murder. The bailie informed the nearest Justice of the Peace, and on his refusal to take action ordered the prisoner to be carried to the Sheriff of Aberdeen. The punishments inflicted in the Baron Court were usually fines, but there were cases where imprisonment or the stocks was decreed.

Another matter of considerable interest, handled at times by the Baron Court, was the enforcement of contracts of service. In 1715, for instance, William Grant in Kirktown alleged that James Forbes had broken his half-yearly contract by refusing to work for him. Forbes was found guilty and ordered to pay over to Grant the fee agreed upon.¹ Another case, where the boot was on the other foot, was that of the servant maid who was summarily dismissed for staying out later than the other servants and on occasions helping herself to meal. Her father-in-law sued for her wages, but the bailie found that 'the s^d defender put her away for a just cause.'²

Before the institution of Justices of the Peace, the regulation of wages had been a recognised function of the Baron Court, for as Dr. Dickinson points out, the central government 'was not slow to use the barony as a unit in its own economic legislation.'³ The Baron Court of Stitchill in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries

¹ *Infra*, p. 198.

² *Infra*, p. 203.

³ Dickinson, *op. cit.*, lxviii.

handled breaches of contract of service, and often tenants were ordered to pay the agreed wages to their servants. Before 1700, however, contracts of service and the determination of wages generally had become the province of the Justices of the Peace Court. Only a few minutes have been discovered at Monymusk, but they confirm what Dr. Malcolm has said, in his *Introduction to the Minutes of the Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire*, of the zeal shown by the Justices in making regulations about wages and fixing maximum rates as stipulated by the Acts of 1621 and 1661. 'The shortage of farm labour,' he writes, 'was notorious, and yet the Justices, aware of that fact, made rules which must have tended to make that shortage still more acute. Instead of offering higher wages they restricted them; the time-honoured perquisites of farm workers were gradually taken away—bounties, the drink of ale every four hours at work, and finally the piece of ground on which to grow lint.'¹ The Aberdeenshire Justices were just as anxious as their Lanarkshire colleagues to regulate labour in their own interests. On 29th January 1711 various tenants with their servants were brought before the Court at Monymusk and either 'found regular' or fined, presumably for giving or receiving higher wages than those decreed. At a subsequent meeting (June 20, 1711) the Justices of Peace, 'takeing to y^r consideration that the masters of families w^hin the parochen of Monymusk are greatly prejudeyed by servants keeping themselves free from service,' ordered several people to take service on pain of being removed to the Tolbooth of Inverurie where they would be detained until willing to obey the order. An Advertisement issued by order of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Aberdeen

¹ *Minutes of the Justices of the Peace for Lanarkshire, 1707-1723*, ed. Charles A. Malcolm, 1931, Scot. Hist. Soc., p. xlii.

met in Quarter Sessions on 6th March 1750 recited that 'considering that notwithstanding of the former regulations and Acts made anent servants' fees and workmen's wages, the said Acts are broken and disregarded to the great hurt and prejudice of all country labourers, occasioned thro' the extravagant humour of servants by reason of the present plenty. For rectifying of which abuse, the said Justices do of new again ordain and enact that servants' fees shall be as follows, viz. best men-servants who can build corn and biggings shall have a fee agreed upon betwixt his master and him not exceeding 10£ Scots and 1£ 4s. Scots for shoes; that the second sort of men-servants that works with horses and holds the horse plough shall have any fee agreed on, as said is, not exceeding 9£ Scots and 1£ 4s. Scots for shoes; third set of men-servants who drives the plough, shears in harvest and threshes the half of the barn, at least able to do the same, shall have any fee agreed on, as said is, not exceeding 6£ Scots.' Boys who could drive the plough, herd sheep or cattle were to have wages not exceeding £3 Scots; the best women servants who can bake, brew and shear in harvest not exceeding £6 Scots; second women servants capable of shearing in harvest were to have £5 Scots and so on. The Advertisement continues: 'Which respective fees, above mentioned, are hereby declared to be in full satisfaction to men and women servants, of all that can be asked or craved or should be given to them for their half year or harvest fees as above mentioned; declaring that where the master gives or the servant receives any greater fees, than as above exprest, said feeling shall and is hereby declared not only void and null, but also both master and servants who shall presume to contraveen the premises shall be liable in 10£ Scots each to be paid to the Procurator Fiscal upon their being so convicted before the Justices of the Peace, either by their own oaths or by

witnesses and that *toties quoties*.' Extra payments or bounties such as shoes, rigs of land, grassing of bestial, etc., were to be regarded as transgressions of the above. Engagements, the Advertisement concludes, should be for one year.

At a meeting of the Justices at Monymusk on 8th January 1761, when Sir Archibald Grant himself was present, cases of contract of service were heard. One man, for instance, was ordered to go to service at Nether Coullie and 'upon his not compliance within two days after notice grants warrant to constables to incarcerate him until liberate by due course of law.'

Whether the Justices of the Peace succeeded in keeping wages down is difficult to determine, but the probability is that farmers, anxious to secure labour at a time when labour was probably scarce, often ignored the regulations. Nevertheless it is clear that the heritor, through his Court Baron or in his capacity as Justice of the Peace, was in a strong position to dictate conditions of labour to the people of the parish. There was no hint of benevolence in the tone of the minutes of the Justices of the Peace Court.

In many documents at Monymusk there is reference to barleymen or burlaymen. Whatever their original function may have been,¹ it is certain that at this time they were arbiters. Usually two were appointed, sometimes both by the heritor himself, sometimes one by the heritor and the other by the tenant concerned. Matters in dispute, like the terms of a lease or the boundaries of a holding or the exchange of rigs, were referred to barleymen if the interested parties were unable to agree among themselves. Sometimes the term 'arbitrators' was used, and on one occasion at least it was stipulated that if they failed to reach a settlement, an umpire was to be appointed.

¹ On this see Dickinson, *op. cit.*, Appendix A.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

The universal practice in early eighteenth-century Scotland was to cultivate the land on the infield and outfield plan. A system of high antiquity, it was not peculiar to Scotland, for traces of it could be seen in Norfolk, Cornwall and Devon about 1800,¹ while across the Channel it was sometimes found in mountainous and difficult country.² Geological and geographical factors played their part in creating this system and in determining the scope of its operation. When Archibald Grant entered on the management of Monymusk it was general there, as he tells us himself, and it remained widespread in Scotland until the close of the century.³

The best land and the land usually nearest to the 'toun' or farm was designated infield. It consisted not of neat fields but rather of patches of land of odd shapes and sizes, separated from one another by marsh or land so heavily overlaid with stones and whins that it was simply ignored by the cultivators as being worthless. A glance at the maps will emphasise this point. The infield was generally divided into three parts and the crops raised were : first year bear (barley), with all the manure of the farmyard to feed the soil, oats second and third years, and then bear again. The soil was never rested, nor was it fallowed or cleaned. Usually it received a first ploughing after harvest, and in spring-time it was ploughed again, dunged, harrowed and sown with bear or oats. This monotonous and unvarying rotation naturally resulted in wretched crops ; a yield of four times the seed was regarded

¹ J. Saltmarsh and H. C. Darby, *The Infield and Outfield System on a Norfolk Manor*, *Econ. Hist.*, Feb. 1935 ; Clapham, *An Economic History of Modern Britain*, i. 24.

² Gordon East, *An Historical Geography of Europe* (1935), 104.

³ Henry Hamilton, *Industrial Revolution in Scotland*, ch. i. ; Grant, *Social and Economic Development of Scotland*, 96-108.

with satisfaction, but the average, according to Grant, was $2\frac{3}{4}$. The outfield, usually further away, was treated rather differently. It generally consisted of two unequal divisions, the folds and the faughs. Each year a part of the folds was temporarily enclosed with flails or hurdles, and the droppings of cattle grazing within gave it nourishment; thereafter it was ploughed up and bore crops of oats or bear year after year until the soil was exhausted. Next year another part of the folds was taken in and received similar treatment, and so on. The faughs never received manure of any sort. In summer it was broken up from grass by rib ploughing, or 'faughing' as it was called, a careless and inefficient method which involved turning over the sod from the furrow on to the grass and so, in effect, leaving one half of the soil untouched. In autumn it was ploughed over, and in spring oats or bear were sown.¹

According to contemporary writers, the outfield was more extensive than the infield, and this is what one would expect, since the latter was usually of better quality than the former, of which there was possibly more than the cultivators could conveniently handle.² The situation

¹ For a contemporary description see James Anderson, *General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire* (1794), 54-7; George Skene Keith, *General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeenshire* (1811), 231-42.

² According to Sir Archibald Grant (*A Dissertation on the Chief Obstacles to the Improvement of Land*, 1760, 53) 'a midling farm there (Aberdeenshire) generally consists of ground divided as follows, viz. :

	Acres
Infield or land still in bear and oats, and dunged every third year	24
Outfield, kept half ley, half oats, and toathed every 10th year	40
Faughs, kept half ley, half oats, but never dunged or toathed	10
Of other land, according to the situation of the farm, either laighs (low wet grounds ploughed only in dry seasons), haughs (sometimes overflowed by rivers and brooks), meadows, brunt land (mostly ground, manured by burning its surface), pasture grounds, destroyed in fail, divot, etc. or of some other of these kinds	16
Of moor, hill, etc. reckoned barren and treated accordingly, at least	30
Total	<u>120</u>

at Monymusk bears this out. In the Survey of 1774 the total outfield amounted to 1788 acres and the infield to 1443 acres. On the most improved farms, like the Old Mains, Nether Mains, Delab and the Mains of Pitfichie, infield exceeded outfield, but this was exceptional. Before the spread of the new farming, outfield must have represented a high proportion of the total arable land.¹

The meadow consisted of patches of land too wet or too rocky to be ploughed and scattered among the arable land on which the natural grass grew wild. When ready, this grass was cut with the sickle and, along with whins and the straw of the corn crop, furnished the only winter fodder for the cattle. There was generally an abundance of permanent pasture, for most farms had extensive hill or moor ground, while at a greater distance there were the shealings where the cattle grazed for the best part of the summer, only returning in time for harvest. From Monymusk, for instance, cattle were sent in summer-time to the Cabrach, some 35 miles away. Later in the century, as improvements were developed, not only were the local cattle freed from the necessity of seeking pasture so far afield, but scores of cattle from other districts came to be fattened on the grass lands of the Home Farm.

The arable fields were cut into rigs or ridges of varying sizes and disposed in the most irregular fashion. They were generally curved towards the ends, for the ploughman found it an impossible task to keep his ungainly team of ten or twelve oxen straight. Moreover, because of the practice of ploughing from the outer edge towards the centre, the tendency was to heap the soil on to the crown.² The rigs varied enormously in length and breadth,

¹ On Lochtayside in 1774, as Miss McArthur shows, however, the infield exceeded outfield (*Survey of Lochtayside*, Scot. Hist. Soc., 1936, xlv).

² Arthur Birnie, *Ridge Cultivation*, Scot. Hist. Rev., xxiv. 194 ; Dickson and later Sinclair both urged ridge cultivation for drainage provided the

depending on the character of the soil and the presence of boulders and other natural obstacles. Between the rigs there was generally a strip of unploughed land, which provided a convenient dumping-ground for stones and was, of course, overgrown with weeds. Some writers have suggested that ridge cultivation was a device for draining the soil, and doubtless in a very inefficient way it served that purpose, but this was not the reason for it. Its origin is wrapt in obscurity, but a likely explanation is that ridges were a consequence of the method of ploughing. Ploughing must be done in strips, and if the practice is to plough inwards, the inevitable consequence is to remove the soil to the centre of the strip, leaving the outer edges bare and hollow.¹

A tenant's holding consisted of various rigs scattered here and there amongst those of his neighbours. In Scotland the system was known as run rig. Intermixed holdings was a common feature of agrarian organisation in most countries, and it arose possibly from the fact that tenants seldom had sufficient oxen for a complete plough team and so they were forced to co-operate, ploughing each rig as they came to it. Some allocation of rigs in rotation was a possible consequence. In some places the rigs were re-allotted each year,² but this was unusual in the eighteenth century. There is no mistaking the curious patchwork appearance of the land at Monymusk when Archibald Grant was in possession. When William Couper

ridges were straight (Dickson, *A Treatise of Agriculture* (1762), 253; Sinclair, *Systems of Husbandry* (1814), i. 156-70).

¹ See C. S. and G. S. Orwin, *The Open Fields* (1938), ch. iii.

² In Perthshire 'one farmer possessed this year what his neighbour did possess the former' (Robertson, *General View of the Agriculture of Perth* (1799), 61 n.). In the nineteenth century re-allotment each year took place in Arran and in parts of Argyll and Inverness-shire, and as late as 1880 North Uist was worked entirely on the run-rig plan and the ridges were allotted annually (Hamilton, *Industrial Revolution*, 18).

received Blackhillocks in 1721 his holding, we are told, was to consist of three haughs of intown (i.e. low-lying land), two rigs in the upper intown, four faugh 'buts,' two other rigs and four 'buts' as well as ten outfield folds and the faughs belonging to them.¹ The map of part of Upper Coullie shows the survival of this system in 1793 and the extremely complicated character of the lay-out of the town lands.

When Grant came to Monymusk the only plough in use was the Scots plough, a huge ungainly instrument made entirely of wood with the exception of the 'coulter' and 'sock.' It remained the only plough in most parts of Scotland until the close of the century. It was much criticised by contemporary writers, like Anderson who declared it to be 'beyond description bad.' 'It is of so little consequence to perpetuate the memory of what can never be imitated elsewhere,' he says, 'that I shall omit the description of it.'² Lord Kames, on the other hand, declared, 'of all forms it is the fittest for breaking up stiff and rough land, especially where stones abound.'³ That it served a useful purpose in a country difficult to plough is shown in its persistent use throughout the century. It was cheap, easily made and evidently serviceable. William Law, wright in Coullie, made one for Nether Mains in 1748 at a cost of 12s. Scots.

There were also primitive harrows, sickles for harvesting and the flaughter spade for cutting turf, a practice condemned by all interested in the maintenance of fertility and one prohibited alike by tack and decree of Baron Court.⁴ The best turf was often removed to cover the roofs of dwellings or to serve some other purpose. 'They

¹ *Infra*, p. 24.

² Anderson, *Agriculture of Aberdeen*, 77.

³ Henry Homes, Lord Kames, *The Gentleman Farmer* (1776), 3.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 19; *Forbes Baron Court Book*, 246, 315.

make a fearful havock,' wrote Macintosh of Borlum in 1729, 'and ruin of our best meadow ground and green sward.'¹ The flail was used for threshing, a process carried on throughout the whole year, since it was the common practice to thresh sufficient corn for each day's needs before turning out to the fields.

The principal crops were oats and bear, the former being the most important. Small quantities of pease were grown, and, here and there, a few rigs of flax, for spinning was a common occupation in all the cottages. Wool was also spun and knitted into stockings or woven into cloth. Both linen yarn and stockings figure in the rent rolls. As for live stock there were cattle, an important product of Scottish agriculture at the time, a small number of sheep and, considering the number paid to the heritor, a multitude of hens.

This, briefly, then was the lay-out and system of cultivation when the Grant family entered Monymusk: in the course of his life Sir Archibald effected radical changes in methods of farming and social organisation, and it is to the study of this great work that we now turn.

THE BEGINNINGS OF IMPROVEMENTS

On Archibald's marriage in 1717 to Miss Ann Hamilton, daughter of Mr. James Hamilton of Pencaitland, Lord Cullen made over to him the estate of Monymusk, retaining for himself a modest annuity to be paid in money and kind. Alive to the defects of the system of farming then prevalent, and already experienced in estate management as factor to his father, young Archibald commenced his improvements. The voluminous papers he has left us do not reveal how his interest in agriculture was first aroused. It is remarkable, however, that almost before he was out

¹ *An Essay on Ways and Means of Enclosing*, 58.

of his teens his knowledge of the latest improvements in farming was so extensive. Moreover, despite his prolonged absence from Monymusk, for as early as 1717 he was an advocate in Edinburgh and from 1722 to 1732 Member of Parliament at Westminster, he issued instructions, wrote letters and received regular reports from his factors and gardeners. In short, he kept a tight grip on every aspect of estate management.

The *Acc^t of what Money I spend yearly on improvements (1718-19)*,¹ shows that he had early made a start in clearing the fields on the Home Farm, building dykes, making ditches, planting trees and sowing leguminous crops, like pease, clover and grass. Between Martinmas 1718 and the beginning of 1720, a period of about 13 months, he spent £1198 Scots on improvements out of an annual rental of £7663. The former figure included repairs to the House of Monymusk, which by his own account was in a very dilapidated condition.

In those early years Archibald Grant was fortunate in having as right-hand man Alexander Jaffray, whose interest in farming and improvements was no less than his own. Jaffray was a laird in a small way at Kingswells, five miles from Aberdeen, and he came of a well-known Quaker family. Three members of his family had been Lord Provosts of Aberdeen in the previous century. Alexander, the friend of Grant, married Christian Barclay, a member of the well-known Quaker family of Urie in Kincardine.²

Jaffray's letters to Archibald Grant give a lively picture of the progress of improvements in 1719 and 1720. Besides overseeing the reconstruction of the House of Monymusk, Kingswells was busy directing the draining and enclosing

¹ *Infra*, p. 72.

² G. M. Fraser, *Alexander Jaffray's Recollections of Kingswells*, Third Spalding Miscellany, i. 133. See also *Baron Court Book of Urie*.

of the Home Park and the Moor of Tambeg. The latter was naturally a large operation, involving as it did building dykes with stones cleared from the ground, digging ditches, making 'potts' for taking the young trees, and, of course, growing the trees from seeds in one of the newly-established nurseries or buying plants elsewhere.

It is well known that there was a great scarcity of timber both north and south of the Border in the seventeenth century. Professor Nef has shown how vital were wood supplies in the economy of the time and how serious was the situation created by the wood famine.¹ Commencing in 1660, the Scots Parliament passed a series of Acts enjoining the planting of trees and Baron Courts did their best to implement these enactments, but with little success. As late as 1733, for instance, the Baron Court of Urie lamented that despite the many 'laudable laws and Acts of Parliament . . . the whole Barony of Ury is now inteirly destitute of planting.'² It is unlikely that other districts were any more successful, for time and again orders were issued for planting tenants' yards and defaulters were threatened with fines.³ Almost all Grant's leases contained the injunction that the tenants should plant six 'barren trees,' but mere direction was not enough. Afforestation was a skilled job, involving nurseries or the purchase of plants in distant places. It was clearly futile to expect ignorant tenants to make progress in such an enterprise without leadership and expert attention.

Monymusk was no exception. When the Grants came into possession there was, as young Grant tells us, 'not one acre upon the whole estate inclosed, nor any timber

¹ See J. U. Nef, *British Coal Industry* (1932), i. 156 seq.

² *Baron Court Book of Urie*, 149.

³ *Forbes Baron Court Book*, 231, 234, 238, 243; *Stitchill Baron Court Book*, 49, 50, 56, 113.

upon it but a few elms, cyeamore and ash.’¹ In 1717 young Archibald commenced his great work by buying beeches from Raemoir on the south side of the Hill of Fare and firs from Crathes on Deeside. Soon there was a steady flow of seeds and plants from London, Holland and other places. Nursery gardens were established within the grounds of the House, as well as at Pitfichie and at Paradise close by the Don and about two miles up-stream. The curious may still pass through the gates of Paradise and admire the venerable trees planted by young Grant at this time. Rearing young trees from seeds or from imported plants became an important activity at Monymusk. Full-time gardeners were employed and the *Account of the Week’s Work* (1722), sent by Alexander Gordon, gardener at the House of Monymusk, to his master, illustrates the extensive operations thus carried on.² The Home Park, the Camphily³ and the Moor, all within a half-mile radius of the House, were soon alive with young beeches, firs, allers (alders), oaks and elms. The country folk must often have stopped to stare at the gardeners working side by side with the dykers and ditchers as they wrought their marvellous transformation on the countryside they knew so well. Perhaps they shook their heads at the effrontery of man, so zealously aiding and directing nature in her divinely ordained task. Thomas Winter, an English farmer brought to Monymusk in 1726 by Grant, was impressed by the nurseries and the fine plantations. ‘On Wednesday the 7th took view of all the nuserrys and plantations which I find to be in very good order and in a very thriving condition. Went to a new ground under the wood which the gardener cald by the name of Paradise ;

¹ Monymusk MSS. : *Description of the Present State of (Monymusk)* (1716), *ut supra*.

² *Infra*, p. 90.

³ Now called Campfield. Cf. *Place Names of West Aberdeenshire*, New Spalding Club, 1899, 89.

nor do I think he hath ill named it considering it is in Scotland and in so wilde a part of it that I neither see bush or tree till I came to Monymusk in 30 miles riding.' ¹ The extent of the planting down to 1733 is shown in the statistics printed below.²

The chief plantations were in the Home Park, the Master's Park, Glashie Park, Kirktown Park, Pitfichie and the famous Paradise. Besides these, which aroused the admiration of numerous visitors in the course of the century, trees for shelter were planted round fields and in the yards of tenants.

In all this afforestation Archibald Grant was a pioneer. Though so much had been written and enacted about planting, the real drive came from a few landowners of vision and foresight, actuated by the desire to beautify their estates and produce timber for the market. Grant was not the only one. There was Clerk of Penicuik, who is credited with planting over 300,000 trees in 30 years ³; John Cockburn of Ormiston,⁴ and the Earl of Haddington, who was busy with his improvements when the Union with England was the burning topic of politics. These and a few others started the drive for afforestation, but it was not until after 1760 that interest in planting became widespread. 'The spirit of planting,' wrote Lord Kames, himself a diligent improver in 1776, 'is roused; and there seems little doubt of its spreading wider and wider, till this country be provided with timber for its own consumpt at least, if not for exportation.'⁵

By 1730 Grant was already carrying on quite a business in selling plants, and later timber as the trees grew to maturity. According to his own testimony, it was a

¹ *Infra*, p. 101.

² *Infra*, p. 124.

³ *Memoirs*, ed. John Gray, Scot. Hist. Soc., xiii. 136.

⁴ *Letters to His Gardener, 1722-44*, ed. John Coleville, Scot. Hist. Soc., xlv. 4 *passim*.

⁵ *Gentleman Farmer*, 201.

profitable business. In a *Memorandum to My Son* in 1754 he estimated the extent of the Monymusk plantations at two million trees 'tolleably advanced,' besides many young ones. He urged on him the advantages of planting and the great profit that would accrue. 'Suppose then I mill; 30 years hence,' he writes, 'though worth 2 sh. each at least & as many are of more valueable kinds truly of more worth, yet suppose at 1s. only, that is £50,000 st. and floating may secure the sale of them, but as there is fall for saw-mills below corn milln & in Home Park that will square & make deals & be more valueable, slabs will pay all charge.' In this same memorandum, it may be noticed, Grant urges his son to read Evelyn, *Upon Forest Trees*—'a small but the best treatise ever wrote,' he adds.¹

Afforestation, important as it is, however, would not by itself have effected fundamental changes in agrarian organisation, though it naturally changed the appearance of the countryside, demonstrating to all who have eyes to see that the modern countryside is to a large extent a product of the art of man.

THE NEW FARMING

For more than a hundred years new crops had been creeping into cultivation both in England and in Scotland. These were turnips, clover and artificial grasses (i.e. grasses deliberately grown from seed in contrast with natural grass, which grows wild). Sir Robert Weston is credited with their introduction into England after the Civil War.² As a refugee in Holland he studied Flemish methods of farming, and in 1645 published his *Discours of the Husbandrie used in Brabant and Flanders*. The cultivation of these new crops ultimately revolutionised farming practice in this country, but at the opening of the eighteenth century

¹ *Infra*, p. 151.

² Lord Ernle, *English Farming Past and Present* (1927), 107.

they were known only on a few estates. Before 1700, several writers, it is true, had urged their cultivation,¹ and about the time of the Union Thomas, sixth Earl of Haddington, and one or two others had sown artificial grasses and clover on their estates, but they were quite exceptional. By all accounts, farming in Scotland showed little sign of advance when Archibald Grant commenced his improvements.

The agrarian changes which reached their climax during the Napoleonic wars were the resultant of complex forces. It is a facile explanation to single out one or two writers and ascribe to them the place of inventors, for, as Marshall rightly points out, the process of change in agriculture is very different from that in industry.² In farming there is no clear-cut distinction between old and new methods such as exists in industry, say between the spinning-wheel and the power-mule. If any proof of this were needed, it is abundantly furnished by the Monymusk papers. Differences in soil, in climatic conditions and in markets made impracticable a general plan of farming applicable to any district. And so while writers and men of science were making their contribution to agricultural science, farmers and landowners, like Sir Archibald Grant, were playing a no less significant part.³ They tried this crop and that,

¹ John Reid, *The Scots Gard'ner* (Edin., 1683); Ja. Donaldson, *Husbandry Anatomized* (Edin., 1697).

² T. H. Marshall, *Jethro Tull and the 'New Husbandry' of the Eighteenth Century*, *Economic History Review*, ii. No. I, 41.

³ Grant fully appreciated the dual role of 'experience and reason.' 'Mr. Tull and many other ingenious people,' he says, 'who trust entirely to culture, and reject dung for tillage or cultured land, are too partial to their own system and experiments; for from experience and reason, both are best; therefore the prudent farmer should carefully use both, and in this and almost every thing avoid all extremes, and judiciously adopt and proportion all to the nature of things. This caution, upon which his whole success depends, cannot be too much impressed, and should be constantly kept in view.' *The Farmer's New-Years Gift* (by Sir Archibald Grant), 1757, 24.

and by empirical methods gradually evolved a more satisfactory plan of farming for their own particular estate or farm.

Underlying the discussions and experiments there were certain fundamental factors which determined their course and ensured their ultimate triumph. The chief of these was the growth of agricultural science, part of the main stream of scientific advance which characterised the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the root of this was the question : What is the food of plants ? For centuries man had known that plants draw some of their sustenance from the soil ; they knew, too, that land could not be used indefinitely to raise crops. It required rest, when nature played its part in restoring fertility. Hence in some places, as in the Midlands of England, it was the custom to rest each arable field every second or third year. In Scotland the infield was artificially fed with manure while the outfield was thrown back to nature after it had refused to yield a worth-while crop. A clearer understanding of the food of plants and of the different requirements of different crops suggested a scheme of cropping which would eliminate the necessity for resting the soil at frequent intervals. Farmers might discover these differences by experiment, as in fact Grant did, or scientists might furnish the scientific proof that certain crops, like clover, are leguminous crops, enriching the soil with nitrates, while others, like cereals, are non-leguminous crops which impoverish the soil. The two approaches blended, and one finds Grant, for instance, combining a lively interest in experimentation and practical farming with a close attention to what agricultural writers were saying. He was clearly influenced by Jethro Tull, whose volume *The Horse-Hoing Husbandry* he purchased for 10s. 6d. sterling in May 1736 ; he sought the advice of the Society of Improvers in the Knowledge of Agriculture,

founded in Edinburgh in 1723, and in some of his ledgers he had long extracts from current books on agriculture, like Mill's *New Husbandry*.¹ He urged his gardeners to 'cause men read on gairdining & husbandry' and to teach their apprentices, and in a *Memorandum to Tenants* in 1756 he declared 'you have also had books and short hints in print given or lent you besides frequent and full conversations. And I shall once more send round amongst you such parts as are proper for you of the best book that hath ever been published upon husbandry.'² In the *Memorandum to My Son* (1754) he recommended various books on gardening and husbandry as well as conversations on farming with himself and his best servants, like Leitch, overseer of the Home Farm.³ He was clearly alive to current discussions on the science of agriculture. Yet it is significant that by constant experiment he was feeling his way to a general improvement of farming practices based on fuller knowledge of agricultural processes and on an enthusiasm for the new spirit of inquiry and experiment which lay at the root of the great social changes of the eighteenth century.

Throughout Grant's long life the study of agriculture made rapid progress. It was, in fact, an extension of the work on botany, commenced in the seventeenth century

¹ John Mill wrote *A Practical Treatise of Husbandry* in 1759 and expanded this in 1762 into 5 vols. under the title *A New and Complete System of Practical Husbandry*.

² There is no indication of what book he means. It may have been *The Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation*, by Francis Home, published in 1756.

³ *Infra*, p. 152. Two papers of his were published, viz. *The Farmer's New-Years Gift To his Countrymen, Heritors, and Farmers, for the Year 1757*, Aberdeen, 1757; and *A Dissertation on the Chief Obstacles to the Improvement of Land*, Aberdeen, 1760. The former shows evidence of considerable knowledge of agricultural practice and science, and the latter gives a careful analysis of the economics of farming in Scotland, with suggestions for improvements.

and stimulated by the invention of the microscope and the new world of plant life opened by the expansion of commerce. Nehemiah Grew (*Anatomy of Plants*, 1682) and Stephen Hales (*Vegetables Staticks*, 1727) had been groping towards an understanding of the food of plants, and both had hinted that the air provided some of this nourishment. The Society of Improvers put the problem thus. The knowledge of agriculture should be taught 'to all who desire to know the secret causes why some plants enrich, and others impoverish the ground in which they grow; why different methods of husbandry produce different effects; and, in general, to all who incline to study the reasons for and against the different methods practised.' Agriculture is a science, it was urged, and 'should be taught in a college-way, as other sciences are. The Crown names professors and gives them salaries: which of them can be more useful to the publick than a professor of agriculture might be.' ¹

And so the study of plant life went on. A number of writers stand out. Bradley, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 1724-32; Francis Home, Professor of Materia Medica at Edinburgh, and author of *The Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation* (1756); Adam Dickson, author of *A Treatise of Agriculture* (1762), and a host of lesser people.

What was the significance of their inquiries? It was this. If different crops have different food requirement, then it becomes possible to evolve a rotation of crops which will husband the resources of the soil; as Bradley put it, 'by changing of crops a piece of ground need never lie idle.' ² Scientist and farmer alike were working towards an appreciation of the fundamental distinction between

¹ Robert Maxwell, *Select Transactions of the Honourable the Society of Improvers* (1743), xii. x.

² Quoted Marshall, *op. cit.*, 44.

leguminous and non-leguminous crops, a distinction, in fact, on which the whole agrarian changes of the eighteenth century hinged. It was discovered that crops like pease and beans, clover and certain types of artificial grasses, derive most of their nourishment from the air. Not only so, they extract nitrogen from the atmosphere and store it in small nodules at their roots, so that when a crop is cut and these nodules decay, a supply of nitrogen is liberated to enrich the soil with one of the important elements of plant growth. This was a very important discovery and the full scientific explanation of it had to await the twentieth century, but our forebears two hundred years ago realised the practical importance of it. Maxwell, secretary of the Society of Improvers, wrote: 'clover being a legum, as well as pease, meliorates the ground as much, if not more, than they do, by rotting the surface, retaining the nitrous particles that come by the dues, rains and otherwise'; or again he says: 'Clover . . . receives a good part of its nourishment from the atmosphere, shelters the ground by the broadness of its leaves and thickness upon it, and so makes it retain the nitre and spirit of the air, and thereby enriches it, and rots, and makes a kind of dunging of even the surface of the earth, when growing on good ground, and allowed to come to its full strength.'¹ Some years later Lord Kames wrote: 'Pease, a leguminous crop, is proper to intervene between two culmiferous crops; less for the profit of a pease-crop, than for meliorating the ground'; or again: 'no branch of husbandry requires more skill and sagacity than a proper rotation of crops, so as to keep the ground always in heart, and yet to draw out of it the greatest profit possible. . . .

¹ Maxwell, *Select Transactions*, 82, 205. In 1733 Switzer wrote clover receives 'a great deal of food from air' (*The Practical Husbandman and Planter*, 1734, vol. ii., 167).

The nice point is, to intermix crops, so as to make the greatest profit consistently with keeping the ground in trim. In that view, the nature of the plants employed in husbandry, must be accurately examined.’¹ A satisfactory rotation of crops would make fallow unnecessary.

The great defect of Scottish agriculture was the foulness of the soil and therefore of the crop. The soil was never cleaned and the fallow system, which involved resting the ground for a year when by repeated ploughings it was cleared of weeds, was never practised. How to get rid of the weeds and keep the soil clean was the key to agrarian advance in Scotland. Jethro Tull, who had commenced farming in England in 1699 and had published his *Horse-Hoing Husbandry* in 1733, attacked this problem. Urging farmers to plant crops in drills, a practice long followed by gardeners, he showed that by frequent ploughings between the rows the soil would be pulverised and cleaned. This was very good advice and it was readily accepted in Scotland. Tull, however, not content with stressing the necessity for frequent ploughings, went to the extreme of absurdity when he maintained that the food of plants consists of minute particles of earth, and that manures are only useful in so far as they help to divide the soil. He went to great pains to refute the theories of Bradley and others,² but, as Marshall points out, he made no contribution to the science of agriculture. Those who were steadily unfolding the secrets of plant food dismissed his theories as unworthy of consideration.³

The principle of clean farming which Tull stressed im-

¹ *Gentleman Farmer*, 98, 124.

² *The Horse-Hoing Husbandry* (1733), ch. iii., v.

³ Francis Home says: ‘Had Tull been a chymist, he would have known that mere earth makes but a small part of all plants’ (*The Principles of Agriculture and Vegetation* (1756), 107). Adam Dickson carefully and politely tore Tull’s theories to shreds (*A Treatise of Agriculture* (1762)).

pressed Scottish agriculturalists,¹ for nowhere would its adoption have more beneficial results than in Scotland where there was, as Kames put it, 'a continual struggle for superiority between corn and weeds.'² It would be most easily applied in the case of root crops like turnips, which could be sown in drills and hoed by hand or horsehoe while the crop was growing. Turnips were thus an excellent cleaning crop, besides providing valuable food for live stock. By using leguminous crops which enrich the soil with nitrates, and root crops which clean the soil, it became possible to devise a rotation that would make fallow unnecessary. A four-year rotation worked out in Norfolk by Lord Townshend about 1730 was (1) wheat, (2) turnips (the cleaning crop), (3) oats or barley, and (4) clover and grasses (the leguminous crop enriching the soil by extracting nitrogen from the air). More elaborate rotations could be adopted, but the essential principle was the alternation of cereal crops with grasses and root crops. There was, of course, no rapid or clear-cut transition from the old infield and outfield system to a plan of agriculture based on a scientific rotation of crops. It was rather a long and slow process where old and new methods blended and where trial and error determined the order of progress. Moreover, arable and pasture farming were everywhere associated in greater or less degree, so that while clover was sown with the cereal in the third year and cut the following, the field remained in pasture for two or three years more before being ploughed up and returned to cereal cultivation.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS AT MONYMUSK

The Monymusk papers give very full information about

¹ See Maxwell, *Select Transactions of Society of Improvers* (1743).

² *Gentleman Farmer*, 363.

the adoption of improved farming methods on that estate. Archibald Grant was, of course, the leading spirit. The innumerable notes he has left reveal the working of his mind. By his own experiments and by wide reading of agricultural writers he increased his knowledge and gradually worked his way towards better ways of farming. Men do not usually pursue agriculture solely for the love of it, and it is worthy of note that farming and land ownership yielded handsome rewards in the eighteenth century. The increase in population, especially after 1740, and the growth of town life were at the root of its prosperity. Grant tells us himself: 'There is as certain and large esteats to be gote in husbandry as in any employment; and where more probably than in this countrey where it is little understood and ready sale and good prices for every thing, & no bussyness of life is more rationall, more quiet and agreeable, affords profit with greater certainty & less riske, if but tollerably attended to without fatigue and things put into methode.' ¹

Grant's agricultural improvements followed two main lines; one was the adoption of the English fallow system, and the other the planting of the new crops of turnips, clover and rye grass. As the latter was fully developed the fallow system was gradually superseded and a regular rotation of crops established.

In England under the three-field system the arable lands of the village were divided into three fields and one was rested each year, when by repeated ploughings it was cleared of weeds. Grant was evidently greatly impressed by farming in England, and especially the fallow system. As early as 1720 his friend Jaffray was at pains to study English farming methods as he journeyed to and from London. A few years later Grant instructed an English

¹ *Infra*, p. 134.

expert whom he had brought to Monymusk to carry on farming according to 'the best of English methodes.'¹

It was the fallow system and not the three-field system which Grant determined to introduce into his estate when he returned to Monymusk in 1734. In one of his first leases he ordered a tenant to divide his arable and pasture into two equal parts, one for pasture and one for tillage, and 'to leave out annually & summer fallow one fourth part of the said half for tillage and to lay all his dung upon the same; and each year to take in from the ley one eighth part of the whole, to be fallowed and dunged as aforesaid, leaving out into grass an equall quantity of that which was corn the year before, so that each parcell or eighth part may be four years in grass, one in fallow and three in corn.'² Another lease directed the tenant '... to leave out yearly three bolls sowing of his intown land and not to plough at any one time above one third of his whole outfield or low ground nor take above three crops from the same, so as every part of outfield and low ground may be six years in grass for three in corn.'³

Grant's reforming zeal, however, was not confined to urging the benefits of fallowing; at the same time he was introducing the new crops of artificial grasses and turnips. Naturally it was on his own Home Farm that he experimented first with these crops. As early as March 1719, grass seeds were sent to Monymusk, and about the same time clover and pease, both leguminous crops, were sown at the Mains.⁴

¹ Before the Union, Donaldson had urged fallowing in Scotland (*Husbandry Anatomized* (1697)), and in 1729 William Macintosh of Borlum had made fallowing the central theme of his book, *An Essay on Ways and Means for Inclosing, Fallowing, Planting, etc., Scotland, And that in sixteen years at farthest*.

² *Infra*, p. 32. ³ Monymusk MSS.: Minute of Tack to Alex. Tosh, 1736.

⁴ An Act of the Scots Parliament in 1454 had ordered the sowing of pease (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, ii. 51, 343), but the cultivation of this crop appears to have been neglected.

The growing of clover evidently presented difficulties. In 1721 the factor anxiously inquired of Sir Archibald if he knew of 'any new overser for manageing the clover grass or seed acquent, for last year it was too soon cutt and left no seed wch I believe causes the ill appearance it makes this year, but,' he adds, 'the rye grass looks very weell.'¹ A few days earlier he had written: 'the corns appear very weell and the grass as also your rye grass but the clover will hardly be worth cutting, at least a good many riggs yrof.'² However, it was cut in July and spread out on canvas and threshed.³

How early turnips were sown is uncertain, but when Thomas Winter came to Monymusk in 1726 they were being grown in the Home Park, and this is unlikely to have been the first occasion. They were evidently sown in drills, for in June of that year Winter reports the hoeing of turnips.⁴ Other new crops sown at this time were wheat and rape. At the same time farming methods were being improved. Kingswells had brought English plough harness to Monymusk in 1720, and when Winter came six years later he at once urged Grant to send him 'English horses and harness and plows which will be very much wanted, for should we in England labour our land though the best of it after such a carless maner and with such instreuments wee should get nothing but weeds.'⁵ Attention was also devoted to draining, levelling ridges, enclosing the fields with dykes and fertilising the land with lime and marl.

Winter believed that the growing of peas 'would be a very good improvement if the tenants could be perswaded to sow them which att present they seem to have a great

¹ Monymusk MSS. : *Robert Grant to Sir Archibald Grant*, 1st June 1722.

² *Ibid.*, 9th June 1722.

³ *Ibid.*, 18th July 1722.

⁴ *Infra*, p. 109.

⁵ *Infra*, p. 108.

aversion to.' To encourage tenants, turnip and pease seed were advanced by the heritor, and the Baron Court decreed that those who interfered with their neighbour's crops would be severely punished, viz. for the first offence 24 hours' imprisonment; for the second, three days; and for each future offence 8 days with the stocks.¹

During this period of experimentation Sir Archibald Grant had resided mostly in London, since he was a Member of Parliament, but he kept himself fully informed of progress and all the time exercised continuous supervision. In 1734 he returned to Monymusk heavily burdened with debt, for he had been engaged in many speculative ventures, including the notorious York Buildings Company.² Only through the timely aid of his friends was he able to avoid complete bankruptcy. For the next twenty years his life was one incessant struggle to redeem this financial burden, and it is a measure of his character that he threw his whole weight into the business of improving the estate and making it a paying proposition.

It would be unfair to attribute his reforming zeal to this fact alone, for he had been interested in agricultural improvements before 1720, but the desire to free himself from debt was clearly a powerful incentive. His boundless energy and enthusiasm are shown in the numberless notebooks and memoranda of every kind which he prepared during those fateful years. We cannot do more than print a selection of them, but those that follow are perhaps sufficient to show his enterprise and his ability. In short, he proved himself to be a progressive, enlightened and competent landowner.

¹ *Infra*, p. 204.

² See David Murray, *York Buildings Company* (1883). There are a number of papers at Monymusk dealing with the operations of this company, of which Sir Archibald Grant himself was a prominent shareholder. The papers deal mostly with mining in Argyll and with several of the forfeited estates.

He lost no time in setting about his task. On 31st October 1734 he presided over the Baron Court, where all the tenants and others were assembled 'in open court.' From this point he showed no slackening in his endeavours. He proposed founding a farming club at Monymusk, and the notes he prepared,¹ probably for a speech, show the way his mind was working. 'Husbandry a science, and how others have made rich by it' is one heading. He urged the growing of turnips, potatoes, pease and rye grass, and recommended the sons of tenants to go to England to study farming. No further reference to the proposed club has been found, so presumably it was never constituted. Meantime he was repairing his house, carrying on improvements on the estate and planning an extension of the Mains and the erection of new farm buildings. The last-named was completed in 1738, and Patrick Downey was installed as tenant for 21 years at a rental of 500 marks Scots² (13s. 4d. Scots). This farm was later separated from the Old Mains and was called Nether Mains.

Grant retained under his own management 'the heritor's farm,' which was really part of the Old Mains where he had been growing hay and practising summer fallow, 'an excellent thing,' he says, 'to kill the weeds, tender the ground and enrich it.' His *Plan for Sowing, Spring 1738*,³ shows that he proposed growing wheat, bear, pease, rape seed, oats, turnips and artificial grasses. Several interesting points emerge. Wheat was to be sown in rows (here clearly was the influence of Tull); barley, sown with grass seed, was to follow pease; pease was to follow wheat and bear; turnips for summer and winter crops were to be sown in all sorts of odd places—round hedges, amongst hops, 'all corners & out places about Mains and Gairden,' amongst rows of wheat, and amongst trees; oats was still

¹ *Infra*, p. 129.

² *Infra*, p. 33.

³ *Infra*, p. 131.

the chief crop. Lime as well as dung was used, and in the case of turnips the land was to be clayed. It is significant that his Plan allowed for considerable modifications according to experience.

By experiments in the fields and by constant attention to books and discussions on agriculture, his mind gradually moved towards the conception of a rotation of crops. His *Memorandum Book* for the year 1746-47, closely packed with his own handwriting, provides a running commentary on affairs of the estate. Land was to be ploughed well and 'perfectly levell,' and turnips and potatoes were to be sown in drills at 6 or 7 feet distance and horse-hoed. The value of these root crops was apparent to Grant, for a few years later, in a communication to the *Aberdeen Intelligencer*,¹ he writes: 'besides furnishing their pott, sells weal and feeds in the cheapest manner cattle, swine, etc. is green forage in winter for their cows, encreases their dung & cleans & enriches the ground.' After turnips he recommended a cereal crop. Enthusiastic about the value of grasses, clover and pease, he sowed them extensively on his own farm and supplied seeds to his tenants. Pease, he says, 'when good, enriches and cleans the ground; the barley crop after them would be better than usual, and the oat crop after such barley will also be better.' Following the advice of the Society of Improvers, he ploughed down the pease in blossom as a preparation for winter wheat, but later he abandoned this wasteful method, realising the value of pease as a food.

Grant's ideas about rotation of crops takes more definite shape in his *Plan for New Husbandry*² (probably 1750). The goal of farming is 'to find shelter for catle & selves,

¹ *Infra*, p. 157. This paper, first published on October 3, 1752, was issued weekly till February 22, 1757, when it was absorbed by the *Aberdeen Journal* which dates from December 29, 1747.

² *Infra*, p. 162.

grass in summer and forrage in winter & spring & good broath & bread & other gains.' He recommended his tenants to take one to four acres of land (or a larger amount), and, having ploughed and drained it, to divide it into four parts. One was to be fertilised with ashes and sown with turnips at three feet distance and hoed. Besides providing food for man and beast, the turnips, he says, will mellow, enrich and clean the ground, thus preparing it for further crops. The second quarter should be dunged and sown with pease, a crop which will clean and enrich the soil besides providing a valuable food. The third should be oats and the fourth barley and clover, the clover being cut green the following year. Here were the essential elements of a rotation—the use of winter roots and leguminous crops. With the general acceptance of this idea, the distinction between infield and outfield, as understood by countless generations of Scots countryfolk, would disappear. That Grant realised this is shown when he instructed his tenants to add each year so many acres of outfield to their intown land; in other words, to treat it with the same care and in the same way as the best land.

When Grant returned to Monymusk in 1734, as we have seen, he kept the Heritor's Farm in his own hands and let out most of the Mains to a progressive farmer, Patrick Downey, while Inver, which had early been the scene of improvements, was let to Alexander Downey. A few years later, however, Grant was evidently turning over in his mind the throwing of these farms together to be worked directly by himself. His *Proposalls for Farme* ¹ (undated,

¹ *Infra*, p. 133. See also *Agricultural Developments during the Mid-Eighteenth Century on the Estate of the Earl of Marchmont in Berwickshire*, by G. S. Maxton (MS. Ph.D. thesis, Edin. Univ. Lib.).

The following costs of production of oats is given in the *Scots*

probably 1744) is an interesting and instructive document, revealing not only the views of Grant himself but the costs and productivity of a large farm at this time. The total acreage of the proposed farm was to be 813, of which 310 were to be arable. This could be managed, he says, by 5 ploughs, including the tenant's plough services, 30 oxen, 10 horses and 13 servants. 'Dead Stock,' which comprised the capital value of live stock as well as their maintenance, implements, and wages for the first year, amounted to £515, 12s. sterling. The 'annual charge,' including oncosts, wages and seeds, came to £498, 3s. According to his estimate, the annual income from tillage would be £928, 17s. and of pasture farming £293, 10s., giving a total yield of £1222, 7s. sterling. Fearing that he was being too optimistic, however, he gives £916, 15s. as a revised estimate. 'This,' he concludes, 'is a handsome reward for attendance above £400 p^r ann and besides poultery, hoggs etc. and may be extended as far as one pleases, and if sheep in hill succeed it will help very much.' A handsome return indeed !

Whether Grant was able to realise these expectations is improbable, but in 1749-50 he was engaged in farming in

Magazine, vi. p. 49, January 1744 :

ESTIMATE FOR AN ACRE OF CORN-GROUND IN ORDINARY YEARS

The ordinary produce of an acre of croft-ground in the most parts of Scotland is 5 bolls, which at 10s. per boll makes		£	s.	d.
		2	10	0
		£ s. d.		
For plowing, harrowing, and sowing	.	0	6	8
Weeding	.	0	1	0
Shearing	.	0	3	4
Seed, 1 boll	.	0	10	0
		<hr/>		
			1	1
Leading, stacking, and threshing supposed to be balanced by straw, etc.				0
		<hr/>		
Remains of the neat produce		£1	9	0

The complaint of the writer was that owing to existing low prices the 'neat produce' was only 12s. 4d.

a large way at Nether Mains. He had in his own hands the Old Mains, Nether Mains and part of Inver, amounting to about 750 acres and valued at £3784 Scots per annum. He appointed an overseer, Robert Leitch by name, at a wage of £130 per annum including meal and malt.

ENCLOSURE

The term 'enclosure' is used constantly in the Monymusk papers. It meant simply the physical enclosure of fields by stone dykes or hedges and not the division of common rights as was the case in England. South of the Border, if a landowner wished to abolish strip cultivation and common lands, it became the established practice to secure a private Act of Parliament, called an Enclosure Act, under which commissioners were appointed to visit the village and make division of common rights and intermixed holdings. In Scotland the procedure was quite different, for here there were no common rights, except in the case of Royal Burghs.¹ A written title to land was the only one recognised. It was thus within the power of the landowner to abolish the old system of intermixed holdings in his own way. There were only two directions in which he had to take account of the interests of other parties and follow a procedure laid down by Act of Parliament. One was in the settlement of estate boundaries, for very often they were inconveniently drawn or vaguely stated so that there might be a large area, a sort of no man's land, between two estates. An *Act anent Commonities*,² passed in 1695, provided for the settlement of

¹ 'In no country in Europe are the rights of proprietors so well defined and so carefully protected,' wrote Sir John Sinclair in 1814 (*General Report of Scotland* (1814), i. 115). 'I know of none in the county,' wrote Anderson in 1794. 'Indeed they are scarcely known in any part of Scotland, unless a few belonging to borough towns, for however poor the soil may be, it always can be claimed by an appropriated owner' (*General View of the Agriculture of Aberdeen* (1794), 40).

² *Act, Parl Scot.*, ix. 462.

such a problem by recourse to the Court of Session. The other case was where proprietors' lands were intermixed—apparently a rare situation, and this was dealt with under the *Act anent Lands lying Run-Rig*¹ passed in the same year, which made provision for settlement through the Sheriff Court. These Acts appear to have been used only when private negotiations failed.²

On several occasions Grant negotiated about marches with neighbouring lairds, like Lord Aberdeen, Robert Gordon of Cluny or George Burnett of Kemnay. The usual method was to appoint arbitrators whose decisions were registered in the Books of the Court of Session. Sometimes, as in the case of Kemnay, the matter dragged on for many years.

At the time of the Union, and in most places until the closing decades of the century, Scotland was a country of open fields without dykes or hedges and with no permanent division between arable and pasture. While the crops were growing, the beasts were herded or put to hill grazing, which was usually separated from the village lands by the head dyke, the only permanent dyke known at the time. Moreover, as we have seen and as the map of Pitmunie shows, there were no regular fields such as one sees to-day. The holdings of the tenants were intermixed or run-rigged. Clearly, as agricultural methods advanced and new crops like turnips and clover were grown, enclosure and compact holdings would be desirable, if not essential.

It was to safeguard young plantations that enclosures

¹ *Act. Parl. Scot.*, ix. 421.

² In 1708-9 a division of the Commonty of the Pentland Hills was made by commissioners appointed by the Court of Session (*Papers relating to Division of the Commonty of the Pentland Hills* (1708-9), Nat. Lib., Edin.). In the Monymusk Collection there are similar papers dealing with the division of the Commonty of the Hill of Tulloch.

were first made. Before the close of the seventeenth century several Acts had been passed to encourage afforestation, and all of them emphasised the necessity for enclosure to safeguard the young trees from wandering cattle.¹ Once the idea of enclosure by dyke or hedge had been accepted, it was not hard to see how it could be extended from plantations to grazings and growing crops.

From the commencement of Archibald Grant's activities 'the holling of stones' from the fields and the building of dykes was an important activity. The Camphily, close by the Don, was the first to be so enclosed, but wherever trees were planted or land reclaimed dykers were busy. The making of dykes, of course, fulfilled a double function; the fields were cleared of boulders and protection was given to crops and plantations. Sometimes when the supply of stones exceeded the demand, the dyke created was much broader than necessary for mere enclosure. It became 'a consumption dyke.' There are many examples in Aberdeenshire, but the best known is on the estate of Kingswells and was probably built by Alexander Jaffray, friend of Sir Archibald Grant.²

At the same time ditches were being dug to drain the soil. The largest venture of this kind, in Grant's younger days, was the draining of the Moor of Tombeg. 'I stayd from morn to night in the field,' wrote Jaffray enthusiastically to Grant in June 1720, 'was weall bedaubd and weall watred with a plentifull rain, the joy whereof, and of my having discovered ane imense treasure of the best

¹ Act for planting and incloseing of ground (*Act. Parl. Scot.*, 1661, vii. 263); Act anent incloseing of Ground (*ibid.*, 1669, vii. 576); Act in favour of Planters and Inclosers of Ground (*ibid.*, 1685, viii. 488); Act for Winter Herding (*ibid.*, 1686, viii. 596).

² This dyke is 500 yards long, 30 feet wide and 6 feet high with a flat footpath along the middle of the top. This gigantic structure is now classed as a national monument (*Miscellany of the Third Spalding Club*, 1935, i. 139).

marle I ever saw, ocasioned my weeting the inside a little y^t evening, but not till after I saw about 50 yards of a handsom ditch and dyck finished.' ¹ It is clear from the attention paid to draining that the country folk did not rely on the curved surface of the ridges to take away water.

As one would expect, the building of dykes and ditches, the levelling of fields by ploughing down the high ridges or by cross-ploughing were first practised on the Home Farm and on the new lands now being brought into cultivation. By the 'thirties, however, Grant was pushing forward, enclosing and draining all over the estate. His usual method was to make contracts with local people, like crofters, professional dykers, or the tenants themselves, and they were paid on a piece basis. In December 1749, for instance, he contracted with William Glenney, crofter in Dykehead, to build a dry stone dyke of '6 quarters ² height' with three rows of turf on top to enclose the fields at Dykehead; or again, John Donald in Coullie was 'to take out all the stones great and small out of his muire, and inclose in streight lines four large folds all joining to each other of dry stone, full ell hight & ell thick, for which I am to allow him 2s. Scots each ell.' ³ Sometimes leases contained a clause binding the tenant to build or ditch, for which he was to receive an abatement of his rent.

The physical enclosure of land involved surveying and the rearrangement of rigs so as to give tenants compact holdings. The feats of surveying must have been quite remarkable. In March 1719 Grant purchased 'compasses and rule' for £3 and 'a theodolite and chain' for £50, 8s., and when Jaffray visited London in the following year he provided himself with 'all sorts of instruments and books.'

¹ *Infra*, p. 84.

² *i.e.* 6 quarters of an ell.

³ Monymusk MSS. : *Labour Journal*, 1735-63, p. 206.

Thomas Winter, the English expert who came to Monymusk in 1726, at once wrote to his chief in London for a case of drawing instruments, and in the 'thirties and 'forties he was busily engaged in surveying and planning enclosures. One of his maps of the Mains, and several of his surveys, are at Monymusk. The rearrangement of tenants' holdings, so as to eliminate the run-rig system, was no easy matter. Sometimes Sir Archibald stipulated in leases that the tenants should arrange among themselves for a redistribution of rigs and in the event of failure barleymen were to be appointed. 'The said four tenants,' runs one lease of 1739, 'heirby oblidge themselves either to agree among themselves & the rest of the crofters for ane exchange betwixt those in the upper & lower ends of the toun of so much of respective lands as lye discontigious or intermixed, and in case they cannot agree that the said Sir Archibald shall have powr to name two or three burlaemen to settle the said exchange.'¹ On other occasions when reletting lands, Grant threw rigs and sometimes holdings together so as to give the new tenants compact and reasonably sized farms. He restricted the number of cottars and sub-tenants, and arranged for the removal of redundant cottars to new land on outlying parts of the farm. But all this was a very slow process, involving surveying, building of dykes, draining and a redistribution of the rural population.

There were many human problems to be considered, and it is noteworthy that Grant fully appreciated their importance. It was evidently his habit to ride round the estate 'to prompt people to industry and improvements.' 'In conversations with tennents,' he writes in his own *Memorandum Book*, 'indeavour to convince them of the great benefite & ease of watering land & sowing clover &

¹ *Infra*, p. 42.

turneep & get them to try a little of each.' By personal contacts, by active help and by exercising his authority as heritor, he encouraged tenants to prosecute improvements. That he often met with disappointments is evident from his own notes. In a *Memorandum to the Tenants of Monymusk* (Jan. 1756) he writes: 'Your misfortunes is not the want of good soil but your mismanagement of it . . . people in other countries are at expence to inclose, to raise trees and to drain, but you neglect this and even destroy what I do for you and will not do anything yourselves . . . you don't so much as plant what you are bound to do, nor preserve & train them when planted . . . I desire forthwith and ask it as a favour that you inclose some ground by a half fence faced with stone, or otherways, carefully near your houses, and as much in view of my house or some of the great roads as possible and plant it with firs, ten or twelve rows all round . . . and if you cannot be at the expence of inclosing, I will advance it, if you will add six per cent of the money to your rents . . . Such of you as are diligent misapply it and won't take advice from those who know better, nor will you follow good example when you see it has good effects, but will keep straitly to the old way. But also a great many of you are idle and trifle away a good deal of your time. Many hours of it are often spent in idleness or sauntering about upon trifles; and when you are at work you don't work with life and spirit, but as if half dead or asleep, and many half hours which you don't value, might be made good. As to your poor living I am sorry for it, but it is your own fault. For God's sake, then, be roused by the example of others and by your own reason to pursue your true interest . . . I have held court both by Baron Baillie and by J.P. to punish and check abuses . . . I have not as yet put the decreets straitly in execution, because you all promised amendment, but don't let this delay encourage you to be

transgressors, for it will come the more heavily on you. The guilty will be discovered sooner or later.'

When the great survey of the estate was made in 1774, it is true many of the outlying farms bore unmistakable marks of the old system, while in the township of Upper Coullie, a village of 86 inhabitants and 24 houses, run rig was common at the close of the century. Yet long before this the appearance of the chief farms, like the Mains, Inver, Delab, Balvack, Pitfichie, Enzean and Nether Coullie, had been fundamentally changed. The enclosures, the plantations, the levelled fields, the new crops, the more spacious farm buildings, the countless trees planted close to dyke and ditch, giving shelter to crops and beasts alike—all this would have caught the eye of the traveller in 1750 and he could not but feel that a vast change had been wrought in the economy of the estate.

The enclosing of fields, the consolidation of rigs and holdings could not have been affected without disturbance to the existing social order. Displacement of tenants and sub-tenants was inevitable, but there is no evidence of serious eviction at Monymusk. Though, according to Scots law, the only title to land was a written one, it is noteworthy that arbitration by barleymen was often employed, both between tenant and tenant, and tenant and heritor. One of the first items in Grant's accounts of 1719 is the entry: 'To birleymen at appretiating the lands I took from Kirktown £1: to dito of dito for whats not to be enclosed, £1.'¹ The countryfolk no doubt disliked the changes which disturbed their settled ways of farming and living, ways hallowed by tradition and well-grounded custom. When Kingswells commenced to reclaim the Tombeg Moor in 1720 he anticipated opposition, for he informed Sir Archibald that he had met 'with litle or

¹ *Infra*, p. 76.

no opposition tho the wifes in the neighbourhead the day before had threatened to attack us.’¹ There were innumerable cases of tenants cutting growing timber or making ‘slaps’ in the dykes or taking short cuts through enclosures, but this was the result of ignorance, carelessness and a failure to appreciate the new conditions. There is no evidence of general resentment or of any concerted effort to destroy enclosures. In short, there was no levellers’ movement such as Kirkcudbright had experienced in the early ’twenties. It is significant, however, that among Grant’s papers there is a copy of the *Presbytery of Kirkcudbright’s Act anent the Mobs* (May 6, 1724). While criticising ‘the irregular and illegal practices, contrar to all law, in conveening themselves in arms and oy^r weapons in a tumultows way, throuing down the inclosurs in y^e bounds at their own hands,’ it urged landowners ‘to desist from their offensive and grievous practices in prejudging y^e interest of the people as they tender the Glorie of God, and the good of their pretious souls and their civile interest.’

Grant frequently contemplated removing tenants and crofters from their holdings. When a new factor was appointed in 1732, he was instructed ‘to enquire into what tenants are to remove or who are proper to be removed and apply properly to get others.’ The tenants, however, were not docile, and in a letter to Sir Archibald in June 1735 the factor wrote: ‘our tenants are such lawiers that they tell me I dare not poind our Baillie’s decreet unless he & clerk were qualified, which they are not, so that you see I have need to be cautious how I proceed with them, for I remember my predecessor was threatened to be porteous rolled for an illegal step in poinding, but it was submitted and even that way he was fined.’² When Grant

¹ *Infra*, p. 84.

² *Infra*, p. 128.

returned to Monymusk in the autumn of that year he compiled a list of 'good tenants' (64 tenants, 14 crofters); 'doubtful' (16); and 'to be removed' (18). Of those to be removed, 9 appear in the rent roll of 1741.

Since the names of sub-tenants were seldom given, it is impossible to determine the extent to which they were evicted. It was part of Grant's plan, however, to reduce the number of sub-tenants, and he frequently inserted clauses about this in his leases. In his *Memorandum Book* in 1746 he proposed removing several sub-tenants, but they were probably given crofts on the outskirts of farms. 'All useless in Kirktown, Cowley, etc. settle y^m in braetowns' runs a sentence in his *Memorandum Book*, or again in a *Memorandum about Improvements by Tenants* (1761) we read: 'Tombeg to remove all his sub-tenants to Brownie's Hill upon each side of the road and one subset above the minister's land'; 'Tilliefourie, some or all of his subtenants remove to the outskirts of the farm.' Sometimes a tenant was required to renounce his tack, and this meant that he and his family, cottars and sub-tenants had to 'flitt and remove themselves.' Before 1750 only four 'renunciations of tacks' have been found, but after that date they are more numerous, and sometimes, as in 1759, a great many tenants or sub-tenants were involved. What happened to them it is impossible to say. Some became farm labourers holding a small parcel of land; others doubtless left the parish. On balance, however, it is likely that the increase of population resulting from the extension of cultivation was greater than the decrease resulting from the creation of large farms.¹

¹ On this subject see D. F. MacDonald, *Scotland's Shifting Population* (1937), ch. ii. The population of the parish of Monymusk was 1005 in 1755; 1097 in 1775; and 1127 in 1792.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The economic changes already discussed deeply influenced the social structure of the parish. For the heritor they meant increased rents and a higher standard of living. The money rent of the estate rose from £1591 (Scots) in 1712 to £3586 (Scots) in 1733, while the victual rent did not change appreciably. The greatest advance, however, took place during the period of intense improvement between 1734 and 1760. Greater productivity, resulting from new crops and more efficient methods of farming, was not, of course, immediately reflected in increased rents. But as the movement, stimulated by rising prices and expanding markets, deepened and increased, there was a steady advance. Grant usually stipulated for increased rents during the currency of a lease, and when a lease fell in, the farm was relet at a higher rental. The following table shows the change in the rental of the estate :

Year.	Scots Money.	Meal Bolls.	Bear Bolls.
1733 ¹	£3586	830	150
1741	£4891	709	83
1753	£5151	503	47
1755	£5772	423	38
1757	£6919	399	38
1759	£7160	317	19
1761	£7606	298	23
1763	£7923	311	23
1765	£7990	311	23
1767	£9709	318	29

There are two significant features : one is the steady rise in money rents, amounting to almost a threefold increase between 1733 and 1767 ; the other is the conversion of victual rents, which, of course, contributed to the rise in money rent. Some of the largest farms, where extensive

¹ The 1733 and 1741 rentals also included other produce like hens, capons, geese, etc. The amount of such produce was evidently so small that it was not included in subsequent rentals.

improvements had been carried out, show a higher rate of increase. Nether Mains, for instance, comprising a large part of the Old Mains, which had been rented at £333, 6s. 8d. in 1741, was let for £1133 in 1774. Inver, another farm which had been greatly improved by Grant, rose in rent from £116 in 1710 to £598 in 1741, to £736 in 1755 and to £1077 in 1774, when it was divided into two farms, Easter and Wester Inver, together comprising 278 acres, of which 207 were arable. Tombeg's rent rose from £66 in 1710 to £133 in 1741 and to £578 in 1774.

East or Nether Mains is a good example of the new type of farm now being created. Its organisation at the end of our period shows the deep changes that had been effected in economic and social life. In 1750 this farm, as we have seen, was worked directly by Sir Archibald Grant with Robert Leitch as overseer; five years later, Leitch was tenant paying a rental of £1267, which included part of Inver as well. His live stock consisted of 19 work oxen, 10 horses, 96 sheep, 14 milk cows, and he employed 13 men servants as well as extra hands at busy times like harvest. Two of the men servants—Will Watt and John Percellie—had each £24 'neat fee,' £2, 8s. for shoes and £32, 10s. for meal, making a yearly wage of £58, 18s. Alexander Lainge, the herd, received only £2, 8s. of fee, 18s. for shoes, and £12, 3s. 9d. for victual, in all £15, 9s. 9d. for the half-year. Wages per day varied from 4s. to 3s. or 2s. with meal for men and to 2s. 6d. for women employed at harvest.¹ Most of the men servants lived in the 'Coattown' and had small parcels of land. Will Watt, for instance, paid a rent of £7, which represented about half an acre. Percellie is not mentioned in any rent roll

¹ Monymusk MSS.: *Journal of Farm under Robert Leitch's Care, 1749-1750*, in Family Account Book, pp. 203-227. See Third Spalding Club volume edited by present writer.

and most likely was a full-time labourer. He is always referred to as 'servant.' In 1749 George Laing, another labourer, had '8 pecks sowing in y^e haughs and 8 pecks sowing in y^e outfield' or about an acre for which he paid £10; he also paid £1, 4s. for his yard and £3 for grazing a cow. Another labourer, John Windhouse, had half an acre of outfield and grazing for a cow, his rent being £6. The small patches of land held by these various servants were worked by the farm plough, for they themselves had no oxen. Their position was not very different from that of the farm labourer of to-day.

How did they compare with the sub-tenants under the old system? They certainly held smaller parcels of land than Charles Gellan's sub-tenants in 1753, none of whom had less than one acre, and three of whom had three or more acres.¹ It is true that earlier in the century sub-tenants usually depended on the plough team of the principal tenant and they worked for wages to make ends meet. The poor tenants 'work out theyer rent att your dyking, but if they can get work to earn 2d. ready money your work must ly,' wrote Thomas Winter to the heritor in 1726.² The large amount of unskilled labour required in dyking and ditching, in afforestation and gardening, was provided by cottar and crofter. They constituted the reserve of labour, and when farming became more capitalistic farm servants were recruited from their ranks. A few moved up in the social scale, just as some of the larger tenants moved down, but the upward movement became increasingly difficult as more capital was required for carrying on farming on up-to-date lines. Grant's policy, so often declared in leases, was to limit the number of sub-tenants a leaseholder might have and to remove redundant ones to new land, which they often received rent

¹ *Infra*, p. 68.

² *Infra*, p. III.

free for a period of five years. When eviction took place, it was generally these small people who were most affected. A warning 'to flit and remove themselves from their respective tacks, houses and possessions' must have been a dread but familiar sentence. The ground officer attended at the church to read the *Precept of Warning*, and then he affixed a copy upon the door. To make doubly certain, each of the persons affected received a copy. However it was brought about, the general tendency was to replace sub-tenants by farm servants, who in general had small parcels of land like those at Nether Mains.

On farms less immediately affected by the wave of improvements there was naturally less change in economic and social structure. Todlachie, for instance, consisting of 4 ploughs in 1710, was held by 4 tenants at a combined rental of £151. In 1750 there were 7 principal tenants, paying a rent of £297; in 1765, 9 tenants paying a rent of £443; and in 1774, 5 tenants paying a rent of £634. In the last-named year, however, there were 17 houses at Todlachie and a population of 70 (33 males and 37 females), so there must have been a good many small sub-tenants or crofters. There is no evidence to show what change in numbers had taken place over the previous couple of generations. It is most likely, however, that, here as elsewhere, new land had been brought into cultivation. Indeed, the map of 1774 shows this very clearly. Thus side by side with the growth of capitalist farming and the displacement of small people went an extension of the area under cultivation.

With the advance in improvements the range of rents extended. In 1710 the rent roll reveals great uniformity. The great majority of the tenants mentioned in the rent roll held 1 plough, four held $1\frac{1}{2}$, four held $1\frac{1}{3}$, and 1 held 2. The differences in rents therefore was not large, the highest was the Laird's Croft at £160 Scots, but most were between

£15 and £30. In 1741 the highest rent was £333 (the Mains); in 1755 it was £1000 (Nether Mains) and in 1765 £1133 (Nether Mains). The following table shows the range of money rents at these different times :

Range. Scots Money.	1741.	1755.	1765.
£200 and over . . .	4	2	4
£150 to £199 . . .	3	1	0
£100 to £149 . . .	5	8	10
£50 to £99 . . .	18	27	28
£30 to £49 . . .	30	18	28
£20 to £29 . . .	14	19	18
£10 to £19 . . .	12	17	15
Under 10 . . .	0	7	4

The improved farms were all in the higher ranges, and their tenants must have regarded themselves as superior socially and economically to the ordinary run of tenant. There is every sign that a considerable degree of social differentiation had taken place over the previous two generations.

According to the rental of 1774, the acreage of farms was as follows :

Range.	Number.	Range.	Number.
300 acres and over	5	30 acres to	
250 to 299	2	49 acres	15
200 to 249	3	20 to 29	7
150 to 199	3	10 to 19	24
100 to 149	5	5 to 9	26
50 to 99	10	Below 5	23

Most tenants, it will be observed, had comparatively small farms; quite a number had very small farms. No less than 95 had less than 50 acres, and of these 73 had less than 20. The increase in the number of small people in the rent roll was largely due to the spread of leaseholding in place of sub-tenancies. The smallest of them were the farm labourers of the new régime.

There is one final matter. Sir Archibald Grant guided and directed the whole life of the parish. As landowner, as head of the Baron Court and as Justice of the Peace, he exerted his influence to improve agriculture, to beautify the estate and to manage the lives of the people. Sometimes he talked to his tenants as if they were wayward children; he encouraged, cajoled and compelled them to follow the lines of advance laid down by himself.

A perusal of his own *Memorandum Book* shows his grasp of detail and his varied interests. He took an interest in the poor, which at the time was the province of the Kirk Session; he patronised the charity school, endowed by his father, Lord Cullen, and promoted education generally. 'Elders,' he says, 'take their districts of parish, to see all can read & are industrious & report at quarterly meetings what is done and who are deficient.' One activity which aroused a great deal of interest at the time, and which had a wide influence far beyond the marches of Monymusk, was his encouragement of church singing. 'Take measures for church choir & q^t all can join properly in praise, & to give books and premiums to encourage hopeful children; to read the line of psalms plain & not drone y^e reading or singing; elders to tell this in respective quarters.' In April 1748 he writes that the schoolmaster should teach singing and those with good voices were to sit together in the church and lead the rest, and he adds, 'sing the new psalms etc. allowed by Assembly—and none but choice psalms at all times.' When John Wesley paid a visit to Monymusk in 1761 he was greatly impressed with the singing. 'About six, we went to the church,' he writes in his *Journal*. 'It was pretty well filled with such persons as we did not look for, so near the Highlands. But if we were surprised at their appearance, we were much more so at their singing. Thirty or forty sang an anthem after sermon, with such voices as well as judg-

ment, that I doubt whether they could have been excelled at any cathedral in England.' ¹

And here we leave the reader to meet Sir Archibald Grant, Baronet, heritable proprietor of the Lands of Monymusk, his factors and bailies, his tenants and sub-tenants. For a brief period they flit across the stage of history, and yet in their ordinary workaday lives, sowing and reaping, draining and enclosing, planting trees and raising new crops, they were fashioning the countryside we know so well to-day. The documents printed in this volume reveal, we hope, the everyday life of the people on the estate of Monymusk during one of the most formative periods in its history.

¹ The *Journal* of the Rev. John Wesley (May 1761), iii. 52.

1. INVENTORY OF THE HOUSE OF MONYMUSK, 1731

An Exact Inventory of the Household Furniture in and about the House of Monymusk pertaining & belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Baronet, upon the first day of January, 1730/31, with the just values and prices sett down to each particule as aftermentioned by Alexander Ross, joyner and upholsterer in Aberdeen, & John Farquhar, Square, wright in Kendal, at Monymusk the sixth day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Two.

IN THE BEST BED ROOM : A shew'd bed lin'd with green silk valu'd at fourteen pounds ster. ; a bed, bolster & two pillows valu'd at one pound ster. ; a pair of blankets w^t an under blanket estimated at twelve shilling ster. ; a small piece of shew'd hanging of the same with the bed valu'd at ten shillings and six pence ster. ; six mahogany chairs with two foot stools of the same wood valu'd at three pound, fifteen shillings ster. ; two window hangings with two wallance valu'd at one pound, ten shilling ster. ; a pear glass valu'd at two pound, two shillings ster. ; a counterfit marble table with a leather cover estimate at three & six pence ster. ; an Indian chest valu'd at one pound, one shilling ster. ; in said chest four pair sheets, four pillow cloths, two table cloths & six napkines all old and much used valu'd at one pound ster. ; two pair of blankets valu'd one pound, two shillings ster. ; a grate, fender, tongs, poekar, shovel, bellows & brush valu'd at fifteen shilling ster. ; a brush for cloths valu'd at six pence ster. ; a closs stool valu'd at five shillings ster.

IN THE LITTLE GREEN ROOM : A bed hung with green camlet much spoil'd estimate at one pound ster. ; a feather bed, bolster & two pillows estimate at fourteen shilling ster. ; a pair of blankets at ten shilling ster. ;

three old cane chairs at six shilling ster.; two little rush bottom'd chairs valu'd at two shilling ster.; a little old black table at two shilling & six pence ster.; a glass in a black frame valu'd at eighteen shillings ster.; a little old grate with a few barrs with a hearth brush estimate at one shilling ster.

IN THE BIGG GREEN ROOM: A green camlet bed estimate at two pound ster.; a feather bed, bolster & two pillows estimate at one pound ster.; a pair blankets with an under blanket valu'd at twelve shillings ster.; five chairs with one arm'd much broken at twelve shilling ster.; a glass at two pound ster.; a swinging glass at eighteen shilling ster.; a counterfit marble table with a leather cover valu'd at three shilling & six pence ster.; a little carpet valu'd at ten shilling ster.; a grate, fender, tongs, pokar, shovel, bellows & brush estimate at fifteen shilling ster.

IN THE CLOSET OF SAID ROOM: An old bed stead with old torn hangings estimate at three shilling & six pence ster.; a closs stool at five shilling ster.; three course little blankets estimate at seven shilling ster. (three pair barr'd plaids valu'd at fifteen shilling ster.); four pair selvedg'd plaids valu'd at thirteen shilling ster.; eight slime chamber pots being old valu'd at three shilling ster.; two pewtar ditto at two shilling ster.; five slime bassons estimate at two shilling ster.; two pewtar ditto at two shilling ster.; a little paper skreen estimate at five shilling ster.

IN THE DRAWING ROOM: Two window hangings, two wallance & two oy^r piéces of hangings estimate in all at fifteen shilling ster.; six indented walnut-tree chairs one which broken estimate at two pound eight shillings ster.; a card table valu'd at one pound ster.; a round plain table estimate at ten shillings ster.; a fire skreen valu'd at eight shillings ster.; a glass estimate at one pound twelve shillings ster.; a chimney glass much spoil'd with one glass arm at one pound ster.; two sconce glasses with brass arms valu'd at one pound ten shillings ster.; a carpet estimate at one pound ten shillings ster.; a tea

table estimate at six shilling ster.; four prints valu'd at ten shilling ster.; a grate, fender, tongs, poekar, shovel, bellows, brush estimate at sixteen shillings ster.; a brush for cloths at six pence ster.

IN THE DINNING ROOM: A table clock estimate at three pound three shillings ster.; two sconce glasses valu'd at two pound ster.; two sattees covered with green camlet estimate at three pound ster.; a gilt leather skreen valu'd at one pound fifteen shillings ster.; a mapp skreen estimate at one pound one shilling, ster.; twelve chairs with black leather bottoms estimate at two pound fourteen shilling ster.; two dressing chairs at ten shillings ster.; eight prints valu'd at sixteen shilling ster.; a wax cloth at one pound ster.; an old wainscot table valu'd at eight shillings ster.; a grate, fender, tongs, poekar, shovel, bellows & brush one pound one shilling ster.

IN THE LOBBY: Six cane chairs estimate at eighteen shillings ster.; an oval table valu'd at ten shillings ster.; a round table at twelve shillings ster.; an old wax cloth valu'd at five shillings ster.; a grate, fender, tongs, poekar, shovel, bellows & brush estimate at twelve shillings ster.

IN THE PANTRY HEAD: Two muggs & two baskets valu'd at two shillings ster.; a white iron candle box at six pence ster.; two little wand baskets for flask bottles estimate at six pence ster.

IN THE PASSAGE TO THE DINNING ROOM: An ash table valu'd at four & six pence ster.; fifteen brass candle sticks, the one half of which hand candlesticks, at fourteen shillings & six pence ster.; eight old knives and forks with three slime potingers estimate at two and six pence ster.; a hunting stock sadle with a cloth hoose, a postellion sadle, both old, valu'd at seven shilling ster.; two chairs without bottoms at one shilling & six pence ster.; four brush beasoms, a washing rubber, a hard rubber, a dusting brod, two mapps estimate at four shilling ster.

IN THE RED ROOM: A watter'd red camlet bed estimate at three pound ster.; a feather bed, bolster & two pillows

valu'd at one pound ster. ; a pair blankets at ten shillings, six chairs with red damask bottoms valu'd at one pound four shillings ster. ; a glass estimate at one pound ten shilling ster. ; a burrow valu'd at ten shillings ster. ; courtains & wallance for two windows valu'd at ten shillings ster. ; a fender, tongs, shovel, brush valu'd at two shillings ster.

IN SIR ARCHIBALD'S DRESSING ROOM: A square mahogany writing table valu'd at ten shillings ster. ; a reading standart at one shilling six pence ster. ; a little press at two shillings & six pence ster. ; three Windsor chairs estimate at five shillings ster. ; two rush bottom'd chairs valu'd at two and six pence ster. ; an old grate at one & six pence ster. ; a mathematical print in a black frame estimate at four shillings ster.

IN THE MAIDS' ROOM: A wallnut-tree chest of drawers much spoil'd and broken valu'd at fifteen shillings ster. ; an oval ash table at three and six pence ster. ; two ash chairs without bottoms valu'd at three shillings ster. ; a feather bed, a bolster & two pillows estimate at twelve shillings ster. ; two plaids & a tartain covering estimate at ten shillings ster. ; an old bellows, fender & shovel estimate at one shilling.

IN THE BROWN ROOM: A bed with old brown hangings estimate at twelve shillings ster. ; a feather bed, a bolster & two pillows valu'd at fifteen shillings ster. ; three pair plaids valu'd at fourteen shillings ster. ; two rush bottom'd chairs with an old tea table estimate at three shillings ster.

IN THE BLUE ROOM: A blue watter'd camlet bed estimate at two pound ten shillings ster. ; a feather bed, bolster & one pillow valu'd at thirteen shillings ster. ; a pair blankets and a pair plaids valu'd at ten shillings ster. ; six chairs with blue bottoms with an old tea table at fourteen shillings ster. ; a glass valu'd at one pound twelve shillings ster. ; a dressing glass estimate at six shillings ster. ; a black table much spoil'd with an old bellows, shovel and brush estimate at three shillings ster. ; a closs stool valu'd at ten shillings ster.

IN THE NEXT ROOM: An old field bed valu'd at ten shillings ster.; a feather bed & bolster valu'd at ten shillings ster.; two little course English blankets with two pair plaids at ten shillings and six pence ster.; six chairs with red damask bottoms, one of which being broke, estimate at one pound two shillings ster.

IN THE SERVANTS' ROOM: Three frames of beds at five shillings ster.; an ash oval table valu'd at three shillings ster.; two chaff beds, a mattress, three chaff bolsters, a stand valu'd in all at four shillings and six pence ster.

IN THE NEXT ROOM: A flax bed, a bolster, a chaff bed, a little box bed, a stand & rush bottom'd chair estimate in haile at six shillings ster.

IN THE WARDROB: Fourteen ash chairs w^tout bottoms, two arm'd ditto valu'd at one pound ten shillings ster.; three Windsor chairs valu'd at seven shillings ster.

IN THE LITTLE WARDROB: Twenty six pieces of old hangings of different colours valu'd at one pound ten shillings ster.; a chest w^tout bands at three shillings ster.; four brass locks at one pound eight shillings ster.; an old oval table estimate at three shillings ster.; a bed pan at one shilling & six pence ster.; three brushes at one shilling & six pence; a coper choffer, a tea-kettle lamp, three slices valu'd at eight shillings ster.; a white iron loaf pan, a fish kettle girdle with a cover, estimate at fifteen shillings ster.; two little goglet pans, four scuirs, a flesh fork, a machine for holding a frying pan, valu'd at two shillings & six pence ster.; an old gun valu'd at four shillings ster.; a bell at two shilling.

THE TABLE CHINA: Eight dishes & seven side dishes valu'd at one pound seventeen shillings & six pence ster.; six dozen & three plates of which severale crackt at five pounds twelve shillings & six pence ster.

TEA TABLE CHINA: Twenty four saucers, twenty two cups, two tea pots with two stands, two milk pots with one stand, two suggar dishes with covers & one stand,

two slop bassons, two boats for spoons, six coffee dishes, the handle of one broke valu'd at two pound.

BREAKFAST CUPS : Of course China eighteen cups, five saucers valu'd at eleven shillings ster.; two little bowls, with a punch bowel, a small one ditto with a cover valu'd at ten shillings ster.; four ston teapots with a ston mustard box estimate at two shillings; two waiters at one shilling & sixpence ster.; fifteen decanters, one hundred & thirty one beer & wine glasses, six muggs, four theirot crackt, four large rousers, thirteen small ditto, thirteen smaller ditto, four incorporating glasses, fourty three jelly glasses, eight milk pots, one theirot crackt, twenty six syllabob glasses, eight vinegar cruets, jarendale, two servers, a branch valu'd at five pound ster.

IN THE KITCHINE : Five boyling pots valu'd at two pound ten shillings ster.; five sauce pans valu'd at one pound ster.; a frying pan at one shilling ster.; a preserving pan at two shill. ster.; a griad iron valu'd at one shilling ster.; a tea kettle at two shillings & six pence ster.; an iron choffer at three shillings ster.; a tea kettle trivet at one shilling ster.; a bellows at one shilling six pence ster.; a coper dropping pan estimate at twelve shillings; two copper coffee pots with a white iron ditto, a coper chocalot pot with two mills estimate at twelve shillings ster.; a brass ladle at one shilling ster.; a scimmer at six pence ster.; a spice mortar valu'd at three shillings ster.; three spits at four shillings ster.; a jack one pound one shilling ster.; four stew pans valu'd at five shillings ster.; two brass pans & a flesh fork estimate at six shillings ster.; two crans, two cheeks, three trivets at twelve shillings ster.; a bigg iron grate, a fender, pockar, shovel, estimate at fifteen shillings ster.; two loaf pans, an earthen powdering pan, a salt chest estimate at three shilling ster.; a killing ax, a sliceing knife, a chaping knife, a chopping knife, a rolling pin one shilling & six pence ster.; two graters at six pence ster.; a coffee toaster valu'd at one shilling ster.; a coper oven at one pound ten shillings.

IN THE COOK'S ROOM : The frame of an old bed valu'd at two shillings ster.

IN THE BREW HOUSE : An old lead with a crubb, with two old fatts valu'd at one pound eighteen shillings ster.

IN THE GOOLE HOUSE : Eight barrels valu'd at sixteen shillings ster. ; two tubs valu'd at five shillings.

IN THE LAUNDRY : An old iron grate with a pair of old tongs valu'd at four shillings ster. ; an iron for setting the heaters on and one for holding them on the table, an old press for holding suggar, a broken dressing glass at two shillings ster. ; three wand baskets & four old chairs valu'd at four shillings ster.

IN THE BIGG CELLAR : A spice box, four butter kites valu'd at four shillings ster. ; two candle boxes at one shilling, two old wainscot drawers valu'd at four shillings ster ; four dryware trees estimate at two shillings ; a broth pewtar dish with five dozen plates all old at one pound ten shillings ster. ; twelve white iron petty pans with a filter at one shilling ster. ; a kneading trough, table basket, a little plain tree table estimate at three shillings ster.

IN THE SERVANTS' HALL : A bigg oval table with two forms, a peruck block estimate at twelve shillings ster.

IN THE DAIRY : A cheese press valu'd at three shillings ; a pluming churn estimate at one shilling ster. ; three milk tubs, four caps, a milk wooden basson lin'd with lead, two symilks, two milk pales estimate at eight shilling ster.

Thirty two pictures valu'd at thirty pound ster.

Fourteen gross of botles valu'd at seven pound ster.

With John Buck, gardner, three pair plaids, two pair sheets valu'd at eighteen shillings.

In Mr. Grant, the factor, his hand of the plaids & sheets bought for the gardners six pair plaid, four pair sheets valu'd at one pound sixteen shillings ster.

IN THE WOMAN HOUSE : An old box bed valu'd at three shillings ster. ; a feather bed and bolster valu'd at

ten shillings ster.; two little blankets and one course plaid valu'd at six shillings ster.

We, the saids Alexander Ross & John Farquhar above design'd, do hereby declare to the best of our knowledge & skill the above household furniture are justly valu'd. In testimony whereof thir presents (written be Mr. Patrick Thomson, shool-master of Monymusk) day, place, month and year of God above written are subscribed by

ALEXR. ROSS.

J. FARQUHAR.

The above household furniture and other goods above written at the valuation above specified amount in the whole to One Hundred and Eighty One Pounds, Fourteen Shillings in sterling money

£181 : 14 : 0.

DOUBLE VALUATION OF THE BIGGENS IN TAMBEG
& DAMHEED, 7TH MAY 1722

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
The Hall it self val: @	20	17	8
The Inner Chamber of the Hall	10	12	8
The Pantrie of the Hall	6	10	0
The New Chamber south end of the Close	21	0	0
The Chamber in the East Side of the Close	11	0	0
The Mickle Barn	18	15	0
The Bear Barn	12	13	4
The Kiln Barn and Kiln Heed	15	0	0
The Creel House on the end y ^r of	1	6	8
The Ox Byre	7	10	0
The Cow Byre next it	3	6	8
The oy ^r Byre	6	13	4
The Work Horse Stable w ⁱⁿ the Close	3	13	4
The Best Horse Stable	4	0	0
The Plou house w ⁱⁿ the Close	1	0	0
The Kitchen w ^t the Brasse and Lumb	9	13	4
The Little House twixt Kitchen and Hall	3	6	8
The Cheeks, Overtree, and Threshold, South Gate	0	16	0
The Like on the North Gate	0	6	0
Carry forward	£158	0	8

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward .	158	0	8
The Grasse House possest by Ja: Anguse w ^t the Byre	5	13	4
The Grasse house possest by Peter Ross	5	0	0
The Grasse house possest by Jannet Steven	4	0	0
The West Sheep Cott	3	6	8
The oy ^r Sheep Cott	3	0	0
The House possest by Ja: More in Damheed	8	0	0
The Barn there	3	6	8
	<hr/>		
	£190	7	4

AN ACCOUNT OF WHATT S^r ARCHIBALD GRANT IS DUE
THO: WINTER FROM WHITSUNDAY 1730 TO WHIT^s: 1731

	(Sterling)		
	£	s.	d.
Imp ^t One big barn, 116 ells square of stone and morter work att 8d. sterl. p ^r ell for building, holling and caridg of stones	3	17	4
A nother barne, III ells same work and price .	3	14	0
A third barne att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell, 43 ells.	0	19	3
Three byres and a stable, 132 ells att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell	3	0	6
Two byres for store cattle, 76 ells att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell	1	14	10
A cart house, 36 ells att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell	0	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
A dayhouse and a seller, 72 ells att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell .	1	11	11
For locks, bands and nails to doors	2	5	0
For cuting and sawing timber by Rob. Snowe .	1	0	0
A corne yard dyke, 132 ells att 3 ^d p ^r ell	1	13	0
A nother bear yard dyke, 100 ells att 3 ^d p ^r ell.	1	5	0
Close dyke, 52 ells att 5 ^d p ^r ell	1	1	8
A nother dyke, 32 ells att 5 ^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p ^r ell	0	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
For laying of causways round the Closs, 239 ells att 3 ^d p ^r ell	2	19	9
For casting and leading 49640 devlots att 3 ^d p ^r 1000 casting and 8 ^d p ^r 1000 leading as alow'd by the berly men	3	6	2
For casting 24000 of flaughter and foot fail att 8 ^d p ^r 100 casting and 1s. 10d. ster. leading as alow'd by the berly men	0	16	0
For laying of faille timber and taking of rib out of the flors and laying the flors & as alow'd the berly men	2	6	8
	<hr/>		
Carry forward .	£35	6	0

	(Sterling)		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	35	6	0
For puting faill and divots on the two great barns	0	13	4
For driving the timber to the barns in my carts	0	8	4
For diging of clay and caridg of it to the two big barns and beating the flors	0	16	8
For faill and divot 3 birs and a stable, and laying on the timber as alow'd by the barly men	0	13	4
Ditto for cart house and wheet barne alow'd as above	0	15	0
For ditto to two narrow birs for store cattle alow'd as above	0	6	0
For laying the five biers and stable with stones and the wheet barne alow'd by the berly men	1	8	4
By money due att Martymas, 1730	6	0	0
My sallery for keeping the garden, nurserrys and parks from Whitsunday, 1730 to 23 ^d day of March, 1731	32	7	6
Planting firs, ash, plane and saughs this season, 1730 and 1731	4	5	11
For 7 boles of birch seeds £1 4s. ste: p ^r bole	8	8	0
THO: WINTER.	£91	8	5

ACCOMPT OF GOODS AND GEAR BELONGING TO THE
DECEAST MORGAN IN KIRKTOWN OF MONYMUSK (1738)

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
In the Barn, Oats at ten merks per boll	[]
A Stack of Bear in the Barn Yard at seven pound Scots per boll			
A little Stack of Bear in the Mains Yard at seven £ Scots per boll			

IN THE FIRE HOUSE

A Coper Kettle, twenty £ Scots	20	0	0
A Big Pot, four £ Scots	4	0	0
A Little Pot, two £ eight shillings Scots	2	8	0
A Brass Pan, one £ ten shillings Scots	1	10	0
A Brew Fat, two £ Scots	2	0	0
Carry forward	£29	18	0

	(Scots)
	£ s. d.
Brought forward	29 18 0
A Hot Wort Stand.	0 18 0
A Fat Stone, one £ ten Scots	1 10 0
A Little Pan, fourteen shill. Scots	0 14 0
A Stand Bed, three pound Scots	3 0 0
A Long Table, one pound ten shilling Scots	1 10 0
A Folding Table, two pound Scots	2 0 0
An Arm Chair, two pound Scots	2 0 0
Another Chair, ten shilling Scots	0 10 0
Three Stools, twelve shilling Scots	0 12 0
A Crook and Tongs, one pound ten shilling Scots	1 10 0
A Wyndess, one pound Scots	1 0 0
A Wool Wheel, one pound Scots	1 0 0
A Big Chest, twelve shilling Scots	0 12 0
A Sown Bowie, four shillings Scots.	0 4 0
A Girdle, three pound Scots	3 0 0
A Baking Case } one pound Scots	1 0 0
A Baking Board }	
A Meal Peck, thirteen shillings Scots	0 13 0
A Corn Peck, one pound four shilling Scots	1 4 0
A Hand Barrow, six shill. Scots	0 6 0

IN THE PANTRIE

A Big Chest, two pound fourteen shill. Scots	2 14 0
Two less Chests, the one 2£ the other at 1£ 4s. Scots	3 4 0
Two Stand Beds, four pound, ten shilling Scots.	4 10 0
An Ambrie, five pound Scots	5 0 0
A Peuter Pint Stoup, one pound sixteen shill. Scots	1 16 0
A Peuter Chapin Stoup, one pound	1 0 0
A Peuter Gill Stoup, six shilling Scots	0 6 0
A Peuter Plate and 2 Treanchers, the Plate 1£, ye 2 Treanchers 6s. per pice	1 12 0

IN THE CHAMBER

A Stand Bed, eight pound Scots	8 0 0
A Square Table and Standard, ye Square Table 1£ 16s. ye Standard 1£ 4s.	3 0 0
An old Arm Chair & 5 other Chairs, ye Arm Chair 6s. the other 10s. p ^r peice	2 16 0
A pair of Standing Yarn Windless, twelve shilling Scotts	0 12 0

Carry forward . . £87 11 0

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	87	11	0

IN THE INNER CHAMBER

A Working Stand & Beef Stand, two pound two shill:			
ye Beef Stand, ye others 1£ 4s.	3	6	0
Three Barrels, ten shillings Scots per peice	1	10	0
A Butter Kit eighteen shilling Scots	0	18	0
A Bottles Case & 2 doz: of Bottles, the Case 12s. the			
Bottles 1£ 16s.	1	16	0
Two Bowies, the biggest eighteen shill: the other			
twelve shilling Scots	1	10	0

IN THE MEN'S HOUSE

A Malt Granry, seven pound Scots	7	0	0
Two Open Beds, two pound ten shilling Scots	2	10	0
One pair of Curricks, six shilling Scots	0	6	0
One pair of Packets, two shillings Scots	0	2	0
One pair of Muck Creels, nine shilling Scots	0	9	0
One pair of Peet Creels, nine shilling Scots	0	9	0
Two Tubs the best ten shill: the other nine shill: Scots	0	19	0
Three Dales three shill: 4d p ^r piece	0	10	0
A Hand Saw	0	6	0
Two Cows eighteen pound Scots	18	0	0
A Horse twenty pound Scots	20	0	0
A Corn Cloath four pound: two Sacks two pound			
eight shill: three Sacks two pound, eight shill: is	8	16	0
Three Feather Bolsters five pound, twelve shill: three			
Feather Cods one pound, ten shill: is	7	2	0
A pair of Linnen Sheets two pound, fourteen shill:			
three Single Sheets two pound, eight shill:	5	2	0
Two Chaff Beds three pound, ten shill., eight pennies,			
and a Chaff Bolster ten shill: is	4	0	8
Six pair of Blankets at eight pound, and three pair			
at two pound and an old Covering two pound	12	0	0
Six Coarse Dornick Servitors at one pound, ten shill:.	1	10	0

Total	£185	12	8
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9th February, 1738.

AT MONYMUSK: INVENTORY OF PATRICK DOWNEY'S
 BIDGINGS AT MAINS OF MONYMUSK, TAKEN THE 9TH
 FEBURY, 1738 BY WILLIAM RHIND IN DAWERY &
 MR. JOHN INNES, FACTOR TO BALQUHAN, VALUATORS
 MUTUALLY CHOSEN BY SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT &
 PATRICK DOWNEY.

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
Impr	The Bear Barn of five Cupples & two Doors, Bands & Staples, Lock & Key, and all other timber sufficient estimate to Twenty Four Pounds, Four Shileen Scots	24	4	0
It	An Ox Byre of two Cupples, Door & Cheecks, Bands & Stapples w ^t sufficient of oy ^r timber, valued att Ten Pounds, Eighteen Shileen Scots	10	18	0
It	The Oat Barn of six Cupples, Doors & Cheecks, Bands & Staples, Lock & Key, sufficiency of other timber, valued att Twenty Seven Pounds Scots	27	0	0
It	The Kiln Barn & Kiln Head of four Cupples w ^t Doors & Cheecks, Lock & Staples, Lock & Key and other timber as above, Twenty Eight Pound, Ten Shileen	28	10	0
It	Two Stirk Byres of four Cupples w ^t two pair Cheecks & on Door, Bands & Staples to the s ^d Door w ^t oy ^r timber as above, valued Thirteen Pound, Sixteen Shileen	13	16	0
It	A Stable of Two Cupples, Door & Cheecks, Bands & Staples, Lock & Key & oy ^r timber sufficient, valued at Eleven Pound, Nine Shileen	11	9	0
It	A Sire House of two Cuples; A Mare of one Cupple; A Pantrie & Chamber of Three Cupples w ^t two middle ston wales w ^t Three Doors & Door Cheecks, Bands and Staples, Three Iron Snecks, Two Locks & Keyes, one pair Door Checks w ^t out A Door, Six Windows w ^t three lights in each of them all glassed in the uper light, and two Timber Lumbs and all oy ^r timber sufficient w ^t two			

Carry forward . £115 17 0

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	115	17	0
brase trees, valued att Forty Six Pounds,			
Ten Shileen	46	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£162	7	0
The Spare Wale of the Dry Cornhed omitted			
to be taken in w ^t Kiln Barn	0	8	0
	<hr/>		
	£162	15	0

The above is the particulars and value of the whole tenement of houses above mentioned, amounting to One Hundred and Sixty Two Pounds, Fifteen Shileen Scots money in the whole. In witness whereof the s^d Valuators have subscribed to these presents, written by Thomas Grant, Serv^t to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, place & date forsaied before these witnesses Alex^r Downey in Inver & the s^d Thomas Smith.

ALEXR: DOWNIE, *Witness.*

JO: INNES.

THO: SMITH, *Witness.*

WILLIAM RIND.

ROUP OF WILLIAM DONALD IN COWLY HIS EFFECTS, 28TH MAY, 1735

Account of William Donald in Cowly his Effects which were sold by publick roup upon the Twenty Eighth day of May, 1735 to the persons & at the prices under written, payable at Martinmas next 1735.

	Scots Money		
	£	s.	d.
To Thomas Wilson, Factor of Monymusk, nine oxen with plough & plough furniture all at	109	10	0
To William Brownie in Inver a Cow at p ^d	17	1	8
To Robert Duffus in Mains of Castle Fraser a Quoy at	9	0	0
To William Donald, son to the above William, a Quoy at p ^d	4	5	0
To Ditto a Steir at p ^d	2	0	0
To Patrick Downie in Mains of Monymusk an horse at p ^d	36	6	8
To Alexander Downie in Inver a Mare at p ^d	21	0	0
To Alexander Brownie in Inver an old Horse at p ^d	3	15	0
To John Donald, son to the above William, nine Ews & Lambs at £1 13s. 6d. the piece p ^d	15	1	6
	<hr/>		
	£217	19	10

VALUATION OF COT HOUSES, 1738

The Account of the two Cot Houses of Palatcok :—

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
Wilam Lumsden hous 2 copts	2	0	0
An rif from on to on	1	0	0
15 pas of pans & crabs & tel posts	3	0	0
Cabars of both sides	1	10	0
An par of check & lentls, no dor, no wondo, no lum	0	4	0
	<hr/> £7 14 0		
	£	s.	d.
Wilam Dicke hous 2 copts	2	0	0
15 pas of riafs & pans & crabs & tel post	3	4	0
Cabars of both sides	1	10	0
An par of cheks & lentls, no dor, wondo, no lum	0	3	0
	<hr/> £6 17 0		

John Johnston's House in Inver :—

Two Couples £2 8s; sixteen piece of pan roof and crabs at
£3 4s; two sides cabers £1 10s; door cheeks & lintells 3s.
In all £7 5s.

Monymuske, 18th Febry. 1738. We undersubscribeing
Birlymen inventard and apprised the two within and the
above mentioned houses, in the manner and at the values
above expressed.

ALEXR. NORVALL.
WILLIAM SIMSON.

THE MEASURE OF CHRISTAIN GELLAN'S LAND

October 30th, 1750.

A parsal of ground last possed by Robert Adamson now
by Christian Gellan measures exactly 2 bolls, one firлот,
2 pecks and of grass 2 pecks

By WILL LUNAN.

In the Pots on bol, seven pecks, and on-eght of a peck

By WILL LUNAN.
JOHN TAYLOR.
GILBERT GRUB.

INVENTORY OF CHRISTAIN GELLAN'S EFFECTS, OCTR. 1752

Imprimis, 1 branded cow ; 2 kists ; 1 stand bed ; a resting seat ; 2 chairs & a stool ; a little table ; a baking case ; a crook & a tongs ; a water bucket ; 3 wool combs ; a tin chopin stoup ; an iron pot with bowls ; a pair of cotten cards ; an ale stand ; a pair of yarling bleds ; a cheese hake ; a little timber box with a lid ; a quarto Bible ; a washing tub in the Carrier's ; a ruck of corn & another of beer in ye Carrier's yard.

(The Price of Effects when sold)

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
Longseat	1	0	6
1 chaire	0	13	0
1 chear	0	8	6
1 little table	0	18	0
1 stool	0	4	6
1 water stoup	0	4	0
1 backin ceas	0	5	0
3 owl cams	1	4	0
1 pair of owl cards	0	6	6
1 pair of yarlin bleds	0	3	6
1 iron pot	4	5	0
1 crook & tongs	1	4	6
1 girdel	0	0	6
1 mande	0	0	4
1 chist	0	12	0
1 littel chist	0	4	0
1 cheas haick	0	0	6
1 chist	0	7	0
1 bed	0	7	6
1 prounning chisel	0	3	0
1 symilk, 1 suil & 1 knif	0	3	6
1 mickel whill	0	14	0
1 cow	21	16	8
1 ruck of corn & fodder	7	6	8
1 ruck of corn & fodder	5	16	8
	<hr/> £48 9 4 <hr/>		

ANE ACCOTT OF THINGS GIVEN BY ROBT. THOMSON FOR
CHRISTAIN GELLAN'S FUNERAL, OCTR. 22ND, 1752

	£	s.	d.
To 1½ lb. candle at 6s. per lb.	0	9	0
To 7 ells of linnen at 10s. per ell	3	10	0
Carry forward	£3	19	0

MONYMUSK PAPERS

17

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	.	3	19 0
To 3½ choipens of gin at 9s. per ch:	.	1	12 0
To honey	.	0	1 0
To a man a day seeking people to ye burial	.	0	6 0
			<hr/>
			£5 18 0
Novr 3. By Cash to John Bisset p. Receipt for making			
ye Coffine	.	4	0 0
			<hr/>
			£9 18 0
			<hr/>

2. TACKS

ASSEDATION. M^r JOHN FORBES FACTOR TO S^r FRANCIS
GRANT OF CULLEN AND ROBERT ADAM, 1714

Att Kirktown of Monymusk the twentie seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundreth and fourteen years. It is condescendit, endit and finally agreed upon betwixt M^r John Forbes in Pitfichie, factor nominat and appointed to S^r Francis Grant of Cullen on of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice and heritable propriator of the Lands and others under written, and Robert Adam, tennent in Cowlie, one the on and other parts in maner folowing: THAT IS TO SAY the s^d M^r John Forbes, factor, be thes presents setts in tack and assedation to the s^d Robert Adam for the maills and duties after sett down that possession and occupation he presentlie hes and possesses in the said town and lands of Cowlie, w^t houses, biggens, yards, parts and haill pendicles of the samen lyand w^tin the paroch of Monymusk and Shirrefdoom of Aberdeen and that for the haill space of five years and crops from the term of Whytsunday for the year of God one thousand seven hundreth and fourteen years which is heirby declared to be his entrie thereto. FOR THE WHICH sett and assedation and others above specified the said Robert Adam by thes presents bynds and obleidges him his aires, exers, successors, intromittors w^t his goods and geir whatsoever thankfully to content, pay and deliver yearlie to the said S^r Francis Grant of Cullen, his factors or chamberlains the number and quantitie of seventeen bolls good and sufficient ferm meall, unhot or hummed w^tout dust, stones or refuse, betwixt Yooll and Candlemas yearlie during the first four years of the above tack, and eighteen bolls and on half of ferm meall of the sufficiencie fors^d for the fifth and last year of the said tack, with four bolls good and sufficient

ferm bear such as will please the merchant, betwixt Candlemas and the Roodday yearlie, and carie the said quantities of meall and bear to Aberdeen or any place of the like distance upon his own horses, secks, charges and expenses and deliver the samen to any person or persons having warrand to receive the samen (if required), with five pund, thritteen shilling, four pennies of fou and tind silver and eight pund mony fors^d of service silver, w^t on firloft of corn w^t the straw, one hog, on leat of peats and three hesps of linnen yarn (and for the last year of his tacks six hesps of linnen yarn) three goose, six cappons and twelve hens all yearly at terms of pay^t use and wont, with hareadge and cariadge and service to the heritor's croft in the Mains alike w^t neighbour and others of so much labouring, and to do dutie to Kirk, Milne and Officer use and wont, and sicklike the said Robert Adam obleidges himself not to exact nor exceed five crops of the outfeild w^tout intermission nor take in the samen sooner than ust and wont nor cast up marsh meadow nor corn ground w^t foot or flaughter spade during the said possession, and further he obleidges himself and his forsd's to uphold the biggens on his said possession and leave y^m in as good condition at his removall as they are inventured to him, and shall give in ane sufficient renunciation to his master at the Martimas preceeding the Whytsunday of his outgoing or keep the samen room on year longer, and this for all dutie and service that can be asked or required yearlie of the said Robert Adam, for his said possession and occupation aither for stock or tind; and for the mair securitie boath the said parties are content and consents y^r presents be insert and registrat in the Books of Counsell and Session or oy^{rs} competent to have the strenth of ane deit interpennd y^rto that letters of horning on ten days and oy^{rs} necessarie in form as effeirs may pass heirupon and to that effect constituts.

Ther prors: In witness wherof (written by William Lunan, nottar publick in Kirktown of Monymusk) thes presents are subscribed w^t boath y^r hands place, day, moneth and year of God above written befor thes witnesses,

Andrew Burnet in Todholls, W^m Forbes in Tambeg and the said W^m Lunan.

A. BURNETT, *Wittness*.
WILL: FORBES, *Witness*.

JOHN FORBES.
W^m LUNAN, N.P.

MINUTE OF TACK BETWIXT MY LORD CULLEN &
ANDERSON & M^cONDACHIE, 1716

At Monymusk the thirteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, it is agreed betwixt the parties following in manner aftermentioned, viz. S^r Francis Grant of Cullen as proprietor is to extent a tack of the possession which is now held by Peter Grant in Kirktown in the following divisions, viz. the upper half thereof to William Anderson now in the paroch of Boherm and the lower or other part thereof to Alex^r M^condachie now in the paroch of Morthlick, with houses, grass and other pertinents respectively for the space of three years after Whitsunday next. AND EACH OF THEM is to be obliged in the same manner as the said Peter was by the Assedation set to him, except that for particular reasons at this time it is agreed that there be the following alterations to wit, that each of them is to pay yearly one hundred merks only in place of the money, meal, bear and customs formerly payable by him and former possessors. PROVIDING that notwithstanding hereof it shall be leisom to the said S^r Francis to make division of what is called the Lands of the Kirktown for improvement or better accomodation, the damnadge always which the said William or Alex^r shall happen to suffer thereby being to be made up. Consenting to the registration in the Court-Books of Monymusk or others competent as witnesseth our hands to these presents (written by William Grant) the day and place foresaid before these witnesses Robert Grant in Pitfichie and Francis Grant, son to the said S^r Francis.

ROB: GRANTT, *Witness*.
FRANCIS GRANTT, *Witness*.

FRANCIS GRANTT.
WILLIAM ANDERSON.
ALEX^r M^cONDACHIE.

ASSEDATION BETWIXT W^m FORBES, FACTOR FOR MR. ARCH. GRANT OF MONYMUSK, AND PETER ELSMY, JOHN FORBES, ALEXR. BLACK & W^m BICKETS, 1718.

AT MONYMUSK the tenth day of July Jaivij^e and eighteen years. It is condescended and agreed upon betwixt William Forbes, factor for M^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, advocate, on the one pairt, and Peter Elsmie, John Forbes, Alexander Black and William Bickets all in Todlachie on the oy^r pairt, in manner following: THAT IS TO SAY the said William Forbes as factor forsaid has sett and assedat to each of the persons abovenamed ane just and equal fourth pairt of the intown land of that plough in Todlachie, formerly possest by James Adam, with houses, biggings, yairds proportionally lying within the parochen of Monymusk and Sherrifdom of Abdⁿ; and that for the space of seven or nyne years and cropts in the option of the said M^r Archibald from and after the term of Witsunday last by past which is hereby declaired to have been y^r entry. And on y^e oy^r pairt ilk ane of the saids Peter Elsmie, John Forbes, Alexr. Black and William Bickets bind and oblidge them their heirs, exers, and successors to pay and delyver to the said M^r Archibald his heirs, exers and successors, factors or oy^{rs} in his name haveing his power and warrand yearly and ilk year dureing the space abovewritten the sum of twenty three pounds, ten shilling Scots money, one half y^rof at Martimass after shearing each cropt and the oy^r half at Whitsunday y^rafter, with one capon and ane half, and one hen and ane half yearly at terms ust and wont, and to doe duty to Kirk, Milne, Officer and Heritor's Croft alike w^t oy^{rs} of so much labouring w^t harriadge and carriadge, and shall not cast meadow marish nor cornground with foot or flaughter spade and shall leave the houses in as good condition at y^r removal as they received them at y^r entry, and shall legally renounce at the Martimass before the issue of this tack or the renunciation to be void, all under the failzie of ane year's duty. And for the more security that thir presents may be insert and regrat in the Books

of Council and Session or oy^r competent that letters of horning and poynding and oy^r exells needful may pass hereon in form as effeirs they constitute.

Their prors : In witness wherof they have subscribed thir presents (written on this sheet of stampt paper be the said William Forbes) place, day of the moneth and year of God rexive abovewritten before witnesses, Moses Morgan in Kirktown of Monymusk and James Strachan, taylor in Clunie.

MOSES MORGAN, *Witness.*

JAMES STRACHAN, *Witness.*

WILL. FORBES.

PETER EMSLY.

J. F.

A. B.

W. B.

ASSEDATION BETWIXT W^m FORBES, FACTOR FOR M^r
ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONYMUSK, AND MOSES
MORGAN, 1718.

ATT MONYMUSK the twenty fowrth day of July Jaivij^e and eighteen years. It is condescended and agreed upon betwixt William Forbes factor for M^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, on the one part, and Moses Morgan some-tyme in Blackhillocks now in Kirktown of Monymusk, on the oy^r part, in manner following : THAT IS TO SAY the said William Forbes as factor fors^d settis in tack and assedation for the yearly mail and duty underwritten to the said Moses all and hail that part of the Kirktown of Monymusk w^t houses, biggings, yairds, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and pertinents, formerly possest by William Grant, together w^t the Croft, commonly called the Officer's Croft, together also w^t the grass on the brae from the Gairdiner's march to the east end of the arable land of the Bearalley, all lying w^tin the paroch of Monymusk and Sherrifdom of Abdⁿ, and that for the hail space of fyve or seven years and crofts in the option of the said M^r Archibald from and after the term of Witsunday last by past which is hereby declared to have been his entry y^rto. FOR THE WHICH sett and assedation the said Moses

Morgan binds and oblidges him his heirs, exers and successors to pay and delyver to the said M^r Archibald his heirs, exers or assigneyes, factors or oy^{rs} haveing power and warrand from him yearly and ilk year dureing the continuance of the present tack att the terms of payment used and wont the number and quantity of fyve bolls, one firLOT of good and sufficient farm meal, fyve bolls, one firLOT, one peck of bear, and to carry both the said meal and bear upon his own horses, seeks, charges & expence to Abdⁿ or any place of the like distance, with seven merks, three shilling, four pennies, Scots money proportionally for each boll of oy^r fyve bolls, one firLOT, one peck of bear together w^t ten pounds, four shilling, six pennies money fors^d for few, teynd and service, with two pecks of corn & straw conform twelve capons and four hens. AND ALSO the said Moses binds and oblidges him to officiat as ground officer dureing the years of this tack w^tout fee or complement from y^e s^d M^r Archibald excepting that he is to have right to what the tennents were formerly in use to pay the officer, and that he is to have allowance of his necessary charges when he goes w^tout the interest in y^e service of the said M^r Archibald ; and further oblidges himself to leave the biggings in as good condition at his removal as they were at his entry, and both parties oblidge y^mselves to perform the premisses under y^e failzie of one year's duty, and consent to the registration hereof in any Judges Court books competent that letters of horning & poynding & oy^r exells needfull may pass hereon in form as effeirs they constitute.

Their prors : In witness wherof they have subscrived y^r presents (written on stampt paper be the s^d W^m Forbes, place, day of y^e moneth and year of God rexive above-written before witnesses William Lunan in Kirktown of Monymusk and M^r Alex^r Forbes in Tambeg.

W^m LUNAN, *Witnes.*
ALEX^r FORBES, *Witnes.*

WILL FORBES,
MOSES MORGAN.

MINUTE. WILLIAM COWPER AND M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT,
1721

We M^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, advocatt, and William Couper in Tilliefourie, bind and oblige our selves to extend tacks to the import following, viz.: The s^d M^r Archibald Grant shall sett in tack to the s^d William Couper three haughs of the intown of Blackhillocks lyeing closs to the Water of Done presentlie possest by John Davidson, William Couper, Robert Wilson and Elspat Couper, as also two rigs of the uper intown of Hillocks and four faugh butts lyeing on the north side of the Burn of Pittfichie, the s^d two rigs presentlie possest by Robert Grant, and s^d four butts by Malcom Callom, and sick like the s^d William Couper is to have ten outfeild folds and the faughs belonging to them, viz.: the Stonefold, the Bleu-fold, the Broomfold, Plyfold, Broadfold and ane oy^r fold lyeing south of y^t, the fold lyeing north of the Hen Croft, the faughs lyeing west and south west the s^d Hen Croft presentlie possest by the s^d Robert Grant, and ane other fold lyeing north west from the yeard of Pitfichie possest by the s^d Robert Grant, as also the Bear fold possest by William Gellon and the Sour Fold possest by William Robertson, the house, barn and keall yeard belonging to the s^d John Davidson, the half of the corn yeard possest by the s^d Malcom Callom; and y^t for the space of five or seven years in the s^d M^r Archibald's option from and after the term of Whitsunday next to come. And the s^d William obliges him self and his to extend the fors^d tack and be bound y^rin for the duty the past possessors pay for the intown land and yeards extending to the sume of fourtie six libs, four penies Scots, four capons and three hens, and for the s^d ten outfeild folds and faughs belonging to y^m the s^d William is to pay seven bolls, two firlots good and sufficient ferm meall for the first five years of the s^d tack and eight bolls for the last two years if the s^d M^r Archibald containes him in the possession y^rof and likeways y^t he shall carrie ferm duty of the s^d possession to the useall places and distances at his entry y^rto w^{ch} shall releive

him y^rfrom at his removeall, and the s^d Mr Archibald farder oblidges himself to build or give the s^d William allowance to build at the useall rates in the countrey ane ox byre y^t will hold eight oxen and a stable for four horses. And both parties oblidges y^mselves to the performance of the premisses under the penaltie of one hundred merks Scots. In witness y^rof thir presents are written by s^d Robert Grant in Pittfichie, chamberlain of Monymusk and subscribed w^t our hands at Monymusk this twentie first day of September, one thousand seven hundreth and (twenty) one years before these wittnesses Walter Rutherford, servitor to Archibald Grant Esq^r at Monymusk, and the said Robert Grant.

W. RUTHERFORD, *Witnes.*
ROB. GRANT, *Wittness.*

ARCH. GRANT.
W. C.

ASSEDATION. ROBERT GRANT TO JAMES CROMBIE AND
OTHERS FOR 5 OR 7 YEARS FROM WHIT, 1729

ATT KIRKTOWN OF MONYMUSK the eighteenth day of January, one thousand seven hundreth twentie and nine yeares. It is condescendit, endit and finally agried upon betwixt Robert Grant, factor to the Estate of Monymusk, on the one part, and James Crombie, William Donald & Elspet Watt, all in Cowly, on the other part, in maner and to the effect following: THAT IS TO SAY the s^d Robert Grant be these presents, sets in tack and assedation and for the maills and duties underwritten lets to the saids James Crombie, William Donald and Elspet Watt that side of the Town of Cowly commonly called the Over-side, being fowr ploughs labouring y^rof, three whereof at present possest by y^mselvs, and the oy^r fourth plough by crofters, with houses, biggens, yards, parts, pendickles and haill pertinents y^rof ust and wont (lying w^tin the paroch of Monymusk and Shirrefdome of Aberdeen): and that for the haill space of five or seven yeares, in the heritor's option, from and after the Term of Whyt-sunday next in this present year of God Jaivij^c twentie

nine years, which is hereby declaired to be their entry y^rto, and shall warrand this set to the saids tenents at all hands. FOR THE WHICH sett and oy^{rs} above written the said James Crombie, William Donald & Elspet Watt, by these presents faithfully bind and obleidge y^mselves each one for their respective duties after set down, their heires, exers, successors, intromitters w^t their goods and geir whatsoever, thankfully to content, pay and deliver to S^r Archibald Grant, heritor, or to the said Ro^b Grant, their heires or assignies yearly during the fors^d tack, and having warrand from the s^d S^r Archibald ALL AND HAILL the sume of fiftie four pound, thrittein shilling, four pennies Scots money, one thrid part of w^{ch} sume being eighteen pound, four shilling and five pennies mony fors^d being their respective proportions of mony dutie at Martimas and Whytsunday, after each crop, with the number and quantitie of sixtie eight bolls of good and sufficient ferm meal, betwixt Yool and Candlemas yearlie, one thrid of w^{ch} quantity of meal being twentie two bolls, ten pecks and two-thrid parts of a peck is their respective proportions of meal payable by each yearly for the first years of their tack, and for the last year of their s^d possession, by and attour the above quantities each is to pay, six firlots more for every plough of the fowr, proportionally amongst y^m, and to carrie the samen quantities of meal to Aberdeen, or any place of the like distance, upon their own horses, secks, charges and expences, and deliver the samen to any person or persons, having warrand to receive it, with the number and quantitie of sixteen bolls good and sufficient merchant stuff bear, each of their proportions yearly y^rof, being five bolls, five pecks and one thrid part of a peck betwixt Candlemas and the Rooday, and to carrie the same as above, with one boll of corn w^t y^e straw yearly, one thrid whereof being five pecks and one thrid part of a peck, w^t one leat of peats yearly to each, payable in peats, and another leat of peats converted to mony at fowr pound Scots proportionally amongst y^m, with six cappons and twelve hens each, and other six cappons and twelve hens for the fourth plough yearly pro-

portionally amongst y^m, w^t twelve goose yearly for the s^d four ploughs, and only three hesps of linnen yarn yearly, w^{ch} yarn is only payable by the s^d William Donald, with three hogs yearly for the s^d three ploughs, and anoy^r hogg proportionally amongst them, for the fourth plough, or fourtie shilling Scots for each of y^m: AND WHEREAS the whole dutie for the said four ploughs is above agried and condescendit to by all the s^{ds} parties, yet the said tennents w^t special advise of the s^d factor, hereby obleidge y^mselves to sett so much of one of the intowns of the s^{ds} four ploughs to crofters, whose duties shal amount to threescoir of merks yearly, and be obleidged to pay the same to the s^d heritor or to the s^d factor, any of whom, to whom the s^d crofters payes, being obleidged hereby to deduce proportionally of off the above spoken hail duties payable by the s^{ds} three tennents; and likeways the s^{ds} three tennents obleidge y^mselvs to do duty to Kirk, Miln and other ust and wont w^t harrage and cariage ust and wont, and to uphold the biggens on the four ploughs and leave y^m in as good condition at their removal as they received y^m at their entry, and shall not exceed five crops of the outfield, nor take in the samen sooner then ust and wont nor cast up marsh meadow nor corn ground on their s^d possession w^t foot or slaughter spade, during their tack, and wⁿ required shall send a man servant from each of y^m, and one from evry crofter, one day in the year to the heritor's service; and each of y^m shall plant yearly seven barren trees in their own yards, and take the crofters obleidged to plant three in theirs, under the faillie of six shilling Scots for each unplanted tree, and give in sufficient renunciation on their s^d possession at the Lambas preceeding the Whytsunday of their outgoing. And all the s^{ds} parties obleidge y^mselves to perform the premysses *hinc inde* to oy^{rs} under the faillie of one years dutie, by and attour performance. And for the more security they all consent to the Registration hereof in the books of Council and Session, or others competent, to have the strength of ane decreet of the Lords and Judges y^rof interpon'd y^rto, that letters of horning on

ten dayes and oyr^{rs} necessary in form as effeires may pass hereon and to y^t effect constitute.

Theire lawfull prors : In witness whereof they have subscribed these presents (written be William Lunan, notor publick in Kirktown of Monymusk on this sheet of stampt paper), place, day of the moneth and year of God fors^d befor these witnesses.

ROB: GRANT.

JEAMES CROMBIE.

ASSEDATION. THOMAS WILSON TO ALEXANDER THOMSON
FOR 13: OR 15 YEARS FROM WIT: 1734

At Kirktown of Monymusk the twentieth day of Aprill, one thousand seven hundreth thirtie four years. It is condescended, finally ended & agried upon betwixt Thomas Wilson, factor for Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk Bar^t, conform to his letters of factorie dated the twentie eight of November, one thousand seven hundreth thirtie two years & registrat in the Books of Counsel & Session upon the twentie sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundreth thirtie three years, on the one part, and Alexander Thomson in Mains of Monymusk, on the other part, in manner following: THAT IS TO SAY the s^d Thomas Wilson by these presents setts in tack & assedation & for the maills and duties underwriten lets to the s^d Alexander Thomson ALL AND HAILL that part of the Toun & lands of Pitmuny which are presently possest by William Roch, James Thomson, William Cooper, Thomas Paterson, Helen Matheson, Agnas Simmer, James Grub & James Anguse, all in Pitmuny, and by Patrick & John Adam in Arneedlie, Alex^r Murray in Croftecommer & John Thomson in Brankie, with houses, biggens, yards, parts, pertinents & pendicles of the same lying wⁱⁿ the paroch of Monymusk & Shirrefdom of Aberdeen, and that for the hail space of thirteen or fifteen years, in the s^d S^r Archibald Grant his option, including als many crops, from & after the Term of Whytsunday next to come, one thousand seven hundreth thirtie four, which is hereby declaired to be his

entrie thereto, which tack above writen the s^d Thomas Wilson obleidges himself as factor fors^d, and the s^d S^r Archibald Grant his constituent, to warrand to the s^d Alex^r Thomson at all hands. FOR THE WHICH SETT & others above writen the s^d Alexander Thomson by these presents obleidges him, his heires, exer^s, successors, intro-mitters w^t his goods & geir whatsoever, thankfully to content pay & deliver yearly to the s^d S^r Archibald Grant, his heires or assignies, factors, chamberlains or others in his name & having power to receive the same ALL AND HAILL the sume of nintie two pound & fifteen shilling Scots mony of mony dutie at Martimas & Whytsunday after the crop by equal portions, with the number & quantitie of twentie bolls, two firlots, one peck & one half peck of ferm meal, at eight ston p^r boll good & sufficient unhote or hum'd, made of totech avald & intown corns, w^tout dust, stones, or refuse, payable betwixt Yool & Candlemas yearly, with the number and quantity of two bolls, three firlots, two pecks & one thrid part peck of good & sufficient merchant stuff bear & such as will please a merchant payable yearly betwixt Pasch & the Roodday ; and to carrie the s^d quantitie of meall & bear to Aberdeen or any place of the like distance upon his own horses, seeks, charges & expences and deliver the samen to any person or persons having warrand to receive it, with two pecks of horse corn w^t the straw, half one leet of peats, nine cappons, fifteen henes, one goose & one half, with half a wedder, all at terms and times of payment ust & wont, or the ordinary conversions therefore in the heritor's option ; and the s^d Alex^r Thomson is hereby obleidged to advance the cess yearly, but is to get allowance of the half thereof conform to the Coll^{rs} receipts, and to plant seven barren trees in his yard yearly, and to send a man one day each year to the heritor's service (if required) for w^{ch} he is to have one shilling Scots each day ; and the s^d Alex^r Thomson likewise obleidges himself to reside w^t his familie, goods & catle upon the s^d possession, during the s^d space, and to do dutie to Kirk, Miln & Officer ust & wont, and to give a draught of his horses each year for

lime, one for seleat & one for timber, with other harrages & carriages alike w^t neighbour & others of so much labouring. And shall uphold the biggens on the s^d possession & leave them in als good condition at his removal therfrom as he received them at his entry. And shall not exceed five crops of the outfield w^tout intermission nor take in the samen sooner than ust & wont, nor cast up marsh meadow or corn ground w^t foot or flaughter spade during his tack, and if it shall happen that the s^d Alexander Thomson shall let two years dutie run in one unpayed, then & in that case it shall be in his master or his dōers their power, to make this assedation void & nul, or continue him in the s^d possession as his master or his shall think fitt. And obleidges himself to give in ane sufficient renunciation to his s^d master or his doers of his said possession, at the Lambas preceding the Whytsunday of his outgoing. And both parties obleidge themselves & fors^{ds} to perform the premisses *hinc inde* to others under the faillie of one years dutie to be payed by the partie breaker to the partie performer or willing so to do by & attour performance. And for the more security they are content & consent thir presents be insert & registrate in the Books of Counsel & Session, or others competent to have the strength of ane decreet of the Lords or Judges therof interpon'd thereto, that letters of horning on ten days, & others needfull in form as effieres may pass here upon and to that effect constitute.

Their prors: In witness wherof they have subscribed these presents (writen be William Lunan, notar publick in said Kirktown upon this sheet of stampt paper) place, day of the moneth & year of God above writen before these witnesses Moses Morgan in s^d Kirktown & the s^d William Lunan.

MOSES MORGAN, *Witnes.*

W^m LUNAN, *Witnes.*

THO: WILSON.

ALEXANDER THOMSON.

MINUTE OF AGREEMENT BETWIXT SIR ARCHD. GRANT &
JAMES MOORE OF STONYWOOD, YOUNGER, ESQ., 10TH
DEC^r 1735.

It is agreed betwixt Sir Arch. Grant of Monymusk Bart. and James Moore of Stonywood, younger, gent. to the effect following: Both the said parties hereby oblige themselves their heirs, executors & successors, under the penalty of fifty pounds sterling besides performances, upon the demand of either party to enter unto regular assidations containing the obligations, restrictions and penaltys of this present Minute. The said Sir Archd. Grant obliges himself & forsaid to let the whole farm & lands of Afforske as presently possest by William Hird tennent there for the space and term of five or fifteen years in the option of either party to commence at Whitsunday next in the year seventeen hundred & thirty six, and to allow the said James Moore to cast and winn anually one leet and a half of peat from the moss called the Red Moss of Cowley, and the like quantity in the Black Moss called the Moss of Dallab, in such proper parts of both, as shall be allotted to him; also the said Sir Archd. Grant obliges himself and forsaid to allow the said James Moore to take from his Wood of Pitfiechy, or otherways in the Estates of Pitfiechy, Monymusk or Afforske as shall be appointed by the said Sir Archd. Grant, a reasonable quantity of timber for a roof to such dwelling house, as the said James Moore shall at his expences think proper to build for himself. And the said James Moore does hereby oblige himself and his forsaid to enter to the said possession at the said next Whitsunday, and to pay annually for the same twenty five pounds sterling and one fifth part of the said twenty five pounds sterling as dammages in case of failure, and the said James Moore obliges himself and his forsaid to deliver at the expiration of the tack all the houses which he may receive, as also all he shall build, in sufficient repair, without any consideration for the same, also the said James Moore obliges himself and his forsaid to maintain during the tack and deliver in good repair at the expiration

thereof all the dykes and ditches now upon the said possession and what further that he is hereby obliged to erect thereon; and to keep and preserve from all sheep and cattle, the firr planting upon the said possession, and not to pasture amongst the same, and to plant one hundred trees of ash, elm, allars, birch or plain annually round the said dykes or ditches already upon the said possession, and to plant in the dykes or ditches, which he is hereby bound to erect and make upon the said possession, a sufficient number of the above sorts of trees, so as they shall not be above six feet distance from each other. And further the said James Moore obliges himself & forsaid, not to allow or have any grassmen or crofters, nor any other families besides his own upon the said possession except one family if he thinks proper towards Deuchries; nor shall he nor his crofter forsaid cast any faile or divete except the first time nor muck faile nor trufs for fireing upon the said lands, but thatch their houses with straw or heather, and digg out of pitts, clay or sand for their dunghill as they shall think proper. And further the said James Moore & his forsaid oblige themselves to labour & manage the said possession in manner following, viz^t: to divide the whole of the arable and pasture ground of the said lands into two equall parts, the one half for pasture, and the other half for tillage; and to leave out annually & summer fallow one fourth part of the said half for tillage and to lay all his dung upon the same; and each year to take in from the ley one eight part of the whole, to be fallowed and duned as aforsaid, leaving out into grass an equall quantity of that which was corn the year before, so that each parcell or eigth part may be four years in grass, one in fallow & three in corn; and he hereby also obliges himself & his forsaid to inclose by a sufficient dyke or ditch the said fallow ground, or at least one third thereof, the year it is in fallow and to keep thereafter and deliver the same in repair; further the said James Moore obliges himself & his forsaid to take in and plough annually from the heath in the park already inclosed or elsewhere within the said lands as he pleases

the extent of three bolls of bear sowing at least of new ground, and to inclose the same as it is so taken in with a sufficient dyke or ditch which he is to maintain and plant as aforsaid; and not to take above the crops of the said new ground, but then to lay it out into pasture and afterwards to manage it in the same way and manner as above directed for the rest of the said land; and lastly the said James Moore obliges himself and his forsaid, not to burn any ground within the said lands, and to be bound to the Mill of Ramstone.

In witness whereof both the said parties, have subscribed these presents written by Mr. William Tipping, merchant in London, at Monymusk this ninth Day of December, seventeen hundred & thirty five before these witnesses, John Morgan, servt. to the said s^r Archd. Grant, and the said Mr. William Tipping.

WILLIAM TIPPING, *Witness.*

ARCHD. GRANT.

JOHN MORGAN, *Witness.*

JAMES MOIRE.

The above parties do hereby agree that in case of variene betwixt them or their successors as to the grounds proposed to be fallowed and managed according to the above directed method or the new ground proper to be taken in, as is above provided, the same shall be decided by two persons to be mutually chosen by them and in case of variene betwixt the said arbitrators, they to have power to choose an umpire. Written as above and subscribed before the said witnesses this tenth day, month and year aforsaid.

WILLIAM TIPPING, *Witness.*

ARCH. GRANT.

JOHN MORGAN, *Witness.*

JAMES MOIRE.

TACK & ASSEDATION. SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT TO
PATRICK DOWNEY, 1738

Its agreed and finally ended betwixt Sir Archbald Grant of Monymusk Bar^t and Patrick Downey present tenant in the Mains of Monymusk: THAT IS TO SAY the said Sir Archbald Grant hes sett & heirby leetts to the said Patrick Downey for the yearly maill and duty underwriten

all the land belonging to the s^d possession of the Mains off Monymusk that lyes any maner of wey to the east of the park called the Camphilly, as also that part of the Manour House croft called the Holls, the boundary of the said room is heirby said to be proceeding from the south syde of the River Don till it come against the east dyke of the Camphilly and so straight south to the high road that leads from the Bridge of Ton to the Toun of the Mainse of Monymusk, and so west in a straight line be the s^d road as now dyked untill it turns southwards at the poynt now marked for that purpose, taking two eard fast stons into the line of it and then goes straight south east by the said two eard fast stons to the dyke of Tilidraven, and then hes the march of Inver on y^e south and east syde, all wthin the Shireffdome of Aberdeen and parish of Monymusk wth free entry therto, and that for the space & term of twenty one years & cropts from and after the term of Whitsunday one thousand, seven hundred & thirty six years which is heirby declaired to have been his entry thereto notwithstanding the date heiroy. And the s^d Sir Archbald oblidges himself, his airs or assignes to warrand this present tack to the s^d Patrick Downey at all hands and against all deadlie as law will. And it is heirby agreed that it shall be in the option of the said Patrick Downey to renunce & quit his possession at the first seven or fourteen years if he shall think fitt or convenient not to continue, he giving due premonition & warning to the said Sir Archbald Grant or his factors twelve months before his remove that he is so to do. And seeing Sir Archibald Grant hes built convenient houses for the said farm conform to the determination of John Innes of Tillifowr & William Forbes of Bandyfurrows which houses are inventared & valued by the said John Innes and William Rhynd in Dawery upon the ninth day of February instant conform to the said valluation signed be them of date fors^d and are of the same ninth of February declaired be the said Sir Archbald & Patrick Downey to be delivered & accepted as sufficient houses in both walls & coveringes to the rooffs as well as all the timber & other particulars in the said

inventory; as also anoy^r house formerly omitted but now subjoynd by the said parties to the s^d inventory & valuation; as also other houses conform to ane inventory & aprisement by William Simpson in Cowley & Alex^r Norvale in Inzian of date the eighteenth day of February instant. And therfor the said Patrick Downey heirby oblidges himself, his airs or successors to uphold and leave the said houses in as good condition at his remove; and the s^d Patrick is allowed only to have three grassmen or cottars upon the said farm. And the said Patrick Downey binds and oblidges himself, his airs or intromitters with his goods and gear whatsoever thankfully to content and pay to the said Sir Archibald Grant his airs, or assignes, factors or chamberlains in his name or any haveing pour & authority from him **THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED MERKS SCOTS MONEY** as his money rent yearlie for the first seven years be equall portions, the one half att the term of Martimas after shearing the first cropt & the other half at the term of Whitsunday thereafter, one thousand, seven hundred & thirty eight years; as also thirty two bolls good & sufficient farm meal at eight ston & on half ston the boll w^tout being hott or humid & w^tout dust, stons or refuse, and to deliver the same quantity betwixt Yule and Candlemas yearly after each cropt and to cary the same quantity to Aberdeen or any place of like distance upon his own horses, secks and charges & expenses and if required to deliver the same to any person haveing warrand to receive it, and pay yearlie one leit of peats or their ordinary conversion in the heritor's option; and for the rent of the next fourteen years **SIX HUNDRED MERKS MONEY** forsaid and thirty two bolls meall for the said yearlie at usuall terms & in maner above sett down, and a leit of peats, twelve capons and twelve hens yearlie dureing the years of the said tack. And to do duty to King, Kirk, Schoollmaster, Miln, Boat, Officer & Heritor with harriadge & carriadge dureing the whole years of s^d tack, according to one half of the Mains as formerly pay^t. And is heirby oblidged to try to manure his land with clay in place of muckfeill which if it be found to answer

equally he is to continue to use in leu of muckfeall and he is heirby also bound not to manadge the said farm in any maner more disadvantageous to the farm or heritor then ordinarily practised or alowed in this place of the countrie. And for the said Patrick Downey's farther encouragement the said Sir Archibald Grant oblidges him & his forsaid to ware & bestow the soun off one hundred merks Scots yearly, being part of the said rent dureing the first fourteen years of the said tack for incloseing in straight lines any part of the ground of the said possession that the said Patrick Downey shall think most proper for inclosing and which soun of one hundred merks is to be laid out & bestowed yearly for the purposes above mentioned & that befor the s^d Patrick be oblided to pay the whole of the last moiety of his yearly money rent or other ways in caise the said Patrick Downey shall think fitt to imploy himself & servants for incloseing any part he pleases of the said possession then and in that caise the said Patrick shall have allowance and retention yearlie out of the last moiety of his money rent of the charge and expenses of incloseing to be ascertained according to the price, method & rules which the said Sir Archibald shall happen to pay for making out inclosures w^t fences of the same nature, demensions and circumstances upon sick ground not in Patrick's possession, but still the annuall expenses so to be laid out by the s^d Patrick for encloseing are not to exceed the sume of one hundred merks yearly dureing the first fourteen years of the tack, the said Patrick and his forsaid being heirby bound and oblided to mantain and deliver at his removall the said inclosures and fences in good repair, consenting to the registration heiroff in the Books of Counsell & Session or any other Judges books competent within this Kingdom to have the strenth of ane decreet of the Judges therof interponed therto that letters & others may pass heirupon and therto constitut.

Our prors: In witness whereof both s^{ds} parties have signed these presents writen be Thomas Smith on this & the preceeding page on stampt paper att Monymusk the twenty fourth day of Feberuary, Jajvij^e and thirty eight

years before these witnesses Alex^r Downey, tenent att Bridge of Ton & the said Thomas Smith, servant to the said Sir Archibald Grant.

ALEX: DOWNIE, *Wittnes.*

ARCH. GRANT.

THO: SMITH, *Witness.*

PAT DOWNIE.

TACK & ASSEDATION. SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT TO
CROFTERS IN TODLACHY, 1738

Its agreed & finally ended betwixt Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bar^t and Robert Johnston, Robert McChray & Janet Shuan, all presently crofters in Todlachy, in manner and for the effect following: THAT IS TO SAY Sir Archibald Grant setts and for the rents, services & obligations which they are presently bound for setts to the said abovenamed persons there severall respective crofts & possession presently possest be them, as also the croft and bidgens possest be John Law all in Todlachy for the space & term of six years from & after the term of Whitsunday nixt Jajvij^e & thirty eight years, they enjoying the usewall priviledges of the s^d scaverall crofts consistant with the present settadge of the tenants of the s^d toun of Todlachy. The said Sir Archibald Grant obliges himself to warrand this present tack to the said persons att all hands & against all deadly as law will. FOR THE WHICH CAUSES the said Robert Johnston, Robert McChray & Janet Shuan heirby binds & obliges themselves their airs, executtors or intromitters with there goods and gear whatsomevar thankfully to content & pay to the said Sir Archibald Grant his airs, or assignes, factors or chamberlains in his name there severall respective rents, services, prestations as they were formerly bound to for the said four crofts & possessions, and that yearlie and termly at there usuall terms of payment. As also its agreed betwixt the said Sir Archibald Grant and Patrick Elmslie & William Birketts in the said toun of Todlachy for the possessions and crofts possest be them; also James Forbes in Pitmuny for the croft & possession now possest be George Heird in Todlachy. And also []

[] all in the terms & manner
 abovewriten. FOR THE WHICH CAUSES the said
 Patrick Elmslie, William Birketts and James Forbes and
 [] binds and oblidges themselves to
 pay each of them there respective rents, services and pre-
 stations as they were formerly bound to pay at there
 severall times and terms of payment. And all the above
 parties do heirby oblidge themselves to agree to the division
 of the mixed land in the said toun of Todlachy in the
 same maner that the tenents of the said toun are bound
 by there tack ; and lastly all the above said parties ob-
 lidges themselves to perform & fulfill the premises to others
 under the penalty of twenty pounds Scots by each of the
 said parties to be payed be the party falzeing to the party
 observing or willing to observe by & autour performance,
 consenting to the registration heiroy in the books of
 Counsell & Session or any Judges books competent within
 this Kingdome that letters & oy^{ts} needfull may pass heiron
 in form as effeirs & therto constitute.

Our prors : In witness whereof all the said parties have
 subscribed these presents written on stampt paper be
 Thomas Smith, servant to the said Sir Archibald Grant,
 att Monymusk, the twenty eight day of February, Jajvij^c
 & thirty eight years befor these witnesses, William Ewan,
 officer of Monymusk & the said Thomas Smith.

WILLIAM EWAN, *Witness.* ARCH. GRANT.

his

THO: SMITH, *Witness.*

ROBERT × JOHNSTON.

his

mark

WILLIAM × BIRKETS.

ROB^t × M^cCKRAY.

mark

JANET × SHUAN.

PETER EMSLEY.

TACK. SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT TO WILLIAM HEIRD
 & JOHN FORBES, 1739

Its agreed & finally ended betwixt Sir Archibald Grant
 of Monymusk, Bart. and William Heird & John Forbes,

tenents in Todlachy, in manner & for the effect following :
THAT IS TO SAY the said Sir Archibald Grant has sett & for
the yearly maill & duty underwritten heirby letts to the
saids William Heird & John Forbes conjunctly & seallie
the lower half of the intown of Todlachy w^t the houses &
yards or so much thereof as is necessary therto belonging
with all the outfeild from Alexr. Calder's march as ex-
pressed in the agreement to the burn below Todlachy to
the eastward which presently belongs to the said toun,
and that for three, seven, fourteen or twenty one years
in there option and there entry therto is heirby declared
to be & begine att the term of Whitsunday last Jajvij^e &
thirty seven years, all lying w^{tin} the Shirreffdome of
Aberdeen & parish of Monymusk & the said Sir Archibald
Grant obliges himself to warrand this present tack to the
said William Heird & John Forbes at all hands and against
all deadly as law will. **FOR THE WHICH CAUSES** the
said William Heird & John Forbes binds & oblidges
themselves there airs, excutors or intromitters w^t there
goods and gear whatsoever thankfully to content and
pay to the said Sir Archibald Grant, his airs or assignes,
factors or chamberlain in his name seventeen bolls good &
sufficient farm meall at eight ston weight the boll w^{tout}
being hett or humid & w^{tout} dust, stons or reffuge & to
cary the same to Aberdeen or any place of like distance
upon there own horses, seks, charge and expenses & deliver
the same to any person having warrand to receive it ; as
also six boles of bear to please the merchant to be carried
as above seett doun, the said meall and bear to be pay^t
betwixt Martimas & Candlemass yearly, together also w^t
eighty pounds Scots money of money rent yearly att Whit-
sunday & Martimas be equall proportions beginning the
first term's payment att Martimas after shearing the first
cropt, w^t one leit of peats, twelve capons & twelve hens
and one boll of horse corn w^t the straw all at the usewall
times of pay^t conform to use & wont or there conversion
in the heritor's option ; and after the two first years two
firlots & two lippie more farm meall forsaid, and two
weddres under the wooll or there conversion yearly from

the first to the last year of there s^d tack ; and for the third & last seven years of the tack above mentioned they oblidge themselves & forsaied to pay all the above yearly rent & customs and fifty pounds Scots of money rent more yearly ; and to do duty to King, Kirk, Schoolemaster, Miln, Officer & Heritor w^t harriage & carriadge alike with nighbour & others of so much labouring. And shall always leave out into grase at least eight bolls sowing of there said intown and shall yearly take in by proper labour some part of the ground wⁱⁿ the limits of the said toun of Todlachy, and what is so taken in and above agreed upon to be sett q^{ch} lyes upon or towards the burn betwixt the said toun and Pitmuny ; and what is so taken in for the first two years they shall not take above three cropts of it but then lay it out for grase and keep it six years in grase & three in corn, and if upon this experiment it be judged from the appearance of it in grase that this method is the most proper and beneficial then they shall manage all there outfeild in the same maner. And they shall have liberty to have one crofter under each of them but they heirby oblidge themselves wⁱⁿ the first four years of there tack to transport the same two crofters down to some proper place upon the burn syde at the said ground, and the said William Heird is to have the houses or so many of them as are necessary presently possest be Alex^r Calder and the said Alex^r Calder's intown land ; as also they oblidge themselves to uphold and deliver there respective houses and bidgings in the same good order & condition at there removale as they receive them att there entry & give in a sufficient renunciation of there said possessions before Lambas immediately preceeding the Whitsunday of their removall. And lastly both the s^d parties oblidges themselves and forsaieds to fulfill the premisses to others *Hinc Inde* and the party falyeing to pay to the party observing or willing to observe the soun of [] pounds Scots money of penalty by and autour performance, consenting to the registration heiroy in the books of Counsell & Session or any other Judges books competent to have the strenth of ane decreet of the Judges thereof interponed

thereto that letters & oy^{rs} needful may pass on six days and thereto constitute.

Our prors : In witness whereof as also of what followes to wite : That it is heirby agreed by all the saids parties that the following alterations shall be in what is above : to witt that John & Patrick Shuan in Todlachy are admitted and do heirby bind themselves & there successors for equall shares of the whole of the tack with the saids Wiluam Heird & John Forbes and that four bolls sowing only of intown land is to be left in grase for the first seven years unless the saids tenents be to quit there possession then or sooner, in which case six bolls sowing is to be left in grase upon their removall and six bolls sowing to be left in grase dureing the rest of the tack. And that Alex^r Murray in Crofty Cumber shall if he passes the ground belonging to the toun of Todlachy on the north syde of the new cutt of the burn build ane effectuall fence alongest the said cutt at least so farr as the said controverted ground goes ; and that the said John Forbes & John Shuan shall have there intoun in the upper end of the toun in place of the lower end thereof and shall have liberty to take in from the common pasture nixt adjoyning to the intoun the amount of double the quantity of what Alex^r Calder took in adjoyning to his intoun, exclusive of the said William Heird & Patrick Shuan, provyded they will effectually dyke round the said peice of ground to protect it from the rest of the common pasture. Also that the said John Forbes & John Shuan shall continue to enjoy that part of the Scaldrng Burn in conjunction with the crofters in the upper end of the toun which lyes opposite to the eight ridges presently belonging to the upper end of the toun, even after the property of the said eight ridges is exchanged to the pople in the lower end of the toun for equall value for there land in the upper end of the toun, in which exchange the baulks betwixt the ridges which shall be given in the upper end of the toun shall go to the people in the upper end of the toun over and above the value of the land they part with in the lower end of the toun ; and when the said Forbes

and Shuan are stopt from going further upon the Scaldrng Burn then as above discribed they are declaired to be att liberty to proceed upon any other part of the common pasture. And the said four tenents heirby oblidge themselves either to agree among themselves & the rest of the crofters for ane exchange betwixt those in the upper & lower ends of the toun of so much of respective lands as lye discontigeous or intermixed, and in case they cannot agree that the said Sir Archbald shall have powr to name two or three burlaemen to settle the said exchange. The whole parties above named have subscribed these presents writen on stampt paper on this & the two preceeding pages be Thomas Smith, servant to the said Sir Archbald Grant, at Monymusk the twenty eight day of February, Jajvij^c & thirty eight years befor these witnesses William Ewan, officer of Monymusk, & the said Thomas Smith: witness also to the word nixt in the first page & eleventh line being struck out and the word last put upon the margin in leu therof.

ARCH. GRANT.

Each person of the above are heirby only bound for himself agreed to befor signing: and the words conjunctly & seall^e in the first page of consent struck out, also the word nixt in the eleventh line of the first page struck out & the word last putt upon the margine in leu thereof.

WILLIAM EWAN, *Witenes.*

ARCH. GRANT.

his

THO: SMITH, *Witness.*

WILLIAM W H HEIRD.

mark

JOHN J F FORBES.

JOHN J S SHUAN.

PETER SHEUEN.

MINUTE ASSEDATION. JOHN FORBES AND PARTNERS,
31 DEC^r, 1740

At Monymusk the thirty first day of December, Jajvij^c and forty years. Its agreed betwixt Sir Archibald Grant

of Monymusk, Bart. & John Forbes, James Scot, William Ray, Peter Elmsly, Robert McRay, Robert Johnston, Jannet Shuan in Todlachy, that at the desire of either party, they shall execute assedations upon stampt paper to the effect following, that is to say: The said John Forbes & James Scot are to enter at Whitsunday next with the plough of intown land in the upper side of the Town of Todlachy, whereof the said John Forbes has the half at present, & they likewise are to have the half of the White Hill immediately possesst be Alexander Calder, for seven years. Likewise the said William Ray, Peter Elmsly, Robert McRay, Robert Johnston, Jannet Shuan are to enter at the said term of Whitsunday next with the other half of the Whitehill for the space of seven years, & they are likewise to continue in the possession of their present crofts for the said space. And all the saids parties are to labour for cropt Forty One that part of the intown & outfield last possest by John Shuan, each of the three ploughs of intown to have a third part thereof. For the which causes, the said John Forbes & James Scot are to pay for the intown & outfield thereto belonging, as the said John Forbes and John Shuan paid before, and they are to pay yearly for the half of the Whitehill seven bolls, one firlot & three pecks meal at eight stone; and the said William Ray, Peter Elmsly, Robert McRay, Robert Johnston & Jannet Shuan are to pay yearly for the other half of the said Whitehill, seven bolls, one firlot & three pecks meal at eight ston; that all the said parties are to pay for John Shuan's possession cropt Forty One, as the said John did, excepting a deduction for the kail yards not possesst by them; and each one to dung an equall third conform to their portions; the said John Forbes & James Scot are to leave out yearly, half a boll's sowing in each of their intown & for the last year of their tack six firlots sowing each. If the said parties do not agree about the division of the Whitehill the said Sir Archibald Grant is to appoint barley men for the equalc division thereof, as he is to cause divide the outfields belonging to the tack that Alexander Calder is to possess in the nether

end of said town of Todlachy, & the outfield belonging to the tack which said John Forbes & James Scot are to possess in upper end of the said town, by giving to each of them the land most adjacent to their possession and fixing a rent thereon. And the said Sir Archibald is to order division to be made of the intown pasture belonging to the possession that the said Alexander Calder is to possess and the plough of intown presently possesst by William Ray, Peter Elmsly, Robert McRay & Peter Shuan, so that each of the said plough may have an equall proportion thereof by itself. And all the said parties concerned in the Whitehill are to uphold the biggings presently upon the Whitehill and put in two crofters there upon the intown immediately made. And, as the said Whitehill is to be divided the said John Forbes & James Scot are to build a fold upon the outfield, betwixt y^mselves as the saids William Ray, Peter Elmsly, Robert McRay, Robert Johnston & Jannet Shuan are to put up another amongst them. And all parties are to have sufficiency of herds conform to their equall proportions to keep their cattle for dunging the said folds. And as there is a large com-monty & pasture on the said town of Todlachy it shall be in the power of either of the said parties to make in new ground by folding or otherwise to be determined by barley-men appointed by the said Sir Archibald. In witness whereof these presents are written on this & the preceeding page by Mr. Patrick Thomson, schoolmaster at Monymusk, and subscribed by both parties, place, day, month and year above written before these witnesses Robert Grant of Tillyfour & the said Mr. Patrick Thomson.

ROB GRANT, *Witness.*

PAT: THOMSON, *Witness.*

ARCH. GRANT.

JAMES SCOT.

PETER EMSLY.

J. F. R. J.

W^m RAE.

J. M.

R. M.

CONDITIONS OF TACKS, APRILE, 1748

(Rent Book, No. II, 1732-36 ; Private Book of
Sir Archd. Grant, f. 144¹)

For a rent of £108 or thereby, including customs, to pay and perform as follows, all less or more rent in proportion, unless particular circumstances vary the situation.

The money to be payable half at Candlemas & tother half the 15 day of May, after shearing the cropt, and customs, the summer when the tennent enters ; and as often as possible to get to enter and quit at Michaelmas & have piets & 2/3 of yard before them, at least, to leave the grass to the entering tennent the 1st of Aprile or 1st of May.

No person plow by himself except he have two tacks of 12 b. intown & 6 bolls outfield each & 4 good horses in their plow. And none have sheep upon town, except by a constant hird. And no person whatever to live under them or have a house unless they keep two constant spinners in the house at the above stint, for which they shall be paid 10 s. p speinell, or a tennant having 2 tacks may have one house under him & have some of his spinners in such family ; to be bound to New Milln & Milln Killn, & to acts of Court & attendance when required, such measures as concerted for poor, & following services and payments for each 12 b. intown, one half leit peats, & £3 for yard, their customary payments & service as 3/4 of a plough to Kirk, School, Milln & Boat, 2£ 12sh. for cess, 12 s. to carrier, 2£ each for teind for themselves only, 3 pecks meal to officer ; to carry 2 b. lime, 2 horses for slate, 2 for timber, 2 for long carriages, 2 to transport Heritor's corn if required ; to keep a hound if required ;

¹ This volume consists of 266 folios. Inside cover there is inscribed 'Account Book of the Rents of the Estate of Monymusk, Belonging to Sr Archibald Grant, Bart., beginning with year & crop 1732.' The first 123 folios consist of entries from Rent Book I, with occasional additions about arrears in Grant's handwriting. The remainder of the volume consists of notes and memoranda made by Grant throughout his lifetime. Most fall between 1740 and 1760.

to plow, harrow, shear & lead 6 pecks sowing & dung 2 pecks, 2 men one day to hay, 2 D^o to lint, 2 horses to lead lint or hay ; & plant 6 trees yearly and maintain them ; & bring every year for their own dunghill 10 b. lime to mix with earth or clay to take out of a regular ditch or drain by which in time their land will be drain'd from springs & inclosed. If any subset die unable to be buried by their own effects, the tennant must be at the charge of funeral, & also whilst living must maintain them unless admitted by special licence from Heritor or factor in writing ; & neglects or transgression of any of the clauses or conditions above is an express irritancy of the tack which is thereby null and a penalty of one year's rent for damages (the following in Sir Arch^d Grant's own handwriting). If any half year rent is six months due, it is a nullity and shall irritate & void the tack ; and all rests to carry and pay interest after the day of payment, also for arrears of victuall or customs, the highest price given in countrey and int ; and for neglect of carriages 18s. for each to Aberdeen & other distances in proportion, & neglect of piets when required at rate of £15 p^r liet. Agst meadow or pasture being dug under the penalty of a year's rent, besides forfeiture of tack ; and same penalty and irritancy if plow any land befor or longer than its usuall time, or without its usuall manure ; and no straw to be sold which is the growth of the farm, unless goeing out & removeing from the tack, or unless two bolls of lime are bought to mix with earth middens for the straw of each boll of corn sold ; to be subject to all Acts of Court & attend when called, under penalties in discretion of the Court, for every boll corn & fodder sold or 50 st. hay sold, 5 b. lime to be brought to ground for manure to repay it.

COPY DRAFT OF LEASE FOR FARMS AT MONYMUSK,
FEBRY., 1751 (extracts)

That the said B. shall not plow in any one year above a third of his intown land & one third of the outfield land & one third of the haughs or low land, nor take above

three crofts in immediate succession from any of them, excepting pease are sown after cross faughing beside the usual tillage, in which case one croft more may be taken, also excepting 9 bolls sowing of [] ground, which after reasonable dunging each third year the said B. may plow for six crofts & in succession 9 bolls more in like manner of said land ; but in other respects the said lands are to be subject to the forsaid General Regulations so that all the land must be at least six years in grass for each course of tillage as above, and all the tillage reasonably directed to bring it to a levell & to make the ridges straight, & with the last croft of each course of tillage sown with a reasonable quantity of clean grass seeds in the intown or haugh ground & hay seeds in the outfield or low lands & not above two crofts of hay to be cutt from the same ground in each course of grass. That all the tillage land as above shall lye and be connected together so as the whole fields or divisions may be regularly in grass or corn at the same time & brought into tillage in a regular order agreable to the above Regulations, & therefore the tillage shall begin and proceed according to a plan thereof to be settled and subscribed by the said parties which shall also be deemed part of the tack.

That one rake of six horses shall be given annually to the Heritor if required for lime, the same for slate, the same for wood, four raik of six horses each for grain to Aberdeen or like distance & in same way one raik of 6 horses upon any other acc^t, besides usuall services to Kirk, Minister, Schoolhouse, Mill & Kilne or two shilling sterling for each deficient horse, & eight pence sterling for each deficient man, and to be subject to what general regulations by Acts of Court of the Barrony are now subsisting or shall be made for the common benefit with the consent & apporbaton of two thirds of all concerned. . . .

The said B. is to be allowed two crofters or grassmen if he thinks proper, they to give two days work for hay or lint to the Heritor or flax raiser w^tout payment and four days work for payment at the rate of wadges in the country. . . .

And if in any of the particulars of this Agreement there shall arise any difference betwixt the said parties, it shall be determined by the arbitration of two persons, one to be choisen by each party and in case of varience betwixt the arbiters or if either party refuse or neglect to name arbiters, the Shirreff Depute for the time being or his substitute shall determine the same.

RENUNCIATION. JOHN DAVIDSON TO SIR ARCHIBALD
GRANT, 1753

I, John Davidson in Blackhillocks, hereby renounce, upgive and overgive all right, claim and title I have or can pretend to have to the town & possession of Blackhillocks by virtue of a minute thereon, and I oblige myself to remove from the said possession wife, bairns, family, ser^{ts}, goods and gear whatsomever and leave the same void & redd at the term of Whitsunday next to come under the penalty of ten pounds ster^s besides paying for stamping this renunciation if necessary. In witness whereof I have subscribed this renunciation at Monymusk this seventh day of November, seventeen hundred and sixty three years, before these witnesses Thos. Hutcheon, clerk to Sir Archibald Grant, & Robert Young, factor of Monymusk, writer hereof.

THOS. HUTCHEON, *Witness.*
ROBT. YOUNG, *Witness.*

JOHN DAVIDSON.

PRECEPT OF WARNING. SIR ARCH^d GRANT AG^t
JOHN COPLAND & OTHERS, 1758

I, Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Barronet, heritable proprietor of the land and others under written with the pertinents []

Executors hereof my officers in that part Coullie and severally specially constitute: It is my will and desire you that incontinent this my precept seen; ye pass fortie days preceeding the Term of Whitesunday next to come and lawfully warn (conform to Act of Parliament made

anent Warning of Tenants) John Copland, tenant and possessor of the half of the Town of Delab; Alexander and William Simpson, tenants and possessors of a part of the Town of Todlachie; Peter Murray, tenant and possessor of a part of the Town of Blackhillocks; James Low, tenant and possessor of a part of the said Town of Blackhillocks; George Duncan, Alexander Thomson, Mary Walker and Anna Gellan, all possessors of houses in the Kirktown; John Fullarton, William Brownie, William Lumsden, Elspeth Crombie, Mary Crombie, Isoble Gray, Eliz^h Mortimer, Anna Duncan and Marjory Crombie, relect of George Stephen, all tenants and possessors of houses in the Town of Upper Cowlie; James Lawson, tenant and possessor of the Town and Land of Birks of Tilliefour; Walter Nicol, John Findlay, Alexander Riddle and Alexander Stewart, all tenants and possessors of a part of the Mains of Tilliefour, all and each of them to flitt and remove themselves, their wives, bairns, family, servants, coatters, dependants, goods and gear whatsoever furth and from their said respective tacks, houses and possessions at the Term of Whitsunday next to come, being the twenty sixth day of May, to the effect that I, my tenants, servants or others for my use and behoof may then enter to the for-said towns, lands, houses and possessions with their pertinents, peaceably, bruick, occupy and enjoy the same in time comeing, certifying them if they or either of them act in the contrary and continue to occupy the forsaid towns, lands, houses and possessions or either of the said possessions or houses after the said Term of Whitsunday next that each of them so possessing shall be heild and reputed violent possessors thereof and be compelled to make payment of the violent profities of the same. And to that end that y^e execute this my precept of warning fortie days preceeding the said Term of Whitsunday personally or at the respective dwelling places of the said tenants and possessors before named and at the ground of the foresaid severall towns, houses & possessions, and that you give a full copy of this my precept to each of the foresaid tenants and householders or their respective wives and

servants, and failing thereof that y^e affix a copy of these presents upon the gates or doors of each of their dwelling houses and upon the foresaid lands if they any have. AND THEREFOR that y^e read or cause be read this my precept at the Parish Churches of Monymusk & Oyne, within which parishes the said possessions and houses and pertinents lye, upon a Sabbath Day immediately before or after divine service, and that y^e affix a copy of these presents upon the most patent doors of the said parish kirks, all fortie days preceeding the said Term of Whitsunday next to come in terms of and agreeable to the said Act of Parliament, annent Warning of Tenants. The which to doe I hereby committ to you jointly and severally my officers in that part my full power by this my precept decreet to you for that effect. In witness whereof (wrote upon this and the preceeding page by Robert Young, factor of Monymusk) I have subscribed these presents at Monymusk, this eight day of April, one thousand seven hundred and fifty eight years before these witnesses Alexander Thomson, my servant, and the said Robert Young.

ROBT YOUNG, *Witness.*

ARCH. GRANT.

ALEX^r THOMSON, *Witness.*

PRECEPT. SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT Ag^t TENANTS, 1758

MR DAVID DALRYMPLE Adv^c Sheriff Depute of Abdⁿ to our officers et^c: Whereas it is humbly meant & shown to me by Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Barronett, heritable proprietor of the towns and lands under written, that he this day obtained decreet of removing before our Subst^t at his instance against John Fullerton, Isobell Gray, Anna Duncan and Marjory Crombie, relict of George Stephen, all tenants and possessors of the houses in the town of Upper Coulie; Alexander Thomson, Mary Walker and Anna Gellan, all possessors of the houses in the Kirktown, for the causes therein mentioned, decerning & ordaining them instantly to flitt, red, and remove themselves wives, bairns, families, servants, subtenants, cottars,

goods and gear furth and from their said respective occupations & possessions of the respective towns and lands, tacks, houses, biggings, yeards, tofts, crofts, parts, pendicles and pertinents thereof above narrated and to leave the same voidied and patent instantly, and to desist from all farther possession & occupation thereof in all time coming to the effect the complainer his men, tenants, servants & cottars & others in his name may peaceably enter to the possession of the said lands, bruck, occupy, enjoy, labour, set, use and dispose thereupon as they shall think proper in all time coming ; and in respect the term of removing is now elapsed, finding expences due by the said defenders, modifying the same to ten shillings sterling each of them. AND DECERNING & ORDAINING each of them to make payment thereof to the complainer and of five shillings & six pence sterling, being the expence of extracting the said decreet equally among them, as in the same, ordaining this our precept and all exells needfull to pass and be direct upon as under written at more length is contained.

WE CHARGE YOU HEREFOR that on sight hereof ye pass and in his Majesty's name and authority and ours command & charge the said haill defenders, instantly to flitt, ridd, and remove themselves and their forsaid furth and from their respective possessions above-mentioned and to immediately leave the same voidied and patent to the effect forsaid, and that within six days next after they be charged by you thereto under all highest pain and charge that after may follow, ATTOUR lawfully eject and cast out the said haill defenders furth and from their respective possessions above narrated and make the same void, red and patent to the effect foresaid, as also command & charge the said defenders to make payment each of them to the complainer of the foresaid sum of ten shillings sterling of expenses and five shillings & six pence sterling, being the expence of extracting all above mentioned and contained in the decreet before narrated after the form & tenor thereof in all points, and that within fifteen days next after they be charged thereto under all highest pain

& charge that after may follow, ATTOUR lawfully tross, fence, arreast, apprise, compell, poind, and distrenzie the said haill defenders their haill goods, gear, debts, sums of money and others whatever pertaining to them & each of them within this shire make penny thereof to the availl foresaid & the complainer paid in numerate money; intimating these presents duly as effeers, the which to doe. GIVEN AT ABERDEEN the fourteenth day of June, Mvii^c & fifty eight years.

J. A. Ross.

KIRKTOWN

of

MONYMUSSK

1774



Kirk town of Monymusk

Gift of Barmie

Gift of Barmie

Gift of Barmie

Gift of Barmie

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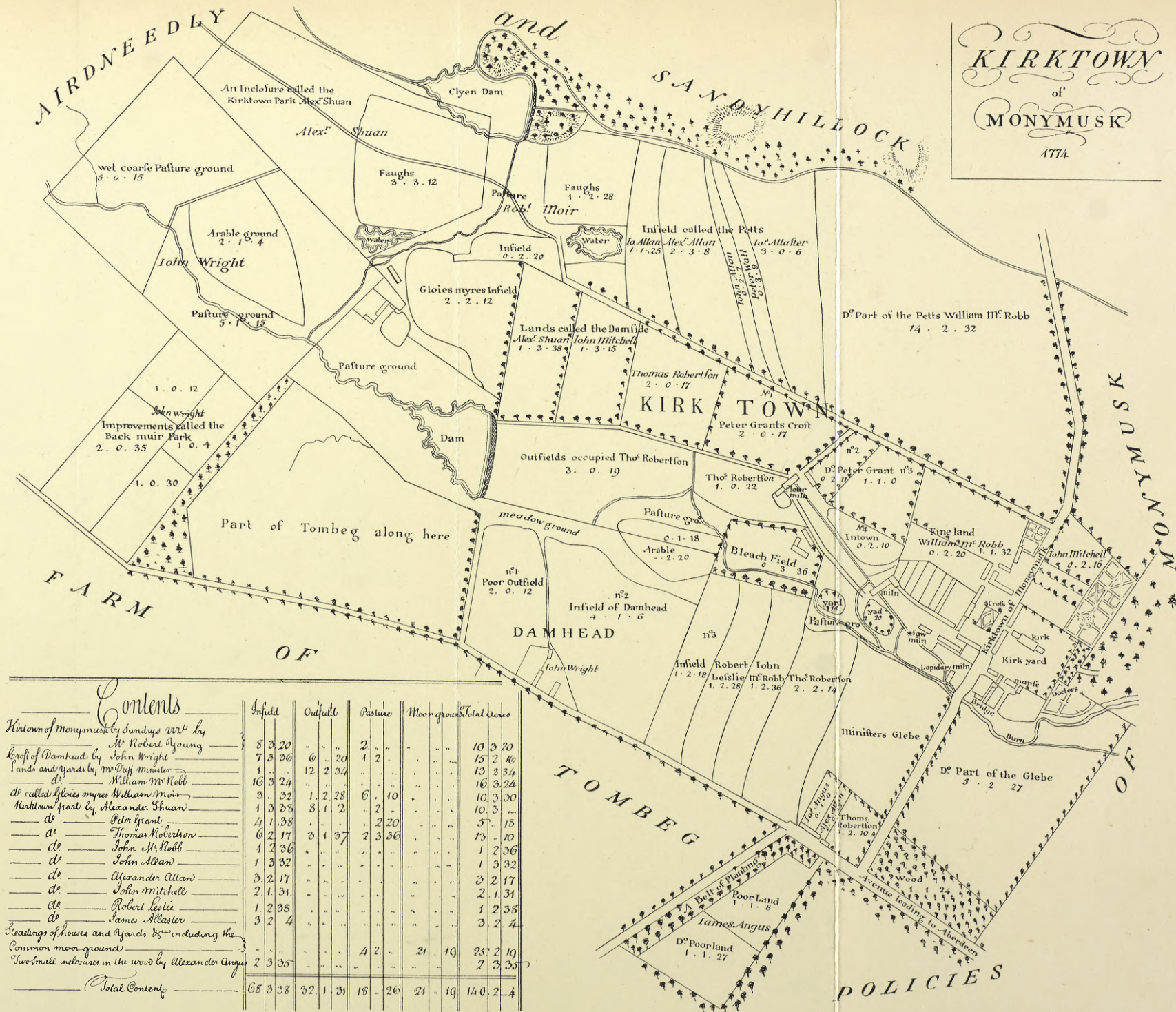
SANDYHILLOCK

KIRKTOWN

of

MONYMUSK

1774



Contents

	Infield	Outfield	Pasture	Moor ground	Total Acres
Kirk Town of Monymusk by sundry vrs by					
Mr Robert Young	8 3 20	" "	2 "	" "	10 3 20
croft of Damhead by John Wright	7 3 36	6 " 20	1 2 "	" "	15 2 40
Lands and Yards by Mr Duff minister	1 " "	12 2 34	" "	" "	13 2 34
do by William McRobb	16 3 24	" "	" "	" "	16 3 24
do called Gles myres William Moir	3 " 32	1 2 28	6 " 10	" "	10 3 30
Kirk Town part by Alexander Shuan	1 3 28	8 1 2	" "	" "	10 3 "
do by Peter Grant	4 1 38	" "	2 20	" "	5 " 15
do by Thomas Robertson	6 2 17	3 1 37	2 3 36	" "	13 " 10
do by John McRobb	1 2 36	" "	" "	" "	1 2 36
do by John Allan	1 3 32	" "	" "	" "	1 3 32
do by Alexander Allan	3 2 17	" "	" "	" "	3 2 17
do by John Mitchell	2 1 31	" "	" "	" "	2 1 31
do by Robert Leslie	1 2 36	" "	" "	" "	1 2 36
do by James Allaster	3 2 4	" "	" "	" "	3 2 4
Headings of houses and Yards &c including the					
Common moor ground	2 3 35	" "	4 2 "	21 " 19	25 2 19
Two small meadows in the wood by Alexander Angus	2 3 35	" "	" "	" "	2 3 35
Total Contents	65 3 38	32 1 31	18 " 26	21 " 19	140 2 4

3. RENTALS

THE EXTENT OF THE ESTATE CONFORM TO	(Scots)
THE COMON CONVERSIONS AND THE	£ s. d.
RENTAL, 1718	7663 9 6
WOODS AND MERCATS UNCERTAIN	

Necessary deductions for this year :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Minister's stipend money	300 0 0	
26 bolls of meal and 13 bolls bear yearly at £4 3s. 4d. y ^e boll	162 10 0	
In all		462 10 0
For the charity scools within the Parish		33 6 8
Cess at 8 months, each month's cess being £47 2s. 6d., the heritor pays the half, so his share for the whole 8 months is		188 10 0
The feu duety payable yearly to the Duke of Gordon		72 15 0
To the Bishop of St Andrews		57 3 2
To the Bishop of Dumblain		52 4 8
	£ s. d.	
To My Lord of annuity money	1600 0 0	
24 bolls oat meal and 20 bolls oats at £4 3s. 4d. p ^r boll	183 6 8	
8 bolls white meal at 5£	40 0 0	
8 pair stockens at 18s. p ^r pair	7 0 0	
4 halms at 8£; 6 pints of honey at £2 8s. p ^r pint	22 8 0	
In all		1852 18 8
To my family for all things except incidents for my self		2000 0 0
For incidents on my self going north etc.		360 0 0
For improvements, rests and incidents on the estate .		1000 0 0
For a factor fee 500 mks and carying him north 90 mks		393 6 8
Deductions in all		£6472 14 10
The free remains of the product of the estate		£1190 14 8

ABSTRACT RENT ROLL OF MONYMUSK, CROP, 1733

	Sterg. Money
	£ s. d.
To Money Rent of Mony ^k & Pitfiechy	266 12 4
To Money for Converted Bear	26 15 5½
Carry forward	£293 7 9½

	Brought forward	£293	7	9½
To Money for Converted Meal		5	11	1½
To 11 bolls, 1 fir. Horse Corn with straw,	s. d.			
per Boll	@ 6 8	3	18	1½
To 16½ Leit of Peats	@ 8 4	6	17	6
To 13½ do.	@ 6 8	4	10	0
To 358½ Capons	@ 0 5	7	9	4½
To 627½ Hens	@ 0 3	7	16	10½
To 56½ Geese	@ 1 1½	3	2	9½
To 20½ Wedders	@ 4 2	4	5	5
To 1 Lamb		0	1	8
To 5 Mill Swine	@ 11 1½	2	15	6½
To 2½ Stones of Butter	@ 5 4	0	13	4
To 8 Hags of Sheep	@ 3 4	1	6	8
To 134½ Hesp of Linen Yarn	@ 0 6½	3	14	10½
To 1 Ston of Tallow		0	5	4
To 84 Chickens	@ 0 1½	0	10	6
To 830 bolls, 1 fir; 1 peck of Meal	@ 6 11½	288	8	6
To 150 bolls, 2 fir; ⅓ of a peck of Bear	@ 6 11½	52	5	3
		£686	17	7½

Deduct from the Above	£	s.	d.
To the Minister of Monymusk of Money			
Stipend	25	0	0
	s. d.		
To do. 26 bolls of Meal cond	@ 6 11½	9	0 6½
To do. 13 bolls of Bear	@ 6 11½	4	10 3½
To Minister of Chappel of Money Stipend	0 11	0½	
To do. 3 pecks of Meal	@ 6 11½	0	1 3½
To Minister of Oyne of Money		0 15	3½
To do. 1 boll 2 fir: of meal	@ 6 11½	0	10 5
To School Master of Oyne		0	0 7
To do. 1½ peck of Meal	@ 6 11½	0	0 7½
To the Chappel Royal of Few		4	4 6
To the Arch Bishop of St. Andrews of do.		4	15 2½
To the Duke of Gordon of do.		6	1 3
		55	11 0½
		£631	6 7½

N.B.—There is 29 bolls of Meal and 2 bolls of Bear of additional rent at the expiration of the present tacks, and between £20 and £25 sterg. of additional rent on the expiration of the tacks of the mills, besides some ground in nurseries, etc. not rented with the Gardens of Monyk & Paradise and all the ground upon which the planting grew.

This is the Rent Roll by which I have accounted.

THOS. WILSON.

RENTROLL OF MONYMUSK, PITFICHY & AUQUHORSK FOR CROFT 1741 (Rent Book No. II : from 1732 to 1736, ff. 141-146)

Towns	Tenants	Money (Scots)	Meal		Bear		Horse Corn		Geese	Cap:	Hens	Chicks	Sw:	Wed.	Lam.	Leats	Hesp	Bal.	Tal.
			B.	ff.	p.	B.	ff.	p.											
MAINS	Park Downey	£ Sh. d.																	
	Alexr Downey	333 6 8	34																
	Geo: Grub & Mother	233 6 8	34							18	18								
INVER	Alexr Cassie & Partners	136 13 4	12	3		3													
	Jo: Wright	40 0 0								12	12	12							
	Mat: King	158 4 0	17			4													
TOMBEG	Jo: Adam	30 0 0																	
	Jo: Meston.	133 6 8	17																
	Rob: Shuan	101 6 8	63	3		20				24	48			2					1st
GLENTON	Will: Duthy	58 17 0								12				1					
	Jo: Forbes & Partners	134 0 0	11	2						6	6								
	Alexr Calder	40 0 0	23	2	2	3				6	6								
TODLACHY	Alexr Calder	60 0 0	21	1		3	2	3	2	9	15								
	Alexr Thomson	92 15 0	20	2	1	2			1 1/2	6	3								
	Thos Brown	29 18 0	18			1	3			12	24								
PITMUNY	Jo: Adam	20 0 0	15	3	3	4	2												
	Peter Adam	20 0 0	15	3	3	4	2			6	12	12						4 lib	
	Alexr Shuan	38 15 10	13	3					2	12	6							4 lib	
SANDHILLOCK	Al: Sivewright	68 8 9	1																
	Pet: Clarke Ser.	31 3 4																	
	Pet: & Wm Clarkes	31 3 4																	
ROBANDLE	Jean Walker	41 17 10	4	1															
	Will: Copland	20 18 10	4	1															
	Will: Leslie	30 6 8	12	3						6	12								
CORNABO	Ja: Thomson	26 13 4	27	2	2	6				6	24								
	Will: Leslie	60 8 4	12	3						6	24								
	Jo: Reid	86 17 4	18																
OVERTOUN	Alexr Middleton	80 17 6	30	3	1					12	24		2						
	Ja: Thomson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Margt Farquson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
NERTHETOUN.	Jo: Copland	50 6 8	20	3		4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
MILDOWRIE	Ja: Thomson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
RAMSTONE	Ja: Thomson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
ABERSMITHOCK	Ja: Thomson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
DALAB	Ja: Thomson	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								
	Will: Copland	50 6 8	20			4				12	12								

[illegible]

(RENT BOOK No. II : FROM 1732 TO 1736, f. 143)

At Monymusk the twenty second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and forty one years : The within is the RENTROLL of Monymusk, Pitfichy & Auquhorsk etc. for cropt one thousand seven hundred and forty one years, to which the factory granted be Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart, to Thomas Wilson, advocate in Aberdeen, of this date referrs. But it is to be observed that the tenents advance the whole land tax, but at counting for their rents, they are allowed one half of it, for which the said Thomas Wilson is to get credit in his accounts with Sir Archibald.

		£	s.	d.
NEAT RENT	Money Rent	4890	16	5
	Converted Meal 709 b: 2 ff: 3 p: at £5 p ^r boll	3548	8	9
	Bear 83 b: 1 ff: 2½ p: at £6 13s. 4d. p ^r boll	556	0	0
	N.B.—The Aberdeens Measure of Bear is 12 p ^r cent more than the Lothian.			
	20½ Geese at 13s. 4d. each	13	13	4
	100 Capons at 5s. each	25	0	0
	200 Hens at 3s. each	30	0	0
	7¾ Leats peats at £5 each	38	15	0
	21½ wedders at £2 10s. each	63	15	0
TOTAL ESTIMATED RENT .		£9156	8	6
<hr/>				
Reserved as within by the heritor to the value of .		329	8	5
Dykes to be built, & trees planted annually by the tenents by their present leases to the value of .		110	16	0
<hr/>				
Further Rents to accrue by the present Leases asp. particular.	For 1743 & Subsequent cropts .	181	2	8
	For cropt 1744 & do.	261	5	4
	For Do. 1746 & do.	268	9	8
	For Do. 1747 & do.	83	0	0
	For Do. 1748 & do.	212	0	0
	For Do. 1749 & do.	350	0	0
	For Do. 1751 & do.	236	13	4
	For Do. 1753 & do.	52	0	0
	For Do. 1758 & do.	523	0	0
	For Do. 1760 & do.	160	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£2327	11	0

(RENTAL 1741, f. 143)

INCREASE OF RENTS, 1742 ETC. BY AGREEMENTS
MADE AND TO BE MADE

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
1743	Math: King	10	0	0
	Sandyhillock	12	0	0
	Donald & Sons	33	6	8
	Will: Sympson	38	2	8
	Bantrothy	4	0	0
	Branky	6	0	0
	Piketillim	2	0	0
	Bob: Adamson for Land etc. Grass	8	0	0
	Ordmill & Woodhead	9	0	0
	Afforsk, Gras of firs	12	0	0
	Mr Simpson for Muir part	20	0	0
	House at Inver	26	13	4
		<hr/>		
1744	Peter Downey	71	9	4
	Alex ^r Downey	138	2	8
	The house at Inver	26	13	4
	Rorandle	12	0	0
	Cornabo	3	0	0
	Neither Town	10	0	0
		<hr/>		
1746	John Wright	60	0	0
	Tho ^s Brownly	10	13	0
	Cornabo	33	6	8
	Overtown	10	0	0
	Tosh	75	16	8
	W ^m Sympson	66	13	4
	Enzian	12	0	0
		<hr/>		
1747	Alex ^r Casie etc.	30	0	0
	Cornabo	3	0	0
	Kirktown parks etc.	50	0	0
		<hr/>		
1748	Ja ^s Meston	33	6	8
	Alex ^r Thomson	30	0	0
	Donald & Sons	13	6	8
	Tombeq	33	6	8
	Pitmuny Crofters	12	0	0
	Ja ^s Ritchie	10	0	0
	Pitfichy crofts & parks	80	0	0

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
1749	Jo: Forbes & partners	40	0	0
	Alex ^r Calder	30	0	0
	Ramston & planting	30	0	0
	Afforsk & do.	40	0	0
	Todlachy crofters	18	0	0
	Jo: Grant for wood & garden	200	0	0
<hr/>				
1751	Alex ^r Downey	33	6	8
	Tho ^s Brownie	20	0	0
	Cobleseat	10	0	0
	Cornabo	33	6	8
	Neithertown	20	0	0
	Rorandle	20	0	0
	Donald & Smith	18	0	0
	Bantrothy for sheep	10	0	0
	Brankie	10	0	0
	Piketillim	12	0	0
<hr/>				
1753	Delab	12	0	0
	Enzian	40	0	0
<hr/>				
1758	Peter Downey	100	0	0
	Alex ^r Downey	100	0	0
	W ^m Duthy	40	0	0
	Donald & Sons	60	0	0
	Tosh	60	0	0
	W ^m Sympson	100	0	0
	Tombeg	70	0	0
<hr/>				
1760	Mildowrie	40	0	0
	Delab	80	0	0
	Enzian	40	0	0

What heritor liable for, of cropt, 1741—

James Ritchie 1 b: 1 p: meal	5	6	8
Pitfichy inclosures	32	17	4
Jo: Grant	80	8	8
James More for outfield	4	3	4
W ^m Glenny for fold	30	0	0
Ja ^s Meston for meadow	60	0	0
Jo Anderson Bank	15	0	0
Inclosure at Overton	30	0	0

	(Scots)		
	£	s.	d.
What heritor liable for annually—			
Pet: Downey for dykes for 8 years	66	13	4
Alex ^r Downey for do. do.	33	6	8
Delab for dykes for 9 years	48	0	0
Afforsk for do. 7 years	20	0	0
W ^m Sympson for do.	33	6	8

EXPIRATIONS, ALTERATIONS AND OTHER PRESTATIONS
OF THE TACKS

1. Expires at Whit. 1743, 1750, or 1757 in his option, upon a year's notice. For cropt, 1744 it increases £66 13s. 4d. and 12 capons and 12 hens, and heritor to employ or allow £66 13s. 4d. yearly for inclosures untill cropt 1760 inclusive; and to deliver y^m and houses good repair. He is allowed three grassmen. To pay for the two yearly markets £60 yearly, commencing Aug^t. 1741 for 3 years, and duty to Kirk, King, School, Mill, Boat, Officer & Heritor as one half of the Mains formerly did; and use clay instead of muck fail, and pays £9 yearly for teind till 1743 inclusive for himself.
2. Expires as above. It increases for cropt, 1744 & subsequent till 1750 inclusive, £133 6s. 8d., & 12 capons, & 12 hens; and for cropt, 1751 & subsequent £33 6s. 8d. more. Heritor to employ or allow yearly £33 6s. 8d. for inclosures, untill cropt 1750 inclusive, which with houses must be delivered in good repair. He is allowed 3 grassmen & pays £10 yearly for tiend till 1743 inclusive for himself and grassmen, and duty to Kirk, King, Mill, Heritor, School, Boat and Officer in proportion as others.
3. The Grubs for crop 1741 are chargeable for the whole of Will^m Brownie's rent as in crop 1740 to continue 4 years; they are also chargeable for crop, 1741, for £83 6s. 8d. in money, 8½ bolls meal @ 8 st; 3 bolls bear, 12 capons, 12 hens & ½ leit peats, and for y^e next 3 years after crop 1741 they are only to pay the said Brownie's rent & 4 bolls 1 fir. meal @ 8 st and £16 13s. 4d. in money.
4. Alex^r Cassie and partners for crop 1741 & five crops subsequent pays yearly £40; and for crop 1742 & four subsequent years for the rest of said Grub's land pays yearly £87 18s. 4d. and 3 bolls bear & ½ leit of peats, & 12 capons & 12 hens. And

all the said persons pay other proportionable services & duties to King etc. alike with others. They are to leave Lochnagave 25th March when they remove ; and will be worth then by Lochnagave & Saughs £30 more.

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5. For crop, 1741 John Wright is chargeable for his possession with the same rent, as also for y^e Lackarties he is chargeable with 4 bolls, 1 fir. meal yearly, both for 5 crops, ending at Whit: 1745. He ought only to have two crofters, and to plough but one 3^d of his low ground or Lackarties or to take but 3 crops at once of any them, and to leave 2 bolls sowing of intown in grass.
-
6. This expires at Whit. 1742, and is only expressed to be liable for service to Kirk, Mill and Officer. It will give a grassom.
-
7. This expires at Whit: 1741. It will give a good grassom ; and an exclusion should be obtained of his enjoying the Muir to the east of the road from Kirktown to Tombeg, as also for a reasonable abatement of rent, the croft and outfield land adjoining next to the Kirktown land, which should go almost with said Kirktown land ; he is bound to plant 7 trees yearly and uphold y^m from Whit: 1722 ; and one day of all his grassmen to Heritor's work. Qy. if there's not a prorogation of it, it is prorogate to Whitsunday, 1748.
-
8. Expires at Whit: 1747. Bound to plant 14 trees yearly from Whit: 1732 and maintain y^m or six pence for each, also before Whit: 1735 to take in 3 new folds from the muir, betwixt him & Glenton ; bound also to furnish 6 men to heritor's work one day, and all other usefull services & payments to Heritor, Kirk, King, School, Boat, Mill & Officer. N.B.—Before discharging him of his obligations as to the Meadow & Avenue at Glacie, should be enquired after & he made liable for his transgressions, he having dugg out many trees & thorns which he was obliged to preserve ; & all his trees examined.
-
9. William Duthy was bound for 4 trees yearly or six pence each for nine years, as also one man yearly for one day. For the crop 1741 & subsequent 3 years Robert Shewan is to possess & pay the same.
-
10. James Reid is bound for a man yearly for himself and each cotter to heritor's work, and also to plant 7 trees himself and 3 by each of his cotters each year, or six pence for each, for which, & his mislabouring a fold & also his trees in Pitmuny,

he must be charged before he gets his final discharge. William Duthy entred with this farm Whit: 1740 & can continue 5, 10 or 15 years in his option ; and is liable for all the saids rents.

11. John Forbes & others to pay for crop 1741 for the land possessed by John Shewin ; & for crop 1742 the said Jo: Forbes etc. are to pay as before, and also 14 bolls, 3 fir: 2 pecks meal for
 12. what Alex^r Calder possest before ; and are bound to keep 2 crofters upon said Calder's new houses, & bound each of them to have ley one boll sowing yearly of intown, but for the last year of the tack, six firlots sowing. The tack expires at Whit: 1748, and for crop 1742 Alex^r Calder is to possess the land which Scot & Herd possessed. Qry before accounts what trees they should have planted.
-
13. Alex^r Calder for crop 1741 possesses the land which W^m Herd did possess, as also all that Robert Shewan did possess, for 3, 5, or 7 years in his option for 1742, & subsequent ; as also said terms what Herd & Scot had in Todlachy, & pays 21 bolls, 1 fir: meal ; 3 b. bear ; £60 ; 2 fir. corn ; $\frac{1}{2}$ leit peats ; 6 cap: & 6 hens, & 1 wed ; & all usuall services ; and to leave an equall quantity of grass at outgoing as he receives in grass, & bound to divide their lands, so as each shall have their land distinct & together, and bound to place crofters where Rob: Shuan lived.
-
14. Alexander Thomson's tack expires Whit: 1747 or 1749 in heritor's option ; bound to plant 7 trees yearly 1734, and give a man each year to heritor's work for one day.
-
15. This expires at Whitsunday, 1744, 1751, or 1758 in heritor's option ; he bound to plant a croft next to Kirktown land before Whit: 1740 & give one man for himself, & one for each crofter one day each year to heritor's work ; after 1744 pays more 2 b. 2 p: meal at 8 st., and after 1751 pays more £10 yearly.
-
16. They have had no tacks since 1724. They pay each 1 boll, 1 p: meal & 6 fir: bear yearly less than they did pay by old tacks in 1712 ; also $\frac{1}{2}$ liet peats yearly less. N.B.—Thay may pay q^t they did.
-
18. This hath had no tack these many years & pays 2 bolls bear less than formerly, but may pay it henceforth.
-

19. Expires 1749, and will afford a grassom.

20 & 21. They have not had any tack since 1726. It is a good sheep room & they yeild more. They bound to take a newfold from the hill, & to proceed further as it answers.

22 & 23. Expires at Whit: 1744, 51, or 58 in their option. In rent for cropt 1741 they pay £3 more yearly, and for crop 1744 encreases £3 more yearly, and for crop 1745, £33 6s. 8d. more yearly, & for crop 1747, £3 more yearly, & for crop 1751, £33 6s. 8d. more yearly; bound to yoke & accomodate 2 compleat ploughs upon it; & to establish a croft next Rorandle; & plough all the banks there within the 1st 3 years; & to plant 7 trees yearly from 1737; and each plough and crofters to give each of them a man yearly for one day to heritor's worke. It is an excellent Sheep Room.

24. This expires Whit: 1744; shall build yearly for first five years from Whit: 1725, 49 ells stone dyke, 6 quarters hight, and 60 do. yearly afterwards, and 7 barren trees yearly these to be excepted in his discharge.

25. Expires Whit: 1743.

26. Expires Whit: 1745, 1757, or 1759; bound to build yearly 150 ells of stone dyke, one ell height of fail, from Whit: 1738; & not to take but 3 crops of outfield. He is by a separate obligation to have nothing to do with haughs in wood; to give 12 m^o notice before removal. It is a good farm for sheep & young store.

27. Expires Whit: 1746 or 1748, pays for crop 1741 etc. 1 b. 1 p. more meal yearly to mantain the mill, without any expence to the heritor, & grind all heritor's corns gratis, & plant 6 trees yearly & to keep two dogs for the fox.

28. Expires at Whit: 1744 or his lifetime in his option; to send a man each year 2 days to heritor's service from 1738, & plant yearly 14 trees or 6 pence each; to give notice at Lambas before removall.

29. etc. Expires Whit: 1745, 1752, or 1759 in their option; for crop 1742 & 3 after they pay each £2 more yearly, & for crop 1746 and afterwards £3 more yearly; and each to plant

7 trees yearly or 6 pence each ; and to ley or fallow $\frac{1}{2}$ boll sowing of intown each yearly. This capable of much more rent.

33. Expires Whit: 1744, or 1746, or 1748 in his option. Before discharging the father Qy. his trees planting, the £20 to be employed for inclosing.

34. Expires Whit: 1742, 1748, or 1756 in his option ; for crop 1743 etc. to pay £33 6s. 8d more, & after crop 1748 to pay £13 6s. 8d. more ; to make 4 newfolds ; not to take above 4 crops from any of outfield ; also to move the houses of one of the taks, & to leave out 6 b. of intown yearly ; and had no liberty for Crofters.

35. Expires at Whit: 1740, 1744, 1751, 1758 in his option ; for crop 1741, pays £30 more yearly till crop 1744 inclusive, and for the rest of years to pay 8 b., 2 fir: more meal, & 33£ 6s. 8d. ; to leave out 3 bolls sowing of intown yearly, & not to plough above one 3^d of outfield or low ground nor take above 3 crops.

36. Expired—But there was some mistake not very clear by which there was £16 year abated after signing the tacks.

37 & 38. These two take for crop 1742 & subsequent, equally betwixt y^m. Alex^r Adam & Alex^r Howats cropts at their rents, so charged for 1741, tho' others pay it *vid*. Qy. if Donald pays his brew tallow in the rent charged, or if he brews now.

Expires Whit: 1742, 1745, or 1749 in his option ; for crop 1743 to pay £33 6s. 8d. & 12 cap: & 2 hens more ; for crop 1746 & subsequent £66 13s. 4d., & all usual services ; 50 marks to be employ'd yearly by the heritor for inclosures.

39. Expires Whit. 1745, 1752, or 1759 in his option ; at Whit. 1746 pays £93 6s. 8d. grassom, & for crop 1753 & subsequent pays yearly £40 more. By former tack bound to plant 7 barren trees, and to give one man yearly for one day to heritor's work. Alex^r Norvald bound for those last during his tack.

44. etc. These expires Whit: 1748. Qy. about trees planting, and work to heritor both past & future. They will all give grassoms next tack. And bound to all usuall services. *Vid*. N^o 11 & 12.

51. Expires at Whit: 1745 ; does always pay a grassom ; bound to give a man one day yearly to heritor, and to plant 3 trees

yearly or six pence each & all other services ; prorogated for 19 years more.

52. []

53. Expires Whit: 1747 ; bound for one man one day each year, & to plant 3 trees & gives a grassom.

54. Expires at Whit: 1748 ; bound as above, & always gives a grassom.

55. []

56. []

57 & 62. Expires Whit: 1748 ; bound for 3 trees yearly or 6 pence each ; and one man yearly to heritor one day ; pays a grassom always ; is also for crop 1741 bound for *Vid*: 62 for Pitfichy Parks ; not to plough but one half, and to keep all dykes in repair ; & keep free of planting, and on pain of £1 10s. for each beast that shall go amongst it. Rob: Adamson has right to the multure bear by his Agreement.

58. Expired, but liable for trees and man as above. Rob: Adamson hath right to the multure bear by his Agreement.

59. Expires Whit: 1746 ; liable to all usuall services for crop 1742 etc. & to pay 1 b: 1 p: more meal yearly ; to maintain all the dykes ; and divide Coghard Park with good stone dyke ; not to plough but three crops of the parks, and to labour all that can be laboured of Pitfichy Park.

60. []

61. Expires Whit: 1742 ; bound for 3 trees yearly from Whit: 1733, & a man one day yearly.

62 etc. Expires Whit: 1748 ; bound for crop 1741 & afterwards for Pitfichy Parks as follows, viz. Alex^r Fyfe, £13 3s. 10d. ; Alex^r Duff for his own & half of William Forbes's, £16 9s. 4d. ; W^m Forbes for the other half, £6 2s. 2d. ; Rob: Gellon, £10 12s. 6d. ; Alex^r Calder, £9 3s. 4d. & 1 b: 3 f. 3 p: meal @ 8 s^t all but the half for 1741, and only to plough one half of the land at once, & 2s. 6d. penalty upon every beast found in Fir Park ; and to maintain & deliver in good order all fences. N.B. —When this tack is out, it will yield more above £40 yearly.

65. []

68. This expires Whit: 1748 ; and for crop 1741 for Pittfichy Park is to pay 3 b: 3 p. meal, & £12 10s., and further is to pay, *vid*: 62 ; for another inclosure in Pittfichy, according to measurement agreeable to minute.

69 & 78. Expires at Whit: 1745 ; pays for crop 1741 etc. only for mill of Monymusk 28 bolls, $2\frac{1}{2}$ pecks meal at 8 s^t, & for parks of Kirktown £20 & 4 b. 1 p. meal @ 8 s^t; and for few £2 5s. & £1 0s. 6d., more for the rest of his yard beyond his few right. N.B.—When the lease of parks is out, if managed as agreed in lease, it will pay & be worth above double. His rent of Kirktown is £49 16s. for 6 bolls of land. Qry. at Tho^s Winter about other 2 fr: which he had for grass haughs £4 so in all is.

72. John Grant enters with crop 1741 for Paradise & Wood etc. according to minute which expires at Mart: 1743, 1746, or 1748 in his option to yearly at Martimass 1742, etc. @ £96 for croft & all.

74. Expires at Whit: 1746 ; he is to pay £2 more when his chamber is not used for sifting. Qy. if it's used, his rent at £8 6s., which was agreed, should be £35 12s. 8d. *vid*. Rob. Grant's Rentroll of Kirktown.

75. Thomas Winter enters to John Winchesters for crop 1742, with deduction of 10 merks yearly for the house, to continue for 2, 5, or 7 years in his option, & to have & pay more for the yard at back of Robert Adamsons, and for the same time & option. Alex^r Winchester shall possess Tho^s Winter's present house & land. Winter is to pay for the land £47 4s. 2d. for the house, £20: for few yard, and officer yard £1: 1s., for value of the leit of peats above the conversion, £5 ; in all £73 5s. 2d. ; and Winchester is to pay for land £36 16s. 8d., for house & yard £10, & for the little yard behind his yard 10s. 6d.

77. The rest of Kirktown is possessed by William Moir, who pays £12 9s. for land & 18s. for yard ; John Allan, £12 9s. for land ; James Mores for Smith's croft, £16 3s. 4d., for other land £12 19s. 5d., for his yard, 18sh., for the outfield & pasture the half only to be ploughed £4 3s. 4d., but not to [] 1742. In all £34 14s. 1d. Peter Adam for land at £12 15s. 2d. for the whole yard £3 ; Andrew Adam for crop 1741, & Peter Ross afterwards £22 3s., for grass 16s. ; & for yard £4 2s. 6d.,

in all 27£ 1s. 6d.; Rob: Laing for land £12 4s. 9d., and for yard, £2 0s. 6d., in all £14 5s. 3d.; William Reid £20 10s., for
 78. his yard, £3, for do. at back of Rob: Adamsons, £1 10s., for do. at the mill 5 sh., in all £25 5s., and for houses £4 9s. Besides Mr Brodie's and Bessy Leslie's. *vid*: 69. N.B.—William is to pay if required 2 b: bear in stead of his land rent.

87 etc. All Dykehead is possessed by Crofters, without tacks, except William Glenly, who hath a minute for five or 13 years in eithers option, from Whit: 1740, at 8£ p^r boll sowing, according to measure & 5£ p^r boll of old fold, & 2 sh. 6d. for the grass to the east. There are other 5 crofts; W^m Lunan possesses, for crop 1741, that which Jo: Philip & And: Cooper had last year; and Charles Cooper, Jo: Leitch & Smith hath the other 3. There is 5 bolls sowing of the oldfold, after what Glenly had off, for which each croft was to pay £5, and each man pays 18 sh. for their yard; so that the rent for 1741 runs: W^m Glennie, £46 5s. 6d.; Will. Riddle, smith, £17 10s. 6d.; W^m Lunan for And: Coopers £15 10s. 6d.; do. for his own including £4 for muirfold £20 0s. 6d.; Char. Cooper £16 5s. 6d.; Jo: Leitch £14 13s., & the fold inclosed to be possesed be Will: Glenly by our agreement, cheaply estimated £30.

86. Mr Sympton pays at £8 p^r boll £64 18s. 10d., and when the Muir part is ploughed is to pay for it, *vid*. Survey. The £4 18s. 10d. was ommitted in his former rent, so he is still due.

95. John Anderson, weaver, succeeds in Maitland's land, but not the stone house for 3 years from Whit: 1740, & pays as Maitland did, except for the house which was reckoned, with the yard, £26 13s. 4d. part of the whole. But he is to pay for the yard which measures 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ roods @ 3s. 4d. each is £3 5s. 10d.

NOTE OF THE RENT OF CHARLES GELLAN'S SUBTENNANTS FOR CROFT, 1753

(Gellan rented the farm of Enzean at £134 (Scots),
10 bolls of bear and 56 bolls meal)

	Bear		(Scots)
	B.	P.	Money
			£ s. d.
W ^m Thomson 7 bolls sowing at £8 13s. 4d. p ^r			
boll	2	0	60 13 4
Carry forward	2	0	£60 13 4

	Bear		(Scots) Money		
	B.	P.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	2	0	60	13	4
W ^m Thomson $\frac{1}{4}$ of a leit of peats & 6 capons,					
3 chickens			1	14	6
4 hesps of linnen yarn.			1	6	8
Cess £1 4s.					
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£63</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>
Jas. Watt 1 b. 9 pecks sowing at £8 p ^r boll	0	4	12	0	0
Do. 1 hesp of linnen yarn			0	6	8
Do. 6 hens.			0	18	0
	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>£13</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
Alex ^r Davidson 3 b. sowing at do. price	0	12	22	5	0
Do. $\frac{1}{8}$ of a leit of peats & 6 hens & 2 hesps of linnen yarn.			2	3	10
	<u>0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>£24</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10</u>
Jas. & Archd. Gellan 7 b. sowing at £8 13s. 4d. p ^r boll	2	0	50	13	4
W ^m Paterson enters to this possession & pays the forehand rent which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a leit of peats, 6 capons, 3 chickens, 4 hesps of linnen yarn & £1 4s. of cess			4	5	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£54</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>
Alex ^r Moir 1 bolls sowing at £10 p ^r boll					
Reid land			10	0	0
To 6 hens for a yard			0	18	0
To 9 heirs linnen yarn.			0	10	0
N.B.—Paid by work.					
			<u>£11</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Jean Brownie 1 b. sowing			8	13	4
To 2 capons			0	10	0
To cess			4	4	8
			<u>£9</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>

RENTAL OF THE LANDS OF MONYMUSK CROFT, 1755

Towns	Tenants Names	Bear		Meal		Scots Money			Bear		Meal		Scots Money			
		B.	P.	B.	P.	£	sh.	d.	B.	P.	B.	P.	£	sh.	d.	
East Mains	Robert Leitch	—	—	—	—	1000	0	0								
Bilbo	Robert Anderson	—	—	—	—	31	16	0								
Balwack	John Middleton	—	—	12	0	140	0	0								
	Ditto	—	—	12	0	140	0	0								
Tombegg	Peter Copland	—	—	17	0	136	1	10								
Glenon	James Mitchell	—	—	2	2	59	12	0								
Tillyfourie	William Duthie	—	—	11	2½	139	19	4								
Todlachie	Alexr. & Wm. Simpsons	3	0	21	4	72	8	0								
Ditto	Alexr. Calder	1	8	8	1½	25	19	0	4	8	83	10	1745	16	2	
Ditto	John Brownie	1	8	8	1½	25	19	2								
Ditto	Robert Johnston	—	—	2	7½	65	15	4								
Ditto	Cristain Paterson	—	—	1	3½	57	12	0								
Ditto	Charles Paterson	—	—	—	—	24	11	10								
Ditto	John Elmslie	—	—	1	13½	24	14	4								
Ditto	Mary Ritchie	—	—	1	13½	24	14	4								
Pittmunie	Jannet Shouan	—	—	—	—	28	10	4								
Ditto	Alexr. Nicol	1	8	10	4½	53	8	4								
Ditto	James Scott	1	8	12	4½	53	8	4	4	8	38	2½	358	14	0	
Ditto	Andrew Scott	3	0	14	14	55	17	2								
Ditto	William Cushney	—	—	—	—	27	16	10								
Ditto	William Fetch	—	—	—	—	18	12	0								
Ditto	William Cooper	—	—	—	—	18	12	0								
Ditto	John Donald	—	—	—	—	24	14	0								
Ditto	James Donald	—	—	—	—	33	13	8								
Arneedly	James Adam	3	0	15	15	41	4	10								
Ditto	John Adam	3	0	15	15	41	4	10								
Sandie-																
hillock	Alexr. Shouan	4	8	15	15	68	5	2								
Picktillhim	John Calder	—	—	—	—	27	9	4								
Ditto	John Johnston	—	—	—	—	27	9	4	13	8	62	11	384	19	2	
Pitfichie	Jas. Cruickshank	—	—	—	—	46	7	0								
Ditto	Jannet Crombie	—	—	10	0	90	7	4								
Ditto	John Davidson	—	—	—	—	84	6	6								
Black-																
hillocks	Alexr. Moir	—	—	—	—	18	17	0								
Ditto	Alexr. Duff	—	—	—	—	10	13	4								
Ditto	William Davidson	—	—	—	—	13	10	0								
Ditto	Peter Murray	—	—	6	8	67	19	4								
Ditto	James Law	—	—	—	—	26	10	6								
Ord Mill	Wm. Reid	—	—	15	0	64	16	8								
Ditto	Alexr. Davidson	—	—	—	—	15	17	4								
Ditto	Alexr. Farquhar	—	—	—	—	14	0	8								
Ditto	William Young	—	—	—	—	15	17	4	—	—	31	8	469	3	0	
Milldownrie	William Lesslie	—	—	12	12	79	17	8								
Uppertown	Robert Lesslie	—	—	12	12	46	7	8								
Nethertown	Jas. Thomson	—	—	23	6	61	14	8								
Rorandle	Wm. Clerk, Junr.	—	—	—	—	38	17	10								
Ditto	Peter Clerk	—	—	—	—	19	9	0								
Ditto	Wm. Clerk, Senior	—	—	—	—	19	9	0								
Ramstone	Alexr. Reid	—	—	20	0	101	6	6								
Breahead	Robt. Adam	—	—	31	0	122	3	8								
Delab	John Copland	4	0	20	3	74	15	4								
Ditto	Wm. Copland	4	0	20	3	74	15	4								
Ditto	Charles Copland	4	0	20	3	74	15	4	12	0	160	7	713	12	0	
Carry forward										34	8	376	6½	£3672	4	4

MONYMUSK PAPERS

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Towns	Tenants Names	Bear		Meall		Scots Money			Bear		Meall		Scots Money						
		B.	P.	B.	P.	£	sh.	d.	B.	P.	B.	P.	£	sh.	d.				
		Brought forward													34	8	376	6½	3672
Delab	Wm. Thomson	4	0	20	3	74	15	4											
Enzean	George Cruickshank	-	-	-	-	26	13	9											
Upper																			
Cowlie	Charles Gillan	-	-	-	-	55	12	0											
Ditto	John Donald	-	-	-	-	38	17	0											
Ditto	George Stephen	-	-	-	-	30	8	8											
Ditto	Wm. Middleton	-	-	8	0	113	18	0											
Ditto	Alexr. Davidson	-	-	-	-	32	8	0											
Ditto	Wm. Rough	-	-	-	-	23	13	4											
Ditto	Elspeth Home	-	-	-	-	17	3	3											
Ditto	John Donald,																		
	Weaver	-	-	-	-	56	2	0											
Ditto	John Mill	-	-	-	-	35	10	0											
									4	0	28	3	505	1	4				
Ditto	William Glennie	-	-	-	-	31	4	8											
Ditto	Jean Fullerton	-	-	-	-	6	2	0											
Ditto	Mosses Masson	-	-	-	-	22	5	6											
Ditto	John Wright, Junr.	-	-	-	-	18	9	6											
Ditto	John Skinner	-	-	-	-	35	3	3											
Ditto	Alexr. Livingston	-	-	-	-	24	19	4											
Ditto	John Wright, Senior	-	-	-	-	20	1	0											
Ditto	William Law	-	-	-	-	39	12	6											
Ditto	William Brownie	-	-	-	-	27	5	7											
Ditto	Isobel King	-	-	-	-	9	7	6											
Ditto	Margret Moir	-	-	-	-	6	4	0											
Kirktown	Mrs. Lamb	-	-	-	-	72	3	0											
									-	-	-	-	312	17	10				
Ditto	Mrs. Ogilvie	-	-	-	-	110	10	3											
Ditto	Mr. Alex. Simson	-	-	-	-	67	5	4											
Ditto	Alexr. Sivewright	-	-	1	1	75	19	1											
Ditto	Robert Thomson	-	-	-	-	41	3	9											
Ditto	John Wright	-	-	-	-	30	10	0											
Ditto	John Murdo	-	-	-	-	14	0	0											
Ditto	Thomas Robertson	-	-	17	0	18	8	0											
Ditto	Francis Lunan	-	-	-	-	17	8	2											
Ditto	Alexr. Allan	-	-	-	-	26	13	6											
Ditto	Alexr. Edwards	-	-	-	-	31	2	8											
Ditto	John Allan	-	-	-	-	14	15	0											
									-	-	18	1	447	15	9				
Ditto	Mary Walker	-	-	-	-	1	0	0											
Ditto	William Dickie	-	-	-	-	3	13	9											
Inver	James Grub	-	-	-	-	3	18	0											
Ditto	James Low	-	-	-	-	60	0	0											
Ditto	William Thomson	-	-	-	-	2	0	0											
Ditto	Robert Leitch	-	-	-	-	267	16	3											
Ditto	Alexr. Reid	-	-	-	-	194	1	7											
Ditto	Alexr. Law	-	-	-	-	37	4	0											
Ditto	Alexr. Gordon	-	-	-	-	83	13	7											
Ditto	Robert Paterson	-	-	-	-	87	10	4											
									-	-	-	-	740	17	6				
Ditto	Alexr. Paterson	-	-	-	-	21	0	0											
Dykehead	William Evan	-	-	-	-	50	0	0											
Ditto	Charles Anderson	-	-	-	-	12	0	0											
Teind Duty	Lands of Kincaige	-	-	-	-	10	13	4											
Ditto	Lands of Tulloch	-	-	1	4	-	-	-			1	4	93	13	4				
Sum of the Rental of the Lands of Monymusk and Pitfichie Cropt, 1755										38	8	423	14½	£5772	10	1			

4. IMPROVEMENTS

AN ACC^t OF WHAT MONEY I SPEND YEARLY ON IMPROVE-
MENTS, REPERATIONS OR MELIORATIONS OF HOUSES
OR LAND OF MONYMUSKE, BEGINEING AT MARTIMAS
1718, AND THE PRODUCT THEREOF—PRECEEDING
MARTIMAS 1719 Y^e CHARGE.

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
	To the forrester for 1718 of money . . .	8	6	8
	For teathers and tugs to the horse . . .	0	14	6
	For carting to y ^e Camphily since Mart: 1718	5	10	0
	At Mart: 1718 for casting pots ii days, for planting y ^e Camphily	3	6	0
	At dito time for dito 16 days	5	2	0
Mer: 7 th	For building 600 ells of Camphily dyke by Patrick Craigmile & James Gellon . .	30	0	0
	For 2 men holling stons for dito 14 days . .	11	4	0
	To dito for 13 days more at dito . . .	7	16	0
	To dito for pulling up trees at Ramoire 2 days	1	12	0
	To dito for thrashing 3 days	1	16	0
13 th	To Anderson y ^e carter for shews	0	12	6
Apr: 8 th	To one man carting 9 weeks & holling stons 7 days	6	4	0
	For iron to shoe the horses	1	1	6
	For 9 bolls corn at 4£ 10s. to y ^e horses . .	40	10	0
	2 bolls meal to y ^e forrester for 1718 at 4£ 9s.	8	18	0
	For gathering small stons to y ^e Camphily dyke a week	0	7	6
	Y ^e two carters for their meat 9 b. 3 p. meal at dito price	43	7	0
	Will: Lunan for distroying the rooks, 1719 .	4	9	0
	To the dykers at y ^e Camphily	6	13	6
	To serv ^{ts} y ^t wrought in y ^e yard their meat .	2	4	6
1719	For deals	73	12	0
Mer:	For 7 bolls peas & 9 firlots grass seeds, sent north	38	14	0
	For 2 pecks accorns	3	12	6
	For compases and rule	3	0	0
	For a theodolite and chain	50	8	0
Carry forward .		£359	1	2

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		359	1	2
Apr: 13	For 6½ firr seed, 1 ounce great pine, ½ ounce silver firr	18	3	0
	For 5 bea scapes	1	16	0
	For painting of Monymuske house in part	11	2	0
	More to y ^e painter	18	18	0
	To the glasier glaising y ^e windows of Monymuske in part	3	0	0
	To the painter more	18	0	0
30 th	More to y ^e painter	18	0	0
	For two young horses for cart bought by Will Forbes	73	0	0
	For maintaining them till Whits: 1719	60	0	0
May 8 th	To the glasier in full p ^r acct & his meat	28	6	0
	For one man's 8 days work at yard	0	16	0
	For dito 13 days at planting in y ^e wood	1	8	0
	For 3 men workeing a day at ditch in Camphily	0	18	0
	To the painter in full of all	66	0	0
	For 12 days cairting	1	4	0
25 th	In prt. of payment for the ditch in y ^e Camphily	1	4	0
	To the smith's acct for y ^e horses	3	0	0
	To a carter's half years fee	12	0	0
	To Kingswell's for his advice & assistance in y ^e polley about the place	25	4	0
	For 2 barrle of nails sent north	50	0	0
Aug. 29	For advertiseing y ^e mercate of Monymuske	10	16	0
	For two cart horses	132	0	0
	For 4 pecks accorns & 4 pecks haws	6	0	0
Oct: 23 ^d	For 40 pecks of haws and y ^e cariadge of 20 of y ^m	13	8	0
24	To ii pints of broom seed	3	6	0
Nov: 16 th	For harnishing to two carts 3 horses each	40	0	0
Dec: 12 th	For 4 pecks haws	1	4	0
1720				
Jan: 12	To Kingswells for his advice in laying out my ground	63	0	0
	To masons & other workmens' wadges & some incidents about y ^e estate & improvements	199	9	0
	To the forrester for 1719	8	6	8
MY IMPROVEMENTS SINCE MART: 1718 TILL 12 JAN:				
1720 SPENT		Total . £1198 9 10		

RECEIVED FROM THE ESTATE OF MONYMUSKE
SINCE MARTIMASS 1718

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
1718				
Nov: 24	For 3 bolls white meal from my wife for which I have gote payment at £4 : 3 : 4 p ^r boll	12	10	0
	For 3 bolls white meal & 9 bolls oats to my Lord which is to be stated to him in payment of his annuity so have no money for it	50	0	0
28	By bill from William Forbess on John Spence, clerk at Montrose, & have gote money for it	200	0	0
Dec: 9 th	For 6 bolls farm meal at £4 : 3 : 4 for which I have gote payment	25	0	0
	For 10 & $\frac{1}{2}$ bolls farm meal & 4 bolls oats at £4 : 3 : 4 which is to be stated to My Lord's annuity and so have no money for it	60	8	4
1719				
May				
July 10 th	For 4 bolls oats for my Lord's use at common price & cariage not pd. by him	16	13	4
	For 6 bolls meal to my Lady Pencaitland in compliment & freight etc.	28	0	0
	By money y ^t William Forbess gave out on my account	956	17	6
	From y ^e wood for weedings	43	0	0
	For trees cut and sold Spring, 1719	32	14	0
	From the wood	0	4	0
	From M ^r Crie in p ^t paym ^t of the meal sold him	1200	0	0
	From Merch to October 1719 from Monymuske as p ^r my day book	1598	13	2
Nov: 9 th	By 9 bolls of meal and hams and baccon	43	10	0
	From M ^r Patrick Crie as y ^e remainder for meal sold him	1794	4	0
	For 23 oxen from the tennents	246	0	0
Dec: 4 th	For 8 pair stockens, 6 bolls farm 3 bolls white meal, 5 bolls oats & 3 pynts honey for my lord Cullen and my wife	72	11	4
Carry forward		£6375	5	8

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward	6375	5	8
1720				
Jan:	For my bear of cropt 1718 & more of y ^e money rent	1716	12	0
	By money y ^t Robert Grant, chamberlain received and laid out for me	199	9	8
25 th	For 12 bolls farm meal, 2 bolls white, 5 bolls oats & 8 pair stockens to my Lord & wife	85	11	4
PROFITES OF THE ESTATE FOR THIS YEAR SINCE MARTIMAS 1718		£8376	18	8

WHATS GIVEN TO MY FAMILY YEARLY OUT OF
MONYMUSKE SINCE MARTIMAS 1718

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
1718	In November, 1718 for pocks to bring meal about & shoar dues with meal and expences about it at Aberdeen	12	0	0
Nov: 15 th	To my wife	240	0	0
Dec: 30	To my wife	240	0	0
Nov: 1 st	To my wife	88	4	0
May 27	By 7 pairs stockens from Monymuske	9	6	8
29	To my wife	110	8	0
June 2 ^d	To dito	87	6	0
	By y ^e acc ^t for coals	76	10	0
11	To my wife including y ^e house rent viz. 134£ 8s. which I payed	434	8	0
	To dito by Dunlop y ^e wright's acc ^t which I payed	10	0	0
15	To dito by y ^e money I pay ^d each mont qch: she had borrowed	31	10	0
	To dito by what she took out of my money	12	12	0
	To dito by what she took from Session Money	31	10	0
Aug: 21 st	To dito	130	14	0
27 th	To dito by what I gave to Cuming in p ^t paym ^t of my weeg	36	0	0
	Befor October, 1719 for plenishing £886 10s. 4d.			
Oct: 20 th	To my wife	60	0	0
23 ^d	To the shewmaker for shews and boots	18	12	0
29 th	To my wife	9	0	0
Carry forward		£1638	0	8

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
Brought forward		1638	0	8
Nov: 3 ^d	To my wife	6	0	0
	To dito by 4 bolls & $\frac{1}{2}$ of meal, hams & baccon & fraught y ^r of	26	11	0
12 th	To Cuming in paym ^t of my weeg	36	0	0
13 th	To my wife	12	12	0
17 th	To Collin McKienzie for my boot buckles	18	18	0
18 th	To David Craigy for wine	43	4	0
20 th	To Mr Hope chirurgion's acc ^t 72£ & y ^e remainder for his pains	120	0	0
	To the doctor 3 consultations for y ^e children in small pocks	75	12	0
	To Cornwell vintner's acc ^t for wine, and meat when my wife was absent	40	6	0
Dec: 4 th	To my wife i boll white meal, 3 pynts honey & charges	12	0	0
1720				
Jan: 25	By 6 bolls farm meal at 4£ 3s. 4d. p ^r boll	25	0	0
	For a pair shews to my self	3	0	0
	To family	75	12	0
Feb: 5 th	More to family for all preceeding y ^e date	1305	6	8
		<u>£3438 2 4</u>		

WHATS PAYED YEARLY FOR INCIDENTS ON ACC^t OF
THE ESTATE SINCE MARTIMAS 1718

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
To my share of the building the manse of Oyn p ^d Sept: 1718 p ^r disch:		12	0	0
Janu: 1719 Will Forbes 2 days at Aberdeen about selling bear		3	0	0
1719				
Mar. 13 th	To dito at Aberdeen with y ^e first freight of y ^e meal & weighing proof saks 1£ 16s. & 4, other fraughts at 1£ 18s. each	9	8	0
	For a book for writeing an inventar of bigging	1	10	0
Apr: 1 st	To birleymen at appretiating the lands I took from Kirktown	1	0	0
	To dito of dito for whats not to be inclosed	1	0	0
	For 6 sheet stamp paper	1	18	6
	For a shillen riddle to y ^e Miln of Ramston	0	10	0
Carry forward		<u>£30 6 6</u>		

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
	Brought forward .	30	6	6
May	To a years salery to Will Forbes, and 5½ quairs of paper	201	13	0
	To ½ boll meal to the moss griev, and ½ boll to Robert Duncan for goeing south .	4	9	0
	To thiggings and charity when in Mony- muske by meal	7	4	6
		<hr/>		
		In all for this year .	£243	13 0

WHAT I MY SELF SPEND ON INCIDENTS, SUCH AS POCKET
MONEY, BOOKS, ALL EXPENSES OF JURNEYING AND
WHEN FROM HOME & C. SINCE MARTIMAS 1718.

		(Scots)		
		£	s.	d.
1719	To Will: Grant when he came to seek service	1	16	0
March	By Will: Forbess for eggs, butter, etc. when I was at Monymuske	3	15	10
	For malt and a maid's fee when I was at from Monymuske	5	4	6
Nov: 15 th	For meal to the house when I was at 1718 to Monymuske	6	13	6
Nov: 1719	To my self for incidents	1137	19	0
Jan: 30 th	To dito preceeding y ^e date	267	0	0

ALEX^r JAFFREY TO MR. ARCHIBALD GRANT OF
MONIMUSK, ADVOCATT IN EDENBROUGH

Respected Friend, I have by this day^s post Alex^r: Leask sent thee a plann of the House of Monimusk and the south east perspective thereof. If thy improvements and avenews ar to have respect to thy house the victuall house must be quitt taken down, the court reduced to a square or att least to right angles, the dore att A made handsom with a fine portico oposite to the chiefe entrie, and the two rounds on each hand equall and coverd with moddish roofs. Then the line from said dore thorow the entrie extended is the central of the improvements. When this line is concluded on, the ground can be laid out regular without wast and not sooner.—I may add y^t

the stair going up to the dining room may be easily made a good scale ; y^t entrie as now it is take it all together is no wayes tollerable. As to the garden, it's just the most confused ground can be laid out ; not on peece of the walls has regard to the house or to wall, fruit walks, or partere^s. But as a good gardeen may be made their so aboundance of both good and barren ground lyes contiguous to it for all manner of planting and other improvements.

But in so far as wee was talking about annother stanse and a new house, I send thee 3 plannns and the elevation of a little comodius house which will att least give thee ane idea of what I call a 500 pound house in this countrey, which this can be built for with the matterialls of the old house. I am capable to calculatte the charge to a nail except carriadges which thee may have mostly for nothing ; notte y^t the garden is to be made new in either case, and its my oppinion y^t 500 laid out on a clean handsom house will give more sattisfaction then 800 pound that may by degrees be bestowed to no purpose about the old one, besides the yearly charges of mantaining such a prodigious confused rooffe. The greatest difficultie y^t occurs is the banter of unthinking people and non busier then those who have bestowed more upon reforming and repairing som old cairn which, because after all they ar not satisfied, thinks every bodys magott no better then their own.

Meantime its needfull to resolve y^t the tradesmen may know what they ar to dooe and everything carryed on methodicale and frugaly. I perceive the massons endeavor to hew all the stones they winn now, on designe to be out of work in the winter, which advert to for they can hew within dores all winter when a stone cant be brought home.

I have been thorow the hill and moores looking for stones and find a great many y^t will hew but no quarrie. If thou pleases to writt me what is designed w^t these stones I should give the massons derrections—how many of a sort and the demensions. I designed to have drawn a map of som ground to be laid out in inclosures, but had not curradge to dooe it till I knew what ground was con-

cluded on y^t I might att the same time stak it out which the corns likewayes obstructed.

I send thee a map of Glen Sheels where thou will see the solemnities performed their on the tenth of June. This draught I copyed from a scatch I had a sight of from ane officer att y^e action. I waitt thy further comands and am very respectfully

Thy engaged friend,

ALEX^r JAFFREY.

KINGSWELLS, y^e last of July 1719.

ALEXR. JAFFRAY TO MR. ARCHIBALD GRANT OF
MONYMUSK, ADVOCAT, ED^r

Respected Friend, I have been here this two days w^t Cap^t Grant and wee have marked out a line for inclosing two sides of the moore of Tombegg, viz. a line along the head of the long bank runing west from the town of the Mains towards Damhead, cuting the first centerall line att right angles. This line is south of the corn land so far as to leav not only a suficient highway but space for the tennants to driv on w^t their cattel, in the midle of which line is drawn a sweep to place the entrie of y^e Park in. Secondly, a line upon the east end of this as near the Mains as is convenient runing south att right angles with the first. Wee have not determined how far south the one or west the other shall run in regard the moore is large and thou may order the extent afterwards. This meantime will imploy the carts att intervalls from other work.

I understand by a letter Cap^t Grant has just now recevd y^t on waits me from thy own hand, which when I receiv I may be capable of enlarging further as to massonrie, so concludes

w^t my good wishes most respectfully,
Thy friend to my power,

ALEX^r: JAFFRAY.

MONIMUSK, y^e 6: Dece^r: 1719.

BARCLAY (OF URIE) TO ALEXANDER JAFFRAY OF
KINGSWELLS, APRIL 1ST, 1720

URY, Aprill the 1st, 1720.

Dear Brother, As for the ews I can furnish between five and six dozen between two foot and a halfe and three foott and a halfe of height, very good plants. I have some of a lesser size and some taller. I have gott twenty pence a pice, but if hee take a quantity I'll lett them goe for eighteen pence a pice which was the least I ever gott for any. If hee take any under 2 foot and a halfe the price shall bee under, and if above 3 foot and a halfe hee must advance. Thou may also lett him know I have a nurserie of ashes and pears. I need not inform the of the kinds, being all good, for I think without vanity I have the best kinds of aples in the Kingdom, also figgs; the pears are a merk, the aples and figgs a shilling. I have also some but few of trained box and savins; the price as ews. I have no more to add but that I think its his advantage to remove them now. I mean the greens because it will be a disadvantage to them to be removed two years upon end, but of that lett him take his choice. I expect thy return to this because some people have been speaking to mee for some. I am

Thy affectionat Bro:

BARCLAY.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY TO THE LAIRD OF MONIMOUSK,
7TH APRIL, 1720

My good Friend, Inclosed is two letters I had from Urie about his yews. After the first I wrotte him y^t wee expected them cheap being for a parcell. I own its true y^t its better buy from him on both y^e accounts he mentions then from Miller. If thou thinks fitt to hold y^m att 18 pence it's a good opertunitie to have them so near, and thou may insist on his sending them the lenth of my house where thy servants on a prefixed day may come and fetch them home in time to be planted y^t night, and

once in Aprile is a good time considering the backwardness of this season. Urie will be att my house on Saturday come eight days y^e 16 instant, again which time lett me know they resolutions; likewayes how the Park dycks goe on and thy other comands which will be alwayes acceptable to thy assured friend.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

I will keep no more Invirurie trysts att least in such bad weather.

ABD., the 7 aprile, 1720.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF
MONIMUSK, ADVOCATTE IN EDENB^r

2 May, 1720.

Respected Friend, I have thy favor of y^e 21 Aprile. I suppose it was no unpleasent thing for thee to be so long dettained in Fiffe by the kindnes of male and famel friends. I hop thou ar now saffe in the other side and has had more substantiall favors from some of the latter, and thatt the cold pyes and sower wine in this country is quitte forgotte, and tho the dykes and ditches should likewayes for some time it will be no surprising matter.

I am now to advise thee y^t M^r Colenwood has been very obliedging and has gott me a man of their company who was som time a farmer in England and says he understands ditching and inclosing perfictly and y^t he has some comarades y^t will goe w^t him. I have made no agreement but told him it must be by measure after they have been a day or two up to see the ground and how they can be loged etc., but they hav no tools and therfor pleas send in all hast a dossen English spades y^t ar good and light. W^m Miller is the fittest person to choise them. If the weather proves fitt, which it is not att all now being very weet, I will not waitt but borow of my friends here till thy own come. The meall is like to be scarce so y^t I can have what men I pleas at 2^d a day. Thou will take care not to sell too much least the work men should want.

I will mind the map soon. My wiffe is just now att Edenb^r. If thou has any seeds or small thing to send thou may order it to hir att W^m Millers.

Thou hints something of a proposall to be made to me. I shall be glad how soon I know it least I be otherwayes engaged, for as I am much obliged I am fond of any oportunitie to deserv the favors I have already receivd being most Respectfully thy true

Friend to my power,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

KINGSWELLS, y^e 2 may, 1720.

Pray mind y^e spades first Kingorn or other boatt, $\frac{1}{2}$ a dossen att least. Shovells I can buy here.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF
MONIMUSK, ADVOCATTE IN EDENBRUGH

8 May, 1720.

Respected Friend, My last was for some iron spades. If they ar not sent off don't send above four and not any except a present ocasion, for I have gott a smith that makes them as good as any ever cam out of England for 3sh. a peece. I am to have four off him this week, and if thou don't suply us in time I will cause make w^t more wee need.

Now the term is att hand and I am just gooing up to inventar the hewn and winn stones already att home, and to lay them saffe and will speedly see the ditches gone about. I am not to refuse men on days wages since wee have a grive but will press bargins by measure first is the needful att present from

Thy true friend to power,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

KINGSWELLS, y^e 8 May, 1720.

ROB GRANT (FACTOR) TO SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT

PITTFICHIE, 7th May, 1720.

M: H.

Conform to yours April 25th I have exchanged bills w^t Sir James of Parke, and acquainted the gardner about the seed; he's weiding now at the nurseries w^{ch} takes a good dale of tyme. The dicks and ditch is advancing pretty weell. William Lunan desires the hunting horn y^e promised may be sent for conveening the workmen, as also ane rule for measureing. The bear and clover is sown but the ground has not taken so much bear as was conjectured. Rodorick will not work at the stone carts but is to be employed in the yeard and gathering of seeds. The receipts of bills and double of the instructiions are here w^t inclosed. I receaved your second letter April 28th the other day and shall be as dilligent in getting money as possible. I have advertised such as y^r can be any expected from to have it in readiness agt the term; it is from those y^t have either wooll to sell or bear and meall that will not answear exactlie at the term, seeing the bear seed is not done and those commodaties cannot be disposed of till then. All the bear will be carried in 5 or 6 days after this, then I shall make up Provost Fordyce acc^{tt} and clear w^t him. I'm of opinion y^t y^r may be ane chaldier of the wheat meall sold. I cannot get as yet but 8 merks readie money 8 stone weight or 6 lib. 9 stone. Please let know p^r first if you'll sell y^t way on account of money. I shall sell the custome sheep under the wooll if y^r can be a mertt hade y^t will give readie money, otherwayes the wooll at Abdⁿ; likewayes all sort of cattle y^t will be got from tennents. If any offer readie money they shall have y^m, and likewayes shall take any sort of pennie worth y^t will make money and be at pains in disposing of it. What money I can get from my crofters or can make of my own effects shall be sent. Also I will not promiss preccisly at the term anything of money considerable, yet agt the 10th of June y^r is severall wayes in the intrest y^t I expect to raise money. The minister would willinglie

complied as to his stipend, but y^t he's to clear w^t Mr Gerie at the term. I see not so pressing use y^t y^e Kirk Session has for money but y^t they may want till a more convenient season. I shall also write Craignach to see q^t he can make. My father in law has non of your effects in his hand, but some old horses y^t was sold letter end of last year to summer markets. The reason why his acc^{ts} is not sent was his being in a dangerous fever this 20 dayes bygone. I did see Tamnaveillon's receipts to him w^{ch} was queit contrairie to q^t he spoak to you. If he were once in condition he's to clear w^t Tamnaveillon and send his discharge w^t his oy^r accounts. He says y^e need have no fear of being at any loss under his management y^r, neither can he promiss much gain w^tout tacks. Acquont q^t number of cattle will be sent south agt q^t tyme, or if they most goe to the Cabrach to be refreshed y^r a little. Notw^tstanding all the promisses made the tennents of lending y^m meall and the severall advertisements I have given to bring it in, y^r is non come yet, w^{ch} makes me in a streat how to behave in caise your mer^{tt} call for it before y^r can any got out of those hands. I am

M. H.

Your humble serv^{tt},

ROB. GRANT.

ALEX^r JAFFREY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONIMUSK,
ADVOCATTE IN EDENBRUGH

KINGSWELLS, y^e 14 June, 1720.

Respected Friend, I have befor me thy favor of the 31st May. I now advise thee y^e the east and a good part of south dyck of the Park is finished and the rest goes on apace.

The term, the peet myir and want of proper weapons prevented our opning the sumar campagine att y^e Inver till the tenth of June, which day wee valiantly begun our trenches and meet with litle or no oposition, tho the wifes in the neighbourhead the day befor had threatned to attack us. I stayd from morn to night in the field, was weall bedaubd and weall watred with a plentifull rain,

the joy whereof, and of my having discovered ane imense treasure of the best marle I ever saw, ocasioned my weeting the inside a little y^t evening, but not till after I saw about 50 yards of a handsom ditch and dyck finished. I never was better pleasd with a soill then with the lower end of this ground. After two stamps of earth is taken off there lyes in stratumes of different colures a reed, blew and white marle so soapy and fine that one might shave with it. It froaths in watter, is slipry betwixt the fingers and has all the tokens of good marle. This ground, if wee drain it right and devid it in small inclosures with double ditches and planting for shelter, will be capable of any British improvement. The uper end of it is good meadow but of a different qualitie from this.

I mind all thy memorandums and shall advise from time to time how wee proceed only pleas lett us finish these two, the park and meadows, or wee proceed farther.

Robert Grant is not yett in cash, but take care to suply the most urgent. Lundy I fear beggins to lose the caracter I gave him last. I intend to threaten him if I find any more complaints for I have sett a spy on him.

Our elm seed dooes not fill weall. I shall write to James Farquherson in time about birch. The spades and shovells ar arived. Because there was too many shovells I have keepd six of them for our high wayes, which ar now begun. Shall pay thee for them.

Thou ar not like to get any coach way to thy Citty but by the way of my house. I am Overseer Gennerall this year.

I shall writte to my unckle att Newcastle for the pleugh harness per first and waitts thy further commands being most Respectfully

Thy true friend,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

I bought a bedd of holies about 3 or 4 year old in the Spring from Ramoir on thy acc^t which I payd 3 lib. Scotts for, but did not number them. I hope its a good bargain. Shall bespeak some berries in time.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONIMUSK,
ADVOCATTE IN EDENBRUGH, 27TH JUNE 1720

Respected Friend, This serves to advise that the dykes and ditches advance fast. I have been up two dayes last week and measured off 500 elns dyck from Christie, and Streeton will have about 100d on y^e north dyck. There is upwards 300 elns ditch cast upon dayes wadges lyes about 1d the elne. I have now ordred 5 men that lives hard by to cast the rest of it att 10 pennies Scotts per elne, and have put Jo: Edam to cast a drain or ditch y^t carries off our water to the burn. I have not yet fixed on the place where the sleuse is to be made till I fully find out the lowest place of y^e ground.

I hop to see it under good hay next season and the Park fully planted. I payd off most y^t was due the work men since this Park and meadow was begun mostly out of my own pokett, Robert Grant being scrimp of mony but nothing shall stop for want of y^t.

I am like to have the pleasure of seeing thee if att Edenbrough begging nixt week, where I will be so for in a hasty jurnay for London. I have cutt out work att Monimusk till my return and ordred Jo: Jaffray to pay the men for me and keep ac^t.

I am most Respectfully thy
reall friend and servant to power,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

KINGSWELLS, y^e 27: June, 1720.

ALEX^r JAFFREY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONIMUSK,
ADVOCATTE TO Y^e CARE OF THOS: FARQUHERSON,
ABERDEEN.

LONDON, y^e 1 Sepr., 1720.

Respected Friend, I believ thou will be thinking me very neglegent of thy affaires by my so long absence, which indeed I did not reckon to be when I left home where I had been returned long er now had not Sir Alex^r Cuming

faln sick of a dangerous fever of which he dooes not perfectly recover. I have litle hops of him but can't gett off for a few days not having settled wth him the now. I am resolved in any event to sett out nixt week.

I hop thou believ I have not lost my time here. I have improven it w^t autmost aplication. I have not only seen all the fine buildings and gardens here and the method of execution, but have likewayes observed the different agriculture thorow the country, and am for a further improvement to travell home by the West Road so shall I hope be able to make amends for my absence when I come to Monimusk. I shall be sory if I miss seeing thy Lady their ; wile make haste home to have y^e pleasure. I have bott thee a suitt of pleugh harnes, cost 3 pound being the best sort without halter and fosses which are not essential and dear. Ane Aberdeen ship here brings them. I have settled correspondance w^t the best and most usfull artists here and provided myself in all sorts of instruments and books. I long to see thee and am most

Respectfully thine,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

A. G. (GRANTSFIELD) TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MUNIEMUSK, ADVOCATE, EDR., 29TH DECR., 1720

D^r Grant, The firrs are sent for from Crathes for planting the Camphlie Brea, the pease land about the house is faughed, likeways y^e haugh in the wood, but it's not feanced betwixt the wood and them. The ground y^t was under pease last year about y^e house will sow six firlots of bear ; y^{rs} only half a peck of the clean clover remaining. The forester is ordred to draw some plants of hisle & to be laid in the yeard till Spring. I'm to call for the tennants of Inver and obey your commands, and I have ordred Robert Grant to agree w^t men to make potts in the park of the Moor. I spokk to Pittodrie for ronell trees and he says that he has non to give. I have not seen Ludwick as yett but I shall soon speake to him.

Ther are prodidigus storms of rain here so as y^t no carts can goe. Thomas Farqrson is pressing for his money. I have payed him my pairt of the accompt and hade I money I hade payed yours, but I have sent some of the bear I got from the tennentry for old rests to Abd. in order to be sold to pay him. Robert is to goe this week to Abd. in order to get pay^t from Inveramsy of the money Tombea is due you. I caused read the Act of Parliament you sent. I sent express to Tambea to see if he would lend the money you mentioned and he said he hade non att present and Craigrach can gett non so that I dont know what to doe.

I have caused fine your tennentrie as you directed for cutting timber & I have spooken to My Lady concerning the propossall you mentioned, but I dont find her frank too stay in this countrie and far less will she stay in any man's house save your own. However, you shall be heartly welcome to your own house when you please, and I wish w^t all my scole it were in my power to serve you. You need not trouble your self to speake to S^r James Gordon for I'm certain she will not goe y^r. Lett me know your mind fully about this soon so y^t I may regulate my affairs accordingly. Pray ackwant me of what you have done w^t S^r Philep Unstrather, & we have no news here but M^r Forbes in Tambeg is married w^t a sister of Whitehouses. I expect to hear from you soon and am as formerly

D^r Grant,

Your unalterable

A: G:

MUNIEMOSK, 29 Dec^r, 1720.

Give my humble service to your Lady.

ALEX^r JAFFRAY TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONIMUSK,
ADVOCATE, EDENBRUGH, 22ND JAN., 1721

Respected Friend, In my last I advised of the trees being come from Holland which I have ordred to be putt in the nurseries till they take with the soyll. The ditches att the Inver ar not yett fitt to be planted. W. Lunnan

is neglegent and must be changed if he dooes not give better attendance. I wish thou had him up to make a carter or any other thing of him, in y^t case he wants to know on what terms he is to com up.

The Camphily Brae is planted, and the haughs in the wood faughed. Christie goes on dilligently with his dycks both the dry stone ditch and the Park as he is in stones. Stretton has doon nothing this winter, but Ramsay is busy hewing annother gate. I have ordred the Hollies at Ramoir to be sent for, and am earnest thou wold purchase some firs again the Spring to plant a part of the Park att least if not all, and I mean such plants as ar fitt for it which is those y^t have been 2 years in nurserie and now 4 year old, one of which is better for y^t ground then 10 out of the seed beed. I believe thou has heard y^t the scab has gott among the cart horses and w^{ts} been the consequence. I am hopful if the servants be carfull the young horses may be preserved. A very good horse of mine was infected there befor I aprehended the distemper, but I have gott him cured tho usles all winter, and now the Captain's horse have gott it. Our young coach horses ar in the Sumar House in y^e Garden. I have ordred to pave the floor off it, but its so low wee cant put up a hak which wastes the straw. All this mallady proceded from the horses beeing ill dressed and being in a bad stable foull and weet, which is as much Lunday's fault as the servants that wrought them as I have told him. Thou desiers me to think on a plain for the new office houses which I am studing about and will alter litle from the plann already laid down. Thee may be more particular as t^o the demensions. Pray lett me have the pleasure of seeing some good firrs planted in the Park, for I must say again it will not dooe with those drawn out of a seed beed. In a litle time thou will have of thy own but buy, borrow and thigg for y^e present, and lose not a year planting. There is a great many birks com down, but they must be rooted in the nurserie a year or two.

There is ane Irish man lives near me. He is a cap-turner and to his trade he wold take a house and bitt of land in

the Kirktoon, which land he wold, he sayes, inclose and improve after the English manner, and wold be a chapman for those aple, pear and plumb trees y^t ar diggd out in the Garden or any other tree y^t was to be sold. I have keepd him from settling elsewhere till thou writt me, and I wish thee and Lady a good New Year and am

Most respectfully thy

friend and servant to power,

ALEX^r JAFFRAY.

KINGSWELLS, y^e 22^d, Jan^r, 1721.

ANE ACCOUNT OF THE WEEK'S WORK
(ALEX^r GORDON, GARDENER AT MONY MUSK)

MONY MUSK, Janauarie 6th, 1722.

Sir, On Munday & Tusday I made four hundred & fifty pots for arns. The rest of the week I was stopp'd by the frost, but the warmer time of the dayes I was employed in pruning the arns for it will save me labour when I take them to plant them; & anent having men att work, I have thre alwayes when I ame not stoped by frost, then the man that I have on dayes wagges I seeke him not, but when I have dung to wheell. But if he shall be absent any day when I am not stoped by frost I hyre to make upp that time. And ass soon ass I geett ane oportunity of a lad I shall have on hyred till Martimes. This is the account ass witness my hand, Alex^r Gordon.

MONY MUSK, Janauarie 13th, 1722.

Sir, This week I was employed in causing whell dung to the tuo borders that lyes on each side of the walke that runes thorou the Gardin ass y^e walke to the Church. I mind to trasplant the yeues and varigated holies on it ass soon ass I geett it in condition. Also I caused lay dung round the roots of the yeues and varigated holies abov ground and pruned arnes. This is the week's work ass wittness my hand, Alex Gordon.

Sir, This week I have planted eight hundred arns in lines by the dyke of the Parke, and I have hade no workmen ass yett but the three I ame bound to have. Ass witness my hand, Alex^r Gordon.

MAINES OF MONY MUSK,
Feberuari 3d, 1722.

MONY MUSK, Febr. 10th, 1722.

Sir, This week I have planted a thousand arns, and I have hade Alex^r Crombie with me the whole week and no hyred men but my oun three. Ass wittness my hand, Alex^r Gordon.

MONY MUSK, Febr. 17th, 1722.

Sir, This week I have planted eleven hundred arnes and I have had no hyred men ass yet, but nou all the mad pots are planted; and if ye please nou to hyre men to make pots that I and my servants may geet contained att the planting there is need for it. I ame hendred with want of spads and pools. Ass wittness my hand, Alex^r Gordon.

Sir, This week I mad fitten hunder pots for arns. I could geet non planted for the pots was full of watter ass soon as I got them made. This is all I gott done this week for ill weather. Ass witness my hand, Alex^r Gordon.

Februarie 24th, 1722.

April 12th, 1722.

Sir, This week I have hade att worke Patrick Craigemyle, James Gelen, Alex^r Keith, Wiliam Adam, Androw Coupper, and all the dayes that they have wrought amongst them all are fouertein of on man. And ther is 23 thousand firs planted in nursrie. They are the small ons that was too littel for planting in the Moor, and they could not be got taken upp butt puling all together or els I would not planted so long, for it is not safe, but I could not gett men in time, it being seed time or they ware warned; but by carfull watring I think cauess them mak it out. I want

canasses for wining fir seeds and tubs and barous and a pan for filling them for watering all plants that needs.

ALEX^r GORDON.

May 5th, 1722.

Sir, This week I have had att work Androw Couper, Wiliam Adam, Wiliam Wynes, and all the dayes they have wrought this week makes ten of on man, and ther are firs planted 12000 in thicket. I have a greate number of small firs and ashes that wass taken upp timeslie in order to be replanted in the nurserie but canot gett men to doe them in season. Ther is in haile planted in the Moor tuenti fouer thousand firs and now I ame planting the small fires in the nursrie although it be too latte I cannot help it.

ALEX^r GORDON.

JOHN MIDDLETON TO SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT,

29TH MAY, 1722

(GARDENER AT PITFEICHIE)

PITFEICHIE, 29th of May, 1722.

Honoured Sir, Since y^e was at Mony Musk I planted out y^e north border of y^e Gardin and transplanted a parsell of y^e youngest ashes from Pitfeichie and gadred about 3000 young keys of ash, plaines & birch; and planted all ye above writen in weell trenched ground and did sou 14 ounce of firr seed and y^e nuts. The firrs are doing very weell as all so y^e hedges and oy^r trees.

I have levelled y^e 2 walks in y^e lower end of the Gardin at 12 foot broad, & 190 yairds in length is levelled and I am levelling the middle walk at present; and I have according to your order entred 2 men to assiste me to cary on y^e work, but y^e loss will be your own that will not allowe mor, for the ground having once gaddred a sward of grass 4 men will not work what 3 will doe now, besides the hinderance of the perfecting of y^e work in time.

Y^e bees are working very weell in ther new quarters and

I have sown mustard hard by them, so I hope ye will be pleased to send me a line to shoue y^e factor for his warrand what I call for so far as can not be wanted either as for 2 men's meall & wadges ore such tooles as can not be wanted.

Last year when y^e engadged me y^e promised me halfe a leit of peats for it was past time to get y^m then. However, I hope y^e will be as good as your word for y^e know encouragement will make the ingenious Master of Arts. The 2 men y^t I have entred to your work is willing to stay close by y^e work as long as y^e please, for both of y^m hath wrought at y^e like work befor and is much fitter for y^e bussieness then can be expected of any countryman that hath not been used at y^e like.

I accnouledge my fault in not writing oftner but shall not fall in y^t error here after, God willing.

But as to my diligence and care to attend your work to the best of my knouledge there shall non be more willing then

Honoured Sir,

Your most humble & obedient Servt,

JON MIDDLETON.

ROB^t GRANT TO SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, 1ST JUNE, 1722

Honrd Sir, Y^e may know by my last y^t none of your letters of the dates 8: 10: 14th of May came to my hand till the 26th. If I hade seen either of y^m I could not demanded a bargain of your meall, it being sold. If I hade gott yours of the eight in tyme, I could have bought all the meall y^e desire at the price, but in ten dayes tyme it raise to eight mks in bargain readie money, now it is a little lower at the meall marcatt in Abdn. If it containues and come to your price unless y^e stop I'll buy the quantity y^e wrote of. Y^e have inclosed a letter from John Midletown and Alex^r Gordon's week work, Aprill 12th. I have returned y^r works since till they make y^m up in the order y^e desire w^{ch} you'll get p^r next. They shall have no pretence for instruments y^{ts} needfull for y^r work, if they ask from me, but readilie they complean first to you. Y^r

is no canvaceess for woning the firr seed, your own two being all torn by M^r Grant's sertts or your own qⁿ Will : Lunan hade the care of them, and altho new ones were bought they would not serve above 3 years for woning seeds ; but I'm to buy thick dealls for sawing again and make 4 or 5 boxes y^t will lift upon one aneother in tyme of rain w^t a cover for all y^t will serve 20 year, w^{ch} Alex^r Gordon aproves of. The hay ground is stoned and I'll take care for the woning and preserving the seed. The rooks nests are pulled down. If y^e know any new ovector for manageing the clover grass or seed acquent, for last year it was too soon cutt and left no seed w^{ch} I beleive causes the ill appearance it makes this year, but the rye grass looks very weell. When I was at Abdr. last I spoak to stablers about the hay, but they not being in use to buy would not come to a price for the st. weight, till I send y^m a stone or two for a tryall, w^{ch} I'm to doe next week when I goe to Abdr, and shell see to dispose of it, as also of the wheat meall. I'm to pay your bills to Glack and Tamnaveillon next week as also the other actts y^e ordered. I have written to Provost Fordyce of your seeds from Holland, and given the gardners separate memorialls for gathering seeds home and have sent this day for the firr aples from Aboyne, and for the dealls and carts from the Cabrach and spoaken to my father in law of q^t y^e wrote concerning him. And he has agreed to it, and has gotten 30 oxen w^{ch} is all I can gett from those y^t I doe not expect payment other wayis, and for your securaty, qⁿ his son comes from London w^{ch} will be in July, he's to be at Edr. and bind conjunctlie w^t him to you or give oy^r securaty y^r as y^e agree. Your own corn being all sold in Aprill and non oy^r to be gott among the tennents, I was oblidge to buy 5 Bs from Threefield w^{ch} is readie qⁿ Mr Farqrson advices y^t y^r is sakes and a boat goeing about. I'm to have a Court to morrow for Wt's rent, q^r I'll know q^t money may be gott betwixt this and hervest ; as also for regulateing of mosis and building of fold w^{ch} some doe irregularlie, and oy^{rs} y^t are leasin qⁿ built doe not provide cattle for teath y^m, and for casting of meadow

ground and severall sleps of ill management. I wrote Will Forbes q^t y^e say of Tambeg and when the term week is over we are to meett and consider the damages. As for my tack of Ramstone send it p^r next, but I would have a clause in it allowing payment at my outgoing for q^t improvements I make either of stone dicks or planting. This is all y^t occurs to me att present and am

H: Sir, your humble Servtt,

ROB GRANT.

ALEX^r GORDON TO THE MUCH HONORED M^r ARCHBELD
GRANT OF MONYMUSK, JUNE 10TH, 1722

Much honored Sir, I have givin the weekly Jurnulls to the factor of what men I had every week and of what work was done by them, but I cannot give a jurnall for every day because I am harder wrought my selfe keeping them att their work than any of them. Before they go to work and after they go from work I must look what is fit to be done tomorrow. All the allars and firrs and abel saughs y^t is planted in the Park are like to prospere very weel. I have been through all y^e allars taking suckers from their roots, and their is not eight among eigh thousand but hath groths this year on them and the birches will fill the ground but there is some of them hath no leaves on them, but I expect y^t they will grow from the root. The two line of great pyne is not growing well. I have been employed with my servants weeding among the young Nursries, cleanging the roots of trees planted this year from suckers, & watring the last planted out firrs before the rain came, which was planted in the Nursrie y^t was too litle to plant in y^e Park, and sometimes scling off y^e dycks and cutting out the bread of y^e found of them, and I have labored y^e ground at y^e Sumer House for kell to maintain may familie. And now I am preparing ground in the Nursrie for sowing ellm secd. But therr is little here but I am to send my servants to Drum for I heare there is there, and the ground where the allers grewe q^t is

planted in y^e Park and the ground q^t the birches died y^e last year is wilde and I am to trench it for replanting trees against y^e fall of the leafe and before y^t be doin y^e weeds will be up among y^e young nursre again. The must part of all y^e young nursre will requere to be replanted the next season. Their is great part of y^e ground in the Park y^t is yet to plant which will agree with birches and allers, and I would know whether or not I will get them against the end of October or the first of November, for that is a good season for planting. As for mending y^e stancks of Lochnagea it hath not been dray y^t men could mend them as yet ; no more to trouble you.

ALEX^r GORDON.

MONYMUSK, June 10th, 1722.

ALEX^r GORDON TO THE MUCH HONOURED M^r ARCHIBALD
GRANT OF MONYMUSK, MEMBER OF PARLIMENT, AUG.
5TH, 1723 (ENCLOSING ACCOUNTS).

Much Honoured Sir, The inclosed will give you ane account q^t work is done since October last, although y^e got account of q^t wass don in the for end of winter before this time. Both the park in the Moor & the Nursries & the thorn hedge and the fruit trees that cam from London are doing well considering q^t season it has been. Ther is fruit on the twentie dwarf appels that I got first, and anent the seeds soun this yeare the fir seeds & the birches seeds are com up now well, but they are veri littel in grouth for ther was no water in the park and litel without to water them. It will be great paines that will keep them from speuing in winter. I did sou birches att winter among the heath in the park on the Moor. The seeds that fell on the broken ground I see com upe but not among the heath. I have got no fir clogs this yeare. Please to mind birch seeds in time ; please to mind to caues make the park dyck and the docter to be fenced to keep out the sheep, or els the thorn hedge and that nursrie will be in vaine, for I got them not kept from the sheepe till the herds kept them from the corn. The seeds that cam

from London hes not com wel upe. The oaks that was put in the Moor are more prettie q^t is com of them. Ther was great many of them rotten. Ther is not any of the silver fire com upp nor the hors chastnot and the rest has been old seeds. The heay is won, and ther is five bols of rye grase seed and ane halfe, but it is not lead ass yet.

Much Honoured Sir,

I remaine your obedint Servant,

ALEX^r GORDON.

MONY MUSK, Augst 5th, 1723.

Ane account of the nursrie that is replanted in the Gardine :

Imprimes Dutch Elms . . .	1326
Itam Comon Elms . . .	400
Itam Elms out of the seed . . .	6078
Itam Plaines out of the seed bed . . .	1789
Itam Beaches ther . . .	797
Oaks replanted . . .	1280
Itam Ashes replanted . . .	1854
Itam Lymys from London . . .	225
Itam seed beed Lymys . . .	32
Itam Thorns replanted . . .	5000
Itam Thorns out of the seed beeds planted . . .	30000
Itam Apels Stocks . . .	1300
Itam Aples from London . . .	20
Itam Aples from John Midltoun . . .	157
Itam Youes . . .	370
Itam Holies . . .	100
Itam Abel Saugh . . .	150
Itam Allers from Holand planted in the Moor . . .	5400
Itam Firs planted ther . . .	10000
Itam Laburnums . . .	100
Trees planted in the Doctor yeard :	
Itam Ashes ther . . .	1881
Itam Seed Beed Ashes . . .	17160
Itam Horn Beams . . .	600
Itam Oaks ther . . .	4400
Itam in the nurserie Allers that had not roots good . . .	1200
Itam Firs ther . . .	1070
The Soume . . .	92689

Ane account of the workmen's dayes att planting birches, firs and making ane nursrie in the Moore and trenching in the nursrie in the Gardin, October 15, 1722 :

Imprimes Androu Couper . . .	11
Itam Wiliam Adam . . .	10
Itam James Adam . . .	10
Itam Robert Clarck . . .	10
Itam Alex ^r Keith . . .	14

Ane account of the men's dayes att trenching the Doctor & bringing it neare a leavel & att trenching the nursrie in the Gardine and bringing it nearer a leavele, and trenching a border for planting a thorn hedg in the west side of the hay park & forcing earth to places that was too thin of it, & mending the Camphel dyks and cuting out the lines of the dyk that Arn Bath is building and planting arns and firs in the Moor, all sinc Febr 6th, 1723. . . . Also saughs in the Camphel and oaks seed in the Moor :

Androu Couper . . .	39
Wiliam Adam . . .	39
James Adam . . .	32
Patrick Craige Myle . . .	39
John Wight . . .	36
Robert Walker . . .	18

The men abov mentioned also helped to replant the nursrie.

JOHN MIDDLETON TO M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF MONY-
MUSK, ADVOCAT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, EDIN-
BURGH, 5TH SEPTR., 1723.

Sir, I received a line from Robert Grant whereby I know my letter came to your hand, but I am sorie that y^e are not resolved to come north this season, for truly if it could stand with your convenience it would not be to your loss for severall reasons that I know, for I know that your own presence would goe a greater length for one viwe then 20 precepts will doe. However, I expect y^e know best. I gave you ane accompt befor what trees I planted last Spring out of Pitfichie. I likewise sowed birch seed, allers and a pound & ane halfe of firrs that I bought at Aboyn upon condition if they did not grow not to pay. Now the seed hes proved good and the man must be payed. The pound & half is but a crown. Be pleased to order payment for them. I have a bushell of ash seed poted y^t will com up nixt Spring. There is no birch seed in your wood this year but I have gathred a quantity of roanberries. I have made up y^e work in the center of y^e Gardin. It wer proper to put a holy hedge about the borders, there is som at Mony Musk would be very fite if y^e please. Within y^e border I have made a 3 foote walk to goe round within y^e border, the q^{ch} should slope 18 inches and y^t 18 inches would be turfed with green and with in to be planted with herbs & flowers. It is the fittest place in all the gardin to place y^e bees. In y^e summer time it is weell exposed to y^e sun and like wise the ground being sunk under y^e green bank would mightiely defend them from cold and wind. There is in the north east end of the Gardin rockie ground. I have severall times spok to Ro^t. Grant to cause the dykers to quarrie it, for I would wish y^t I could get y^e uper end of y^e Gardin finished nixt spring and give orders to cast turff to that litle bite of work, for this is y^e proper season and I think it is a great decorment to y^e work for there will be no defect in getting turff above the Milne of Ramston upon y^e high road. The bees that is in y^e wood atope and 2^d

swark is fite to keep. The old scape will not keep, therefore upon consideration that she would be worse befor this com to your hand I ame to kill her tomorrow.

Sir,

Your Most obledged Sert. to serve you to power,

JON MIDDLETON.

MONY MUSK, Sept^r 5th, 1723.

ROB^t GRANT TO THE HON^d M^r ARCHIBALD GRANT OF
MONYMUSK, ADVOCATT, ED^r

PITFICHIE, Jan^{ry} 29th, 1725.

H^o: Sir, As I promised in my last I let you to know y^t the pease land about the house is faughed and likeways the haughs of the wood, but they are not inclosed. I could easilly have laboured ground for broom and has to spare, but except y^r be some fence better yⁿ a feall dick it will never keep out the hill sheep. The firrs y^t cume from Crathes was planted in the Champhilie Brea and the remainder of y^m is to be planted in the wood qⁿ the gardners plants the arns and oy^r trees y^t came from Holland. Mean tyme the firrs are lodged in ground in the yeard till they are planted outt. The gardner desires to know if the birches y^t came from Aboyne will be planted in a nurserie in the yeard for a year or sett in the incloser of the muir in the spring; and likeways if the elms y^t came from Holland will be planted out this year. As to the oxen and cows y^e wrote off, this is not a fitt place to buy cattle of y^t age by reason the people here buy there oxen from the high countrey at a dear price viz. 20, 24 and some 30 lib. the peice, neither are they willing to sell y^m again till they are old as y^e ordinarlie gett y^m. But the onely way y^e will buy cattle of y^t age is to imploy some trustie in the high countrey, and they will buy all sorts of cattle y^e have a mind for, at severall prices conform to y^r goodness, prime young oxen at 24 lib., the ordinarie oxen at 16 and 18 lib., oy^r lesser oxen at 12 lib., young cows at 12 and 14 lib., quyes at 8 and 10 lib. I may gett betwixt cows and oy^r young cattle among your own tennents about 40 reasonable enough, y^e cannot expect

oxen any way to be sooner delivered yⁿ the last of May by reason of y^r labouring.

I have sent inclosed the Duke of Gordon Baillie's letter to me about the feu dutie who is very pressing for it. I promised to gett your answeare in 10 or 12 days about his payment. If y^e pleas to pay John Steephen, my broy^r in law, one hundreth and fiftie two libs., ten shillings Scots w^{ch} I rest him for 27 bolls $\frac{1}{2}$ of Ballquain's meall w^{ch} I sold and for barly sent north to Thomas Farquarson, I shall advance the like sume here on your acc^{tt} either for paying S^r James Gordon or for the s^d feu dutie. The carts make but very little progress this winter till now y^t they are setting out. I ever told you y^t Will: Lunan was not fitt for y^t charge; now they are raiseing out the old church beside the school. Y^r has been a large buriall place within and about y^t place w^{ch} now is turning up and is very much spoaken of in the countrey y^t the bones of y^r predecessors gett not libertie to rest till the resurrection. Besides it will not be small charges to raise out the old strong built walls y^t is y^r. Every day y^r is 8 or 10 men holling stons for 4 carts, whieras in the land of Sandie hillock^s two men would keep y^m leading and is little farder off.

I expect to make a good acc^{tt} of this years ferms, being very good and full enough payed in if they be not consumed by workmen. If ye can sell your meall at 4 lib. 6s. 8d. p^r boll y^e could make advantage to buy 2 or 300 bolls more in this countrey and sell w^t it. If y^e acquent me in tyme I could buy meall w^t readie money to gain 10s. Scots p^r boll providing y^e could sell as above. I am

H. S^r your humble serv^t,

ROB. GRANT.

THO: WINTER TO SIR ARCH. GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLY-
MENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
8TH APRIL, 1726.

Honrd S^r, I am att last tho long first ariv'd att Mony Muske. Our ship by stress of weather was oblig'd to put

in att Peterhead on Sundy the 4th instant. We made Abberden on Saturday about 4 of y^e clock in the after noon but could not get in. Were forst out to sea by a violent hurricane of wind. The wind on Sunday morning shifting to the northward we stood for Abberden till about 3 in y^e after noon when it shifted againe to the south which forst us in to Peterhead, where I hi'rd a hors and guide and came to Mony Musk by land on Tusday night the 6th of this instant. On Wednesday the 7th took view of all the nuserrys and plantations which I find to be in very good order and in a very thriving condition. Went to a new ground under the wood which the gardener cald by the name of Paradise; nor do I think he hath ill named it considering it is in Scotland and in so wilde a part of it that I neither see bush or tree till I came to Monymusk in 30 miles riding. It is very well planted with fruite and timber plants and in such condition that I cant say that I ever saw any in England better. The other part of it is grass. I think if I mistake not you proposed to plant an orchard upon it, so I doe beleve it will answar very well; and please to let me know your resolutions that I may crop it and bring it in order fit to receive the plants.

I have view'd your new enclosed parks and find those firs and allers that are planted there in to thrive prety well. I also view'd the great park that is now enclosing and find there a great deal of land that will admit of larg improvement. If you please to write to those that have the care of fencing it to hasten the work that it may be accomplit the sumer, there being some of it so wet land will not admit of a cart to cary meterialls to it in winter, besides I see it is liable to be grased by straing cattell. If you could agree with the gentillman that hath the estat on the east to cut a straight dick down that borne would make it much more commodias and may be done without any damage to the gentillman, for it may be so ordred as what you gave in on place you will lose in y^e other. The sooner this were perfect'd the better.

The plows are a sowing the bear seed in the Home Park



and peass in the out feild land, it being very pleasant weather and very good season for the performance there of.

I don't see any reason att present but that I shall like the counterry very well.

If my wife should be in distres for mony I hope you will plese to let hir have what shee may have occasion for.

I will order Mr Smith to receive it for hir, that is whome she hath hir lodgings of, and give me leve to subscribe my selfe whose whole study shall be in your interest. Your Most Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONY MUSK, Aprill the 8th, 1726.

P.S.—Please to order the enclosed to the peny post and place the charge to my accompt.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH: GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, LONDON, MAY 5TH, 1726.

Hon^d S^r, This may informe you that in so short a time I have strove to the utmost of my power to informe my self of the natuer of your land and find it very good, and don't question but that I shall make improvements to your satisfaction. But as I intend to manage your land in the best of English methodes it will requier proper instreuments to doe it with all, for if they knew as well how to manage as the English yet for want of proper utencels they would be as far to seek as if they knew nothing of the mater which is realy their case, but, however, a man cannot work with out tools.—In the first place, here is no harness for the horses that is fit for a hors to labour in; here is no plows that is proper to till the earth with, nor one man in the whole parish that knows how to make use of them. Please to send us down six hors harness and two sutes for the hors that follows, that is one for the plow and on for the cart, and not let the collers be of the largest size but that which in England is calld the midle size and the siz for colts, and you will have the best for counterry business 15 or 20 miles out of

London. I finde an English plow here though not that sort that I could wish yet hope to make it doe. The best plows that are made in England that would answer here are made in Glossester Shire nere Stow in the Ould, and are calld wheel plowes which you may easily procuer by the Winchecomb Carryer who inns att the White Hors on Holburn Bridg.

Apr. 29. The plows a sowing barly in the Home Parke ; the men in the Garding weeding the quick that is planted round the Home Park. This day I have taken a view of the pease that are sow'd in the outfield and believe there will be a very good crop if please God to send a good shoure of raine, it being here very hot and dry.

29 The plows continue to sow barly in the outfeild land, the men belonging to the garding continue weeding and watering such things that hath been then planted. This day I have taken a second view of the Inver Park and find many acres of land contain'd therein which in my openian will bear all sorts of grain as well as any in England. I observe a very wet peece of ground which hath had som ditching don, I sopose in order to draine it which is impossable, for I observe the River Done att this time tho very dry to be neare levell with it, and consequently when the River is swelled by great raines will tide it self up that bourn and lay it 2 or 4 foot under water which will render it usless, except for willows which it will certainly produce very well which if you please to give me leve I think to plant the next season.

30 I went up to the top of the hill calld Carn William where I observe a vast many acres of good land which may be improvd to advantage if enclosed. The plows continue to sow the barly ; men in the garding som weeding, som diging, som watering, the weather being very hot and dry.

May 2. This day I have been in the Park calld Pitfiche, where I find very little land that will be for corne

but very good for timber. I am oblig'd to walk 3 times or 4 a day round Enver Park in order to pervent straining cattle feeding on the grass, therefore hope you will write to M^r Heigh to hasten the encloseing thereof. I have prest the nessesity of it being done to M^r Heigh but perhaps a line from you may put it faster forwards. I beleve you will be att som loss in raising the rent of it for this year or two till it be throughly enclos'd, and then I may be bould to say you will make duble the rent that ever it went at.

Continue to sow barley; forst to water every day all that hath been plow'd the last season.

May 4. This day I have been all over the out feild land and cant find one foot plowd as it ought to be. I am hartily sorry that I was not here two months sooner, the season being now to far spent to alter any thing this year. I shall get a peece of land in order to sow wheet on the next season, therefore, please to order down 18 bushille of wheet for seed. M^r Oram will gett it from Harford Shire. Please to let me have it by the first of August.

Continue to sow barley; weeds and watter; hotter weather then ever I knew in England in the month of May. I hope you will give me leve to send for my wife in litle time, for I find hir charges will be as much in London as will maintaine my whole family in Scotland. Your Most

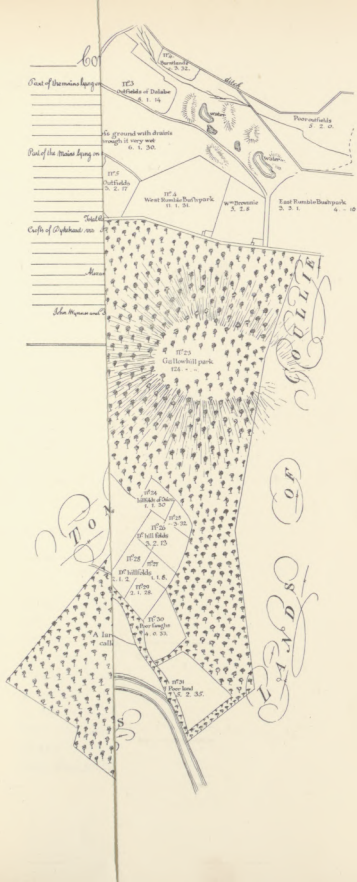
Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONY MUSKE, May the 5th, 1726.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH. GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFE HOUSE, LONDON, MAY 12th, 1726.

Honrd: S^r: I observe one thing that will be very nessessary, that is to have servants of your owne that may be att call on all occations for it will be imposable to carry on business without, for those men that are servants to the farmers



must observe their call and att the same time perhaps I may stand in want as much as they, for in the management of your farms the seasons will be att or near the time as others. Though I cannot com into their measures in sowing the barly so very late, in my opinion it would be beter done in March or the begining of Aprill, for now they can expeet no other but a very thin body'd corn.

Please to let me have the hors harness and the wheat as in my last and a bushill of rape seed which I beleve will be a greet improver of land in this part of the world. I have been in the farthermost ground up the River under the wood and doe think it will make an excellent piece of hop ground, and hops bear a better price here than in London and labour much cheper; and if you relinquish the planting of an orchard in the other piece as you first enter, it will also bear hops to all appearances as well as any in England. Please to let me know your resolution that I may take proper methodes to the management thereof.

I should by this time have given you a plane of your house and gardens as they now are; allso have shewn you what alterations and improvements may be made, but have no instrouments to doe it with. Please to send me down as soon as posable a case of drawing instruments with a brass scale rule in.

May the 5, Thursday: Continue sowing the bear seed and dunging a piece of ground in the Home Parke in order to sow turnips thereon on the lef hand the walk that ledes to the Church, it haveing been trencht for nussery planting, and the seeding of it will make it the more proper to receive such planting the next season. Weeding and wattering continu'd, it being very hot dry weather.

- 6 Friday: Continue sowing barly; weeding the horn-beme that was sow'd this spring and never saw finer in my whole life. It was exterordinary good seed and dare say there is more than 50000: are oblig'd to water every day which is the greatest part of work that the garden men performe.

I was this day att Enver park to shew a dragoon the grass. He s^d he did not much like it, but could make no agreement till 3 weeks, in which time they should have orders from their Generall. He said they never gave but 2^d $\frac{1}{2}$ p^r night p^r hors, and then perhaps as soon as they have gotten the head and flower of the grass they may pertend a call and begone, and then all the counterry will have provided them selves elsewhere. Therefore without they will take it for 3 or 4 months att so much p^r night, it is my oppinion it will be the safest way to take in the counterry cattel. That park that was sown with rygrass is very thick and good and might have been mow'd had it been laid down in a husbandlike maner.

May 7, Saturday : Continue to sow bear seed : very hot weather : have been this day seting out a dike or wall in Enver Park to devid it in two equall parts.

9 Munday : This is through the mercys of Allmighty God a very wett morning which is very welcom to all farmers in the north of Scotland : continu'd shourry all day : continue to sow bear seed : diging brders in the garding.

10 Tusday : Sow'd the turnips in the Home Park, the raine having brought the ground in good order to receive the seed : mowing the walks in the garding, weeding and diging.

11 Wednsday : Continue to sow bear : mowing and diging in the garding.

Am your Most Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSKE, May 12, 1726.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH: GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLI-
MENT, To BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFE HOUSE,
LONDON, May 19TH, 1726.

Honrd. S^r, I doe think it will be highly convenient to build a barne, stable and wall in a yard to foder the cattel in after the English faishon in Enver Park whereby we

shall be enabled to gett dung sofitiant to manuer the land with as occation shall serve from time to time. I promise my self great improvement in this park as well as severall other parts of your estate. I most hartily congratulate you on your hapy marage of which M^r Grant hath just now inform'd me. I wish you and Lady Grant both many and happy days, that is to say peace and tranquillity, long life and fallissity and all the joys of etearnity which are and shall be my harty prayers.

I have taken an exact view of y^e wood and find there may be many pounds worth cut out, which we call in England weeding out the under wood, which serve only to rob the growing timber and keep it back in its growth and will dwindle a way and sum decay each year and sum an other and will be of no use; but if cut the next season there will be many hoops made from it and fit for severall other uses. The bourne between the garding wall and kill barn stands in need to be cut straight otherwise it will undermine the killn and throw it down. I beleve it would be cheaper doing the walling our selves then to let it out, for I beleve those that do it would not medle but to their own advantage.

The Dragoons are order'd from Abberdeen and M^r Grant hath made porposalls to let the herbidg of the Enver Park to the counterry people, which I beleve will answer much better then if the soldiars had stay'd.

May 12, Thursday : Continue to sow bearly ; cleaning and digging in the garding.

13 Friday : Continue to sow bear seed ; cleaning and weeding in the nurserrys : very hot weather.

14 Satturday : Continue to sow barly : weed, dig, and trench the ground to bring in order to receive the plants that will be remov'd from the seed beds the next season.

16 Munday : Continue to sow barly, digging and wattering the garden : very hot weather.

17 Tusday : Continue to sow barly : continue to dig and water in the garden : extreame hot weather.

May 18, Wedeesday : Continue to sow bear seed which I beleve will be all sow'd to day or to morrow : watter-ing takes up most of the mens' time in the garden : continue extreme hott.

I shall want severall nessarys to com down with my wife which she shall want mony to buy. Please to let hir have what she will have occation for. She will get M^r Smith to wait on you for to receive it and place it to the account of

Your Most Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSK, May the 19th, 1726.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH. GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLA-
MENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
LONDON, JUNE 16TH, 1726.

Hon^d. S^r, It hath been so very hot and dry this sumer that it hath near spoil'd the peese. I beleve we shall hardly have so much seed from them as was sow'd. The oates will be very short and the late sow'd barly will com to nothing. In many places you have the best that I see any where. I have begun crost plowing in the wood in y^e ground design'd for orchard and find the turf to burn as well as any I ever saw in England, and dont att all doubt but that I shall make large improvements in sowing of rape and after that wheate. The counterry people stand amazed to see such turf burn that is quite free of heath, but are most of them persuaded it will be far better for the land then lime. I wrot sum posts past for a bushill of rape seed and sum wheat. I hop youl not neglect the sending, for if you doe that you defeate my design. I also wrot for English horses and harness and plows which will be very much wanted, for should we in England labour our land though the best of it after such a carless maner and with such instreuments wee should get nothing but weeds. Indeed they have no instreuments to doe it with, and are fully persuaded in them selves that there is no

better then what they have nor no better way of making use of them then what thay practise of which and such-like errorrs I hope to be able to convinse them. I likewise wrot for a case of drawing instruments, the want of which hinders my proceeding. The counterry people are very busiey spoiling their land with the foot spade, sum for muck fell, sum to burn and others to repaire the houses with, takeing a way the earth and leav the stones to produce corn and grass which is certainly a gross errorr and hath spoild near half the land in Scotland or att least in that part where I see it is mad use of.

Mr. Grant was att Aberden last Satturday and while he was reading a letter from you signifying a ship would be sent from London on the 15 instant to be freighted with barly and otes, Cap. Thomson deliverd his orders from you and that the ship was ready to put over the bar, which hath put is in hurry to thraish and buy in order to dispach the captaine as soon as posable.

Thursday, June the 9: Continue to thraish barly: weeding and wattering in the nusserrys and find al sorts of weeds thrive as well here as in England, and don't question but will produce other things as well when managed after the maner as the land in England is.

Friday, June 10: Continue to thraish barly: to weed in the nusserrys and water: excessive hot weather.

Satturday, June 11: Continue to thraish barly and otes: weed and watter in the nuserrys: very hot weather.

Munday 13: All hands thraishing in order to lade the ship which arriv'd att Aberdeen on Satturday last.

Tusday, 14: Continue to thraish: houting my turnips in the Home Park which are like to be very good.

Wendsday, 15: Building a new fold to hold the cattle; we having suffitiantly dung'd the other. Am your Most

Dutyfull Servant,

THO. WINTER.

MONYMUSK, June 16, 1726.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH^{ld} GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLA-
MENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFE HOUSE,
LONDON, SEPT. 8TH, 1726.

Honrd. S^r, Perhaps by foregoing leters you may harbour
som thought that I speek by way of prejudice, but I doe
assure you that never entred my brest, for I have nothing
more att hart than your interest and am hartily sorry to
see things carried in several respects as they are. Indeed
I don't know what agreement there may be between Mr.
Grant and you, therefore, you will make me very easey if
you please to let me know whether you alow those things
or no ; if not, I shall be more particuler in giving you
accounts of that I have, shall or may judg to be against
your interest. I have with a great dele of regret turn'd
the cows out of the Home Park that belong to Mr. Grant
att all houres of the night from a mongst the corne and
planting of which I have tould them several times and
all the satisfaction I had was to be laught att. M^r Grant
and I bought an old ox betwixt us and grast it in the
Inver Park, and since the grass is done there he hath
brought it and tethred it in the Home Park against my
inclinations, but I beleve I can gus their intent is that if
I should complaine of spoile done by their cattel it will be
my part in the old ox that hath don it. I this day mett
with the gentleman of Pitichficea who seems to be fully
resolved to be your tenant if he may be accomodated to
his desire. I can't find any inclined to take any land and
improve it about Carn William or elsewheare. I could
wish my boy was 4 or 5 years older I should be glad to
accept your offer for him.

Thursday, September the 1st: Continue the harvist 8
hookes : continue plowing in the Home Park : 7 men
att the ditching : weeding in the garden.

Friday the 2^d : Continue the harvist 8 hooks : continue
to plow in the Park : weeding in the garden : 10 men
ditching.

Saturday 3^d : continue the harvist 17 hooks : continue

plowing in the Park : weeding in the garden : 11 men att the ditchin.

Munday 5th : Continue the harvist 8 hooks : plowing in the Park : weeding in the garden : 11 men ditching att the march between Cleney and you.

Tuesday 6th : Continue the harvist 8 hooks : ended the plowing in the Park : weeding in the Nuserrys : 11 men att the ditchin.

Wednesday 7 : Continue to shear and carry corne : plowing in the hauks under the Wood : weeding in the Nuserrys.

Am your Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSK, September 8th, 1726.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCH: GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFE HOUSE, LONDON, SEP: 15TH, 1726.

Honrd. S^r, Yesterday I rec^d yours of the 11th of August which is more than a month since date which. Severall of your letters are that long before they reach my hand ; where the fault may be I cant apreheand. I cant see where the disadvantage will be either to you or Cleney since the advantage that either of you may have is to be valued and payd which will make it no advantage att all. I am got a good lenth with the march between you. I hope to finish it this week to both your advantages. As to the faults that work dos not goe faster on, I have hinted in severall of my former letters. I find those that are imployd on dyking of the Pitfichie Park are poor tenants that have taken a small quantity of your land and perhaps given a peece of money to your steward. I think they call it grassum money, for want of which they must be obliged to spin so many 100 ells of webbing to Mrs. Grant for no pay att all. This may in time make a rich steward but poor tenants. They work out theyer rent att your dyking but if they can get work to earn 2^d ready money your work must ly. I cant find M^r Grant inclin'd to let

any quantity of your land to any substantiall tenant. I believe the reason is it may not bring so much grist to his mill, for I plainly see he never considers a penyworth of your interest but he hath att the same time a view of two peneyworth to his own. I beg you will excuse my frank way of writing and doe assure you it is not by way of prejudice, for here is most people in the counterry can see that you have not justice done you, tho' prehaps may not be so free as to acquaint you with it except you should ask them questions concerning it. I am sure Arnboth and the Minister can give you a trew accompt how matters are carried. I think it my duty to acquaint you that I think you have not justice don you in many respects. I shall geather leaves for dung, shall continue to converse with the tenants in order to perswade them of the errores they are in in the way of husbandry. The turnips which I first sowed are very well advanced. I would have had them all sown a fortnight agoe but cant have my orders obey'd in any perticulour as I have wrote to you before. Please to give me the absolute management of the farm, my business and servants and horses, cattell that belong thereto without being interrupted either by M^r Grant or his wife, or please to excuse me for medeling with it att all. I find Mr. Grant is as much averse to any improvement as any on in the counterry, and for that reason I know it will be no wayes consistant that his orders and mine should agree. I shall consider how two or three tenants may be accommodated, but please to enquier in to their circumstance for if they are poor they can doo no good here notwithstanding. Others that have got a good stock of money and cattell, instreuments of husbandry to bring with them might doe very well to yours, the counterry and their own advantage. I shall prepare to plant the Whom Park as soon as posable. I would doe it the nex season if you send trees down from London to plant it with, otherwaies if I raise them here it will be two years before it can be planted. It will take a 1000 trees to plant it which will cost you a great deall of money in London, and I fear may not thrive so well as those that

are raised hear. Please to send down 5 or 6000 of seedling crab stocks and a quantity of crab kernells. Now is the time to get them. Shall now be able to give you a designe how I think to plant it, having yesterday rec^d a case of instreuments for drawing, bitt no hors harness or wife. Please to send down 5 or 6 dozen of the Dutch clme to make stocks to raise layers from, likewise haues, accorns, hors chesnuds in larg quantitys, the more the better if it be a plentifull year in England, and som striped hollys, one of each sort as follows: 1 Blinds Creame, 1 Carters Holly, on Wises, on Prickition Crodricks, on Bridgmane, on Eleses, two or three Vines, on call'd the July Grap. one White Muscadine and one Red Muscadine and 10 or 12 pound of yew berryes, two sweet Bay Trees. Those things may not seem profitable for you to plant for your own use yet they will be profitable to sell out of the nuserys to those that fancy them. Please to let all those things that I have formerly and now wrot for com down the first oportunitie. I fear the wheat and rape seed I wrot for is forgotten which will be a disapointment, the ground being prepared where I intended to sow it. It would be of greate use to you to straight the Boon of Ton between Kemny and you, both for fencing your land and in a great measrue prevent the tiding of the Done upon Lochneygay when in a speat.

Thursday, September the 8: Continue the harvist: carrying of corn: plowing in the hauks of the Inver: weeding in the garden: 13 men att march between Cleney and you.

Friday, 9th: Continue the harvist: carrying of corn: plowing in the hauks of the Inver: weeding in the garden: 18 men att the march.

Saturday, 10th: Continue carrying of corne in the after noone, the morning weat: weeding in the garden: 20 men att the march.

Munday, 12th: Leading of corn in the morning: the after noon wett: weeding in the garden: 20 men ditchin att the march.

Tuesday, 13th: Continue the harvist, leading the pese out of the hauks of the Inver to Todhall or we should lose them straw and all, notwithstanding a man to watch them night and day: weeding and diging in the garden: 2 men att the ditching.

Wendsday, 14th: Continue the harvist: carring of corn and made an end of cuting, diging and weeding in the garden: 20 men att the ditchin.

Your Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSK, Sep: 15th, 1726.

P.S.—I shall carry on the planting of all kinds with all the vigour I can.

THO: WINTER TO SIR ARCH: GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLAMENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, LONDON, SEP: 22^d: 1726.

Honrd Sr, I am informd by creditable persons that Petolherry hath informed Mr. Grant that I have wrot to you of som things being carried to your disadvantage, on which Mr. Grant or his wife or both gave out that they would send me from whence I came or he would quit your service. I am ceartaine I have wrot nothing but what I can hold my face to. They think that I have an intention to put him out of your service. I declare I never harbour'd any such thought. Only so far since your desier is to have your farming carried on after the English methode, I doe desier to have the absolute commande of the servants and horses without being interrupted by he or she, for till it be so ordred I see it will be imposable for me to carry buisinese forwards as I ought as long as they have any command of the servants or horses or any power to act in the farming afaier. As I have hinted to in severall of my former leters and doe give you my word I have no farther view then to see every thing carried on to your advantage, which in my oppinion att present is not. Here is now great raines com on which come through most roomes in the house. I have told Mr. Grant of it severall

times since I came here that the lead work wanted mending, likewise the slating and the glasing. He allways answered it should be don, but it is yet never a whit the nearer; likewise many slates are of the stable so that the timber is liable to great damage. I would have had it don but the tradesmen will not work with out his orders nor then either without they can get no other job for ready mony. Elswhear I am heartily sorry your creadit is so abused. The carpenter is not paid, the smith is not payd, the workmen not payed for the trenching and planting of the last season which is poor encouragement to them and a great abuse to you since you order it should be other wise. If you please to order me money to pay the men that are imployd under my care I shall pay them every Saturday night and keep the accompt. It will be encouragement for them to work and make them the more ready to obey my orders than what now they are for att presant I heare nothing but murmoring. And if I push them forwards they return upon the Lord Master "We work fast a nough for 2d the day and to trust a twelve-month for the money." So I hartily begg that it may be altred.

One of your tenants, Alexr: Norvell that had a tack of the Oard Mill and Mill of Monnymusk, desired me to informe you that he is to be turned out of his tak att Whit-Sunday next, there being a 100 mark garsum. But for the Oard Mill which he says he is not able to pay, nor hold the Mill of Monymusk without the Ord Mill, for he hath had no water att the Monymusk Mill all the sumer. He sayes he has payd his rent and is unwilling to leave the towne if you please to renew his tack att the old rent and alow him for the Inver half a chalder of meale and six furlote for the out feild of Pitchfichie. He desired Mr. Grant to write to you, who tould him he had two or three times but could have no answer. It is my oppinion that you will not have a beter tenant. Here is a great talk about this garsum money; your the best judg where you gaine anything by it or no. My oppinion is that as long as it is alowd to be taken you will have none but

poore tenants, for I observe the way is as soon as they find a man lives very well in the farm he has there is another presently enveys his hapiness and coms and bids so much grasm. Then the old tenant must turne out that perhaps hath paid 10 or 20 years rent and take in perhaps a fellow, a weaver or taylor that may chance all the stock he hath in the world, will not pay one year's rent but may chance to make a gowne to the factor's wife or spin a webb or two. And as long as this lasts never expect any that is able to make any improvements. Please to give your answer to Alex: Norvell as soon as posable. He desires it that if you should not let him stay he may provide him self other waies. Arnbath tels me he hasn't got y^e money that you ordred to be advanced to him.

Sr W^m Gordon came to Cleney on Munday night and I waited on him on Tusday morning and was in hopes that he would have went to Monymusk, but business calld him other wayes which I am heartily sorry for by reason I could have made it evident to him what I have wrot to you. Please to order Mr. Oram to send down as many howes as he can possibly get, the more the better. Bracco hath sent his gardener over heare for thornes. I shall let him have what I can spare from your own planting which I believe may be about ten thousand this season and many more the next.

Thursday, the 15th Sep: Verry wett all day which set the borne of Cleney in such a speate that put me of from the ditchin. I believe should have finished if it had heald dry but 3 or 4 days longer: plowing in the hauks of the Inver.

Friday, 16: Very wet all day which continues the burn in a speat.

Saturday, y^e 17: Began to trench grounde in the Home Park: Seven men besides those of the garden plowing in y^e Inver.

Munday, the 19th: Continue trenching: Men plowing in y^e Inver.

Tuesday, 20 : Continue trenching : 16 men continue plowing in the hauke of the Inver.

Wendsday, 21 : Continue trenching in the Park 18 men. I think very long for my wife. I fear all is not well. Yesterday I sent to Aberdeen for the horses harness and other things ; wheat and rape I have rec^d ; shall send in for y^e plowe to morrow : the very worst harvist that I ever saw in all my life and not expected : the staples and hooks not fixt in to y^e harness : shall hardly get it done hear, not as it should be.

Am your Most Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSK, Sepr: 22^d: 1726.

P.S.—The people that cut down the corn are complaining they had not victuals and drink enough allowed them in the harvistin. I can't say they were over loded for I saw half a mutchkin a peace delivered to them att their brefast and as much att diner and non att all between meales. I fancy you will have a bill of malt that would alowd more then they have had.

THO: WINTER TO S^r ARCHD. GRANT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, TO BE LEFT ATT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, LONDON, SEP: 29: 1726.

Honrd S^r, Ycsterday with a great deal of difficulty I made an end of harvist which was of pese and som late bear. As to the pese, would be a very good improvment if the tenants could be perswaded to sow them which att present they seem to have a great aversion to, but I hop by often repeated conversation to bring them to see their errours in that and severall other points of husbandry. The raines have been so very great that hath put me from the march between Cleney and you. I shall take all oppertunity to finish which would be compleated in 4 or 5 days. Lockneygay is all under water. The straighing of the bourn between Kemny and you would prevent the

back tiding of the Done up & upon it in a great measure ; and if you please Kemny should be consulted now as soon as posable that we might carry it on nex sumer as soon as posable. I have received the wheat and rape seed and horse harniss, 3 plows, two forks and two rakes ; one of the forke brooke, two of the plows brok, but may be mended here. Have delivered to Bracco 11,000 thornes which was all could be spared this year. Please to order all y^e seeds and plants that I have wrot for by the first oppertunity. I heare nothing of my wife which makes me doubtfull where all be well. I hop you will prese S^r W^m Gordion to call att Monymusk in his return from the north. I wounder M^r Grant should write to you upon trust concerning the disadvantage you will be att in straightening the bourn, when he tould me on Friday was seven nights that he never saw which way it was carryed till that day. I have not yet mesured it exzactly, but do beleve there will not be above an acre one way or the other lose or gaine and that to be considered both in quantity and quallity. If you would have your farming carryd on to advantage please to order that there may no corn be sould in the straw, which perhaps for the vallue of half a mark in a bole we lose a whole bole the next year for want of that dung that would have been made from that straw which is sould with a bole of corne in England where the best of husbandry is done. When they let a lease it is an article therein to spend all y^e foder on the ground. If it were so ordred here there would not be the occation for so much muckfeil, which I am confident hath ben mor prejuditiall then any one thing to the lands in this part of Scotland and is still going forwards which ought to be pervented with all speed.

Thursday, 22^d : 19 men trenching in the Park : plowing in the hauks of the Moor.

Friday, 23^d : 20 men trenching in the Park : continue to plow in the hauks of the Inver.

Saturday, 24th : 13 men trenching : continue plowing in the hauks of the Moor.

Munday, 26th: 21 men att the trenching: continue plowing.

Tuesday, 27th: 22 men att the trenching: continue plowing.

Wendsday, 28th: 12 men trenching: continue plowing: carrying of pese and barly: made an end of the harvist.

Your Most Dutyfull Servant,

THO: WINTER.

MONYMUSK, Sep: 29: 1726.

ANE LIST OF THOSE WITHIN THE INTEREST OF MONYMUSK,
WHO ARE ORDEAN'D TO SOW PEASE AND TURNEAP,
CROP, 1728.

	Ploughs	Bolls Pease	Firlots	Pecks	Turneep Weight
Abersnithak	2	2	—	—	pd 1
Two Grasemen there	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Ramston	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Delab	4	4	—	—	2
Eight Grasemen there	—	—	2	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cowly	8	8	—	—	4
7 Grasemen there	—	—	1	3	$\frac{7}{8}$
7 Crofters there	—	—	3	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Inzian	2	2	—	—	1
Two Grase men there	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Todholls, Mat: King	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mains Monymusk	3	3	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Three Grasse men there	—	—	—	3	$\frac{3}{8}$
Kirktown	2	2	—	—	1
Cobleseat	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	2	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tambegg	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
Two Grasemen there	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Two Crofters there	—	—	1	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Balwack	3	3	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Three Grasemen y ^r	—	—	—	3	$\frac{3}{8}$
Glenton & Tillefowrie	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$
2 Grasse men there	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Todlachie	4	4	—	—	2
4 Grasemen y ^r	—	—	1	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Croftecomer	—	—	1	—	$\frac{1}{4}$

	Ploughs	Bolls Pease	Firlots	Pecks	Turneep Weight
Pitmuny	4	4	—	—	pd 2
3 grasemen	—	—	—	3	$\frac{3}{16}$
Brankie	—	—	1	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Arneedly	2	2	—	—	1
2 grasemen	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Picktillem 3 crofts	—	—	1	2	$\frac{3}{8}$
Ordmill 5 crofts	—	—	2	2	$\frac{5}{8}$
Woodheed 2 crofts	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{4}$
Mildourie	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 grasman	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{6}$
Rorandle $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$
Cornabo	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 graseman	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{6}$
Uper Balforsk	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 graseman	—	—	—	1	$\frac{1}{6}$
Neither Balforsk	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 grasemen	—	—	—	2	$\frac{1}{8}$
Sandehillock	1	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$
Pittfichie & Blackhillock	2	2	—	—	1
Alforsk	2	2	—	—	1

This and former page as by now accempt^t amounts to
of ploughs 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
of pease 54 bolls & 1 peck
of turneap seed 29 pound 8 ounce.

I wrot the double for the L^d 7 Nov^r, 1727.

RECEIPT : THO. FORBES FOR FIRS PLANTED, 1729

I, Thomas Forbes in Pittfichie, doe hereby declare y^t I planted fourtie two thousand fir plants in the Park of Pittfichie last spring, but in case it does not appear after examination y^t the s^d number of firrs was planted by me or if any of them are gone back, then and in that caise I oblidge my self to plant as many as shall be found wanting or gone back to make out the s^d number y^t I'm now payed for, allwayes getting the fir plants from Sir Archibald and y^t upon my own charges w^tout demanding any thing from Sir Archibald for my pains or expenses. In wittness q^{ro}f I have subscribed y^s rectt at Monymuske this 28th

Novr., 1729 before witnesses, William Lunan in Kirktown and Robert Grant factor of Monymusk.

WM. LUNAN, *Witness.*

THO: FORBES.

ROB. GRANT, *Wittness.*

The above 42000 firs amounts to for planting 16 lib 16 s. at 8s. p^r 1000.

NURSERY BOOK, 1726-31

pp. 1-3.

1727	Bought firs of severall Persons &c. and seeds Sown since 1726 to 1731.		1728	Since 1726 to 1731 sould out of Nuserry and Planted out in S ^r Archibald Grants Parks att Manymusk.	
		lb waits			
	Fir seed sown in Paradise.	22		Sould to Mr Jn ^o Thain, limes .	50
	Of Tho: Forbis firs att 2s. 6d. p ^r 1000 .	18000		To Dr. Gordon in Aberdeen, thorns .	20000
	Of Mr. Rob Grant firs att Ditto .	22000		To him of firs .	3000
	Of him planes att Do. .	2900		To Gardener of Achnhove, aples .	20
	Of Alex. Cromby att Ditto, firs .	45000		To Lessendrum, thorns .	2000
	Of Peter Grant firs Ditto .	33900		To M ^r Duffs Gardener, birchs .	900
	Of Alex. May firs Ditto .	200		To him of filbeards .	100
1730	Of Mr. Rob Grant firs .	14000		To him of firs .	2000
1728	Birch seed sown 5 beds boles	2½		To Kingswells of hollys .	1000
1729	Ditto 11 beds 4 boles found to be in The Nusery belong to Sr. Archibald Grant when James Crumby entred his serviss of all sorts .	240729		To Tho: Nivey, Aberdeen, thorns	1000
	Sow'd of yews berry 1728 2 lb. .			To Inverallachy, thorns .	3000
	Crab Stocks from England 1728 .	4000		To Rob: Grant of aish .	100
	A cask of haws from England in James Crombys time sown att Kirk Stile			To him of allers .	50
	Sow'd of holly berry 3 peck and ½ a Cask of haws from England 1729 sown in the Cherry Garden .			To him of elmes .	50
	1730 Recd. from Londone by Ship <i>Provident</i> , young walnuts .	542		To M ^r James Gordon of aish .	20
				To Collonel Scot, thorns .	2000
				To James Steel of thorns .	1800
				Sent in to Aberdeen by Sr. Archibalds order of hornbeame .	300
				Ditto of hollys .	100
				To M ^r Duff of Hatton by Sr. Archibalds written order, thorns	1500
				To Law of thorns .	1500
				To Factor of Kemny, aples .	20
				To M ^r Farquarson of Pitfore, allers .	300
				To him of birchs .	300
				To Dudwick, thorns out of seed beds .	6000
				Sold by M ^r Fleming 1729 year .	—
				To M ^r Bissitt of Lessendrum, thorns .	2000

By same Ship, elmes	200	To him of Beach	200
1730/31 bought by Sr. Archibald Grant of Tho. Forbiss of firs	12000	To Udny of Udny, thorns	12000
Sowd of fir seeds, 1730, 12 lb.		To Mr Leith of Freefeild, thorns	4000
1731 Sowd of birch seeds 7 boles att 1 lb. 4s. 0d. p ^r bole is 8 lb. 8s. 0d. sterling	293469	To Mr Buchan of Carnbulge, hornbeame	200
		To him of Hollys by Mr Rob Grants order	200
		To Capt. Grant of thorns	2000
		1730 Sold p ^r Me to Meldrum, pears	11
Totall bought in and Stock Inventord from the day and year above speacifide.		To him of Aples	11
			67732

Nusery Bought and Seeds sowne since 1726 to 1731.		Nuserys sould planted out since 1726 to 1731.	
In the foregoing page under the title bought and sold which is brought forward to this		1730 To Mr Bisit, Lessendrum, hornbeames	300
22 Sept. 1735 Recived from John Anderson 14 old broken teders and seivels conform		To him hollys	100½
Oct. 28 Recd. from Will Roume 5 old teders and seivels conform		To him of beach	200
1745 Acoumpt of planting to the Riegh honerabl Sir Arch: Grant of Monymusk:		To Mr. Morrison of Bogny, thorns	6000
Ther is planted in the three Littel Parcks of feir		To Mr Willson of Finack, thorns	2000
In Master Park two of Dito and in the parck above Wilam. Glanies their is round the diyck planted of ocks		To Sr. Alx. Forbiss, hornbeams	600
Ther is planted of ash and elmes and pleans		Hath been planted out in to parks since my entng.	
in bank tranches or els where Do. not thraving		To Sr. Archibald Grants 1726 Servis as follows:	
1746 In avenus of as: & plean		1717 planted in the Park of the Glassee, firs	136000
In eveneus at Potstoun dito.		aish and plane planted in Bray of Camphilly	6700
On broum bre of elms planted		in Camphilly of birchs	400
Of birch in Moury Fold		Round the dyke in parke above the Kirktown of planes	350
Planted in Pitfichie Wood of fer		of aish	300
Of ash and pleans lymys		allers	50
		Hornbeames in Glasey Park	1411
		beaches there chesnuts	200
		The maner thatt they ware planted in is a hornbeame, a beach and a chesnut	
		1728 planted in park of Pitfichie of firs	105800
		of oakes there	180

In avnuous of Braly up the Long
Dyke of bank.

ARTHUR SNAVE.

of birchs	12320
Saugh there	800
Round the dyks of the Campilly of aish & plane	861
In Parke of Manes firs .	30000
By James Cromby of firs	63800
	<hr/> 942922

Nusserrys bought and seed sowed
since 1726 to 1731.

Planted or Sould out of Nuserry
since 1726 to 1731.

Sept. 22	two peaces Broad iron to
1735	the Smith p ^r order . . .
Oct. 6	To on peace broad iron to
	William Roume for
	horse shews
Oct. 7	I gave the Smith this day
	two ston ten pond broad
	iron pr: orders
22	Iron to Moses for plough
	Irons 13 pond weight . .
28	Nin Iron houns To the
	Couper for the Barrals .
Nov. 8	Three Iron houns mor to
	the cuper for Barrals . .
Nov. 20	Five peaces of old Iron to
	Robert Thomson for
	clouts to the plough as
	they call them
Jan. 30	Recived four dusen of
1736	flour patts four therof
	breken
	To John Midletoun . . .
	Recevd from James Gady .
	To Alexander Midletoun .
	In Bray head 14 ashtres
	to plant in his yeard . .

In Park of Pitfichie 1729	
Of allers	3540
Of Birchs	31650
Of firs	10000
Round The Dyks of aish, plane and elm	1004
Of Saughs	17200
More Saughs	13800
Of Allers	3540
1729 and 30 of firs Ramston	36600
Of aish and plans elme be- tween the Stone Dykes of the Inver	1380
In Kirktowns park of aish and plane	3449
1731 in park of Pitfichie of allers	2140
of firs	300
Planted by Tho: Forbiss in The Hill of Pitfichie of firs	12000
	<hr/> 95113
Brought forward from page	
The (1)	67732
from page (2)	942922
	<hr/> 1105767

All the foregoing done by Tho: Winter.

Mar. 33	1731	Deliverd to Mr Jn ^o Perrie of all kinds
		Of Niserys
		beds of birks seeds 50
		of planes ditt. 6
		Thornes 11
		Aish 3
		Hollys 4
		Limes Layer one bed 1
		Elms one Bed 1
		109826

(Signed) JOHN PIRIE.

ACCOUNT OF THE FRUIT AND BARREN TREES CONTAINED IN THE
GARDEN AND NURSERIES OF MONYMUSK, 11th Aug^t 1733.

Places where growing	Name	Age Years	No.	Valued at Ster.		
				For	s.	d.
North side of the Home Park nigh Cobleseat	Hornbeam	6	2573	100	4	4
Do. do.	Do.	10	3502	100	4	4
Doctar Yard	Do.	8	4460	100	4	4
Haugh Nursery nigh garden door	Do.	8	835	100	4	4
Northside of Park nigh Cobleseat	Ashes	10	736	100	4	4
West side Do. and next to Cobleseat	Do.	9	5925	100	8	4
Do. do.	Do.	7	6900	100	8	4
Do. further south	Do.	5	1401	100	6	8
In Doctar	Do.	12	500	100	8	4
Southside of the Park nigh the burn	Do.	3	203	100	3	4
Do. a little nigher Garden door in Haugh Nury	Do.	5	840	100	4	0
Nigh to the Kirkstile planted from the seed bed since I came here	Do.	3	2400	100	2	6
Nigh the west garden door in Haugh Nursery	Do.	7	3487	100	6	8
North side of the Park nigh Cobleseat.	Plaines	10	1048	100	5	0
West side Do. nigh Do.	Do.	9	2911	100	8	4
North side of west park gate	Do.	7	3613	100	6	8
In the Doctar Yard	Do.	12	380	100	6	8
Do. planted from seed bed since I came here	Do.	3	2300	100	2	0
Haugh Nursery nigh west Garden door	Do.	7	403	100	5	0
West side of Park and next to Cobleseat	Filberts	—	54	100	5	0
Do. do.	Elms	6	118	100	8	4
Haugh Nursery	Do.	6	560	100	8	4
West side of the Park by north Kirkstile	Rains	6	936	100	10	0
Do. do.	Apple Stocks	—	589	100	10	0
Do. do.	Geen Stocks	—	47	100	5	0
In Doctar Yard	Dutch Elms	7	48	100	6	8
Kirkstile transplanted from west side of the Park	Limes	4	625	100	8	4
Do. do.	Horse Chestnuts	5	315	100	0	0
Haugh Nursery	English Do.	7	440	100	0	0
By north the west park gate from seed bed this year.	Thorns	1	7500	1000	5	0
Haugh Nursery	Do.	4	250	1000	5	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Do.	Beech	7	500	100	10	0
South & north sides of the Garden	Grafted Apples	5	1152	1	0	8
Southside of the Garden	Walnuts	4	105	1	0	6
Do. do.	Limes	—	61	100	10	0
Do. do.	Apple Stocks	—	360	100	8	4
Do. do.	Hollys	—	24	1	0	2
Paradise at north west end y ^e of	Ashes	7	300	100	8	4
Do. do.	Do.	4	360	100	4	2
Do. do.	Rans	5	43	1	0	1
Do. Watts Haugh Elms	Elms	7	1406	100	2	6
Do. do.	Geen Stocks	5	107	100	8	4
Garden of Monymusk in seed bed	Birks	3	6400	1000	5	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Do. do.	Plumb Stocks	6	125	100	8	4

REG^t DECREET ARBITRALL BETWIXT SIR ARCH^d GRANT
AND ROBERT GORDON, 1730

ATT EDINBURGH the thirtieth day of June, Jaivij^c and thirty years. In presence of the Lords of Councill and Session compeared M^r Alex^r Stevenson, Advocate, and gave in the Decreet Arbitrall and missive letter underwritten desireing the same might be reg^t in their Lops Books therein to remain for conservation which desire the s^{ds} Lords found reasonable, and therefore ordained and hereby ordain the same to be reg^t, conform to the Act of Parlia^t made anent registrating of probative writes in all points, accordingly whereof the tenor follows: To Sir Archibald Grant of Monimusk and Robert Gordon of Cluny. GENTLEMEN, haveing at your desires, intimate to me by your missive letters, measured the ground taken from the Lands of Monimusk and given off to the Lands of Cluny, as also the ground taken from the Lands of Cluny and given to the Lands of Monimusk by the ditch drawn for a new march to divide your severall forsaid lands, beginning at the Bridge of Bilbo and running down to the southeast corner of the new park of Monimusk, and having considered the said ground both as to quantity and quality, according to the best of my own skill and with the assistance of four honest and indifferent farmers chosen for that end, I DOE DECERN THAT Sir Archibald Grant of Monimusk shall pay to Robert Gordon of Cluny at the term of Whitsunday ensueing the sum of Twelve Pounds Sterling and pass from any sort of claim he may pretend against Cluny as the half of the charge of digging the s^d ditch, and that the s^d sum is in full price of the overplus of land accressing to Sir Archibald Grant by streighting of the said marches. AND LIKEWAYS I DOE DECERN that both the said parties shall upon equall charges (how soon the season will allow) finish and compleat the said ditch in order to receive the water of the Burn of Tone and in the best manner possible to receive in the water of the Burn of Cluny, and likewise for the better preservation of the banks of the said ditch, or at least

that part of the ditch beginning at the southwest corner of the said Park and running down in one continued streight line to the old ford, I DOE DECERN that each of you shall plant your own rexive banks with alders and willows or other proper acquaticks and to have the same compleated, planted, finished and fenced before the first of Aprile, one thousand seven hundred and twenty nine years. AND IN case either of you should neglect the aforesaid finishing or planting as s^d is, that it shall be leisom to any of your tennents to doe the same upon your equall charge, they being restricted to do it on reasonable terms, at the sight of any judicious person you may mutually choose to inspect the work and the charge thereof, and wishing you all good success I AM GENTLEMEN, your affectionate friend and servant, *Sic sub^r*, Alex^r Jaffray, Aberdeen, 23^d of February 1727/8.

FOLLOWS the missive letter. Dr Sir Archibald, The other side is my sentence, and what I have not gone rashly about I hope it will give both partys content, if not, I shall be sorry, but will rest satisfied with myself that I have acted according to knowledge w^tout partiality. I am also satisfied that w^tout vanity I skill the affair equally if not better than the farmers who took but an overly view of the ground. I hope this will meet you & ladies safe at Edin^r, if you have time to write me any commands from that place or afterwards they shall meet w^t due observance. I wish you all success, and am most affectionately thy friend. *Sic sub^r*, Alex^r Jaffray, Abd: 23^d Feby 1727/8.

DIRECTED on the back thus To Sir Archibald Grant of Munimusk, Member of Parliament, to the Care of William Grant, Advocate in Edinburgh.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILSON (FACTOR) NOV., 1733

Let one of the first things you do be to get a man into the Garden of Monymusk and another into that of Paradise and to take care of planting and nurseries.

Examine into reason of the ill management of Inver farm.

Enquire into what tenants are to remove or who are proper to be removed, and apply properly to get others.

Enquire what is the produce of the wood since I was at Monymusk, 1727/8, and do not let any be sold but where too thick or timber not thriving.

Enquire at Mr. Winter's about books of husbandry.

Send a state of nurseries, what is sold, what fit for planting, at what rate can be well planted and where proper for it.

Speak to the people of your intended kindness, protection, advice, but exactness as to rents, not to allow abuses of any sort, either contra heretor or one another, and justice to be executed.

Consider how to get good tenants in place of bad and what improvements may be made etc.

How much dyke is wanting to finish what is begun; what length to carry over Cairn William.

THO: WILSON TO THE HONOURABLE SIR ARCHIBALD
GRANT, BART., AT EDINBURGH, 6TH JUNE, 1735

Sir, I am honored with both yours of the 14th & 16th ult^o, and communicated the last of them to Robert Grant. The roads are now almost cleaned & made passable for a coach. I have caused clean the house from top to bottom, with the windows, chimneys, locks & keys, and I have men busy cleaning the close and removing oy^r nestiness from about the house. I have got some ewes & lambs and am feeding the lambs in the way you directed, but am affraid it will feed them off their feet. I have got but one cow & calve as yet, and am feeding the calve as you propose which takes on much better than the lambs. I am to go to the Greenburn market for the rest of the cows. I am told that the wedders will eat much better out of the hill than when they are teathered, however, I have caused teather one wedder for a trial and if I find that he feeds I shall get more. I have got a coop & put pulletts & chickens in it and feed them as you desire. I have caused draw off the hhd. of wine for the fishing which

runs 20 dozen & 1 bottle, the bottles being large, 19 doz. whereof I have got safe home. M^r Brebner furnished bottles and corks, for your own bottles are not yet come to Abd. I wrote to Baillie Forbes at Banff for the goods you desire, and he has sent me eight choppen bottles of cherry, an anker of brandy, two gross of wine corks, 20 mutchen bottles of white wine, but he has no rum. I wrote to know his prices of coffee, green & Bohea tea but I find I can buy them cheaper at Abd. I was obliged to pay the carriage of those goods from Banff, which perhaps will make them dearer than at Abd., from whence you have the carriage for nothing. I have 7 oxen upon teathers. The new gardner is come and the old one away, for he would not stay. Our tenants are such lawiers that they tell me I dare not poind upon our Baillie's decreet unless he & clerk were qualified, which they are not, so that you see I have need to be cautious how I proceed with them, for I remember my predecessor was threatened to be porteous rolled for an illegal step in poinding, but it was submitted and even that way he was fined. I have sent two bolls of seeds to Mr. Farq^rsons and mixed a boll of meal among them, so that I hope they'll please. I should be glad that the ship for the meal was sent, for all that I expect is now almost ready. I have daily complaints from the tenants about the mills. You may remember I told you y^t as long as Ro^t Grant had any concern with them I would never be at ease, and therefore proposed that whatever meal you was to allow him might be out of the Girnell & y^t you might have all the mills at your own disposal. You know very well that the Mill of Glenton, through his fault, is down ; so that all her sucken is divided between the Mill of Monymusk & Ordmill, and the Mill of Monymusk was not sufficient before than to serve the sucken & much less now. The Mill of Ordmill has been almost idle for want of a runing ston, so that the Mill of Ramston is the best in the parish. When the tennants sheel at their own mill to which they are bound, the millart takes multer then, but it oft happens that the mill is not able to grind it, so that they must lift it and

take it to Ramston where R. G. obliges them to pay multer over again. If this is not remedy you will have no peace from daily complaints the time of grinding the farms. He likewise lays claim to the malt multures of all the mills notwithstanding of his assignation; and he and his wife make no little noise that I take the tenants part and promised to write to you to allow him meal from the Girnelt in leu of the multures of Ramston. This is a full & exact account of the matter and if you do not rectifie it when it is in your own power to do it, I shall give my self no more trouble about it, but leave them to his mercy. I wish you would get an order from your brother for delivering the meal of Pitfichy that there may be no more disputes. We have a rumour here that the Ladys are come safe to Edin^r; if they are I heartily congratulate them upon their good journey and wish them the like to this place. I can get no maid tho I have employed the most of my acquaintance to procure one. The Lady Putachy writes me that she has hopes of geting one.

I have caused make enquiry about a boar, sous and piggs, but can find none. The butchers bought them all up lately. You was too long in giving orders about them & the maid. I am, with my duty to all your family, most respectfully

Honourable Sir,

Your much obliged & most obed^t humble Servant,

THO: WILSON.

MONYMUSK, 6th June, 1735.

CLUB 22^d Nov^r 1735

(probably notes for speech in Grant's hand-writing)

Profits of a milk cow, & vessells for milk. Advantages of pigs & turneeps etc. in feeding.

Foxes killed, proper allowance for it. What sheep in the Hill & what may be.

Watter the sides of hills; & place crofts above all folds or pasture ground to defend from sheep & cattle.

Constant herding, and herds to be employed.

Serv^{ts} & children how they are, and how they may be employed in some sort of manufactures & how usefully to employ others, & gain from their labours.

A farmers expence of unnecessary serv^{ts} & cattle, & want of dung, the cause of his miscariage. How to remeady this.

Earth houses & middens & for fewell & the ruine of pasture, & wrong employment of time.

Proper persons for carryers of fish.

Burntland improperly, the ruine of ground.

The want of draining, the great hurt to tennents: how easily cured, what a man may doe in a day.

Watter improperly upon ground, either too much in winter, or too violent, or unseasonably in summer, a great prejudice. How to cure it.

Potatoes, too much neglected, & rye & peas for food.

Hemp & flax too much neglected; its profitts.

To read proper desertations in long nights in each town: consider time for it: the rest at worke.

Gairdens, too much neglected, fruit & bees in them, & nourishment for each.

Tennents sons for England.

No provision made for sheep in storms. Hirds may gather broom & whinn seed, and digg little places in hill & sow them in it.

All intown ground full & corns thin. Try horse howing on worn-out outfield.

Saltpetre.

Paper.

Wheat.

Blankets.

(Names of various tenants who "take farms above their stock and set out with debt" omitted.)

Sow turneep & pottatoes.

Husbandry a science, and how others have made rich by it.

The intention of the Club.

What the common increase of each sort of grain: what may be plowed, sowed, harrowed, cutt & caryed home in a day: what threaves to a boll: what oats or bear to meal.

To have pen, ink and paper at the Club, & soft bannocks.

What milk from a cow—& what butter besides calfs: and what piggs from a sow, to be fed by offalls of dairy & turneeps, etc. the way of makeing middens & feeding cattle in winter, in stalls upon the middens: how far they carry lime in Lancashire, & marle in Cheshire, & rents of Land.

Winter herding: incloseing: muke faile: thatch roofs: horses better than oxen: more grass profitable.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES FROM MART: 1736 TO Do. 1737

	Ster.
To the dry nurse upon my wife's lyeing in . . .	£25 0 0
Upon occasion of my daughter's broken arm . . .	30 0 0
Our journey to Edr. when we intended for England . . .	25 0 0
Upon occasion of Charles lameness . . .	10 0 0
Br: Frank's journey to England, already in cash, besides ring . . .	25 0 0
A factor which will be almost all saved for the future . . .	22 0 0
By further paid & to be paid for the new manse, cariage etc. included . . .	100 0 0
By the remainder for the 3 new Mains's not paid last year . . .	25 0 0
By advanced for draining and incloseing as p ^r Agree- ment with tennents, which they after this crop are obliged to pay; and will by the improved rent soon repay this and all laid out on it . . .	35 0 0
By building 3 new teniments for tennents, upon which part of the improved rent depends . . .	17 11 0
By inclosing my own farm and to compleat it this winter which will be a real improvement to the estate and will soon repay it . . .	40 0 0
By repairs of the roofs of the House of Monymuske and office houses, & House of Pitfiechy, materials & workmanship . . .	20 0 0
By repair of houses in Kirktown and Inver, which is to pay rent & returned in repair, Do. & Do. . .	5 0 0
By stocking my farm in horses, cows, oxen and corns, which baring accidents will still remain of equal value and encrease in a few years . . .	150 0 0
	<u>£529 11 0</u>

PLAN FOR SOWING, SPRING 1738
(in Grant's handwriting)

Wheat. The Short Bank to be dunged & sowed, & half of it
ploughed in: the half white & half red.
The South and East Sides of Lochnagave in 4 rows.
The Bank leading from Camphily—in two rows in midle.
The Bank alongst Cluny Merch till near the end in 4 rows.
If the 3 last dont succeed in spring to sow them with
barley or oats & grass seeds.
Qy. What for fallow. If S. Side of Burn of Kirktown
Park & other low parts when drained & lyme for the
rest of it.

- Bear.* Where the pease is. Qy. if needs to be dunged especially where they were not dunged.
 Barley where the wheat was upon most of it, if not obstructed by hedges & orchard, & if barley there, grass seeds sown with it.
 Next the road in the Avinue, if it can be levelled in time, if not pease & in either case dunged ; if bear, grass seeds sown with it.
 Part of the Toath Fold for a tryall.
 If the wheat upon the Banks & Dykes don't promise well, bear & grass seeds with it upon the Banks.
- Pease.* White Do. in part of the Home Park, where the wheat was, if not obstructed by orchard & hedges.
 In the New Avinue, if bear or barley is not sown.
 In some part of the Gairdner's Croft, either after bear or to be dunged.
 Next the New Avinue in marsh land & to be dunged.
- Buck Wheat* at the Old Piet Stacks.
- Rape Seed*—part of the Old Piet Hills.
- Oats.* In the Haughs of the Wood, if they don't promise grass & are ploughed.
 In Pitfichy where this year & an other inclosure to be made adjoining to it above the Gairden, if lime is gote for it ; this last not to be ploughed where limed till spring, if it wont wash away.
 In the Bank where the bear was and bear root.
 In the New Ground about the Bank & rest of Old Piet Hills not employed by the Buck Wheat.
 In the Little Fold below the Mains, to be refreshed with good ploughing, and if possible with something else.
 In all the rest of the Gairdner's Croft and shade of land to the east of it, the marsh land of it to be refreshed by good plowing & something else if possible.
 In the rest of the Toth Fold at Camphily and ground adjacent to it within that division ; all without the Toath Fold to be limed if possible.
 In the New Ground from the Mains to the division beyond the Gairdner's houses.
 In the upper part of the Meadow, except what is next the Merch Ditch, as it is good & necessary for a passage to the Lower Meadow ; and in the north side of the ditch in the Lower Meadow.
 In that part of the Camphily already begun to be plowed.
- Turneeps.* All Paradise clayed and round hedges and amongst hops & sown scarce for summer and winter crops.
 Tope of the outer fence of Mains with Do. when finished ; if not oats.

All corners & out places about Mains & Gairden ; dug
& sowen, to be dugg in winter.

Amongst the rows of wheat after they are howed at
Cluny Merch, Lochnagave & Camphily & on Camphily
Brea & amongst y^e trees round y^e dykes where corn
cant be.

Amongst the young nursery on south side the Park &
elsewhere.

Qy. as to potato ground.

Hay. The ridges which the gairdner had in grass.

Dung. The redd thats cast on the ground by floods amongst the
river side.

Two pounds for watter in field above the Camphily.

PROPOSALLS FOR FARME

(Memorandum in Grant's handwriting, undated ;
probably 1744)

	B. Sowing	Rents
The Heritor's farme, with house & offices, enough of the gairden, pidgion house, all the bonnage, etc. contains of arable ground all inclosed	140	(Sterling) £70 0 0
Dykehead besides muire contains of do.	28	13 10 0
Peter Downey's farm — Do. — much inclosed & first increase of rent	190	230 47 18 0
Do. of arable muire ; besides for planting & pasture	40	
Allex ^r Downeys, besides muire ; much inclosed & 1st increase of rent	225	47 18 0
Inver, exclusive of what's opposite to Wood End	150	190 56 10 0
Do. of muire & Glacie & what is to be taken from James Meston	40	
Totall sowing by estimate, but it is certainly more	813	£235 16 0

The Heritor proposes to be half concerned, and to give in lieu of
his share of allowance and management ; to advance at comon
int: what is needfull to stock the farm ; to allow what piets is
necessary for family or serv^{ts} at comon conversion ; to allow
the manager all the services of tennents, which may be of use
to farme & convenience to his family ; and use of what horses
he wants anywhere, & all milk, butter & cheese to his family,
to prevent keeping any separate stock ; to allow the service of
3 gairdners & officier, when nurseries & planting & repair of

fences allow; they will assist in hay & harvest, & provide gairden stuff for family & serv^{ts}. Also one maid in family upon farm acc^t, for the dairy. Also out of heritor's share of profits, or otherways to make it up, £50 st: p^r ann: for incloseing the farme, draining parts of it, makeing drains, etc. And lastly all the pasture amongst planting everywhere, which will maintain of young store summer and winter above 100.

For management in general, 310 bolls to be in tillage, which may be well managed by 5 ploughs, including the bonage, and these will be well supplied by 30 oxen, 10 horses, and 13 serv^{ts}, men, women & lads, the particular distribution of which, the use of grass, etc. and expence & profitts of all, is considered below.

The tillage may be well performed as proposed because the fallow, what is plow'd from lay, and most of the taith ground, will be plowed in summer, so as to leave, considering the assistance of bonnage, but very moderate for autumn, winter & spring, considering 2 yoakings in long days & large ones in short—to worke well & feed well is best.

There is as certain and large esteats to be gote in husbandry as in any employment; and where more probably than in this countrey, where it is little understood, and ready sale and good prices for every thing, & no bussyness of life is more rationall, more quiet and agreeable, affords profit with greater certainty & less riske, if but tollerably attended to without fatigue and things put into methode.

Chief essentials in husbandry, are few and plain; viz: in tillage, not to plow but in proportion to manure or what is in heert; to plow & harrow small & well; to drain the ground well; use good seed; and have good tools & plenty of y^m, that worke may be well done & not stoped. And in pasture not to overstock the ground. As to more minute managements of land, corn & cattle, they will occur in the sequell.

	(Sterling)
<i>Dead Stock</i> —30 oxen, most of which needs not be purchased till near Mart: after entry @ £3 . . .	£90 0 0
10 mears at £7, & one fine old stond horse, who shall worke @ £15	85 0 0
295 b. corn & fodder of all sorts @ an average of 9s. p ^r b.	132 15 0
N.B.—4½ b. of intown corn or bear with fodder @ 6 thrave p ^r b. will maintain in a close season a large cow; this found by experience; so y ^t if 5 b. do. did this, the above quantity would winter, without the assistance of hay, 59 large cows;	

Carry forward . £307 15 0

(Sterling)

Brought forward . £307 15 0

but oxen dont eat so much and if the winter be favourable this quantity will doe it more effectually ; hay will also help, and if fodder at entry be scarce, some bear & fodder must be bought, or some cows and young store delayd till next summer.

20 good cows @ £3—& a good bull @ £5 65 0 0

N.B.—Never rear any bulls, unless sold in calfs, but cutt them before weand, because not proper to breed from your own produce ; the same in horses & sheep, and besides young males, when not cutt, begin too soon & distract themselves & family & degenerate the breed.

20 young store as a growing stock to run out & only fed in storm @ 30s. in average 30 0 0

Plowes, carts and all tools, & household goods for serv^{ts} 34 0 0

Serv^{ts} wages—5 of y^m for 2 plows & hirding, first half year, £4 3s. ; & 13 of them from Mart: to Mart: after, 6 of y^m @ £2, 5 @ 20s., & 2 @ 28s. 23 19 0

Meat to do. @ 6½ b. p^r ann: to each ; tho' in family with assistance of Meal & milk less will doe it the meal @ £5 Scots—is 87 b. 3 f. meal 36 11 0

Corn to 11 horses for one year at 5 b. each, as they wont get but when they worke, the corn as it is small & light @ £4 p^r b. 18 7 0

N.B.—The Heritor will have of his own much of the corns, cattle & tools. £515 12 0

Annual Charge—

To Rent as above, besides Land Tax, Boat, Officer & Scool £235 16 0

To Int: of Original Stock 26 0 0

Land tax, Boat, Officer & Scool 4 10 0

Serv^{ts} wages & meat as before, and cart & plow wright & smith @ £20 for meat & wages, tho they may be had cheaper. 80 10 0

Corn to horses as before, and £12 for iron & timber & coals for maintenance of tools etc. 30 7 0

To incidents & petty disbursments & harvest fees & maintenance 10 0 0

Carry forward . £387 3 0

	(Sterling)
Brought forward .	£387 3 0
17 b. Wheat for seed anually @ 10 pks. p ^r b. sowing @ 15s.	12 15 0
37½ Bear Do. @ 12 pks. p ^r b. sowing @ 10s.	18 15 0
30 Pease @ 8s.	12 0 0
105 Clean Oats @ 14 pks. p ^r b. sowing, @ 10s. p ^r b.	52 10 0
10 b. Foreign Lint Seed @ 30s.	15 0 0
	<hr/>
	£498 3 0

Annual Income—

Bolls Incr. of Value
(Sterling)

10 B. Wheat fallow from either stuble or ley, which is tollerable ground, to be laid down with compost dung, made of muck & clay, & what is gote from old houses, roads, ditches or ponds; may yield 15 of the sowing, but will certainly render the 10 th of do. which is only about the 6 th in proportion to the land it occupies, @ 15s. p ^r boll	62½	£46 17 0
10 B. Do. from tollerable good ley or stuble if clean; tares, fitches or peas being sowed upon it in spring, & ploughed down in blossom, for manure, & upon a 2 ^d or 3 ^d ploughing to sow the wheat, will render as above	62½	46 17 0
10 B. Do. from good old ley of good land, of which there is a crop of oats & a crop of peas taken & then the summer fallow before the wheat will produce as well as if strongly dunged	62½	46 17 0
20 B. Sowing of muire or poor ley for which there is not tathing, cleand of stones & plowed small; to prepair it next year for the turneep	—	—
10 B. of the early taith, will be ready for the summer plowing & may yield of oats the 10 th increase, but suppose the 6 th only of sowing @ £5 Scots p ^r boll	52½	21 17 0
N.B.—All the above is summer worke, & dont interfier with usual plowing.		
10 B. of do. from the latter taith @ do. & do. N.B.—The oxen and other beasts upon the pasture, especially after the 1 st year when	52½	21 17 0

Carry forward . 292½ £184 5 0

Bolls Incr. of Value
(Sterling)

Brought forward .	292½	£184	5	0
the grass becomes good will effectually taith the above 20 b. in 4 divisions.				
50 B. Oats for 2 ^d , 3 ^d , & 4 th crops following the taith will at an average render as above, the other 10 b. of 3 ^d crop of best of taith is for bear	312½	131	1	0
30 B. do. viz: the 4 th crop after 1 st & 2 ^d wheat, and 1 st crop before the 3 ^d wheat, will render as above	187½	78	3	0
40 B. do. being 2 ^d & 3 ^d crops after turneep will render as above & then into grass	255	106	5	0
30 B. In pease viz: 20 after 1 st & 2 ^d wheat & 10 before 3 ^d wheat, may render the 15 th but probably will the 10 th —@ 8s.	300	120	0	0
50 B. In bear, viz: 20 after the 1 st 20 of pease, & 10 after 3 ^d wheat, & 10 after the turneep, & 10 in 3 ^d crop of best of the taith, may render the 12 th , but will the 8 th of seed @ 10s. N.B.—The 8 of seed is but the 6 th of ordinary sewing	300	150	0	0

1647½

20 B. of turneep, 10 only to be sowen because of
the dung needfull, tho little dung will doe, &
may be effected by burnt clay alone; but the
other ten bolls must be plowed also, & half of
turneeps brought upon it to be fed upon in
hurdles, & turneeps well howed. It will yield
by fattening of cattle & sheep if crop is tollerable
£4 p^r acre, but suppose £1 only, will more than
pay all charges—*Inde* 20 0 0

10 B. of lintseed after the best of turneep, it will be
clean, & need little weeding—which
is the chief expence; it will including
the prem. & seed yield above £15 p^r
acre, but suppose £5 only besides
charges 50 0 0

300 B. oats for seed, cleand with harp & fan @ £1
Scots more than above, being the price charged,
& it will certainly give it, as there will be none
such in country & 105 of it is for seed to farm 25 0 0

Carry forward . £864 14 0

	Value (Sterling)
Brought forward .	£864 14 0
120 Do. of seed bear, as there will be none such @ £1 Scots advance	10 0 0
100 Bolls wheat ground in a steel milln, will render 14 pks. fine flowr, as good as the best English sold at 1s. p ^r pk. & 14 pks. course flowr & 9d. p ^r pk, which is 20 p ^r ct. cheaper than sold by bakers & shopes. 4 men will grind 2 f. in a day & bout it— <i>Inde</i> besides charges	27 10 0
100 B. split peas, white or green pease being sowen, which the steel milln will split, @ 1s. p ^r pk., but allowing 2d. for waste & charges & therefore sold @ 10d. is of addition	26 13 0
N.B.—The selling the above in seed or manufacture, not only secures so much more profit but saves the cariage to market; & one will enjoy the benefite for a life, before they be rivalld in this Country.	
From Tillage .	£928 17 0
N.B.—The above computations are 25 or 30 p ^r ct at least less than in all the south in most ordinary grounds and where good husbandry is used, also in the north; and will render more in this country when farm is in order; but notwith- standing that, considerable abatements may be made.	
There is near 600 bolls sowing of grass & pasture to be disposed of, except what the labouring cattle will require; as to which in generall, it may not be overstocked; and will yearly become better, & the better the grass is, the better will the corn be, for the more the cattle feeds upon a field, the more they will taith it.	
20 coves, supposed to begin with; are said in other places to yield with good management by butter, sale of butter milk, cheese & sale of whey, or feeding hoggs & young store with it, or sale of skim milk, £5 p ^r cow, besides rearing the calfs, if the cow render 7 pints for 4 m ^{os} & 3 pints for 4 more & be tollerably fed, <i>vid</i> : particular com- putation, & as the grass increases & encourage- ment offers, they may be encreased; suppose each to yield only £2	40 0 0
Carry forward .	£968 17 0

Value
(Sterling)

Brought forward .	£968 17 0
<p>If the calfs are reard, considering the young store begun with, in 3 years, there will be besides maintaining & even increasing the stock of cows ; at least 20 of full 3 yrs. old to be disposed of— which as they will be of good kinds, & well fed summer & winter ; haveing, Pitfiechy Park for June, July & Aug: & stuble & foggage for Sept^r & Oct^r, & Mains & Glacie Parks for other 7 m^{os} being haind all summer & fed with straw in storm, will render even from drovers £3 10s. each .</p>	
	70 0 0
<p>The 10 mears will after 4 years, besides maintaining the stock, as provided as above & haveing a good stallion ; will probably allow 10 to be sold yearly of full 3 years old, or to insure this, 2 more mears may be bought to relieve with the stone horse the rest, or forward the worke ; and as some of the fools will chance to be much better than their mothers, they may reasonably be valued at an average @ £10 each .</p>	
	100 0 0
<p>N.B.—As the breed of cattle or horses will increase but gradually ; & the above pastures will improve gradually & new Glacie Park or others may receive horses when young—and as shades will be built for them to run into in bad weather—<i>vid:</i> contrivance of y^m & ponds for dung ; they will be well fed, without takeing any of grass of farm ; but when on stubble, they will help to nurish the taith fields, as they can be put there in nights for 6 weeks.</p>	
<p>20 B. sowing of good grass to be saved for hay for the cows ; and as all the ground will be left from corn in heart—& should be as much as possible laid down with hay seeds of which there may with small care be 30 bolls saved yearly ; & only 2 crops of hay to be taken from each field ; it will serve the cows, & improve their nott, & spare some annually for a large stock of old hay, to be sold when scarce in the countrey, which happens each 5 years at least, & will then sell @ 8d. p^r st.—Suppose 500 st. saved annually—<i>Inde</i> each year .</p>	
	16 13 0
<p>As there will be much grass & much straw to spaire, especially when the grass & farm improves which</p>	

Carry forward . £1155 10 0

	Value (Sterling)
Brought forward	£1155 10 0
it will sensibly every year ; 100 bolls sowing or more as can be spaird should be saved after the 1 st of June, and 50 or 100 head of cattle & 3 or 400 wedders bought in Oct ^r & Nov ^r or Dec ^r and put upon grass all day, and be always out in dry folds all night ; & fed with straw in storm in said dry folds or other dry fields, which will dung said fields—& said cattle & sheep sold of all the spring season or early beef & mutton in begining of summer—will render £1 profit cattle & £1 Scots the wedders.—Suppose 50 cattle & 200 sheep— <i>Inde</i>	66 17 0
	<hr/> £1222 7 0 <hr/>

Tho' the above computations are moderate, and the undertaking will probably in a few years yield more, yet for argument & security sake—suppose, the whole to render $\frac{1}{4}$ th less, which reduces it to the comon produce of the cuntry & in some particulars less, there remains £916 15 0

This is a handsome reward for attendance above £400 p^r Ann: & besides poultrei, hoggs, etc. & may be extended as far as one pleases, & if sheep in hill succeed it will help very much.

Generall Rules.

As in all transactions, expecially where various acc^{ts} are absolutely necessary ; so in this it cannot goe on successfully without them, & these may be easy, viz. a journall or day book, in which to write down all transactions of every sort even observations, all as they occur without distinction ; from this the ledger is form'd, which contains each particular acc^t of cash gote or given out ; of every sort of beast or corn, and all tools & materialls or persons ; upon the margin of the journall of every article is mentioned the folio or folios of the leger in which it is recorded shorter & vice versa. And the annual acc^t at Whitsunday, of all ballances & values, show the annuall profit.

The heritor intends, besides the £50 mentioned before, that if his share of profits amount to more, as it probably will, the whole of his profits shall after paying the charges of his gairdners & planting goe to improvement of the estate, and the farm in a great degree ; because wherever it is done, the farm will have mostly the benefit of it, *vid:* particular of things to be done and

in their order. And if it succeeds, as it may be extended to 3 times as much, the profits or part of them will provide to stock & extend new ones, & if success, as there will be at least 6 gairdners at heritor's charge, they will help at hay & harvest, etc.

The useless houses etc. to be pull'd down, will largely contribute for manure for 1st year, when mixed with clay & lime; and dung-hills often turned to promote fermentation & mix the compost well.

In preparing manure, nothing is better than mixing soiles, viz: clay to light soiles, & sand or gravel & moss to clay; also sand or burnt clay to moss; likewise ferns & all weeds or any vegetable when thorowly corrupted by fermentation, is good manure; & the tennents' carriages for lime, timber & slate, may be converted into carriage of lime for heath or poor lands & to mix in dunghills; & when farm horses goe to market upon any occasion & have nothing else to bring back they should bring lime. Also water as much ground as possible. The surface of high ways & bottom of ditches & ponds is excellent mixtures; burnt clay as p^r directions.

There should be a celler in town, where to put the lime, iron & timber when cheap or coals for smith; so as to be ready at all opportunitys out of town; & in it may be ready for sale, what produce of farme is not disposed of in country.

In wett spouty grounds, there should be drains cutt from the springs, etc. to an offlett & round stones throwen in & covered with earth which will save & gain much ground that is presently distroyed, at least hurt by water; & when very wett upon a dead levell, the best use is to make small ridges & plant hoops, which will if proon'd & cared for render £5 p^r acre in the cheapest country; from some muire places of this nature & ditches £5 p^r ann. may be made; and wett grounds of a dead rigg quality, such as above Lochnagave, etc. potatoes with a little dung might be planted. This will yield £5 p^r acre & prepair it for bear & other grains. Lime, clay, ashes or sand will be dung for this where litter cant be had; & £50 p^r ann: may be raisd from it; also good profit by early lambs and clover for the ewes, but never let the lambs out of a house, but mother brought 3 times a day to feed them.

As to serv^{ts}; dont grudge a little more wages for good ones, & tho' ours be laborious they are ignorant & stubborn in it; therefore for ploughing & building corn & pease, etc. get some to mix with our own, from Mearns, Angus particularly Dinnanade & Rossy, & Fyfe; & that some of them know cattle, horses, sheep & the diseases to which they are subject. In good weather thay can never want worke, and in bad weather, let y^m examine & mend all the tools, plows, harrows, carts, etc. & secks, canvasses & let them mend or make their horse or cattle greath; saw to block out timber with carpentar, or worke with smith where help

is needed to block out iron to be ready for different uses ; & winnow by fan etc. for seed ; make straw baskets for sowing ; vasses for rooms, basketts & hives for sale, straw for thatch, straw roaps, and thresh some fore hand straw against the worke be throng. These things will save time & prevent interuptions in good weather ; & women can at leasure spin yarn for thread for mending things, & for secks & canvasses, etc. The men may also dress lint in bad weather ; and when they can be out of doors mend fences, cutt hedges & prune trees for do, and to make brushes for burning clay, according to directions, & collect dung ; & to controll them against embezelments, the corns to be proofd from field by 40th stook by one birly man, & from stack by an other. A clause in Agreement with serv^{ts} and sign it in journall : upon their drinking, quarleing, swearing, lyeing or dishonesty, their looseing half their wages & immediate discharge. A proper Irish man should be gote for potatoes, & a woman from Ireland for butter, cheese & cows.

As to cattle ; in breeding all sorts, be sure to change the sire & not use your own breed ; feed well & worke well ; keep all cattle clean & dress the horses ; all the young may run out the very first year if early, but calves good grass the 1st summer. Crops of whins & heather blossom good for horses & will save oats, and in feeding them or any cattle or poultray, be sure to split the corn, bear or pease or beans, as it doeth twice the service, and dont come of whole, which it is apt to doe when swallowd whole. In shortest day, they may worke from 9 to 3 ; & when longer may worke 8 hours ; and when well lenthend should begin at 7 & worke to 12, then rest till 2 & worke to 7, & in hott weather work from 4 to nine, both morning & evening. Cows should be put in house from 10 to 3 in hot weather, & a little cut food & milked 3 times a day, but regularly ; also be fed well 2 weeks before calveing to make their note ; pease, straw and braun will save oats for horses, & fitches either green or dry good for them ; also boild bear caff good for them and cows.

As to tools ; get plenty of them and good, tho' they cost more, that worke may not stop for want when broke or wrong ; let all that is to cutt be sharp, such as plow irons, harrow tines, etc. & let them be long enough ; plows should be as light as possible & harrows as heavy ; when they are all good & irons sharp cattle will doe more with more ease, and the ground be better cut and broke, which it can never be too much ; wittness ground dressed with gairden spade & rake will always give the greater increase ; have proper houses for all tools & materialls, that they may be keeped from distruction, & be found when wanted ; take care that carts be streight & smooth on their axells & be well greased, it will lessen the draft ; long handled plows are certainly the best,

most at comand & easiest for the man ; gates for fields should be 7½ foot wide, and if well bound, the lighter the better & should be painted with oyle and whiteing ; the harrows being to small & light, & tynes so short & blunt, occasions twice the time & labour it would if 1st broke with big harrow if needfull, at least with large ones, so as to bury the seed ; & then smoothed & covered with large & light ones, the worke would be soon over ; and one waggon & 6 horses will carry two and half chalder or 40 bolls meal & return with colls etc.

As to plowing & all worke ; besides doeing it small, and doe well however little ; plow dry & sow dry, but never sow too thick ; if the ground be foul or rough, give as many plowings as you can ; summer fallow an excellent thing to kill the weeds, tender the ground & enrich it ; in carting, order so that your horse may stand as short as possible to receive the load, and make your loads good if not too large, thus much worke will be done in short time ; in makeing of hay, you can't make it too fast, if it is tollerably deadend & dry.

A large farm is the only way of makeing an esteat by husbandry. It is more certain & less casuall or hazardous than any other bussyness, as well as more innocent, pleasant and ingenious. In a small one, the charge & family to subsist upon it eats up the produce, & it wont allow the various attendants materialls & managements requisite to make advantage, which with the usuall whims or gross negligences of gentlemen is the cause of their miscariage, but a large one, reasonably attended and contrived, is able to allow all charges and will not faile to reward the undertaker. In a large one, all the worke & worke people can be under one view at all times, they can better assist each other than a small number, and also excite each other to diligence & care & honesty ; & combinations are less practicible or probable.

The Home Park may be plowed but, for sake of nurseries, must never be fed ; and there will be small loss of foggage or stuble as that will be dung in 5 or 6 years. All the nursery may be confined to Docter & Gairden & other secure places, & then it may be fed at pleasure.

Allex^r Downey's houses may be preserved for a future division of farm, if thought proper, & one or 2 proper discreet men are put into it ; but limited to 4 horse, 2 cowes without following & ground suitable, & expressly limited to their own pasture & constant herding under written penalties ; also limited in piets, & have the ground mostly exposed to neighbours or mostly detached ; & stone house & one of John Wright's preserved without any person in them, to preserve the timber of rest of houses untill used and all walls of houses or yards not broke down, untill some experience of success.

The land opposite to Wood End, excluded from farm, to be lett to tenant of Woodend, if he'll dung & manage it right without houses or makeing or allowing encroachments, else to get an honest one there to doe it; & tye them by engaigements of forfeiture of lease & penalties upon transgression.

Many other improvements & advantages may be made of farme, such as stall feeding of cattle & sheep & swine, for spring markets by boyld & splitt corn, pease, etc. & refuse of barns; and by bees honey; & makeing bear into fine barley, which requires only a little care & different cribb q^{ch} will cost 2 guineas; it may be made as good as Dutch Pearle Barley for 2 sh. p^r boll, and sold at 1d. p^r lib. will yield at least 12 lib. p^r peck, besides the refuse or sheelings, which when boyld will be excellent food for cattle, swine & all sorts of poultery.

Profit of Cows.—If one cow give six pints milk from midle of May to midle of August, and 3 pints from midle of August to midle of Nov^r, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints at an average, besides rearing the calf; allowing all the rest of the time of milk to supply these defects, & it wont fall from 6 to 3 at once which will also help. It is found by experience that 8 pints milk will give one pound butter of 16 oz: Dutch weight; that at a medium is 9 oz: each day of six months, which sold at four pence p^r lib. tho' it will often give 6d., that is $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. p^r day, this in 182 days or 6 m^{os}—renders . . . £1 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

It. The 8 pints of milk will render of cream & stroakings or afterings, at least one pint, so the above quantity will leave of butter milk about one chopin which is worth, being good rich butter milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. that is in 6 m^o . . . 0 7 7

It. There remains of one cow's milk, above $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints skim milk which will yield a chopin or 2 lib. of hard furd for chees, which will render one lib. of chees @ $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 s. p^r st: of 24 lib. is in said time. . . 1 2 9

It. There remains 3 pints of whey, which sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. p^r pint is as much . . . 1 2 9

N.B.—The whey is not sold will be of equall value to feed young store and swine; and the skim milk may be sold to countrey people @ 1d. p^r pint which is cheaper & better to them than a cow—and the butter milk can be sold for bleetching, whatever the quantity be, but this countrey being scarce of grass, will take much of it all.

Profitt, besides Calf . . . £4 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

N.B.—The profits of farm is computed at only £2 p^r cow, which is less than half the above ; and many tollerable cows, will give more milk & longer than is supposed above, so that let them be very bad, & the management bad, they must yield above £2 each. And as it is certain, if the butter and chees be well made, there cannot be difficulty of sale for any quantity at the above prices ; as there will be grass and straw enough for many more cattle than is computed in farm ; the cows may be encreased.

Serv^{ts} Charge.—Six cakes from a peck of meal & 4 fardles from each cake is the usuall produce and 2 fardles at brakefast, one at dinner & 2 at supper, the usuall allowance for a man and three of them for a woman in a day, so that a man consumes in a week one pk. and 11/24 of a pk. and in a year 4 b. 3 f., and a woman in a year 2 b. 3 f. 2 p.

What a plow may perform.—A plough of 8 oxen or 6 horses which is the best, and either of them sufficient for any ground, except some few extraordinary places of strong, tuff clay and lay, or hard beaten roads ; but all at least much depends on form of plow & good sharp irones. If the cattle be well fed they might and ought to worke every day, except frost and storm, even in harvest, and then it will perform one darack and yoaking each workeing day betwixt 1st of Oct^r & 1st of March, & 2 betwixt March & Oct^r ; and at each darack may manage well 2 pks. soweing at one darack & 6 pks. when two, as there are fewer cattle to thresh for and feed ; they can yoak earlier when one or two daracks. And as we may reasonably suppose 200 worke days in a year, and that fallow ground, all ley, low wett land in summer, and early folds, for which reason they should be devided that part of them may be early, and in harvest every other ridge cleard of corn to forward the labour ; all these will give constant employment all summer & harvest. By this means one plow will cultivate 135 bolls sowing in a year, but as fallow & bear ground & some lay is to be often plow'd, and to allow for other accidents, we shall suppose only that it manages 50 bolls sowing well.

PLAN FOR NEITHER COULLIE

(loose paper in Grant's handwriting, undated,
probably 1746)

Cowley in two, 3 or 4—all in partnership in maner following : one only to live at Neither Cowley, & to cast lotts for their habitations & yards, & all the rest common.

To plow all work, sow & pasture in comon, also to reap in comon; and every thing to be cast into the barn for which the person who hath the charge to be accountable, as they must sell no straw, they can make no abuse of it; and as each must contribute equally to stock, they cannot mismanage nor embezell to the amount of their share, considering the attention of rest, so each consumpt to be out of share of profite after paying rent & charges. If any furnish more than one serv^t, either constant or harvest, to be allowed as usuall in generall acct, & each to have one or two cows belonging to comon stock, the milk but not calfs for each use.

20 oxen & 10 horses & 9 persons includeing y^mselves to make 4 ploughs will manage it well, each party to take equall number of serv^{ts} in maintinance or allowed for it if unequall; & wool divided by weight when all clipped, & sorted; advantage from sale of sheep, graising cattle, or milk cows, other than those for their own use, to be common.

Conditions of tack are, the present & growing rents & cess, officier corn, scool & boat, & bonnadge as the town formerly; to pay 2 liet piets in part of what is payable; must have no grasmen nor subtnants upon any condition; not to plow in whole above 60 bolls intown, & 15 b. summer fallow, and not above 90 b. outfield includeing low land; to sell no corn with fodder, nor sell any corn, meal or bear but with comon consent; nor graise, bye or sell cattle otherways; to graise for Heritor in comon stock, 100 weders & 50 ewes, he maintaining the whole flock in good English rams for improvement of breed; & paying half the charge of good enclosures to keep the sheep all nights when not in folds & to feed y^m there in storm, but never to put y^m in coats untill lambd & then only if early; all tillage ground to be as close together as possible, & all banks ploughed in, & ridges made stright & not high, & new land may be added to extent of tillage, but not to be sowen till 2nd year; after plowings to use cultures, soaks & harrow tines longer & sharper than usuall, & naraw furs. Upon these conditions, upon failure of any of which the person transgressing shall forfeit

£100 Scots & his interest in the tack, & upon observance of them, they shall have a tack for 19 years in their option to remove every year, upon 12 months nottage, & when any of y^m faile or dye or give up, those who remain to hold the whole or choise their associates.

The 80 b. outfield includeing new ground is 20 b. taithed yearly in 4 folds by 300 sheep & 40 cattle, considering the sheep will taith two of them in winter.

The 10 b. low land or watterd ground will be well supplied by takeing in 2½ b. yearly & takeing 4 cropts.

When the ground is well plowd and draind, and well manured, which the summer fallow & dung to be made will doe, the sixth fold or increase may be reasonably expected, nay the 8th & 10th.

Untill the laying, fallowing and taithing bring the ground in hart as only the best of the ground will be first used, & that well plowd & harrowed, & much yowther to help to dung—good cropts may be expected from the begining.

Each of six will have 25 b. sowing, 2 cows grass, a good yard, 20 ewes, and their share of all pasture.

I dont aske y^m to sow wheat or pease or to be bound for each other & every one; to pay half a liet piets only.

2 plows would doe it as they are to goe all sumer & harvest—but 3 are allowed to doe it well; & 12 horses are allowed for same reason, tho' eight would doe.

Their houses & stations to be determind by lott, & all cattle & horses to be by birlymen made as equall as possible; & straw & chaff to be used for mantinance of sheep & feeding cattle for comon benefite; tools furnished & mantaind at comon charge.

If the 6th increase is gote, that is 90 b. bear, & 810 b. oats; but by that management, they may justly expect the 8th increase which would be 120 b. bear & 1080 b. oats, besides profit of milk & sheep, & feeding cattle summer & winter.

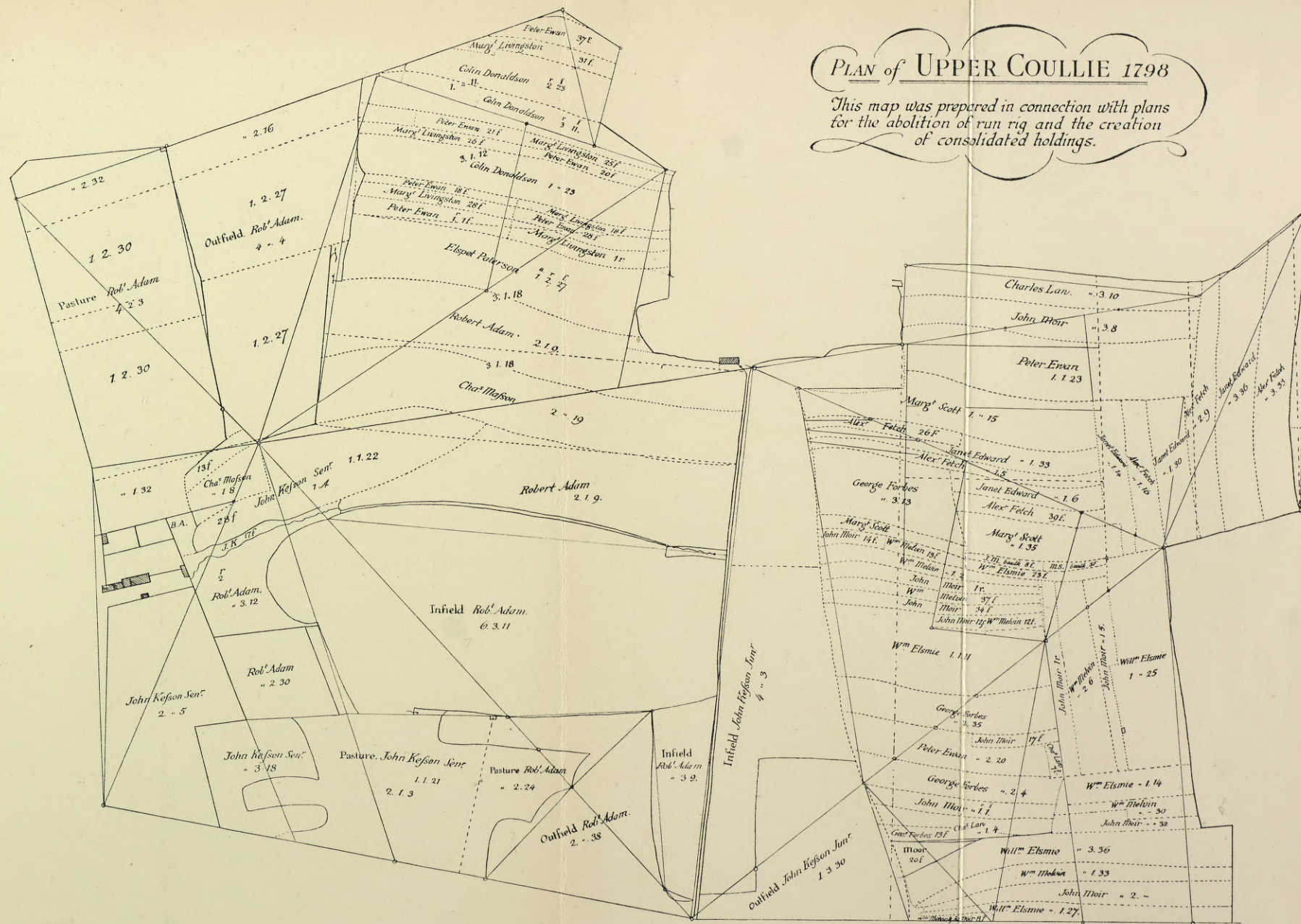
I will help those that want to their proportion of everything, let y^m have double tools that worke may never stop, & all sharpe & in order. Each may have 3 cows, & I'll take their butter at 4d. for 16 oz: & cheese @ 1d. p^r lib., butter milk & skim will serve y^m.

UPPER COULLIE SURVEYED BY ROBERT GRANT, JAMES OGILVIE AND WILLIAM LUNAN AS FOLLOWS VIZ^t (1746)

(RENT BOOK NO. II (1732-36); PRIVATE BOOK OF SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, ff. 153-154)

		(Scots)	£	s.	d.
	The Carn ley Foolfoord fold and Faughs upon it we reckon at 22 bolls sowing, but considering the baiks and the coursness of some of the ground it is reckoned at in the whole .		11	0	0
	The Stone Park at ten merks, and the posessor to maintain the dykes (R ^t Gr: thinks It worth £12)		6	13	4
	M ^r Lunan's Eastmost Park we reckon to be 6 bolls sowing		3	0	0
	His Second Park's worth £3 being 3½ bolls (R ^t Gr: £4 or £8 if fenced)		3	0	0
1 Tack.	The Rochs, 8 bolls sowing they have of the other at £6 : 13 : 4 per boll (R ^t Gr: worth ; 11 Mks.) It's to have Carn ley Foolfoord Fawhs, and the Eastmost parks was M ^r Lunans.		53	6	8
2.	Bogforsk Tack at £6 : 13 : 4 per being 12 bolls sowing		80	0	0
	It is to have the stone park beside the Moss, and the park besides the Black Moss, and the fauchs it had before upon the west side 5 bolls sowing.				
3.	Hillhead tack posest by Alex ^r Thomson being 14 bolls sowing at £6 : 13 : 4 per boll and faughs at £1 p ^r boll. The intown comes to . The folds and faughs as before allotted to this tack.		93	6	8
4.	The Hill Tack posest by Will ^m Donald at £7 per boll being 10 bolls sowing (R ^t Gr: thinks it worth 11 Mks).		70	0	0
	and his outfield at £3 p ^r boll		36	0	0
5.	John Donald's Tack at the Red Pool being 12 bolls sowing at £6 : 13 : 4 per boll		80	0	0
	And the outfield at 2½ merk p ^r boll being 12 bolls sowing		20	0	0
6.	The Muircroft and the Hillcroft posest by W ^m Watt being 12 bolls sowing at £8 p ^r boll		96	0	0
	And the outfield at two pound Scots p ^r boll		24	0	0

This map was prepared in connection with plans for the abolition of run rig and the creation of consolidated holdings.



		(Scots)			
		£	s.	d.	
7 Tack.	Haddock and Tack posest by Alex ^r Norval	£	s.	d.	
	being 10 bolls sowing at £6 : 13 : 4	66	0	0	
	12 bolls of out field at £3 p ^r boll	36	0	0	
8.	East Side of the Haddock posest be Wm & Ja ^s Midletons being 12 bolls sowing at £6 : 13 : 4 p ^r boll	80	0	0	
	12 bolls sowing of outfield at £2 Scots p ^r boll	24	0	0	
		Out-field	In-town	(Scots)	
				£	s. d.
1 Tack	Do. in Faughs and Park	£14 : 0 : 0	28	53	6 8
2 ^d	Do. the Stone Park 10 p. & faughs 3 p.	10 : 8 : 4	16 2	80	0 0
3 ^d	Do. 2 ^d boll and 8 b. faughs <i>Inde</i>	12 : 0 : 0	10	93	6 8
4 th	Do. do.	36 : 0 : 0	12	70	0 0
5 th	Do. do.	20 : 0 : 0	12	80	0 0
6 th	Do. do.	24 : 0 : 0	12	96	0 0
7 th	Do. do.	36 : 0 : 0	12	66	13 4
8 th	Do. do.	24 : 0 : 0	12	80	0 0
		£176 : 8 : 4	114 2 90	£619	6 8
				176	8 4
				£795	15 0

Suppose the Upper Cowly to be let at the rates fores^d for first 3 years, they must rise for next 3 years 10 b. upon each b. of int: and 5 b. upon each boll of outfield, and as much upon next 3 years, and double that the next six years, and an equal rise the next 9 years. But they have ane option to have it at each augmentation, givinge one year's nottage before. And the yards to be divided amongst them, but they to have it upon the following conditions; none to plow moss nor burn any land.

- 1st That the first year one boll of intown shall be left in grass, ye 2^d year 2 b., & 3^d year one 4th of ye whole intown, and

$\frac{1}{4}$ of intown always, I giving clover for the first 3 years ; and only one half of their outfield to be plowed, except in so much as they make intown, and only 3 crops from the outfield, except it be folded, and in that case they may take four crops.

- 2 That they shall pay as additional rent 6 p^r c^t of what money I lay out upon inclosing, draining or clearing any of their ground of stones.
- 3 That they shall pay 6d. p^r pound of their whole rent of cess, their customary payments and service as $\frac{3}{4}$ of a plough to Kirk, School, Miln & Boat, to pay 12 shill. each to carrier ; £2 each for tiend for their own only & those who now pay more to doe it still ; & 2 six here hesps of tiend yearn each ; and 3 pks. meal each to officer, and carry 2 b. lime from Straylay to heritor, and two horses for slate and 2 for timber & 2 for long carriages and 2 to transport heritor's corns when called ; and two horses one day to lead hay ; and each to keep a hound if required ; each to plow, harrow, shear & lead 6 pks. sowing & dung 2 pks. to heritor ; and each plant 6 trees yearly and preserve them ; and give a man one day to hay & a woman one day to lint weeding or pulling.
- 4 Bound to plow all Muir and Banks or Lonings where it can properly be done, and wher ever prudent to fold & fauch all their outfield.
- 5 If any part of outfield next muire of Enzian shall fall within the intended inclosure, the rent shall suffer a proportionable abatement or equal quantity or value given in lieu of it.

The heritor to pay or allow £3 Scots for each b. of outfield made intown ; £1, 10s. for each effectually watered 12 months or upon which 20 b. of lime is laid ; or each b. of muire 3 times plowed without banks and fallowed dureing summer ; also £3 for each b. of lint seed or peese or turnips sown ; and shall give the use gratis of one of his stoned horses whilst he has them to any meare, they givin him the option of the foal at one year old for £24.

(In Grant's handwriting.)

Each of the tacks upon both Cowleys & Bridge & all other tacks to pay some bear at £6 p^r b. & some meal at £5 p^r boll for $8\frac{1}{2}$ st. about $\frac{1}{2}$ b. bear & half b. meal for each boll sowing of intown or good haugh ground.

MEM: TO MY SON, 28TH JUNE, 1754

My dear Archie, As writeing is more abideing and in some respects better understood than conversation, at least may better collect the subject of after converse & deliberation, I shall now mention a few thoughts which presently occur.

As I truly thank God that you are considerably better in health than when you came home it is the duety of both of us to consider how best to use that mercy. My duety and great affection concur to make me think seriously and often of what may be for your benefite in health, reputation and fortune; and your good principles, for which I am also thankfull, will also lead you to think seriously of the same and to act suitably to what upon consideration appears reasonable as to all these.

Next to our duety to God which is our true and chief interest, attention to health is our second duety, and our next is to qualify ourselves to be usefull in the world and to exert such qualifications in such way as Providence allows. The reward and effect of which is the advancement of our reputation and fortune and much comfort and satisfaction with the highest pleasure in all respects and with certainty to ourselves.

I have no doubt that you have both principle and true spirit to excite you effectually to the needful application to attain such qualifications, to which indolence and a certain tryfling and murdering of time are mortal enemies and effectual obstructions; and to which a regular establishment and distribution of time is a certain effectual friend and aide and makes all easy and pleasant, so that the only requisite article of consultation is what from time to time ought to be the principal objects of consideration, study and practice.

Your goeing abroad for some time, which you some weeks ago suggested as proper, I, upon consideration, approve of, and the time and place merits your further consideration; but I apprehend several particulars should be previously studied & knowen.

Humane life is uncertain, especially of those advanced in years and who have had great distresses & fatigues. I therefore apprehend it is prudent for you to embrace this opportunity of our being together to know the true state of our affaires and measures intended or which can be concerted as most proper for their improvement.

And for that purpose to copy the state of affaires and consider it, and rent rolls and leases, and freely at proper times aske questions at me and others and converse upon them. And, as essentially analogous to this and of itself very material, to know thoroughly the estate, our boundaries, the rent, as it is and may be, and means of improvement presently in view by water & planting, etc. *vid: mem:* for Autumn, 1754—or which may be contrived for that purpose; also the present state, value and management of planting and how to improve and encrease it if proper and the pastures amongst it. To all which it is on many acct^s more essential to you than even to me to attend and in all which I can be useful in explaining, concerting & advising. Therefore you shall think, read and converse upon these subjects and walke and ride at stated and proper times both with me and others who can explain & advise.

The knowledge of something at least of gardening in its most useful parts, of planns and kitchen and table vegetables and fruits, also ordinary flowers and forrest plants, for the uncommon exoticks, unless a few or the knowledge of them which comes gradually & occasionally, cost time & expence much beyond their value. But the ordinary and general principles of bottany w^t manner and seasons of cultivation, which Chamber's *Dictionary* & Millar's *Compound & Book of Flowers* will soon teach, as also some knowledge of husbandry, the kinds of grain & grass and their blades & cultivation of them, which conversation w^t me & the best serv^{ts} such as Lietch & Gardner etc. and a few parts of small books will give, and Evelin *Upon Forest Trees*, a small but the best treatise ever wrote. These are accomplishments esteemed in every countrey, station and character, and frequent opportunities to show

them and are suited to all after pursuits. Also some knowledge of the principles of geometry, architecture, heraldry, painting and sculpture with the language or proper terms of each and a few of the most eminent masters in each, which Chalmers's & Harris *Dictionaries* & some others will easily furnish, are genteel & useful parts of knowledge in all countries, ranks and stations, and all prerequisites to a man's going abroad to profit from it in knowledge and esteem.

Any person going abroad without proper previous foundations can neither profit properly from what he sees or hears by making proper comparisons and judgments or to ask proper questions or to take creditable share in conversation, which lessens himself in others opinion and is less agreeable to himself and others. Nor can he, for these and other reasons, have access or esteem from men of eminence for station or learning etc. Therefore, to render being abroad useful, pleasant and reputable, what is before mentioned and also the following appears to me to be previously necessary.

It is natural to esteem those most who can communicate as well as receive instruction, and others as well as we have curiosity and desires for knowledge and love to be gratified; and as Britain is now so considerable in the affairs of Europe, knowledge about it in its essential articles is desired and esteemed and will be expected from any one of character from that country. Therefore, the state of Britain should be read and attended to which with some few explanations will give some tolerable notion of constitution, history, trade, power & natural & artificial curiosities & produce, also the *l'Esprit de Loix* and short treatise of *State of Europe* shows our connections with all & most material things of the state of each.

A general view of geography which Gordon's *Grammar* will give, and some of the problems of it which Chambers and some late books explain is also very proper, and the abstract of Rapines, *History of England* & Pere D'Orleans *Revolutions* but with caution of his gross partiality to arbitrary power. Also the tables of 21st Vol: of *Universal*

History will give some further notion of history and is very proper.

As to languages previously needful, reading a few proper books on the needful subjects above mentioned in the needful languages and talking French in family, which perseverance would accomplish, & even the teaching it, will greatly help in these at least to retain. As for Greek & Latin, both proper to be kept, the aide of even the Bible alone tho' but little daily will retain it. Also for the whole of them & other matters, Parson Gordon if encouraged would chearfully come at least 2 days a week and would give useful assistance of which he is very capable as he hath reall knowledge and is very communicative and with life & spirit to make it agreeable.

In the generall, I wish you would seriously consider things and form a plan for yourself, resolve according to circumstances what is most agreeable to your self, what you intend for future pursuities and the means to qualifie for or to ataine it. I shall, as in duety bound, give it my impartial serious consideration and aide to fix and prosecute what upon reasoning shall be chosen. You are not too old to choise as yet anything ; application will recover means lost. All rational kind aide for expence etc. shall not be wanting.

You may be in a very respectable situation as to estate and influence. Therefore, if personally so, you cannot probably faile.

In forming of this, consider what is most necessary to be first knowen and also what most essential to be first done ; likewise what most essential to be rectified or habits cultivated. The intended aime and issue will partly govern some of these tho' much is comon to all pursuities & situations, but a distribution of time is essential to all. Circumstances will sometimes vary this but some rule fixed would save much and prevent tryffles etc. obstructing, and a much more quick progress would be made. Suppose the 24 hours should be devided into 3, viz. $\frac{1}{3}$ for each, of rest, dyet & amusement, and study, when borrowed from one or tother to repay it when convenient

or some such proportion. Also a few general prudential rules for conduct formed by and for ones self and adapted to circumstances might be very usefull, some of which are evident both in forming or execution of things—such as—that present small inconveniences should yield to greater whither present or future; that cheerfulness, frankness and easiness of conduct are universally agreeable and with virtue and merit are the best means for obtaining friendship and esteem, whereas moroseness, stiffness & positiveness, even with much merit, are generally forbidding, also as habits which affect health, temper or conduct are apt to encrease if neglected. Great care should be used to prevent or corect what is hurtful & cultivate their oposites.

To goe too early abroad before qualified for conversation, observation & comparissons, I apprehend to be lost time & expense in at least a great degree, whereas reall improvement and useful friendships may and probably will be the fruits if previously qualified. Setting out with a proper stock will probably yield more of both in one year than several years would doe without it, so there is no loss but gain by delay.

In forming your Plann for future or main pursuite, you need not be confind to the military, because so much time hath already been engiged in it. If inclination, genious and circumstances bend now more towards anything else, I think you are still free to choise. I know many instances of great success where they have been much latter in life before they chose, and if inclination or circumstances should now occasion difficulty or uncertainty for fixing at present, or if occurances in Providence by favouring or discourageing should justly afterwards occasion alteration, several articles or means will apply to all states & conditions, whither private or publick life or whither military, political, ministerial, law, eclesiastick or rustick or almost anything that is virtuous and active to be usefull at which all good men should aime so no time needs be lost in the interim studies and applications—that God may direct and bless you is the constant earnest prayers of your very affectionate father.

P.S.

As to the state of our affaires, I shall only at present in this memorandum nottice that as to buildings here at present and all fruitless expence that way beyond what is convenient and decent, I would incline to avoide it as much as possible and even wish to continue so for 30 or 40 years, because the saving of £100 now is above £700 then, and our own timber then, in which I cannot then have any concern, will be useful for beams & deals, etc. which now would cost much cariage & expence. This leads me to observe.

That we probably have at present 2 mill: of trees tollerably advanced besides many young ones. Suppose half should be weeded or dye in 30 years, tho' without planting they will plant themselves faster than we can cutt, and if but 40 acres of waste land was planted annually which will contain at first 160,000 firrs, suppose less than half of them to grow, they can be furnished and planted at 1£ Scots p^r 1,000^d which is 1200, but if nursed may be done for less than 16 pence p^r 1000^d and suppose all are only firrs tho' many of them are oak, beech, elm, ash, plain tree, poplar, birtch, geen tree, etc. all more valuable wood ; and the wall of that 40 acres, if for protection only till out of danger, may be effectually done of earth at 2s. per ell of 38 inches in length and 7 feet high with good coping, or if with stone face at 3s. per ell, but if for lasting fence and future pasture to be of stone or faced both sides of stone for first 4 feet from ground, then 3 feet of good dureable fail and good coping by heather roots on each side which can be performed when stones are near at 4s. per ell in length ; 2000 ells will enclose the 40 acres, and doing it in this best manner amounts only to £33 st. so that £40 will inclose & plant it, & if £50 per ann: is bestowed that way which is only the produce of part of the weedings, that provides for 40 acres planted & effectually fenced yearly, and 2 men the whole year to repair all dykes, and guard & prune all planting & wood who might also doe other things. These would secure the million & render

a succession. Suppose then 1 mill: 30 years hence tho' worth 2sh. each at least, & as many are of more valueable kinds truly of more worth, yet suppose at 1s. only, that is £50,000 st., and floating may secure the sale of them, but as there is fall for saw-mills below corn milln & in Home Park that will square & make deals & be more valueable, slabs will pay all charge. They could be sold by contract to London merchants. I mention this which is not romantick to show value of planting, to encourage, to protect and encrease it, & Clark's Park will greatly encrease the number besides £100 st. per ann: by its pasture which shows what may be done even that way to improve all barren ground at the least charge & quickest manner.

HUSBANDRY AND ROADS

TO JOURNALS OF ABERDEEN, SENT 31ST DEC^r. 1754

(Draft letter to the Author of the *Aberdeen Intelligencer*, 1754 in Grant's handwriting)

Husbandry is absolutely essential to the community, and in proportion to the perfection of it in a countrey, the inhabitants of all ranks are proportionally prosperous; this is so obvious both in reason and experience, that it is astonishing the proprietors of lands in this countrey are so ignorant and negligent about it. . . .

The poverty of our ground, not from defect of soile but defect of industry, and the weeds in our ground are the chief obstructions to our farmers success. If an easy remeady could be devised to these evils, and the farmers prevaild with to use it, they would prosper. For this purpose, and also upon a few other particulars, I shall briefly mention what presently occurs to me. I wish others of more leasure and capacity would doe the same.

If they would levell their ridges & harrow before sowing, the sowing & harrowing would be more perfect & equall; and they could cross plow & harrow which contributes much to clean the ground; and water furrs, made by the plow & cleand with the spade, would drain more

effectually even low & wett lands than their usual way. There are many other evident benefites from plowing levell upon which I cannot now enlarge.

If by haveing a bridle to the nozell of their plows they would goe twice in the same furr, it would be a sort of trenching to clean the ground and deepen the soile, which would more effectually nurish any vegitable and be better than their usuall dunging, tho' I dont mean to exclude or excuse it.

If according to their usuall devisiion and management of their intown land they would exert themselves one year to make a double quantity of dung by earth middens, lime, preserving their ashes dry, burning clay & makeing ashes of turf or piet ground, being burnt where found which saves cariage; by ferns, leaves of trees or any other vegetables, as their situation allows, and faugh and dung two thirds of it, and have for that year their usuall bear, and upon another third pease with or without beans, according to the strength of the ground, they would probably have a good crop of pease, which when good, enriches & cleans the ground; the barly crop after them would be better than usual, and the oat crop after such barly would also be better. The pease when good renders greater encrease than oats, the grain is more valueable and more universally saleable, renders more meal, & by its self and mixed is a more healthy and strenthening food & better for all poultreys, and the straw much better for their horses, & will goe further & dung stronger. By this practice, besides the value of the pease, they would have much more and better barley, and probably not much less oats than when two-thirds are in oats.

If they would divide their own fields into three parts in place of two and plow only one third, and take only three crops, and sow some grass seeds with the last, they would have much more grass which they want, and have as much oats from such third as they have from the half, besides what they save of seed and labour.

If they would employ fewer oxen and join to their plow 2 or 4 horses according to circumstances, they would plow

smaller and one third faster. The money & forrage saved upon the oxen would enable them to have more cows for butter & cheese ; and if stilts of their plow were some what longer, the plowman would have more command, and if the irons were longer & sharper, the cattle would have less labour.

If each farmer and crofter would inclose by ditch & dyke, faced with what their circumstances allow, one or more bolls sowing according to their ability, which a few of the hours or half hours which they idle would execute—or where in a farme town they might unite for one enclosure for all inhabiting that town—and each have a fourth part of their proportion in turneeps & pottatoes, their ashes which they should keep dry would dung their turneeps in drills, and children very young might hoe them & pottatoes & all things in their yards, & be a diversion to them ; and to have an other 4th in pease with some dung the first time, and which would very probably answer weal after the turneep & pottatoes, and then have barley & red clover, the clover to be cutt green the following year. By such continued succession, they might be much accomated with all they want, and the poorest crofter can accomplish this. The turneeps & pottatoes besides furnishing their pott, sells weal and feeds in the cheapest manner cattle, swine, etc.—is green forage in winter for their cows, encreases their dung, and cleans & enritches the ground. The barley will be good after these two preperatave crops, and probably 3 or 4 times the seed of more than usuall encrease, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre of clover cutt green will feed all summer 3 of their horses or cows, and thereby encrease dung and cleans and mellows & improves the land. Thus they can with an ease adapted to the condition of the poorest grassman have what they much want both in summer and winter, and probably the like valueable returns for ever, without any dung except a few ashes for turneeps & a little rank litter or ferns, etc. for pottatoes, which is equall to an increase of dung.

If they would keep their ashes dry & from blowing in

a house, they would goe six times further than they usually goe, because when exposed or mixed in the comon dunghill they loose much of their salts or substance and much is blown away and lost.

If the heritors would enclose for the tennents or they encouraged & prevaild with to doe it, for which the heritor should assist and furnish tools, each farme should have a grove of planting of some acres or a belt round the inclosure for the above proposed husbandry ; such plantations would in some years not only beautifye the countrey & alter its present bleak & naked aspect, but would be shade & shelter for their cattle in all seasons—and furnish the farme within its self with all needfull timber for houses & tools, and thereby save much time & expence to the farmer. He might be limited to the cutting a fixed proportion yearly & 2 or 3 firrs planted & nursed for each they cutt—the half should be firrs for winter shelter and prospect and the rest birtch, ash and saughs which would answer all the exigences of the farmer ; and if the plantation was tollerably large which most places of the north allows without loss of or encroachment upon tillage ground, it would supply fewall in a much cheaper & more certain way than when dependant upon piet or truft. And all complaints of want or scarcity of fewall are groundless when there is so easy a remedy ; after 10 or 12 years the very prunings will yearly gratefully reward the trouble.

If, to save their fewall as also the ground being paired and destroyed for support of unnecessary houses, the heritors would erect one comon killn at the milln which with shilling seeds will dry all corn, as practiced in the southern counties, the tennants could not refuse to comply with thanks, as it is so evidently for their benefite, saves provideing fewall & supporting separate killns, and much attendance on their corns, also misfortunes by burning, which often happens to their private ill accomodated killns, but dries their corns better, & produces more and better meal ; and if they could be prevaild with to grind their meal rounder, it is asserted by people of knowledge that they would gain 8 or 10sh. p^r boll more of price and

have near one pk. more from the boll of oats ; also, if they would use fanners & wire sieves in the millns, all which are worked by the milln, it would not only save much labour & expence, but save considerably of the dust, etc. lost by the usuall way, and what is lost to the tennent is a reall loss to the heritor in the issue, tho abstract from his own interest. He ought as a Christian, and even a man, to take pleasure to promote the tennents prosperity and happiness. If negligent or even cold or indifferent about this, and also of promoteing improvement, he is truely a nuisance in society, a hurtfull member in it, and the more so in proportion to the extent of his property ; and, therefore, if just sentiments prevaild, in place of honour & regard in proportion to the extent of property, which the possessors expect and others meanly pay, they should be proportionally despised and hated, as obstructors of what others more worthy might doe were they the proprietors. . . .

Our farmers puting their whole dependance upon oats renders their situation extreamly precarious and at best very confined ; their being able to live tho' but poorly is, under all these disadvantages which are not the fault of the Church or Countrey but the mismanagement of the heritor and farmer, is a clear proof that our rents are very moderate, for the land, which under such mismanagement is capable at these rents to yield a liveing, might, under good management, enrich the tenant, besides comfortable meat & cloaths and afford the proprietor much larger revinue. Why should not each of them breed swine to supply the feeders, and have plenty of gees & turkies for the market ? In other countreys, especially where moors or commons are in the neighbourhead, the farmers find their account in these, as also in breeding horses, an article, shamefully neglected in the north. . . .

I shall at present conclude with one other particular which is of great importance to the farmer & consequently the heritor, and extreamly astonishing that it hath been so long neglected in so large a part of this countrey. The time of the husbandman & his serv^{ts} & cattle is

almost his all, and yet a very obvious means to save much of it is neglected. It is certain from experience that the same horse with a good cart suited to the size of the horse will transport dung, corn from field and to milln, to the granary and the market, and all fewall and all long cariages, etc. more at one draught in the same time than they can doe by hired draughts in the present way on horseback; and tho' carts suitable to them may be had at the low price from 5 to 10sh. and may be bound with old hoop iron for a few sh. more, all which would be repayd by the labour saved in three months. Yet this manifest benefite is neglected, and are not the heritors as weel as tennents evidently blameable for such gross and injurious neglect. It is true that notwithstanding the very extraordinary repairs of the roads in this countrey of late years, that there are as yet some parts where the roads dont encourage to the use of wheel cariages; but as such places are but few, and if the present happy spirit for repair of roads should continue and become more generall which is to be wished and hoped, the whole countrey will in a few years have that happy accomodation. If there was no inducement for repair of roads but this one, it is of suffieient importance to rouz gentlemen to serious thought and application to it. And it is to be hoped that gentlemen will attend next Generall Meeting of Supply, properly prepaired to form and execute without delay some effectuall plan for rendering this important benefite generall. . . .

PLAN FOR NEW HUSBANDRY (undated, probably 1750)

(Rent Book II, 1732-36; Private Book of

Sir Archibald Grant, *ut supra*, f. 220)

To find shelter for catle & selves, grass in summer & forrage in winter & spring, & good broath & bread & other gains.

To trench by one plow following another in the same furr from one to 4 bolls sowing according to circumstances,

plow it levell making water furs by plow after harrow to drain it. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ with tornip in drills, $\frac{1}{4}$ with pease, with $\frac{1}{4}$ in barley & red clover, & $\frac{1}{4}$ in oats the first year, which next will be turneeps, & the $\frac{1}{4}$ in clover will make whole the next year & so continue.

To inclose it with a ditch faced with stones, which there is a year to perform & for which I shall pay for 6 p^r ct., & plant round it with large firrs & trees for shelter. As to 1st 4th a small house or shade at stone gavell of any house or by itself will hold ashers dry which preserves their quantity & strength. These will more than dung in drills at 3 feet the turneeps, sixpence will pay the turneeps. They may if twice howed, besides serving the pot harvest, autumn & winter, if one fourth of an acre, it will feed 20 oxen till March or Aprile by which £24 or 30 will be got for them than in October, which as also their dung is of consequence to a countryman, & the turneep also mellows enriches & cleans the ground & prepares the land for future cropts; also the tops or shaws is good for the cows & better than straw & saves straw, & remaining turneeps will have fine greens for pott in spring. As to the 2^d the pease will grow well after the turneep & the pease in the pot are health full & good, & ground to meall & mixed with barley meall is excellent pottage & broase. The straw is very valuable for the horses especially in spring when they are weak & work throng. Pease sometimes yeilds 15 after one & enriches & cleans the land for after cropts, but the first year they would be the better of some dung & save it afterwards.

The 3^d is proposed to be oats the first year, because the clover is not so properly ready when sown alone as when sown with barley, but will be clover 2^d year from the barley. But if the oats are omitted & the ground moderately dunged & clover, sown early and thick 18 lb. to the acre which will cost £4 Scots one boll, sowing of it cutt green will feed all summer 8 horses or catle. Then plow it before the winter & it will be prepared for turneeps next year.

This to a farmer of a plough of land or large crofter

4 acres employed this way will produce more profit & never need more dung nor any more than common tillage.

If there is waste or muire ground in neighbourhood they should enclose 6 acres & plant two of them round the fields with birtch, allers & firrs mixed, also some hoop saugh in some moist part. This would in time be shelter to their beasts & land. In going round it & by degrees trench the 4 acres within the planting which by spare hours & q^{rs} when idle & other ways as they would at least one or two acres in a year. Thus managed as above would enrich them. The planting round both will besides shelter furnish them with prunings creels, wands, etc. & their houses.

The 3^d, 4th, the barley sown after such preparation of the ground with moderate dung the 1st year will yield a good cropt probably the 8th or 10th & perhaps the 12th. But sow it thin because of the clover it will yield more straw & grain than 3^{co} the quantity in the usuall way.

5. MEMORANDUM BOOK OF SIR ARCHIBALD GRANT, 1744-47¹

p. 1.

WILLIAM LUNAN ABOUT ACC^{ts}, SEPT^r 1746.

1745

xN.B. He crying for meal etc. & hath consumed so much & no produce of cows etc. & yet intertaining people so long as if he was a laird; & child: brought up to idleness & to consume; & told me a lye as to Mess^{rs} Wilson, Simp: & Elph:—He that lyes will doe any thing.

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The earnest recommendation to avoide all expence for 2 years, & get in profitts, totally disregarded.

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p. 2.

N.B. Ruined my crop, with bad seed & bad labour & sowing. The 1st is roguery or want of thought, to consume the good and leave bad for seed; & 2nd is stupidity & effect of loytering & delays; also the late & wett sowing made the late harvest.

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Qy. What produce from so much spinning, almost always 3 wheels & often more by bringing in women to spin, & where all my wheels & windlesses, & heckles, cards, etc.

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x Take good nottice of farm & moss at Woodend; examine tennent about it; also all on east side road to Aberdeen & how mossed, & if high rented, but doe it prudently & consult Mr. Ogilvie about it.

x Gross mismanagement of my piets last winter. He took 2 liet & put in piets in bad weather to brew house of which no good was gote, & hurld in a heap, the rest to open stable full of dust, which was all stoln.

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¹ This book, bound in brown paper and measuring 12½ × 6 inches, consists of 104 pages, of which about half are blank, besides a considerable number of loose papers, tightly packed with Grant's handwriting.

N.B. N.B. After examineing into terrible expence contrary to concerts & promises, no rent p^d & all wages etc. due ; much meal & corn, besides crop consumed ; no promises as to frugality or management kept. Acc^{ts} not cleard these 5 years, notwithstanding of promises. Cattle & sheep etc. mismanaged—nothing from muck nor wool, etc. No work done. No Journalls—repeated ingratitude tho' so much favour shoven ; what shall or can one think. Qy. If honest or embezelments & where ; if honest to be cared for, & if otherways & not acknowleged, to be punished. But first have all ready to seize and manage, & one to live in the house, & he to move out—to clear his acc^{ts} ; previously get inventar of all tools & household goods & where seized, total inventaries made. Matthew King or Robert Grant to manage for tryal. And sheerers from Aberdeen to cut it quickly down & allow meal etc. for serv^{ts} & put Lun: to one of small new farms at Coattown of Bridge, & allow him some meal etc. to mantain till crop be gote ; but self, wife & child to worke.

p. 3.

1748 Aprile—had no kail nor turneep for 2 month, & land ill plowed & ill harrowed & late ; none of y^e folds cleaned nor well plowed.

p. 7.

WM. LUNAN ABOUT WORK, SEPT^r 1746

A Journall of Worke kepted & all occurances & book brought each week to scool master, who shall transcribe & send it me. Three years ago promised to have all fields hedged & planted. Doe it now, & let all hedges be cutt to 3 in. above ground & all trees to 6 in. if not thriving, & a border made for hedge.

Plow & cross plow Sandy Hill oposite to House & adjoining to Laffarts for french furze for horses.

X N.B. The Laffarts & land adjoining now in corn be plowed soon if possible & perfectly levell, one half of it in pottatoes in Aprile & tother half in turneep in May ; all in rows with dung att 6 or 7 f. distance ; intervalls to be horse howed.

X N.B. Neither meadow nor Ann's Park to be plowed till after bear seed, and then both plowed as compleat & levell as possible for corn & grass seeds.

x Take special care to have good water furr in all the land that no water may stand.

N.B. As soon as distant folds are plowed, tho' reserve one at least for wett weather, plow rest of intown to the east of the town as levell as possible for winter turneeps next summer,

which will be bear the following season, if properly howed.

X N.B. Have no hay but the ground sown with clover which should be well stoned & rolld, autumn & spring : this will give more grass.

X N.B. To use better tools of all sorts, plows, harrows, etc. & greese cart wheels, & not allow water to stand on tillage ground. Minister of Corstorphin sowed $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of clover in 3 ridgs, 2 of y^m he sold crop for £40, & 3^d maintained horse & cow all summer.

p. 8.

Qy. What his men did in long winter nights, who should have made baskets & things for horses, etc. or in frost & bad weather.

x Some people in different arts to have a prem^o for each good tennent or crofter they find with whom I bargain. I'll give one guinea for each.

X N.B. The spring & summer folds to be twice plowed & harrowed, & sown with turneeps for winter, if too late for oats or not sufficiently taithed.

Qy. N.B. If this years toath folds should not be well broke by harrow & plowed again for lint & bear, as it is too strong for oats.

N.B. Make two folds next summer one upon each hand of road to Inver, next Dykehead, to make that ground regular.

X N.B. How to get good seeds of all sorts ; which is most materiall of any thing, both bear & oats.

p. 9.

X That we may not aime at too much at once, get all the Avinue and devision of each side sown with grass seeds after the corn, at 18 lib. to the b. sowing, & well rolled, & well planted & hedged, & borders of hedges edged with stones or raised a little to distinguish it.

x Plant pottatoes with whins in place of dung.

Do. & turneeps in drills at 6 f. distances in fallow ground & fill the vacancies with transplanted rape for spring pasture

N.B. Immediately cause plow and lay down in a proper way the meadow & drain it ; also the Glacie ; also roll & dung & clay y^e Laffarts & drain & roll & smooth Lochnagave & plant saughs there, and plow what is to be summer or

winter turneep with or without rape, or plowed for next years dung ; and have summer & winter folds ready.

p. 13.

GAIRDNER—WHAT TO DOE, SEPT^r 1746.

Plant trees, young ones, beetch, oake, birtch & pines, north and west side Officier Field, but keep Avinue clear.

Sow white clover & rye grass in all corn of Officier Field.

When hedges are young lay ends in ground, crossing each other to make y^m thick ; & when older plash & twist them together.

Carefully goe through all tennents yards & take acct. what trees are in each & what may be planted in each, and fix them a day, when to have pitts dugg for them.—If not done at that time, get it done & planted ; I shall cause them pay. Where they have no place for more at present, direct y^m where to inclose a yard for clover & turneeps. I to give y^e seed. Show y^m how to prune their trees, & clear y^m of fogg or open y^m when bound.

Examine all openings of hedge in Home Park & fill y^m by plants or crossing or plashing y^e hedge and put sticks before, & supply all walks & trees round, especially on west side & north, and advertise Boat & Kirktown against roads.

Carefully raise all the lay'd & planted young elms round Home Park, without y^e hedge, and prune all the large ones.

Give him an order against any roads through parks or planting or any cattle whatever, except my own upon teather, & use authority, even to severity.

After a tryall of him, a bargain for gairden & nurseries & planting to allow him Avinue & some money & piets—& find me all wanted for family, & plant so many trees of each sort, the half only payable, untill 3 y^{rs} after if thriveing.

1st Let the 1st planting be to supply Avinue, all Bank, Bear Alley, & all fields to east of Avinue, round & cross, & round Home Park, all by thinning of nurseries. The lines S. & N. through fields to be set at 3 f. distance, also with firrs, oaks, & birks & other young trees, & pines, Brea of Bearalley & both sides of Long Gate, that on y^e muire 30 f. broad ; & for expediting this, make bargain for pitts at 5s. p^r rood, & trench for lines S. & N. at 6s. p^r rood of 36 ells, 14 in. deep & 2 f. broad ; & in March take 10 labourers for 12 days, & Aprile, 10 for 18 days. Intersperse pines from Remoir & hedges of quick or whines round all above, & Avinue through Glenney's land.

2^d Next to above, put firrs & birks, round Tombeg Park, preserving walk in middle & view on Steeple, also north, west & S. side of muire fold, keeping avinue open. Here put pines, oaks & beetches with firrs, then both sides of Avinue to Bilboe, & S. and E. sides of Glacie New Park, and all devisions of fields at Inver & folds that are new taithed there.

3^d If time & plants, put firrs amongst allars in Master's Park in dry places, & the same in Pitfiechy Park. Firrs will be gote at Pitfiechy Yard & elsewhere, & firrs, oaks & birks in openings on E. & W. side of Glacie Park & pines, if enclosed from the rest & draind.

N.B. Graft with Ozellings & Leedingtons all crabs & stocks in nursery round Home Park, in Bearalley, Inver or where else.

N.B. Plant on S. side of Avinue to Church the trees to be brought in Febry from Breechen Castle, except 12 mother aple which send to Paradise; plant y^m in rows at 20 f. from each other, & each row at 40 f. distance; also there 40 pear trees from the south, & 10 plums & 50 aples; those from Breechin are.

p. 14.

X N.B. Dont neglect in winter nights to make 30 or 40 moll traps, to put in the fields at best in spring and look at them twice a day, which will soon destroy them; & cause skin them & preserve the skins. Also make basketts & skulls with saughs & hezells, and cause men read on gairdening & husbandry, which will give you a character.

Consider next year if fruit trees can be set round the House & wall of Court Yard.

Get from Alex^r Crombie gairdner in Blackhall which I have bought from him: 40,000, 3 year old firrs at £24 Scots at six score per 100^d; & 20,000 of 2 y^r olds at £12 Scots; 1000, 3 y^r old birks at £1 10s.; & 100 horse chestnut for water side & Home Park & Brea of Bearalley at 8 pennies each; & 50 mother aple from seed at 1s. each; & 100 liburnums at 8 pennies each for Bank and Bearalley; 100 of blagercina for Bearalley & Bank; & 100 crocus at 1s. each for Bearalley & Bank,—and some of each at Inver, 200 quinces at 1s. each for pear stocks, but plant 50 of y^m at Inver in hedges and foot of Bank, those that are grafted must be grafted where they stand, and I'll send grafts. Get as many hollies at 1sh. p^r 100^d as will supply holly hedges in gairden.

Cause the gairdner in Paradise plant all the back side of

wood and high part of it where birks are not thriveing with firrs some large & some 2 y^{rs} old, especially in naked places, but must leave a road to the large firr; also forrester or d^o gairdner or both plant 20 or 30,000 betwixt the dykes at Woodhead, especially near to each dyke, and if the Hill of Afforske is fenced, & any one to plant y^m right, let 30 or 40,000 be planted there regularly along the north side of it, & get all these also from Crombie, the gairdner.

p. 15.

- x Gairdener keep a lead pencil & pocket book to jot down mem: of what is observed & to be done, & place it in ink each night in its order & proper head, that they may be done when proper.

Gardner make turneep seed in plenty for field turneep. Qy. what other usefull seeds he can make.

Paradise fallow some of lains betwixt trees for turneeps for winter & pease & potatoes etc. & when in heart have carrots; & St. Foin & other grasses that last & have other vegetables that is good manure, & propagate lavender, roses, juliflowers & small fruit, & prepair to inclose all effectually.

Concert what may be done in Winter Nights.

(Directions where trees are to be planted)

p. 21.

MR. SIMPSON, SEPT^r 1746.

Consider if I should change my summer market to be before Lawren Fair, & Highlanders bring all there, & whats not there sold to be ready for Lawren faire. Angus people may purchase cattle & timber.

Kirk Session have wool to give out to poor & take it back in stockings, & Charity Scool at Mr. Lunnan's tack or Tillefowrie. All the tennents to pay 1 B. meal & threave of straw & 4 load peits for each £100 rent, & build their houses & digg their yeard; all under management of Scool Master & Kirk Session, & no tennent take any poor under harbour without consent of Kirk Session under penalty of £50, & neighbouring parishes invited to beied upon reasonable terms, *vid*: below N^o. 1.

X N.B. Cultivate hedge round Docter, & flowers in borders not given for a cornfield or lint, but fruit & pleasure.

All the bear he gote for whiskie etc. is charged to me.

Nº. 1. Meet with Session, to consider all funds & applications, & fix 4 quarterly meetings for more solemn considerations. Elders take their districts of parish to see all can read & are industrious, & report at quarterly meetings what is done & who are deficient. Collect for bell & clock, & report deficient. Take measures for Church Choir & y^t all can join properly in praise, & to give books & premiums to encourage hopeful children; to read the line of psalms plain & not drone y^e reading or singing; elders to tell this in respective quarters. They should have some sheep for wool—to help to employ the poor & kept with certain peoples own.

N.B. In spring if I am not early present get my lint ground in Bearalley plowed over again levell & sown with good bear & pidgion dung & 18 lib. of red clover seed to a b. sowing, & when bear is harrowed let clover be well raked. Sow the bear thin, & if more dung than doeth it well, sow it on grass. Also get Broom Fold well harrowed by brake harrow, & cause plow it cross, & then harrowed with brake & sown with oats, & 12 lib. white clover to each b. sowing, and plenty of hay seeds. Also plow again the land plowed below Mains, after all the dung is laid upon it, & sow it with good oats or bear as you think proper & white clover & hay seeds as above; also all the muire fold & walks of firr park and sown as Broom Fold, and all well rolld; & see my roller be locked up all winter & not lent to any one, except to the Inver in spring; & if not bonage enough or my own plowes cant doe it & come instantly when called to it; let plowes & horses be hired to doe it in season & well.

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p. 22.

Aprile 1748. Scool Master teach singing & all young people & good voices when taught sit together in Church to lead rest, and sing the new psalms etc. allowed by Assembly—& none but choise psalms at all times.

X Examine poors funds & what charity to give & on what conditions, & elders to be careful to prevent poor & take devisions of parish & y^t all be employed, even hirds in summer; church clean, pre^{os} for industry of various sorts, wheels, handkerchiefs etc.

Two or 3 clever boys for sheep hirds.

- Qy. If house for poor at Kirktown, because of scool, and each tennent a stint of fire & meal to selves & straw to cow.
 Knock & bell paid for ; & at wedings & burialls y^e bell p^d for.—More careful in singing not to draw out so long nor so loud unless knowing.
- Qy. If not better to have but one meeting all year, prevent abuses.
- Qy. In his Sermon: 24th Apr: on 3^d V. of 3^d Ch: 1st of St. Jo: about what a Chri: should hope for, he distinguished between conditionall & absolute promises of God : & explained 1st but not last.
- All steeple windows etc. fixed & all church kept clean, & dogs prevented coming to Church & people made to goe into Church to hear reading etc.

p. 29.

TRANSGRESSIONS BY TENNENTS & SERV^{ts}, SEPT^r 1746.

- George Grub. His cow down to hay yaird the 17th Sept^r & often in same places & calves among the nurseries; peats stolen, selling of ale. Qy. My cows were full milked when yield: cow constant on stubble without tether.
- James More, 15th Sept^r, his wife with cow in Bank ; Jo: Wright present & 17th Sept^r down to hay yard ; piets stolen ; dung in Avenue ; cow constant on stubble without teather.
- Peter Downie. Cropt firrs & birks in muir fold & amongst trees in brea of Bearalley, & breach of Articles as to Bearalley in goeing too closs on hedge & trees: haugh below Balvack 14 y^{rs} in corn without dung.
- Alex^r Downey took stones from Inver dyke to build his dyke.
- James Ritchie plowed grass ground at water side ; hath not finished his division of Coghard Park ; nor managed bere croft, nor it as bound, nor planted trees ; sheep & cattle in firr park ; his cattle in wood at forester's house, 21 Sept^r, Sunday.
- Laing & all Kirktown stealing hay, peits & timber.
- Cowley people about Black Moss, eat grass of Stonyfield crop, 1745.
- Dallab people sold firr from Moss to Alford & Garioch. R^t Gr: saw them : truffis cut in Moss & banks of land : have not left land ley : nor planted trees, nor inclosed, & don't maintain inclosures : burning my Moss, & land : when ordered y^e 22nd Sept^r to load my Moss at 9, did not come till after 12 by 2^d send : went off with a load & skrimply led what they cut & did not cut enough and sent only 2

each not sufficient to employ builders. 7 Oct^r 1747 I saw
& challenged burneing low ground, a very dry windy day.

p. 30.

X N.B. TRANSGRESSIONS TO BE ENQUIRED AFTER.

Found Tombeg Park gate took of of hinges, & stons took
away which I had twice put to it.

One of the iron hooks & rood taken from chief gate of Firr
Park.

Brae of Bearalley both grass & sprats cut in many places.

James Menzie told me that Rob. Adamson & Ried vaunted
they had made as much by nails about Steeple as wages,
& scandalous abuse of timber, & Ridle, smith, vaunted as
to iron.

22 Sept^r 1746, tho' all required to bring their custome straw,
none did it: might pay fine for contempt, & trouble to
hunt after it, also my serv^{ts} went to severall of y^m.

All their piets were wett this year by undue leading them;
and all not built to measure nor hearted any year.

Makeing roads through inclosures & cutting timber & young
planting, especially birtch; have no sence of y^e crime,
even of concealing.

p. 37.

REGULATIONS AMONGS TENNENTS, SEPT^r 1746.

All to perform full ingagements of service fully & faithfully
& pointedly when called, which they dont doe in lime &
cariage of victuall & bonnage etc.

Also as to leaveing ground lay, planting trees, inclosing etc.

All to prune their young trees, & put stones under rest where
planted.

Not to imploy any hirds but who can knitt stockings and give
them a taske: & all hirds seek for marle & lime stone &
use *aqua fortis*.

If not room in yards for their trees, to inclose with half dyke
an acre to plant it round, half for clover if trenched &
half with turneeps, & I shall give seed. Clover will help
all horses in spring & feed 3 all summer, *vid:* below N^o. 1.

To bring springs or stripes upon muire, will bring grass & corn.

To drain by grassmen, swells and boggs or prevent water
comeing upon corn land: what's took out of such drains
will be the best muck faile: should be none else & no
earth houses, & heather thatch.

Hirds in season may cut & collect ferns, at 1s. per threave
& bryers & thorns at £1 per 1000, tops cut off & good roots.

To have no more persons under them than allowed, & everyone to be usefully employed : they increase poor by contra.

- N^o. 1. Minister of Corstorphin sowed $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of clover in 3 ridges, sold 2 of y^m for £40, & 3^d maintained horse & cow all summer. Whins propagated for cattle.

No tennent take grassman or subset without consent of heritor or Kirk Session in writeing : to prevent encrease of poor, under penalty of £50 for each.

- X Should plow all banks, unless stones prevent it.

Each plow to bring 2 b. lime, 9 st. p^r b. & to bring timber, viz: boards for slate & timber.

p. 84.

ROB^t GR: SEPT. 1746.

Ed^r Jan^{ry}. Urged his wife & him to inclose & sow grass seeds in Cowley & sent plann for it.

In letter 11th March he wrote that forrester knew who had stollen the cuttings of wood & was not noticed by Ogilvie, for which y^e pruning was stoped & other things of which he could not then inform, which made it disagreeable to concert for management.

Cowley lett to 9 or 18 ; if 9, 2 horses each, 12 b. intown : $\frac{1}{4}$ in clover & always teather at £8 p^r b. of all y^e 12, but at first £7 ; the outfield & low ground lett to two, one at east side & one on south side ; & smith & weaver take more for a small plough betwixt y^m. Neither Cowley continue as before ; all to pay piets etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ at least each.

Kirktown. About 50 b. intown to be let at £8 p^r b., but $\frac{1}{4}$ in clover, I give seed for first two years ; either all in one with Milln, or Coble take 12 b. addition, which needs no additional charge, and remainder or whole in 2 or 3. It will be managed by 4 or at most 6 horses.

If Inver lett take Tombeg & Balvack for sheep culture beginning with small expence & put him to Afforske or Pitmuny upon plan for enclosing & watering, & give boat & publick house, part of Kirktown & Sandyhillock, part of Pitmuny, Ardneedly & inclose rest of Kirktown takeing part of Pitmuny, Ardneedly & Glen of Sandyhillock into it.

Dallab when settled with them & Enzian let part of Abersmithack into it, & one tennent of Abersmithack may occupy the rest & let all use but 2 oxen & 4 mears, & only 3 upon Dallab.

Upper Cowley lett to 4, all horse plows or 2 plows of 6 horses, only one sheep hird ; $\frac{2}{5}$ of intown in clover & $\frac{1}{2}$ of outfield & lowland always laid down with grass & only 3 crops & to inclose.

Neither Cowley in two as above & part of low land to it & to inclose.

p. 85.

Cowley, Upper and Neither, settled in small crofts under myself; all intown and some outfield at high rents for land & grass and each bound for proper services & to spin for payment, if required, 4 hiers a day, as that will bring them to more of themselves. Qy. a list of y^m and rents and houses for their accomodation; & to seize all from present people to amount to what is due. Qy. what may be left for this ensueing crop & what may be made of grass of what is not plowed; and previously get all their acc^{ts} settled and decreets against them, & as to what remains in any own hand; to get 20 or 24 horses and serv^{ts} secured upon wages for all spring to plow the best of it & fallow in summer and have grass on the rest; & W^m Donald & Watts for Afforske, if he don't take it with services to Milln & Heritor or W^m Duthie take Cowley & W^m Donald his; & Robertson, Midleton, Mathew King & W^m Glenly to Cowley & Ritchie etc.

N.B. How upon what terms to settle Cowley in smalls.

X To seize Meston & Simpsons before harvest & some others most dangerous, not to leave too much to after harvest. Qy. which of them great & small, & W^m Donald to Mestons, or Duthie or Ritchie.

X Apprentices for labouring milln & heckling etc.

X Get one at Pitfiechy or other proper place to keep that Park & the dykes and all above in repair & free from sheep etc. & when and how to plow parts of park before winter of old ley for lint, and when and on what terms to weed wood

X Those in Cowley to have option of giveing me the lint or to keep it, paying me £8 per acre but I to have option to terminate y^e lease after 4 y^{rs} or they pay advance rent of £3 p^r acre intown & outfield, at least by two advances of £1 10s. each.

Men & women at Whit: all to be taught writeing & reading & husbandry & spinning & such as please me taught the milln & heckleing.

John Findlay in Breachhead, a man of bad character & Miss Mary Erskine.

What doe as to decreet agst y^m. Crofters & milln pay into me & sell corn & fodder & sell or lend out beasts, & what's eat be eat upon the ground; and for every b. corn & fodder sold, 5 b. lime brought for manure.

W^m Donald's inclosure in Cowley rebuilt and made thick &

caryed down the brea to a paralell with Mr. Lunan's in closures & all within y^e dyke cleared & an other dyke at foot of intown & inclosure by ditch & dyke, made to drain & clean the ground ; this will enlarge intown & is good land ; & road left within s^d inclosure to road from Meeting House.

All above road from Blairdaff to be inclosed by ditch faced with stone & whins, with openings in it from Donald's dyke to the Haughs & the same from said dyke, alongst west & south sides of intown of Cowley to the ditches of Boggs of Cowley, and from said dyke at N.W. corner of Hill of Enzian in a line through Haughs by double ditch & dyke to Sandyhillock, where boat & road shall be ; and from Sandyhillock leaving the road to Kirktown, all Kirktown & Sandyhillock land on west side of Clyons & on west side of muire to Todlachy through low ground of Pitmunie till it come in on ridge of Breas through Tombeg land to S. west corner of Nolt Market Park. Qy. If Tombeg road will serve Todlachy etc. & Sandhillock, Pitmunie. Rt. Gr. to doe most of it & merch with Fetternier to pay debt & get money.

X To plow land for lint level & plow only $\frac{1}{3}$ in whole.

p. 92.

CLERK ACCOMPT OR ANY GRIEVE.

Each griever should keep a journall of all received & all given out ; & all worke at plow, what length & breadth plowed by paces, cart loads of dung & describe in like manner all worke within & without doors, & all occurrences about his buseyness ; all old things minutely recorded when applied to other uses ; never familiar with, tho' civil to men, that authority may be preserved ; all utensills carefully laid up, & seasonably mended.

Clerk or Accompt^t each day go round & transcribe from each griever or overseer of worke his journall of preceeding day, and place every thing to proper acc^t in ledger, such as every day's tillage or dunging to Acc^t of Tillage & so forth ; & the master examine from time to time the journall & y^t all be properly transferred to proper acc^{ts}.

Clerk, correspond when master is absent, & give satisfactory acc^{ts} of what occurs.

All labourers & tradsmen & tennents & factors acc^{ts} to be properly stated from the journalls y^t any acc^t may at once be seen, & all trespasses to proper acc^{ts} of persons.

Clerk have a memorandum book to record every thing proposed, or wanted : & scored as rejected or executed.

p. 94.

PECULIAR TO SELF, BESIDES SERVING ALL.

Find out nearest place for lime and cause bring lime for slate & wood ; each a certain no. of bolls with their conveniency for harleing house, and fields next houses.

If fodder is plenty purchase straw for litter in winter ; & pottatoes in Inver low ground & Tombeg Park ; & feeding young cattle in Firr Park, especially in walks.

Get Hill of Inzian inclosed & much of Cowley ; make dyke more regular alongst brow of hill, & when Gellen is removed it can be inclosed at bottom of hill by ditch, & proper parts of brea planted, & rest of it brought by culture & taithing etc. to good grass whilst trees are growing ; & haughs in grass.

p. 95.

Record in book all my inventaries of tools & effects, and officier, scool, boat, cess, carricr, bonnage, etc. & all obligations of tennents, & have room to remarke the payments & performances of each sort, also cariage of farms, etc.

Examine hills & brooks for lime, mineralls & curiosities ; take a man, & pick, hammer & bag with me.

X For Markets : get people from Angus & Highlands to meet each other there, as a tryst betwixt two countreys, each bring what they have to sell & may get what they want : iron, wool, salt & flax is necessary & flax seed in Spring Market ; give prem^{os} for best of every thing & largest quantities of what is good ; have plenty of all sorts of wood to it & to compleat that my tennents bring boards for slate & wood which have bought in season ; advertise all this, & get Trustees to allow some prem^{os} for yearn & manufactures.

When some inclosures are rightly finished & good grass put some ews with ram lambs to feed them well for rams, & disperse in parish ; do. wedders for mutton.

p. 96.

Establish a Court of Enquiry to goe through the land & see & report any transgressions of labouring, or bad houses or neglect of obligations, etc. & fines imposed & executed, the men well payd & fed, the day of judgement.

X N.B. Consider the Old Milln of Glenton for a Lint & Walk Milln, the waterfall is good.

N.B. X X X. Settle with Charles Gellen, Milndowry, Hird of Afforske, Neithertown, Uppertown, etc. that I shall inclose & drain their ground upon terms, & they manage in a certain way, & preserve by teather & hirling etc. all trees & hedges, I to lend iron teathers & roaps, & each to sow grass seeds, etc. By this means Gellan may keep the farm to him & successors & have benefite of openings of planting & afterwards pasture amongst them etc.

Send 2 or 3 Boys for hirds to south to be educated.

p. 97.

N.B. If Kirktown is not properly lett to get rid of poor & widoes, & milln to one or two; one horse plow at Mains will manage it, as also Glennies or Mains if not lett properly, and sow clover, in all with awald & 3^d crop: & old houses etc. to dung what is warsh land, to keep two year in grass, & then one 3^d always in bear. In this case square merches with Sandyhillock, and take the land from Ardneidly; but, if Lamb and Sandyhillock & others take all, and can dung it, I should not take it.

Set Matthew King to one of new farms, as all his; when march with Mains is cast will be an inclosure at small charge & worth much more, & come in tillage in course.

Settle with Tombeg for his own & Milln hill & Balvack if pleases to prosecute my plan; he may bring his son to join, & turn out all subsets which must be in all events for y^e planting. Settle the Simpsons & others best in Todlachy, 4 of them for that town upon New Plan.

N.B. W^m Glenny's farm as well as Matthew King's may, as also Kirktown & part of Mains, if not properly lett, come under one management at old Mains, where 4 or 5 serv^{ts} & 8 horses may doe all, and by haveing one half or two 3^{ds} in grass come better in course of tillage & management than a small one; and therby get ridd of all these hurtful consumers of wood & piets & turf, and all these put to new farms.

If all fields in house farm are finished by turneep, clay & manure or both can be overtaken by bonnage or contract; get Muir Fold and Tombeg Park stoned, broke & plowed, and try turneep in rows, if ground is ready; & get flaik folds, to feed on y^e turneep.

p. 98.

All useless in Kirktown, Cowley etc. settle y^m in breatowns & give y^m intown at £8, & outfield cheap & cause y^m keep sheep, as also all crofters.

If Tombeg don't take Tillyfowrie for whom & son? Balvack would be better if alter plows & keep sheep; treat with & encourage Duthie to improve it by sheep & cattle, but turn out all subsets or move y^m to outskirts.

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p. 99.

X Sow in spring 3 b. clean corn new seed in Downey's little fold & 1 b. barley with rye grass & red & white clover, and all new intown betwixt y^t & his houses with rest of barley & pidgions dung & also rye grass & clover & try part of it & also grass with clay.

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X Dont allow tennents to be so familiar, it looses authority; & cause factor make all acc^{ts} with them & workemen, after stateing a full & distinct charge & also as to all without int; and admit none to speak or advise but who have cleard all; give some time to pay arrears if they are punctuall, this will make some distinction; & have 4 Quarterly Courts for bussyness; I will then have time for my farm, & other bussyness, & book, & rideing round to prompt people to industry & improvements, & make a new rentroll.

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(loose page)

X Have some oxen plows all summer to plow old leys and New Muire, after being cleand of stones where needful to remain all year for resting—& then get it cross plowed.

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Make out a sett of orders, as short as possible to serv^{ts} to be often read to them; viz: to those of husbandry, what to doe in fair & fowl weather in all seasons, & how to care for & mend their tools, & take care to let of water, and manage cattle, & preserve trees, and greas carts and clout axell trees etc.—& such like.

Adapted to gairdners, etc.

Consider early each spring what to fallow for wheat & how to dung it, what for lint next spring, what for summer & winter turneeps & rape etc.

Do. for cabages, pottatoes, pease, rye, clover, barley, oats, & how cattle & horses to be employed all summer and all

tools for y^m, & what ground cleand of stones, & what ditched, etc., what lime caryed & how used & what repairs of houses, & management of mosses.

- x Fix one or two times a week, for tennents or workmen, who want to speak to me & hear only those who deserve it.

Get tennents' wifes to tea or punch etc. about spinning plann, in which boyes may be used as well as girlls.

p. 100.

JAMES OGILVIE, GRIEVE.

There are 3 men at Mains, viz: Arthur Snowey, George Grub and James More who are hird till Whit. and longer if their services gives satisfaction ; they gett their boll at 2 pks. p^r week.

These are to be imployed, *vid.* p. 90.

p. 90.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEORGE GRUB & OFFICIER.

- X Grub besides preserving dykes, planting & cattle in Firr Park, cause his wife cutt whins and dykes for her cow & broom for her fire.

To plow his own land all levell & streight, to be sown with clover & rye grass for cow.

In weet weather clear all drains where watter stands on any of the fields, winnow corn & grass seeds ; dig pits for trees ; prepair all seeds.

Take his calf from him & examine what threaves of straw he hath for his cow. Do. to James More & how maintained all summer.

In croft, turn my middens, gather weeds & piet rubbish to them, prune trees, gather firr aples, cutt broom from walls.

In mornings or nights of short days, thrash corn & bear of Bank for young cattle in park when necessary, and my horses in spring when I come, and what's given to cattle let it be upon the walks & never twice in one place.

Gather fallen firr aples, if not very old & sow y^m in open parts of park.

They have no right nor any others to have their cattle upon any part of my ground, and they should have no cattle but one cow each, & should keep y^m in byre or in their own field.

p. 100. contd.

Try to get a man of sense and courage for an Officier, who, if possible, understands watering of land to direct the

tennants. He is intitled to about 18 b. of meal & corn, or rather to save me money and enable me to reward him the better, he keep a smart boy with himself, who can run all errands, and under your direction & authority doe what is needful. He'll have tyme for scool & you can teach him writeing & arithmetick & I shall give him wool.

As the farm in Inver is in a manner my own, frequently consider what is doeing there in all its parts as to goodness & quantity of work ; and management of cattle & forage ; & as he is an old serv^t urge advice or reproof with discretion, & examine their economy in every particular as I would have y^m thrive, & any loss will be mine. See how they manage their tools & if keepd in order, and dont let them nor any one take of my piets, except already given of.

I have hyred Jean Mathieson & Lilly Rerity in Aberbrothick for spinning ; each gets 1½ pk. meal p^r week & fire as above.

The two women hired as above, are also to have a bed & blankets, and are to spin at least 6 hier good round yearn each day, & reel their own yarn upon 12 q^r reel.

p. 101.

They are also to teach others ; therefore if I have none fixed for to be taught before I goe you'll, by Mr. Simpson & W. L. assistance, get 4 of the children of tenants or crofters of largest families who are most in debt to be taught, they bringing wheels & plades for their bed. Allow them for first 4 or six months, reasonable meal for meat, not exceeding 1½ p. p^r week each, and after that they shall have reasonable wages, according as they can perform and as is given in countrey. One fire will serve all. You'll weigh out the lint to them, and both Donaldson & Anderson, weavers, will judge of the sufficiency of yearn & quantity from a lib.

When you, by experience of the spinners and advice of weavers, can determine what lint is requisite to employ them one whole year, reserve that for them, and give out the rest, & all the hards of diffecient sorts to the parish to be spun, upon reasonable prices, according to the quality, and pay them in meal at Aberdeen market prices. If they are in debt, try what share they will or can be prevaild to allow towards lessening their debt.

If wool comes which I expect, give it out in pounds or half pounds to the most needy and those that are in debt to

be repaid in a certain time in which they may have it spun, worked & sold—you shall know the price. Also give out in same manner at £ [] p^r stone what wool is at Inver or in the House, and if they'll knit good tollerable ribbed stockings, I'll take payment in stockings. Also cause dye and mix some wool of dark gray coulours, for they are most saleable.

N.B. Fix one day of week at a certain hour to give out and take in ; the methode may easily be contrived to keep the acc^t, to make it easy the time should be from 12 to 2, & pray prompt all the people to keep all in their familys & all under them, constantly busy.

In conversations with tennents indeavour to convince them of the great benefite & ease of watering land & sowing clover & turneep, & get them to try a little of each. Also put y^m in remembrance of all obligations in their tacks & that they should perform as much as possible of y^m & particularly their planting trees, & pruning those already planted, and to cast drains to prevent springs on their land, & use clay or reds from ditches in place of muck faile. Let them make the pitts for as many trees as their yards will contain & if these are full let y^m make a further yard for turneep & clover & make pitts round it ; & come & raise nurseries where gairdner shall direct & I'll furnish the trees ; let them be planted pretty close to each other, suppose at 4 f. distance, they can be thind afterwards ; and cause put in Gairdners book what is given to each.

p. 102.

I am to have no sowing this year in farm about y^e house, except where lint was last year in Bear Alley, which will be twice plowed & made as levell as possible, & sown with good bear if I dont send barley to it, and all the ridges dunged & sown after with 18 lb. of clover seed to each b. sowing, which harrow lightly & then roll it—and the outfield land below Gulf Barn betwixt the dyke and hedge, to which get all reasonable dung to it ; & let it be plowed a second time and sown with bear & clover, and well rolld after it is stoned, which stones will be caryed to the trees & dyke begun at head of it. There are sculls for carying the stones. There is also the Broom Fold which cause be dugg where the plow hath missed, and all the broom be taken out, and the brake harrow with two horses goe cross it, and then sown with oats. The bonnage

are sufficient for all, but they will make excuses, but must be forced.

p. 103.

Cause gairdners in winter nights make bee scaps & elks & baskets, & at least 40 or 50 moll traps, that they may all be set in spring to destroy that hurtfull creature. Cause y^m keep the furs of those they catch, & also urge him to be reading & explaining to his apprentices books of gairdening & husbandry; this will both doe good to young men and raise his own character, that he'll get money to take apprentices, & you may at leasure times give them lessons of writeing & arithmetick. There is pleasure to doe good, & by keeping them always dilligent, it may make them virtuous. Give men at Mains an offer of the same. I shall pay for pens, ink & paper, for which & other purposes, secure in cheapest way, a riem of good writeing paper, & 1 riem of post.

Call sometimes for gairdners' memorandum & also W.L. therby to examine what is performed of them, and advise & prompt how to perform them.

Divide the land of Ordmilln, that forester may have his land by itself.

Tell all workmen & women that if they dont worke they must move out of parish & shall also be punished as idlers.

p. 105.

TENNENTS' IRREGULARITIES.

Have not caryed lime nor piets; what they should & scruples quantity; & not when called.

I ought to make an acc^t of all carriages & services, that when they dont perform one year, they may another—and yet they grudge when called to anything.

Dont come to acc^t when called, nor bring books and all proper receipts with them.

Dont answer bonnage when called, but need severall messages and dont perform it, at least grugeingly—when they come.

N.B. The Sentence for trespasses upon the heritor's piets, inclosures, wood or moss should narrate; that considering the frequency of the practice; the great immorality of it and the great injury to private property, & discouragement to publick improvements, make it necessary to punish and

stop it, and as former lenities have not proved effectual, it becomes necessary to punish severely ; therefore decerns etc. N.B. the least should be £3 for each fault ; & 6, 9, 12, 20 & 50 according to degree & frequency of it.

I A. B. doe solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, as I hope for salvation, & wish my family or bussyness to thrive, & that no grievous accidents or punishments temperall or spirituall shall happen to my self, that I shall tell the truth & conceal no part of the truth. That I have not designedly allowed any of my beasts to eat A. G. grass nor know I, if any of my beasts have done so by designe or neglect of others ; nor taken any of his piets these 3 years, nor cutt nor harbourd any of his wood or planting ; nor my beasts been amongst it ; nor made roads through his inclosures ; nor taken firr, nor cast piets from Black Moss, nor any concernd in me for my use or my families ; nor know I any persons who have done any of the above, & I doe promise to devulge any of whom I get knowledge.

6. MINUTES OF THE COURT OF THE LANDS OF MONYMUSK AND BARONY OF PITFICHIE, 1713-53¹

1. Court of the Lands of Monymusk and Barronrie of Pitfichie, heritably perteaning to the Ry^t Hol^e Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, on of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, holden w^{thin} the dwelling house of W^m Lunan in Kirktown of Monymusk the eleventh day of November, one thousand seven hundreth and thretteen years, by Mr. John Forbes in Pitfichie his Lops factor and William Forbes in Tambeg his Lops baillie, William Lunan fors^d notar publick, Clerk of Court, Moses Morgan, ground officer, and [] dempster.

The Suits called the Court lawfully fenced and affirmt.

The which day in presence of the said Bailie compeared the said Mr. John Forbes and produced ane account intituled ane Note of Bygon Rests due by the tennents in the unlifrentted Lands of Monymusk, for crops Jajvij and eight, nyne, ten, eleven and crop Jajvij and twelve years, due by the severall tennents and possessors of the s^{ds} Lands in mony, meall and bear conform to y^r respective shares therin, and after mentioned, which amount wes due by them to S^r William Forbes of Monymusk and is w^t ane assignation therof in favour of the s^d S^r Francis Grant, subscribed by the said S^r William upon the eight-

¹ The records of the Court Baron at Monymusk are as follows :—Minute Book, 1658-1704 ; Bundle of loose Minutes, 1712-1733 ; Minute Book, 1733-1753 ; Loose Minutes, 1767-1771. Considerations of space prevents the full transcription of the Minutes. The plan followed, therefore, has been to transcribe in full at least one instance of each type of business before the Court ; thus unnecessary duplication has been avoided. All meetings, however, have been listed by giving in brackets the date of meeting, the main business before the Court and, where it has been deemed desirable, short extracts from the Minutes. The loose Minutes have been numbered.

eenth day of September, Jajvij and thritteen years, conform to which accompt and assignation the said Mr. John Forbes craved the said tennents and possessors, each of them for y^r own shares, as is after devidded, might be decerned and ordeaned to make payment to him as factor for the said S^r Francis Grant of the severall sumes of mony, quantities of victuall meall or bear for the respective crops and years of God above and after ment.

Like as compeared Margaret Gellen, relict of the deceast James Thomson in Cowlie, and confessed and acknowledged that she wes resting for crops Jajvij and eight, nine, ten, eleven and Jajvij and twelve of mony the sume of one hundreth threttie six pund, fourteen shilling and on penny Scots, and for the saids crops of meall fiftie on bolls, three firlots and on peck, and of bear for the s^{ds} crops fourteen bolls, two firlots, on peck and on lippie, and this she acknowledges to be the truth, and declairs she cannot writ.

WILL: FORBES.

Compeared John Thomson in Sandehillock and acknowledged that he wes resting for crops Jajvij and eight, nyne, ten and twelve years of mony the sume of seventie eight pounds, fifteen shilling, and ten pennies Scots, and for the saids crops of meall, four bolls, two firlots, two pecks and two lippie, and of bear thrittie bolls, three firlots and on peck and this he acknowledges to be of truth.

JOHN THOMSON.

WILL: FORBES.

Compeared Alexander Thomson in Inver and confest and acknowledged that he wes resting for Jajvij and eight and Jajvij and nyne, nynteen bolls, & two haddashes of meall, twentie on boll, three firlots and two pecks of bear, and of mony seventie pund, nine shilling Scots and this is the truth.

ALEXANDER THOMSON.

WILL: FORBES.

Compeared W^m Donald ther and confest and acknowledged that he wes resting for crop Jajvij and eight and

Jajvij and nine, twentie four bolls, two firlots, on peck, on haddash meall, thritteen bolls of bear, and fourtie nyne pund, eighteen and six pennies of mony, and for crop Jajvij and ten and eleven, two haddashes of meall, three bolls of bear and twentie six pund and half an merk of mony, and for crop Jajvij and twelve, two bolls, two firlots, two haddashes of meall, five bolls, three firlots, two pecks of bear and threttie four pound, fiveteen and six pennies of mony, and this is the truth and declairs he cannot writ.

WILL: FORBES.

Compeared Thomas Shuan in Pitmuny and confest and acknowledged that he wes resting for crops Jajvij and eight and nine, eleven bolls three firlots, three pecks meall, three bolls, three firlots & three pecks & two haddashes of bear, and twentie seven pound, nineteen shill: & eight pennies of mony, and this is of truth and declairs he cannot writt.

WILL: FORBES.

Compeared James Shuan in Todlachie and confest and acknowledged that he wes resting for Jajvij and twelve years thrittie eight pound, eleven shilling and four pennies, and this is the truth.

JAMES SHUAN.

WILL: FORBES.

The said day the Baillie fors^d nominated and appoynted William Jaffrey in Ramstone, George Brebner in Mains, Alex^r Norvald in Kirktown & William Simson in Pitmounie Barleymen who gave their oath *de fidei administratione* and in token of acceptance subscribed ther present.

WIL. JAFFRAY.

WILL: FORBES.

GEO. BREBNER.

ALEX^r NORVALD.

WILLIAM SIMSON.

2. Court of the Lands of Monymusk and Barrourie of Pitfichie, heritably perteaning to the Ry^t Hol^e S^r Francis

Grant of Cullen, on of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, holden wⁱⁿ the dwelling house of George Law in Kirktown of Monymusk this twentie seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundreth and fourteen years, by M^r John Forbes in Pitfichie, his Lops factor, and Andrew Burnet in Todholls, his Lops bailie, William Lunan, notar publick, clerk of court, Moses Morgan, ground officer, and George Bremner in Mains pro^r fiscall & [] dempster.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced & affirmd.

The w^{ch} day annent ane compleant given in to the s^d bailie by W^m Norval at Milne of Glenton against James Adam in Todlachie for his beating and stricking the s^d W^m Norval wⁱⁿ the milne door w^t his fists, w^{ch} the s^d W^m referred to thre witnesses to prove, to wit W^m Angus and James Shuan in Todlachie and John Fowler in the s^d Glenton. The s^d John Fowler having compeared and being solemnly sworn and purged of partiall counsell deponned that he saw the s^d James Adam strick the s^d comp^r in the breast w^t his hand and went & took up a ston to have struck him w^t too, if the s^d depondat had not hendred him. The oy^{er} two witnesses above named having been lawfully citted to attend this court wer absent. Therfor the s^d baillie amercies each of them in the sume of fourtie shilling Scots mony for y^{er} contumacie and ordeans the samen to be payed by them to the s^d pro^r fiscall of this court wⁱⁿ term of law under pain of poinding, and ordeans the ground officer to suit them for that effect of witnessing against the w^{ch} court.

The s^d day annent ane compleant given to the bailie by Margaret Brown in Glenton upon Ro^b Shuan, William Forbes & Al: Law in Todlachie for y^{er} abstracted multers from the Milne of Glenton and they having been lawfully citted by the officer to compear at the s^d Court, yet they have contumaciously absented, y^{erfir} the bailie fors^d amercias each of them in the sume of fourtie shilling Scots

for y^r s^d contumacie to be payed to the pro^r phiscall wⁱⁿ term of law under pain of pouding, and ordeans the ground officer to warn them to the w^{ch} court for y^{er} s^d abstracted multers.

A. BURNETT, Bellie.

The which day annent ane compleant given in to the said bailie by John Brown, mose grive, upon W^m Cowper, James Grub, Robert Scrogie, Patrick Cusney and Patrick Jaffray aither crofters or grase men in Inver for y^{er} taking away and stealing of peats out of the Leat Mose of Kemnay belonging to Sir Francis Grant of Cullen propriator y^{erof}, and the s^d bailie haveing interrogat the s^{ds} haill parties they confessed, wherfir he amerciat ilk ane of them in the sume of twentie shilling Scots to be payed to the s^d pro^r fiscall wⁱⁿ term of law under pain of pouding, and in the double y^{erof} if not payed wⁱⁿ the said tyme, and scing the above Pat: Jaffray wes onlie absent the bailie fors^d amercis him in the sume of fourtie shilling Scots for his coutumacie, and ordeans the officer to warn and charge him to the w^{ch} court anennt the s^d peats.

The said day annent the action pursued at the instance of the s^d pro^r fiscall against the persons after mentioned for ther killing of salmond smouts or fry of salmond in forbidden time, steeping of lint in running water, shoting of hares, doves and other wild fowll in forbidden tyme, cutting or destroying of planting or hedges or piteing of green wood, or for kindling of muirburn, after the first of March till Michalday inclusive.

Compeared William Herd in Neitherbyfirsk and being solenly sworn, depuned that he wes guiltie of burning muirburn in forbidden tyme and that for severall tymes and this is truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

WILLO. HIRD.

Compeared Rob^b Lesly in Milndowrie, Patrick Clerk y^{er} in Rorandle, and being boath solemnly sworn depouned & confesed that each of them wes guiltie of kindling moor-

burn in forbidden tyme and that for severall tymes and this is the truth as each of them shall ans^{er} to God.

ROBERT LESLY.

P. C.

Compeared John and Robert Wilson in Ordmilne and being boath solemnly sworn depouned & confessed that each of them wer guilty of cutting of green wood and that at severall tymes and this is of truth as they shall ans^{er} to God. The s^d John declairs he cannot writt.

R. W.

A. BURNETT, bellie.

Compeared John Morrow in Ordmilne and being solemnly sworn depouned and confessed that he wes guiltie of steeping lint in running water and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

JOHN MORY.

Compeared William Jaffray in Ramston and being solemnly sworn depouned and confessed that he wes guiltie of cutting green wood, killing of smouts and steeping lint in running water and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

WIL: JAFFRAY.

Compeared Alex^r and James Midletons in Abersmithack and being solemnly sworn depouned and confessed that each of them wer guiltie of killing black fish, burning muirburn in firbidden tyme, shoting of hares, and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as they shall ans^{er} to God.

JAMES MIDLTON.

ALEX^r MIDLLTONE.

Compeared John Smart in Cowlie and being solemnly sworn depouned and confessed that he wes guiltie of shoting hares and muirfowles and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

JOHN SMART.

Compeared John Gellan in Inzian and being solemnly sworn depoune and confessed that he wes guiltie of steeping lint in running water and that at severall tymes, and this is truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

JOHN GELLEN.

Compeared Robert Lessell in Inver and being solemnly sworn depoune and confest that he wes guiltie of shoting hares and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as he shall ans^{er} to God.

ROBERT LOSSEL.

Compeared William Forbes in Tambeg, Mr Alex^r Forbes y^{er} and David Fyvie in Kirktown of Monymusk and being al solemnly sworn depoune that each of them wer guiltie of killing of black fish and that at severall tymes, and this is truth as they shall ans^{er} to God.

WILL. FORBES.

A. FORBES.

DAVID FYVIE.

Compeared Alex^r Harper and George Law in Kirktown of Monymusk and being solemnly sworn depoune and confessed that each of them wes guiltie of steeping lint in running water and that at severall tymes, and this of truth as they shall ans^{er} to God.

ALEX^r HARPER.

GO: LAW.

Compeared Patrick Adam in Arneedly and being solemnly sworn depoune and confest that he wes guiltie of burning muir burn and that at severall tymes, and this is of truth as he shall ans^{er} to God and declairs he cannot writ.

A. BURNETT, bellie.

Compeared James Caddell in Blackhillock and John Donald in Picktillem and boath being solemnly sworn depoune and confest that they wer guiltie of burning

muirburn, and this is truth as they shall ans^{er} to God.
The s^d James Caddell declairs he cannot writ.

JOHN DONALD.

Said day annent ane compleant given in be Patrick Adam in Arncedly against James Evan in Damheed for his deteaning fourtie six shilling, eight pennies Scots from the s^d comp^r as the remander of ane horse price bought by the s^d James Evan from him, and the s^d James, haveing been lawfully citted to compear, hes absented himself. Therfor the bailie fors^d does amercie the s^d James in the sume of fourtie shilling money fors^d for his coutumacie to be p^d to the pro^r phiscall w^hin term of law under pain of pounding.

A. BURNETT, Bellie.

W. LUNAN, Cls.

The baillie fors^d haveing considered y^e execution & lybel at y^e instance of the s^d pro^r fiscal against y^e hail persons abovenamed for y^e crymes @spec^d with their depositions yerannent, amerciats ilk ane of them in the sum of fifty pounds Scots money & ordains each of y^m for y^{er} rexive shares to make pay^t of y^e s^d sum to said pro^r fiscal for y^e behoof of y^e s^d Sir Francis Grant w^hin fifteen dayes under paine of poynding.

A. BURNETT, Belie.

W. LUNAN, Cls.

3. Court of the Lands of Monymusk and Barrourie of Pitfichie, heritably pertaining to the Ry^t Hol^e S^r Francis Grant of Cullen, on of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, holden within the dwelling house of George Law in Kirktown of Monymusk this twentie day of Aprill, one thousand seven hundreth and fourteen years by M^r John Forbes in Pitfichie, his Lops factor, and William Forbes in Tambeg, his Lops baillie, William Lunan, notar publick, clerk of court and David Fyvie in Kirktown pro^r fiscall, Moses Morgan, ground officer, and [] dempster.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed.

The said factor finding that all the meall and beir farms are not yet payed in, aither to the gernel for the meall nor to the merchant fir the beir, therfor the said bailie decerned and ordeaned each tennent lyable in payment of meall and bear that the samen shall be payed in by them in the terms of ther assidations under the failie of five pound Scots for each undelivered boll of meall, and eight pounds money fors^d fir each undelivered boll of bear.

WILL. FORBES, B.

The s^d day the s^d factor did nominat and appoint Moses Morgan, ground officer, and y^{er}for the bailie fors^d ordeaned all the respective tennents lyable in payment to him of officer corn or oy^{er} yearly that they do the samen and whatever he shall call them to do by virtue of y^e assidations that they shall perform the same, when they are desired under the failie of twentie shilling Scots money *toties quoties* for w^{ch} the bailie fors^d ordeaned the s^d Moses Morgan instantly to poind upon refusall.

WILL: FORBES, B:

The said day upon ane complaint given in by the said M^r John Forbes against Alex^r Crombie in Cowly for his casting up w^t foot or flaughter spades corn and brunt land ground, the bailie haveing considered the s^d compleant and taken the declaration of John Gellen in Inzian and Alex^r Norvald in Kirktown of Monymusk barlemen, who declaired as follows, that they did perambulate and inspect that pairt of the Town of Cowlie possessed by the said Alex^r Crombie they found one peice of one ley corn ridg in that part of his said possession called Craigiesyd, as also that part of his possession called Loggie hillock, boath casten w^t foot or flaughter spade and this is the truth.

JOHN GELEN.
ALEX^r NORVALL.

The Bailie fors^d fyns and amercies the s^d Alexander Crombie in the sume of fiftie pound Scots money, which

shall be payed to the s^d pro^r fiscall wⁱⁿ term of law under pain of poynding.

WILL: FORBES, B:

Against all w^{ch} the said Alexander Crombie compeared and protested.

The s^d day annent ane complaint given in befor the s^d bailie by Andrew Burnet, broy^{er} to the Laird of Kemnay against the tennents or at least y^e servants who carrie in meall and bear to Aberdeen, and doe the same by the Gait of Kemnay it not being the ordinar or common rod from Monymusk to Aberdeen, and that they have of lait, careing in meall molested and damnaged him in his corn lands; & therfor the bailie fors^d haveing heard and considered the s^d compleant, does amercie ilke tennent or y^{er} servant who goes that rod, in tyme comning in the summe of fourtie shilling Scots mony to be payed by the transgressors immediatly upon sufficient proof.

WILL: FORBES, B:

W^m LUNAN, Cls.

This Court is continewed upon twentie four hours advertisement or sooner if need bees.

4. [3 June, 1714; arrears of rent.]

5. [23 June, 1714; digging and holling of fir.]

6. [5 Oct., 1714; abstracting corn from Milne of Monymusk.]

7. [4 Jan., 1715; arrears of rent.]

8. [26 April, 1715; arrears of rent.]

(Separate paper enclosed with Minutes as follows.)

The Compleant of Moses Morgan ground officer to the Lands of Monymusk humbly sheweth.

That wher a great part of the tennents wⁱⁿ the s^d Lands are obleidged to labor and mannure the heritor's croft in the Mains as by ther respective assedations they are

obleidged, yett in manifest contempt of y^{er} dutie the hail four tennents in Delab, this present year, 1715, and that in the best bear land of the s^d croft, did leave severall furrows to be laboured, altho ther proportions be not so great, nor the day ill, w^{ch} obleidged y^e compleaner to bring barleamen on the samen, and to whom he appeald w^{ch} of them may be most culpable, and seing an other plowgh behooved to be hired to till what they wer obleidged to do, to the compleaner's great charge, therfir I humbly meake justice and repetition of expenss.

Kirktown of Monymusk, 26: of April 1715.

The bailie W^m Forbes to my Lord Cullen's Court haveing considered the wⁱⁿ compleant and by examining of George Bremner in Mains of Monymusk, Mathew Craig in Inver two of the barlemen that the ridg in the Barally in use to be laboured by James Thomson & John Coupland in Delab is considerably less than the ridg in use to be laboured by John Wood & Elspet Craig in Delab and that some part of the s^d ridg w^{ch} is lesser was left unmanured, the bailie fined each of the said James Thomson and John Coupland in the summè of fourtie shilling Scots money and ordeaned them in all tyme comming to labour w^t the s^d John Wood and Elspet Craig equally and for that effect to chang ridges yearly.

WILL: FORBES, Bailie.

9. 24: May, 1715.

The which day the baillie haveing taken to his consideration several complaints given in by the forrester, surveyer of the grass and moss grieve anent finding abuses committed by the tennents & possessors of the saids lands. He statute and ordained that each person guilty of putting their cattle, horse, colt, or sheep into y^e Wood of Pitfichie or cutting or destroying of planting or green wood, or of allowing y^{er} cattle to eat on the grass belonging to y^e heritor, or of digging or holeing of firr in the mosse belonging to him shall be americiat in the sum of fyve pounds

Scots money for such transgression to be paid instantly to the pror. fiscal, and in the like sum of fyve pounds to be paid to the informer and his name to be concealed. And in case any shall oppress or endeavour to oppress y^r neighbour each to be fyned in the sum of fourty shilling Scots by and attour reparation of the dammadge done to the corn grass or oy^r goods of their neighbour.

W. PATON, Baillie.

And in regaird William Forbes in Tambeg is appointed baillie in tyme comeing conform to the letters of bailliarie y^ranent, and that Patrick Grant was named officer, therefore the baillie ordains the hail possessors of y^e said lands to be obedient to and not reflect upon the sentences of the said W^m Forbes baillie and commands of y^e said officer. And in case any shall happen to be guilty of disobeying, contemning or reflecting either on the said baillie or officer that such shall be fyned in the sum of three pounds Scots, and accordingly the baillie forsaid administrat the oath *de fidei* to y^e s^d W^m Forbes.

W. PATON, Baillie.

The said day Alex^r Gellen in Woodhead being appoynted forester took the oath *de fidei* for his faithful behaviour y^rin and in discovering any frauds y^t may be committed by any of the tennandrie by cutting or destroying the wood or eating the grass y^rin.

W. PATON, Baillie.

10. Court of the Lands of Monymusk and Barrourie of Pitfichie perteaning heritably to the Rg^t Ho^{ble} S^r Francis Grant of Cullen, on of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, held within the dwelling house of William Lunan in the Kirktown of Monymusk upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundreth and fiveteen years, be William Forbes in Tambeg his Lops bailie, the said W^m Lunan, nottar publick, Clerk of Court, [] ground officer and [] dempster.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed.

The which day annent ane information given in to the said bailie by Malcom McCallom in Abersmithack and James Cowper in Tillefour against Andrew Simm, servetor to Alexander Norvald at the Milne of Monymusk, for his murthering and killing of James Caddell in Blackhillock under cloud and silence of the preceeding night.

The bailie haveing considered the said information with severall presumptions against the s^d Simm, and it being of veritie that the said James Caddell was found dead near to the place wher the said Simm and he wer seen, and the bailie haveing acquainted some of the nearest Justices of the Peace, and they refusing to exerce as such, he ordeaned the s^d Androw Simm to be carried prisoner to the Shirreff of Aberdeen, or his depute to the effect he or they might proceed against him according to law.

WILL: FORBES, Bailie.

11. Court of the Lands of Monymusk, 26: July, 1715.

The which day upon ane compleant given in by Patrick Grant, officer, against the tennents and possessors belonging to the Milne of Monymusk for ther refusing to assist at building the watter wall of the said milne, the bailie ordeans the tennents to redd the wall and carie the lime and subtennents and crofters to serve the masson and gather and bring fogg, and in caise of y^r refusal the bailie amerciats each of them so refusing in the sune of three pund Scots for ther coutumacic, and grants warrand to the officer to poind for the said sune immediatlie upon ther refusall.

WILL. FORBES, Baillie.

W^m LUNAN, Cls.

12. [20 & 22 August 1715 ; stealing peats ; assault.]

13. Court of the Lands of Monymusk, 26 Novr., 1715.

Compeared the said Alexander Smith and being solemnlie sworn deponned that upon the [] day of August last by past, he found William Grant in Kirktown of Monymusk, James Forbes, and Alex^r Thomson in Balwack in

the deponent's chamber, that the said William Grant inquired at the said James Forbes in Inver, if he was willing to fee as his servant for the nixt half year, to which the said James answered he was content in caise the fie wer condescendit on, depons that the said William promised to give him als much fie as he had formerlie received from Alexander Harper, and that James alleadgt ther wer severall conditions betwixt him and Alex^r Harper w^{ch} perhaps the s^d William knew not of, and might scruple to allow him, such as meall for his supper each Saturday's night, and on day now and then for thrassing his beasts meat and looking after his own familie, to boath which the said William agreed, and y^{er} after the said James promised to advise and give the said William ane answer within some short time which the deponent does not remember, and this is truth as he shall answer to God.

ALEX^r SMITH.

Compeared the said Alexander Thomson and being solemnly sworn and interrogot depounes that upon the [] day of Agust last by past, William Grant in Kirk-town of Monymusk came to him and desyred he would do him the favour to go to Alex^r Smith's chamber in the s^d Kirktown and be witnes to the commoning that wes to be betwixt him and James Forbes to which the deponent agreed, and w^{tin} a litle after they had gon in to the s^d chamber the said James came in also, that W^m Grant asked the s^d James if he wes willing to fie w^t him, as his servant for the nixt half year to which the s^d James answered he would seek no moir from him then he had formerlie received from Alexander Harper which wes eight pund Scots, meall for his super each Saturday's night and ane day now and then for thrassing meat to his own beasts and on yocking of the horse for putting out his muck, all which the s^d W^m promised to allow him and desyred him to shake hands on the bargan, but James craved till the nixt day to advise and this is truth as he shall answer to God.

A. T.

The which day the baillie haveing considered the above dispositions and the acknowledgement of the said James Forbes that he did not acquaint the said W^m Grant that he would not serve him till near the term, he ordaines the said James Forbes to make payment to y^e said W^m Grant of the fee craved by the said James & offer'd by the said W^m and y^t within term of law under pain of poiding.

WILL: FORBES, Bailie.

14. [9 June, 1716 ; assault.]

15. [22 Oct., 1716 ; arrears of cess and rent.]

16. [8 Novr., 1716 ; killing black fish, fry of salmon in forbidden tyme, burning heather, shooting or killing of hares, steeping of lint in running water ; cutting of green wood.]

17. [20 Nov., 1717 ; Tennant fined ten pounds Scots for cutting an elm tree growing in his kail yard.]

18. [9th June, 1718 ; assault.]

19. [17 January, 1721 ; assault.]

20. [14: Feb., 1721 ; assault.]

21. [25 Sept., 1721 ; theft.]

22. [1 August, 1721 ; cutting, holling and winning of fir and peats in Moss of Kemnay.]

23. At a Court holden by Androw Burnet, bailie to the Laird of Monymusk his Court at Kirktown this second day of June Jajvii^e twentie two years.

The compleant of James Thomson, El: in Delab and W^m Roch in Cowlie for y^mselvs and in name of the haill rest of the tennents w^tin the Lands of Mony^k and Barronie of Pitfichie lyable in going cariages humbly sheweth.

That wherc of late severall tennents especiallie crofters in the s^d Lands have refused to go cariages alike w^t neighbour and others of so much labouring, to the great lose and prejudice of others who from time to time go the s^{ds}

cariages, they bearing their burthen, therfor we creave that the bailie of this Court may decern and ordean ilke ane to bear ane equall part according to y^r respective possessions of the s^d service and that in time comming ther may be na debait y^rannent.

And sichlike complains one the tennents in Abersmithack, Cornabo, and Tillefowrie that they may be decerned to carie all wines comes to Monymusk, they haveing been in use y^rof, and especialey w^t going oy^{ers} cariages.

The s^d bailie having heard the wⁱⁿ bill read and considered the same to be just and equitable, that every person go cariages according to thear severall possessions being lawfully citted by the officer *pervices* for that effect, do decern all tennents and crofters wⁱⁿ the s^d interest, wⁿ warned as said is, to go the s^d cariages alike w^t neighbour and oy^{ers} of so much labouring, that non may hereafter complain of their bearing anoy^{ers} burthen, and if any refuse ordeans the ground officer to poind the transgressors till they perform the s^d service.

And sicklike annent the s^d wine cariages the s^d bailie lives it in the choise of the s^{ds} tennents in Abersmithack, Cornabo and Tillefourie to go the s^d wine cariages or to go cariages about w^t neighbour and oy^{ers} wⁿ required so to do.

A. BURNETT, bealie.

24. [20 Nov., 1722 ; holling of fir ; dogs worrying sheep ; assault.]

25. [23 May, 1723 ; arrears of rent.]

26. [4 Oct., 1723 ; casting, holling and winning of fir and peats.]

27. [2 Dec., 1723 ; cutting green wood ; holling of fir.]

28. [9 Dec., 1723 ; tenent mixing dust with his ferm meal.]

29. [20 June, 1724 ; assault ; arrears of rent ; eating and stealing grass.]

30. [28 Nov., 1726 ; assault ; multures ; destroying plantations.]

Annent ane complaint given in befor the s^d bailie by the s^d factor against the tenents, subtenents, crofters, grasemen & servants in the s^d interest for their leaping over and pulling down of the park dicks built by the heritor and destroying the planting y^rin, and for cutting of green wood, stealling of peats, timber and doors out of Inver and dry hedg in Glasia, the said bailie haveing called the possessors in Balwack boath tenents & oyers y^{er} and having solemnly depouned the said persons they all depouned negative. Compeared the following people in Tambeg to wit John Wright, James Adam, R^t Evan, Peter Ross, W^m Duthie, Alex^r Evan, W^m Gellen, and the bailie haveing interrogate if they or any of them were guiltie of the fors^d fault, the s^d John Wright, James Adam and Peter Ross as being employed work men to Ordinbath declaired that they have leapt over the s^d dicks going to their work and sometims going about their own affairs, and all the rest above confesses that they as they have a pressing occassion does the same.

Compeared W^m Gellen in Pitfichie. George Dickie, Ordmil. John Couper, El., W^m Cooper, Al: Davidson, John Morrow, John Tailor—all in Pitfichie, Ordmil & Blackhillock

and confest themselves guiltie of leaping the park dicks, but depouned negative for green wood.

Compeared the tennents, crofters and oyers in Todlachie depouned negative *in omnibus*.

Compeared the tennents and oyers in Pitmuny and W^m Kirk y^{er} confest leaping of the park dicks and cutting green wood, the rest depouned negative *in omnibus*.

The people in Tilfourie are continued till next Court w^t Glenton. The croafters in the Barronie of Pitfichie in the upper ground y^{er}of are continued till next Court.

Compeared W^m Lesly in Mildourie confesses leaping the dicks & cutting green wood.

Compeared Peter Clerk depons negative.

Compeared Peter Adam in Arneedly depoune negative.

Compeared the people in Abersmitheck, Cowly and Delab & depoune negative.

The grase men in Dickhead are continued till next Court.

The bailie fors^d having taken to his serious consideration the above confessions and acknowledgments of the transgressors, does decern and ordean ilk ane of them for their s^d faults to make payment to the s^d pro^r fiscall for behoofe of the heritor in the sume of fourtie shilling Scots mony w^{tin} term of Law for bygon commissions, and ordeans ilk transgressor that shal be convict guiltie of the fors^d faults in tyme coming to pay the some of fourtie Scots instanter to the s^d pro^r fiscall for behoof fors^d under pain of poinding and ordeans the ground officer *toties quoties* to pound for the same and likeways amercies ilk ane of the absents from this Court as they are named on the following page, to pay twentie shilling Scots to the s^d pro^r fis. for the Laird's behoofe for their coutumacie and y^t w^{tin} term of law under pain of poinding.

W^m LUNAN, Ck.

31. Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Baronie of Pitfichie and lands of Alforsk, perteaning heritably to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Knight Baronnet, holden within the house of William Lunan, notar publick, in Kirktown of Monymusk upon the sixth day of November, one thousand seven hundreth twentie and seven years by Mr Thomas Winter his Lors bailie. The s^d W^m Lunan, clerk of court, W^m Simpson, phiscall, Moses Morgan, ground officer and [] dempster.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed.

The said day the s^d Moses Morgan produced and caused be read ane execution subscribed w^t his hand of his having lawfully summd, warnd & chargt the whole tennents, cottars, grase men and oy^{ers} w^{tin} the s^{ds} lands all to compear before the s^d bailie, at one Court of date fors^d as likeways severall other persons conteand in the s^d execution.

Annent ane bill given by the s^d Moses at his own instance against James Adam & George Roch in Cowly for their having lost at Aberdeen thrittie six ells of bustien he pretends was committed to their cair, the bailie having considered the said compleant, and not finding the same at present so clearly proven on neither side, continues the same till next Court.

THO: WINTER.

Anent ane compleant given in befor the s^d bailie by the s^d Moses at his own instance against John Scot in Cowly for his having lost nyne pund & four ouzes of iron the s^d compl^r committed to his trust to bring home here, he the defender acknowledging the receipt of two pieces iron & delivered but one. The s^d bailie decerns him in the payment of the s^d iron, the comp^r producing Alex^r Shewan, mer^t in Ab^d his declaration of the weight and price of the peice wanting bought from him at this tyme by the comp^r, and W^m Rae, smith in Dykeheed depouning upon the weight of y^e peice w^{ch} was received by the comp^r.

THO: WINTER.

The sd day annent ane compleant given in before the s^d bailie be Alex^r Westland in Kemnay ag^t James Midleton in Abersmithack for the sume of five merks Scots w^{ch} he having acknowledged, the bailie decerns the defender to pay the samen, he giving him fir to the value of 12s. Scots as the price of a pair of peat creels given by the defender to the comp^r.

THO: WINTER.

(There follows several similar items of debt.)

Anent ane compleant given in befor the s^d bailie by George Wat in Balvack ag^t James Midleton in Abersmithack for his deteaning Jean Masson his serv^t her fie, and daug^t in law to the pursuer. The defender denyes his owing any fie to the s^d Jean, he having put her away from his service for a just cause, w^{ch} he offered to prove by W^m Henderson in Abersmithack his oath, who being solemnly sworn depons that the s^d Jean Masson at that tyme was serv^t to the defender and that she was in practise of staying out latter

then the oyer^{er} serv^{ts} and y^t one night he saw her taken by the defender w^t meall in her lap w^{ch} the defender alleag^t she had taken out of his chest, and as to the allegiance by the moy^{er} that she took the s^d meall upon acco^{tt} of hunger & want of dyet, egrall w^t oyer^{er} serv^{ts} the deponent depones that she hade libertie to eat as the rest of the serv^{ts} did, wherfor the s^d bailie finds that the s^d defender put her away for a just cause (and the s^d defender says he cannot writ) he assoilyies to s^d pursuer from the s^d debt.

THO: WINTER.

[Follows an item of debt.]

It is ordered and enacted by the s^d bailie that whereas the Laws of the Kingdom does recommend and ordean sowing of pease and turnep, in order to make that laudable partise effectual in this parish that any person who shall be found to eat, pluck or destroye pease or turnep that does not belong to y^mselves shall not only be lyable in the dammage, but be further punished by twentie four houres imprysonment for the first fault, three days for the second, and eight days imprisonment for future faults (w^t the stocks) and that each person shall be lyable for his serv^{ts} and children, for any of the said injuries done to his neighbour, and that all servants, herds and grasse men shal in like maner be lyable for such injuries don to their masters, and the officer of the Court is hereby required to putt the same in execution, and all persons required by the s^d officer to assist him in the execution yr^{of} are hereby required upon their perrill to do the same.

THO: WINTER.

Likeways it is further enacted by the s^d baillie that wheras it is notorious that ther is a very unjust and hurtful pratise creapt in, of stealing peats and grasse one from anoy^{er}, each person who shall be found for the future to do the same shal be lyable in half a crown for the first fault, three pound Scots for the second, and six pound & the stocks for the third, and immediate poinding is ordeand on the transgressors in w^{ch} the officer and all

oyers required to assist him are hereby derected to execute the same. And for the more raddy obteaining redresse for any of the s^d injuries it is ordeand that a Court be held the first Monday of evry moneth in the Kirktown of Mony^k at nine a clock in the morning, where all persons who have any thing to complean of may appear, and may have the partie ag^t whom they complean summoned to attend.

THO: WINTER.

The Said day it was agreed betwixt the heritor and tenents that he should not exact of carriages (excepting for ston and tree) above six horses in the year wⁿ there is no family residing at Mony^k and eight horses wⁿ ther is, and two fool cariages for each ordinar plough w^tin the space of each twelve moneths, commencing from this Martinmas Jajvij twentie seven, and the s^d tenents do chearfully agree to perform the same if required therto.

THO: WINTER, Baillie.

W^m LUNAN, Ck.

This Court is continued upon twentie four hours advertisement or sonner if need bees.

32. [4 March, 1728 ; trespass.]

33. [30 May, 1728 ; tenants had received pease to sow from heritor ; have not repaid in bear as required by Court ; arrears of rent.]

34. [3 June, 1728 ; debts.]

35. Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Barony of Pitfichie, & Alforsk, holden w^tin the Manor House of Monymusk upon the third day of December, one thousand seven hundreth twentie & nine years by Robert Grant, tacksman of the s^d estate, Mr Thomas Winter in Inver, baillie of the s^d Court, William Lunan, N: P:, clerk of court, Walter Fleming, fiscall, Moses Morgan, ground officer & [] dempster.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

The s^d day Moses Morgan, officer, gave in before the s^d bailly ane execution subscribed w^t his hand of his haveing lawfully summond warned & charged the haille tenents, crofters and all oy^{rs} wⁱⁿ Monymusk, Pitfichy & Alforsk to give suit & presence to this Court w^t certification, etc.

Annent ane complaint given in befor the bailly by Ro^t Reid in Kirktown ag^t W^m Law in Woodheed, weaver, for his having deteaned a web of twenty ells of linnen unwoven for two years bygone, to the compleaner's great loss. The bailie having examined the s^d affair ordeans the s^d W^m Law to weav the s^d cloath sufficiently betwixt the date hereof and the first of Aprile next and to pay the s^d compleaner three pound Scots of damnges, & this being to warn oy^r weavers may be guilty of the same, & creaved decret.

Annent ane complaint given in befor the baillie by M^r Alex^r Lunnan, late Schoolmaster at Monymusk, against Peter Grant in Delab for his refussing to pay his egral part of the school meall due & payable furth of Delab. The baillie having considered the s^d complaint & examined oy^{rs} to see if the same was practicable to be payed by entrant tenents as Peter is, finds the same just & ordeans the s^d Peter to pay the same to the comp^t, and likeways to prevent farther trouble annent the like by entrant tenents ordeans all tenents to pay the s^d school meal at their entry in all tyme comming.

Annent ane complaint given in before the s^d bailie by Moses Morgan, officer, against the crofters in Pecktillem, Branke, Mains of Pitfichy, Blackhillocks & Ordmill & Balvaack for their refusing to answer the s^d officer in sending their horses as tymously warned to go such cariages as they are appointed, for the laird's service, wherefore the baillie having considered the same and finding it a great fault, & to the master's prejudice, does ordean each crofter in tyme hereafter being lawfully warned by the s^d officer in the sume of fourtie shilling Scots *toties quoties* so refussing and the s^d officer to poind the transgressors y^rfor instanter. This decret to extend only to kirk & milln.

Compeared before the s^d baily Ja: Adam, W^m Wright, Al. Thomson, William Adam, Androw Cooper, George Clerk, John Anderson, all crofters in Mains & Dykeheed, and purged y^mselves by oath that they nor none in their families were guilty of stealing of grase or peats from the laird's hay parks or his peat stacks preceeding this date and were assoilied. But the baily finding that the subjoined persons were warned to attend this court on y^t subject yet have not compeared therefor the baily ordeans W^m Lumsden, Charles Cooper, Ro^t Anderson, Elspet Lesley, Agnas Mill, Geo: Dickie, Jo. Rced, Ro^t Reed, Jo. Lunan absent from this Court in the sume of fourtie shillings Scots for their coutumacy & ordeans the officer to pound y^rfor instanter.

THO: WINTER, Bailey.

Compeared Alex^r & James Midleton in Abersmitheck & purged y^mselves by oath for their not cuting the timber in the water side of Saughton & not only for y^mselves but families, the bailie amercies Ro^b Midleton, W^m Henderson, Jo. Reed, Jo: Davidson all in Abersmithack & Ramston to pay fourtie shilling Scots for their coutumacy in bydding away from this Court each, and ordeans the officer to pound y^rfor.

Compeared James Thomson in Delab, James Gellen y^r, W^m Craigmill y^r, Jo. Coupland, John Masson, and purged y^mselves by oath of the s^d fault of cutting timber & likewise their families, and the baily amercies Alex^r Sharp, James Idle, Peter Grant, Ja: Tailor in the sume of fourtie sh: Scots for their wilful absenting y^mselves from this Court and ordeans the officer to pound y^m y^rfor. (Peter Grant assoilized, Al: Sharp assoild, as were James Idle, John Davidson & James Tailor having depond likeways assoilized.)

Compeared W^m Donald in Cowly, Ja: Crombie y^r, Francis Wat, W^m Skene, Jo: Walker, Ja: Farq^{rs}, Alex^r Hill, W^m Smith, Alex^r Tailor all y^r and purged y^mselves & families of the above fault.

Compeared W^m Roch, Alex^r & Peter Forbs in Cowly,

John Mill, John Donald, Alex^r Adam, Ja; Adam, Ja: Grub, Jo: Mil, smith, and purged y^mselves by oath of the s^d fault and were assoilied y^mselves & families, but John Cooper, tailor, is americiat in fourty shilling Scots for his contumacy in absenting himself from this Court & ordeans the officer to poind y^rfor.

Compeared Rob: Thomson in Inzian, Rob Duncan y^r, Ja: Buck y^r, & purged y^mselves & families of the s^d fault of cutting the green timber at Ramston—by oath.

THO: WINTER, Bailey.
W^m LUNAN, Cls.

The Court continued upon twenty four houres advertisement or sooner if need bees.

- 36. [5 Jan., 1730 ; debt.]
- 37. [2 Feb., 1730 ; debts.]
- 38. [4 May, 1730 ; debts ; assault.]
- 39. [26 June, 1730 ; assault.]
- 40. [25 Jan., 1731 ; adjourned.]
- 41. [1 Feb., 1731 ; adjourned.]
- 42. [26 June, 1731 ; theft ; assault.]
- 43. [6 May, 1732 ; killing salmon in Don.]
- 44. [10 June, 1734 ; arrears of rent.]

COURT BOOK

of the Lands of Monymusk,
Baronie of Pitfichie & Alforsk

Begun the 13th March

1733 to 1753

Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Barony of Pitfichie and Alforsk, holden within the house of Moses Morgan in Kirktown of Monymusk, upon the thritteenth day of

March, one thousand seven hundreth thrittie three years, by Cap^t Alexander Grant of Grans: feild Esq^r, baillie to the M^a Honoured S^r Archibald Grant, heritable propriator of the forsaid lands, William Lunan, notar publick, clerk of court, Moses Morgan, ground officer & William Simpson in Maines of Monymusk, fiscall to the s^d Court.

The suits called, the Court lawfully fenced & affirmd.

The which day the said Cap^t Alexander Grant, Esq^r produced ane subscribed order to him from the said Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk for holding courts in the said heritor's interests of Monymusk, Pitfichie & Alforsk, als oft as the said Cap^t Alexander Grant shall see occasion for it, which Letter of Baillary is dated at London, the twentie ninth of May, one thousand seven hundreth & thrittie two years.

Thereafter compeared Thomas Wilson of the Parish of S^t Martins in the Feilds in the Countie of Midlesex Gen^t, and produced ane factorie signed by the said S^r Archibald Grant, dated at London the twentie eight day of November, seventeen hundreth thritty two years, impowring the s^d Thomas Wilson to uplift, take & receive the rents, ferms, maill, duties, customs & casualities of the s^d estate of Monymusk, Pitfichie & Alforsk, for crop & year seventeen hundreth thrittie two and thereafter during the s^d S^r Archibald Grants pleasure as the saids letters of factorie, read in open Court, at more length proports.

Which factorie being publicklye read, the s^d Thomas Wilson took instrument in the hands of me the s^d William Lunan, notar publick & clerk of court.

This Court is continued upon twentie four houres advertisment or sooner if need bees.

Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Baronie of Pitfichie & Alforsk, holden within the house of Moses Morgan in Kirktown of Monymusk upon the twentie seventh day of Aprill, one thousand seven hundreth thrittie three years, by John Adam in Tombeg baillie constitute & appointed by Thomas Wilson factor to the saids lands & estate,

belonging to S^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, William Simson in Mains off Monymusk, fiscall, William Lunan, notar publick clerk of court, & the s^d Moses Morgan, ground officer.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

Compeared the said John Adam, and produced & caused be read in open Court ane letter of bailliarie appointing him baron baillie to the said S^r Archibald Grant his courts, in the absence of Alexander Grant of Grantfield Esq^r, and which letter of bailliary is subscribed by the s^d Thomas Wilson at Monymusk the twentie seventh day of Aprill in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundreth thritty three years.

Thereafter compeared the said Thomas Wilson and represented to the Court that the padlock which was put upon the granary door belonging to s^d S^r Archibald Grant, by warrand of Thomas Forbes of Echt & Alexander Grant of Grantsfield Esq^r two of His Majestie's Justices of the Peace for the Countie of Aberdeen, upon the petition of the said Thomas Wilson, is forcibly broke open, in manifest contempt of the saids Justices' authority and violation of the laws of this Kingdom, therefore creaves that the s^d baillie may grant warrand for securing the said granary door again by putting on the s^d padlock & by causing lock the stocklock which was broke open by accident in putting on the padlock, and to grant warrand for summoning the whole parishoners & inhabitants of the paroch & estate of Monymusk to tell upon oath what they know or suspect off & concerning the forcibly braking open the s^d padlock.

The baillie fors^d having considered the above representation, grants warrand for putting on the s^d padlock again and likeways grants warrand to cause lock the stocklock of the outter door of the s^d granary, which was broke open by accident when the padlock was put on by vertue of the saids Justices of Peace their warrand. And ordeans the keyes of the s^d padlock & the s^d stock lock to be put in a coffer belonging to the s^d baillie, and the s^d coffer to be sealed with his own seal and with the scal

of the s^d Thomas Wilson, therin to remain untill Robert Grant of Tillefour, late factor upon the Estate of Monymusk, shall think fitt to deliver the meal in the s^d granary to the s^d Thomas Wilson, or untill he be decerned so to do by the sentence of a judge.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

R. LUNAN, Cls.

The baillie forsaid ordeans the haill inhabitants in his jurisdiction to compear before him and to tell upon oath what they know or suspect off & concerning the breaking open the s^d padlock.

This Court continued upon twenty four houres advertisment, or sooner if need bees.

Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Baronie of Pitfichie, and Alforsk, holden within the House of Moses Morgan in Kirktown of Monymusk upon the twentie sixth day of May, one thousand, seven hundreth thrittie three yeares by John Adam in Tambeg, baillie constitute & appointed by Thomas Wilson, factor to the saids lands & Estate, belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, William Simpson in Maines of Monymusk fiscal to the s^d Court—William Lunan, notar publick, clerk & the s^d Moses Morgan, ground officer.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

The which day in presence of the said baillie, compeared the said William Simpson and gave in ane compleant against the haill tenents subtenents, crofters & others in the saids lands for their illegal shooting & killing of hares, killing of black fish, smouts & salmond seill upon the river of Don & grains thereof, burning muirburn in forbidden time, steeping of lint in running water, killing of doves, muirfowl, whitening of cloath with lime, and generally for the breach of any of the penal statutes contean'd in the Act of Parliament.

The baillie fors^d taking the said compleant to consideration & finding it just & reasonable caused call James Meston in Balwack, James Middleton in Abersnithack, Al: Middleton y^r, John Mill in Cowlie, W^m Donald y^r, W^m

Roch y^r, W^m Thomson in Inver, John Coupland in Delab, James Thomson y^r, Alex^r Caddell in Todlachie, Peter Clerk in Rorandle, Robert Shwan in Tilfowrie, W^m Simpson in Maines & Alexander Thomson there, who being all solemnly sworn & interrogate annent the said crimes, they all depond negative and were assolied by the s^d baillie.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

The said day compeared before the s^d baillie, William Leslie in Mildowrie and being interrogate if he was guiltie of any of the s^d crimes confest guiltie of killing hares & muire fowl; compeared John Davidson in Ramston, confest guiltie of steeping lint in running water; compeared James Thomson in Pitmuny confest guiltie of the like fault; compeared W^m Wright in Pictillem confest guilty of the s^d fault; compeared Charles Forbes in the s^d Kirktown confest guiltie of shooting hares; compeared Alex^r Morrow in Crofticomer confest guiltie of burning muir burn in forbidden time.

The said baillie having heard these men's confessions, DECERNS AND ORDEANS each of them in the sune of fiftie pound Scots mony for their said transgressions to be payed be them to the s^d fiscal for the behoofe of the heritor and that within term of law under paid of poinding their raddiest effects.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

The said day annent ane compleant given in by some of the s^d tenents against those who steals, eats w^t their beasts their neighbours grass, or shears the same fir their beasts use, and for stealing & away taking their neighbours peats out of the moss, he, the s^d baillie, ratifies & approves of all former court acts made in this place for remeid therof, and, upon conviction, ordeans the ground officer to poind the transgressors instanter therefore.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

W^m LUNAN, Cls.

Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Barony of Pitfichie, and Alforsk, holden within the house of Moses Morgan in

Kirktown of Monymusk, upon the twentieth day of August, one thousand seven hundreth thrittie three years by John Adam in Tambegg, baillie, constitute & appointed by Thomas Wilson, factor to the saids lands & estate, belonging to S^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bar^t, William Simson in Maines of Monymusk, pro^r fiscal of the s^d court, William Lunan, notar publick, clerk, & the said Moses Morgan, ground officer.

The suits called the Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

Compeared Alexander Thomson, farmer in Maines of Monymusk, & produced ane execution subscribed by the said Moses Morgan officer at the instance of the s^d W^m Simson, pro^r fiscal of the s^d court, and at the instance of Robert Thomson, son to the said Alex^r Thomson, & the said Alex^r Thomson, parties grived for their interest, against John Anderson in s^d Maines for his unwarrantable & illegal beating, blooding, & bruising of the s^d Robert Thomson, & creaved judgment ag^t the s^d John Anderson.

Therafter compeared the said John Anderson & denied that he either beat, blooded, or bruised the said Robert Thomson, upon which the s^d Alex^r & Ro^t Thomson offered to prove the same, and creaved that witnesses might be called and produced ane execution under the hand of the s^d Moses Morgan ag^t William Simpson y^r in s^d Maines, James Adam, son to James Adam ther, Ro^t & W^m Adamsons, sones to Ro^t Adamson in s^d Kirktown, witnesses for proving the s^d crime.

The baillie having considered the above execution with John Anderson's denyall & the pursuers offering to prove the crime by witnesses ordeans y^m to be called instanter.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

Therafter compeared the s^d W^m Simpson yo^r, son to the s^d W^m Simpson, pro^r fiscal, unmarried man, aged fourtein years & upwards, witnes received, admitted, sworn, purged of partial council, examined & interrogate, depons that yesterday being Sunday the ninteenth instant in the afternoon, he being in company w^t Ro^t Thomson the pursuer, who was keeping his father's catle, & some of

the catle being upon John Anderson's grass, he the s^d John Anderson desyred his son Jo: Anderson, a child, to turn the catle off his grass, upon which Ro^t Thomson, the pursuer, forbade him for the better to himself; upon w^h Jo: Anderson, the defender, said to Ro^t Thomson, pursuer, that if it were not the day that it is, he would whip him, tho his father was at his back, and called him a damn'd hangman, upon w^{ch} Ro^t Thomson said that the defender was als like a hang man as he was himself, therupon the s^d defender caught the s^d Ro^t Thomson (who was sitting on the side of a bridge) by the breast & led him on his back & threatened to throw him over the bridge, upon w^{ch} Ro^t Thomson the pursuer struck the s^d John Anderson on the fingers w^t a stick he hade in his hand. Therupon Jo: Anderson, the def^r, thrust a stick he hade in his hand against the s^d Ro^t Thomson's mouth & bleed him, and being interrogate by the s^d Jo: Anderson concerning the s^d Ro^t Thomson calling him thiefe & throwing stones at him depons that after the s^d John Anderson hade thrust the stick ag^t the s^d Ro^ts mouth, as above (but not before), he heard the said Ro^t Thomson several times call the s^d John Anderson a thiefe, & saw him thro stons at him which did not hitt him, *causa scientie patet*, & this is the truth as he shal ans^r to God.

Compeared Ro^t Adamson, younger son to Ro^t Adamson in Kirktown fors^d, unmarried man aged fourteen years & upwards, witnes received admitted, sworn, purged of partial council, examined & interrogate, depons conform *cum precedente in omnibus reddens eandem causam scientie*, and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

There after compeared the s^d Al: Thomson, in name of Robert Thomson his son & renuned further probation & creaved sentence.

The bailie forsaid having considered the above complant & the depositions of the witnesses above written, finds it proven that the said John Anderson struck the s^d Robert Thomson pursuer with a stick to the effusion of his blood, AND THEREFORE fines and amerciats the s^d John Anderson defender in the sume of fiftie pound Scots mony to be

payed to the s^d pro^r fiscal, for the behoofe of the s^d heritor, and likeways in the sume of three pound mony fors^d of assythment to the s^d Robert Thomson, & ordeans him to go to prison till the same be payed.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

Compeared John Anderson in Mains of Monymusk & produced ane execution, subscribed by Moses Morgan, officer, at his instance against Robert Thomson, son to Alex^r Thomson in Mains of Monymusk, for his defaming & slandering him, in his good name & reputation by calling him a thiefe, & for proof therof [] and referred to the depositions of the s^d W^m Simpson and Robert Adam, above written, and creaved judgment of the said baillie.

Compeared the s^d Alex^r Thomson in name of the s^d Robert Thomson, his son, who is but a young lade, a litle past fourteen years of age, and alleadged that his son being so young & wrought up into passion by the blow he received from the s^d John Anderson ought to alleviate & mitigate any expressions he might have uttered concerning the said John Anderson's good name.

The bailie having considered the above execution & complaint, w^t the deposition of the witnesses, adduced by the s^d Robert Thomson, ag^t the s^d John Anderson, & interrogate by the s^d John, concerning the s^d Robert Thomson calling him a thiefe, finds it proven that before the s^d John struck the s^d Robert Thomson, he the s^d Ro^t struck the s^d John Anderson upon the fingers w^t a stick, and finds it proven that after the s^d John did strike the s^d Ro^t on the mouth as above, he the s^d Ro^t called the s^d John Anderson a thiefe ; but considering the tender age of the s^d Robert Thomson & that ther was no blood followed his stroke upon Jo: Anderson, THEREFORE the baillie fors^d fines & amerciats the s^d Ro^t Thomson, in the sume of ten pound Scots mony to be payed to the pro^r fiscal, for behoofe of the s^d heritor, and in the sume of one pound ten shilling mony fors^d as ane assythment to the s^d John Anderson for defaming him in his good name

Viz:	Meal			Bear			Ster: Mony		
	B:	F:	P:	B:	F:	P:	£	s.	d.
Peter Shuan y ^r	2	11	7
W ^m Bickets y ^r	0	14	10
Agnas Law there	2	0	2
Jea: Dickie, Kirktown	.	.	.	2	0	0	0	4	9
W ^m Lunan y ^r there	1	7	9½
Ro ^t Reid there	1	13	4
Ro ^t Adamson for his house y ^r	0	13	8½
Charles Cooper in Gardener's Croft	1	0	0
John Murray in Ordmill	0	6	6½
Al: Davedson y ^r	0	17	3½
Ro ^t Bisset y ^r for Garden of Paradise	1	0	0
William Duthie in Pitfichy	5	14	4½
John Reid y ^r	1	8	4
Jo: Law y ^r	0	10	2
William Gellan ther.	0	4	4
William Cooper y ^r	2	0	0
William Forbes y ^r	0	7	6
Malcom Callom y ^r	0	11	10
Agnas Abernethie y ^r	0	16	4
William Wright y ^r	0	18	11
James Shuan y ^r	0	17	11

And read the same before them, which they acknowledged, and he, the said Thomas Wilson, required payment of each of them of their respective rests for the year, and seing none of them did answer the s^d demand, he creaved of the s^d baillie that ilk ane of them for their respective proportions due for the s^d year one thousand seven hundreth thirtie two might be decerned in the payment therof, the terms of payment being come & bygone.

The baillie foresaid, having taken the same to his consideration and hearing each of them acknowledge their respective arrears for the said crop one thousand seven hundreth & thirtie two years, did decern and ordain & hereby decerns & ordeans, each of the above named persons for their respective proportions to make payment of the same, whither of mony, meal or bear, due by them to the said Thomas Wilson as factor fors^d & that within fourtie eight hours next after they are charged by the officer to make payment of the same, under pain of poinding.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

Compeared the s^d Thomas Wilson & produced ane execution before the s^d baillie, at the instance of Margaret Wilson in Pittathes, against James Thomson, younger in Pitmuny, by which the pursuer cleams thrittie pound, thrittein shilling, four pennies Scots, as the price of ane horse, bought by the defender from her, & creaved decreet against him, therfore compeared the s^d James Thomson & acknowledged that the same was yet resting.

The baillie having considered the s^d cleam & the defenders confession DECERNS AND ORDEANS the said James Thomson defender to make payment and satisfaction to the s^d Margaret Wilson pursuer of the said sume of thirtie pound, thirteen shill:, eight pennies Scots, & that within fourtie eight hours after he is lawfully charged thereto by the ground officer.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

Compeared William Wright in Pictillem & produced ane execution against John Davidson in Ramston, now in Pitfichie, by which he cleams four pound Scots as the value of a steer belonging to him, which he alleages the s^d John Davidson defender, beat & struck till he dyed, the verities of which he referrs to the s^d John Davidson his oath.

The said John Davidson, being present in open Court & refusing to depone.

The baillie having considered the above execution with the s^d William Wright's cleam, & that he referred the stricking & beating of the s^d steir to the s^d John Davidson his oath of veritie & that he refused to depone thereupon, THERFORE THE BAILIE holds the said John Davidson as confest, and decerned & ordeaned the said John Davidson to make payment & satisfaction to the s^d William Wright pursuer of the sume of four pound Scots, & that within fourtie eight hours next after he shall be charged thereto by the ground officer.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

W^m LUNAN, Cls.

This Court is continued upon twentie four hours advertisment or sooner if need bees.

[15 May, 1734 ; debts.]

Court of the Lands of Monymusk & Pitfichie, holden within the Manor House thereof upon the last day of October, one thousand seven hundred thirtie four years by S^r Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart, himself sitting as judge, and M^r Patrick Thomson, School Master, at Monymusk, clerk & Moses Morgan, ground officer.

The which day in presence of the whole tenents, subtenents, cottars & inhabitants of the said Paroch of Monymuske and Town of Alquorsk, convened in open Court.

Ordred & ordeaned that no person under the paine of law & the strickest prosecution, take any peats, grass or corn, which does not properlie & strickly belong to them.

Ordred that no such person presume to enter the Wood of Pitfichie on any pretence, w^out the presence of or leave from the forrester of the plantations belonging to the heritor ; nor cut any wood or trees young or old without permission from the heritor or his factor.

Ordered that no one within the Baronnies of Monymusk, Pitfichie or Alquorsk shall cast peats until notice is given to the moss grieve, whose name shall be notified in due time at the Church, Sunday after sermons, and shall cast in the method & quantitie as directed by him, under the pain of having their peats thrown again into the moss & the other judgment of the Court, and that no firr in the mosses, belongs to the tenent, but to be laid aside & left to the disposal of the heritor or his factor to give it as they shall think proper.

[2 Sept., 1735 ; breach of peace.]

[4 Dec., 1736 ; arrears of rent & teind.]

[6 Jan. 1737 ; payment for houses by incoming tenant.]

[17 May, 1737 ; breach of pcece.]

[11 Nov., 1738 ; arrears of rent.]

[19 Nov., 1739 ; trespass.]

[18 Nov., 1739 ; debts ; enacted that millers at Kirk-town, Ordmiln, and Ramstone "grind no corns at their

respective mills designed for farm meal but what is good and wholesome grain as they shall answer at their peril.”]

Court of the Lands and Barrony of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk belonging to the Honourable Sir Archibald Grant, Baronet, holden within the Mannor House of Monymusk upon the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty years, by Robert Grant of Tillifour, baily, Alex^r Cantley, clerk and William Lunan, officer.

SUITS CALL'D.

Court fenced and affirmed.

The said day compeared the said Sir Archibald Grant and craved that in consideration of very few of the tenants appearing and to give them a little more time to provide their respective rents, that the Court might be adjourned till to morrow at ten a'clock; and this Court is accordingly adjourned till to morrow the twenty sixth current at ten forenoon.

ROB: GRANT, Baillie.

COURT by adjournment of the Lands and Baronies of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk heritably belonging to The Hon^{ble} Sir Archibald Grant, Bart, holden within the Mannor House of Monymusk upon the twenty sixth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and fourty by Robert Grant of Tillifour, baily, Alex^r Cantley, clerk, and William Lunan, officer.

SUITS CALLED—Court lawfully fenced and affirmed.

At last Court, the Court being adjourned to this day and all persons that should be deficient of their respective payments of rent due at this Martinmas for crops, one thousand seven hundred thirty nine and preceedings and Martinmas rent, one thousand seven hundred and forty being personally summoned to attend at yesterday's Court and again called this day, compeared William Lunan and gave in an execution subscribed by him containing a list of persons so summoned as the said execution more fully

bears—which execution being read, the said Sir Alexander Grant crav'd payment of each of them of their respective sums of rest, and seeing none of them did answer the said demand he crav'd that ilk one of them for their respective proportions due for the said year, one thousand seven hundred thirty nine and preceedings and Martinmas rent, one thousand seven hundred and fourty and bills payable at or before Martinmas last might be discernd in the payment thereof the terms of payment being come and bygone viz.

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[9 Dec., 1741 ; (out of sequence) tenants summoned for non payment of teind ; and some for cutting and carrying away wood.]

[3 Dec., 1740 ; payment of rents, teinds and bills.]

[12 Dec., 1740 ; cutting wood.]

COURT of the Lands and Barrony of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk heritably belonging to the Hon^{ble} Sir Archibald Grant, Bart, holden wⁱⁿ the Mannor House of Monymusk upon the twenty second day of June, one thousand seven hundred fourty one years by John Adam in Tambeg, bailie, Alex^r Cantley, clerk, and William Lunan, officer.

Suits call'd, Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

The said day compeared Robert Allerdess in Todlachy and gave in a complaint against John Forbes there that whereas he the said John Forbes had two years ago engaged the said Robert Allerdess son to keep his cattle for a summer half year promising him two pound Scots of wages, he the said John Forbes refuses to pay the said wages ; and therefore craves justice.

The baillie having considered the above complaint and petition discerns and ordains the said John Forbes to pay the said fourty shilling to the said Robert Allerdess, reserving to the said John Forbes action ag^t John Shuan in Todlachy for any service the said Rob^t Allerdess son did to the said John Shuan the above said half year.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

The said day compeared the said John Forbes and craved payment of a year's rent of a house from Whit., 1740 to Do. 1741 belonging to him and possest by the said Robert Allerdes and a yeard at six shill: Scots.

The baily having considered the said petition discerns and ordains the said Robert Allerdes to pay for the said house as it amounts to at one shill: Scots p^r foot and six shill: for the said yeard.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

THEREAFTER Sir Archibald Grant acquainted the Court and all present, that he had thought proper to appoint Thomas Wilson, Advocate in Aberdeen to be his factor upon the Estates and Baronys of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk in terms of a factory of this date, and that therefore they should not for the future pay any moneys or victual for cropt 1741 or subsequent years but to the said Thomas Wilson or his order—the said Sir Archibald being himself to intromit with the kains and casualities of the estate and to let tacks and hold Courts as usual. And as the said Thomas Wilson is to apply the said rents for payment of the said Sir Archibald Grant's debts they must expect and resolve to be punctuall and compleat in their payments.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ALEX^r CANTLEY, Clk.

Court adjourned to the twenty ninth current.

[16 Feb., 1742 ; holing of fir & cutting peats ; imprisonment in Steeple of Kirk of Monymusk for contempt of court.]

[18 May, 1742 ; no minute.]

Court of the Lands and Baronies of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk heritably belonging to The Hon^{ble} Sir Archibald Grant, Bar^t, holden within the House of Monymusk upon the twenty ninth day of May Jajvii^c fourty two years by John Adam in Tombeg, bailie, Francis Lamb in Kirktown of Monymusk, pro^c fiscal, Alexander Cantley, clerk and William Lunan, officer.

Suits calld, Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

THE WHICH DAY in presence of the baillie fors^d com-
 peared Thomas Wilson, Advocate in Aberdeen, and
 produced a factory granted by the said S^r Archibald
 Grant in his favour dated the twenty second day of June,
 Jajvii^c fourty one years, registrate in the Books of Council
 and Session on the [] day of [] therafter,
 WHEREBY he is impowered and authorized to uplift the
 rents of the Lands of Monymusk, Pitfichy & Afforsk from
 the respective tenants and possessors y^{of} for crop Jajvii^c
 fourty one ; AS ALSO produced an execution under the
 hand of William Lunan, baron off. agst the persons under-
 written, bearing them all to be personally summoned to
 this day and place at the said Thomas Wilson's instance,
 except William Lesley in Mildoury and John Shuan in
 Glentone whose copys were delivered to their wives at y^{er}
 dwelling houses, but for instructing the claim agst the s^d
 Will^m Lesley produced ane tack subscribed by him whereby
 he is obliged to pay the rent acclaimed and offered to prove
 by the said John Shuan's oath present in Court the claim
 agst him. And likewise gave in to the said baillie a claim
 against the persons underwritten and cravd decret at his
 instance against them in terms therof. ALL WHICH being
 read, heard, seen and considered by the baillie fors^d, and
 he therewith being well and ripely advis'd, HE DISCERNs
 and ORDAINS the persons underwritten to pay and deliver
 to the said Thomas Wilson factor foresaid the sums of
 money underwritten, ilk ane of them for their own parts
 as is after divided viz. George Grub and Jannet Glenly
 both in Inver conjunctly and severally, seventy eight
 pound, four pennies. ITEM, more five pound, thirteen
 shilling, four pennies as the price of each boll of six bolls,
 two firlots meal. ITEM, more seven pound, ten shilling as
 the price of each boll of three bolls bear. ITEM, Alex^r
 Cassy, George Murray and William Dicky all in Inver
 conjunctly & severally fourty pound. ITEM, Charles Cooper
 in Dikehead, sixteen pound, five shilling, six pennies.

(Follows three pages of tenants' names and sums due.)

AND ORDAINS precepts of poinding and all other execution to pass and he directs hereon at the said Thomas Wilson's instance agst the haill def^{rs} @ named within fourty eight hours next after the charge of payment hereby warranted to be given is lawfully given & expired.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ALEX^r CANTLEY, Clk.

THE SAID DAY compeared Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Bart., and produced an execution under the hand of William Lunan, baron officer, against the persons underwritten bearing them all to be personally summoned to this day and place at the said Sir Archibald Grant's instance, except John Shewan in Glentone and William Morgan in Tombeg whose copies were delivered to their wives at their dwelling houses AND Christian Scroggie in Kirktown of Monymusk and Alexander Clarke in Balvack whose copies were affixed and left on the most patent door of each of their dwelling houses, but for instructing the claim against the said John Shewan and William Morgan offered to prove by their oath present in Court the said claim. And likewise gave in to the said bailie a claim against the persons underwritten and crav'd decret at his instance against them in terms therof.

ALL WHICH being read heard, seen and considered by the bailie foresaid and he therewith being well and ripely advised He DECERNS and ORDAINS the persons underwritten to pay and deliver to the said Sir Archibald Grant the sums of money underwritten ilk ane of them for their own parts as it after divided viz. John Browny in Inver, thirty six pound, seven shilling, six pennies. ITEM, John Anderson, workman there, seven pound, ten shilling, ten pennies.

(There follows three pages of tenants' names and sums due.)

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ALEX^r CANTLEY, Clke.

[14 June, 1742 ; debts.]

[25 Oct., 1742 ; carriages.]

[6th Nov., 1742 ; taking fir.]

[15 June, 1743 ; balance of rents.]

[20 June, 1743 ; arrears of cess.]

[27 June, 1743 ; complaint about miller at Ordmill ; case adjourned.]

[2 July, 1743 ; continuation of above case ; court adjourned.]

[1 Sept., 1744 ; arrears of rent ; court adjourned.]

Court of the Lands & Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfichie & Auquorsk holden in consequence of the within adjournment, within the Mannor Place of Monymusk upon the third day of September, Jajvii^e and fourty four years, by John Adam, farmer in Tombeg, baillie, William Leslie, farmer in Mildoury, pro^r fiscal, M^r Patrick Thomson, Schoolmaster at Monymusk, clerk, & William Lunan, officer.

Suits called, Court lawfully fenc'd & affirmed.

The said day compeared Robert McRay in Todlachy in presence of the baillie sitting in judgment and represented that he had meliorated his biggings in Todlachy, twelve pound, thirteen shilling & four pennies Scots more than the value at which he received y^m at his entry conform to an attestation under the hands of Alexander Norvald & Charles Gellari, birley men & William Lunan, officer, dated the sixteenth day of May last, & which appretiation & attestation the said Robert McRay produced to the baillie & craved that John Anderson, late in Inver now in Todlachy who enter'd at Whitsunday last to his land & houses, might be decerned to make payment to him of the said sum of twelve pound, thirteen shilling, four pennies Scots of melioration conform to the use & practice of the Barronies. AND the said John Davidson who is present in Court acknowledges that he possesses the houses lately possessed be the said Robert McRay, but contends that he ought not to be lyable in the foresaid sum of melioration in respect William Lunan, the ground officer who sett him

the land by Sir Archibald's order, sett him also the houses possess'd be the said Robert McRay and gave him an inventory & appretiation thereof when he enterd to the same, & for which he was to be accountable at his removal.

Tha bailie continues the cause and the other diets of Court to the fifth instant, and ordains all parties concerned to attend then, at this place.

JOHN ADAM, Baillie.

PAT: THOMSON, Clk.

Court of the Lands & Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfichy & Auquorsk holden in consequence of the within adjournment within the Mannor Place of Monymusk upon the fifth day of September, Jajvii^c and forty four years, by John Adam, farmer in Tombeg, baillie, William Leslie, farmer in Mildoury, procurator fiscal, M^r Patrick Thomson, Schoolmaster at Monymusk, clerk, & William Lunan, officer.

Suits called, Court lawfully fenced & affirmed.

Said day compeared Sir Archibald Grant, Bart with the pro^r fiscal and complain'd upon James Thomson in Delab for digging fir in his mosses and other grounds, which are not used as yet for moss, by which the same is very much damaged to the said Sir Archibald Grant's great hurt & prejudice, besides the loss of his fir which the said James Thomson by himself, family and servants made merchandice of & sold the same to several people out of the interest, which being a riot and contrary to the Acts of the Barron Court the said James Thomson ought to be punished in example & terror to others to commit the like in time coming; and therefore crav'd that the said James Thomson might be fin'd & amerciate in the sum of one hundred pound Scots of damages to the private complainer.

THEREAFTER compeared the said James Thomson and deny'd the above complaint which the said Sir Archibald Grant & fiscal offered to prove & crav'd the bailie will assign y^m a day for that effect & craves diligence ag^t witnesses.

The baillie having considered the above complaint,

denial of the defender & the pursuers offering to prove the same by witnesses, assigns the twelfth instant for that effect & grants diligence against witnesses, and ordains the said James Thomson to attend then & all the other diets of Court, and adjourns the Court for all other business depending before it to that day.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

PAT: THOMSON, Clk.

At Monymusk September the twelfth day, Jajvii^c and forty four years, in presence of the said John Adam, baillie, the forsaid action & complaint against the said James Thomson was further adjourn'd to the nineteenth instant.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

PAT: THOMSON, Clk.

[19 Sept., 1744; Sir Archibald Grant & pro^r fiscal produce witnesses.]

Thereafter the said Sir Archibald Grant and pro^r fiscal craved further term for proving the forsaid complaint ag^t the said James Thomson to whom the bailie assigns the twenty seventh instant for that effect and grants diligence ag^t witnesses.

[27 Sept., 1744; further witnesses produced.]

The bailie takes avisandum to himself (or John Adam, former baillie in the cause who was necessarily absent) with the forsaid complaint.

ROB GRANT, Baillie.

PAT: THOMSON, Clerk.

THE BAILLIE, in respect of the rainy and unseasonable harvest weather, whereby the present crop is in great danger of being spoild and not fit for seed the next year ENACTS and ORDAINS that none of the tenants within this jurisdiction who have corns of the growth of crop, Jajvii^c & forty three, shall sell any part of the same to persons living without this jurisdiction untill first they give the

refusal thereof to the people within the jurisdiction, they always giving the same price & finding the same security (if they don't buy with ready money) as persons without the jurisdiction. And prohibites and discharges the whole tenants and others in the jurisdiction from making meal themselves of their old corns, but that the same be wholly reserv'd for seed to themselves & those that think proper to buy from them within the jurisdiction of this Court ; and that under the penalty of three pounds Scots for each boll which they shall otherwise dispose of.

ROB GRANT, Baillie.

PAT: THOMSON, Clerk."

[15 Oct., 1744 ; putting horses in Park of Pitfichie.]

[15 Oct., 1744 ; assault.]

[12 Nov., 1745 ; no business, court adjourned.]

Court of the Lands of Monymusk, Barronies of Pitfichie & Auquhorsk, heretably belonging to Sir Archibald Grant, Bart, holden at Kirktown of Monymusk, upon the sixteenth day of June, Jajvii^c and forty six years by John Adam in Tombeg, baillie, Mr Patrick Thomson, schoolmaster at Monymusk, clerk, William Lunan in Inver, officer.

Suits calld, Court lawfully fenc'd & affirmed.

The said day compeared s^d William Lunan and gave in an account of the exact length of the dam to be built for the New Mill upon Don by the tenants of Monymusk.

Compeared the said day William Duthy in Tillifourie, James Scot in Pitmuny, George Rough in Cowley, Alexander Sympson in Todlachy, William Wat in Cowley, Peter Elmslie in Todlachy, Robert Adamson in Kirktown, Alexander Thomson in Cowley, Alexander Murray in Pitmuny, Robert Donald in Cowley, William Donald, Younger there, Peter Clarke, Elder, in Kirktown who unanimously refus'd to bear any part, further that they would renounce their tacks, rather than build any part of the said dam.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

The said day compeared Francis Lamb in Kirktown and agreed to built his part of the said dam.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

All the rest of the tenants, except the above mentioned, (nothwithstanding of a publick intimation) were absent.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

[13 Oct., 1746 ; meeting adjourned because harvest is not finished.]

[20 Oct., 1746 ; debt.]

[23 Oct., 1746 ; arrears of rent ; stealing timber, casting up meadow ground.]

Court of the Lands and Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfeachie and Afforsk belonging heritably to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Barronet, holden within the Manner Place of Monymusk upon the twenty fourth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and forty six years by Robert Grant of Tillefour, bailie, Francis Lamb in Kirktown, pro^r fiscal, Francis Meston, son to James Meston in Balwack, clerk, and Alexander Lunan, officer.

Court lawfully fenced and affirmed and suits called.

COMPEARED Thomas Wilson, factor of Monymusk, in presence of y^e bailie sitting in judgment craved decretat at his instance against the persons following for the sums of mony underwritten each of them for their own parts as is after divided viz.

(Follows list of tenants and arrears of rent.)

THEREAFTER compeared Sir Archibald Grant, Barronet, and Francis Lamb, pro^r fiscal of Court, in presence of the bailie sitting in judgement and complained upon Peter Craigmile in Tombeg, William Morgan there and William Dicee in Kirktown and Alexander Sheriff in Tombeg for breaking down the said Sir Archibald Grant's park dykes, cutting & carrying away his timber & putting cattel among his planting, and crav'd they might be fined. As also compeared the said Peter Craigmile, Alex^r Sheriff, William

Morgan and William Dicce who all confessed that they gathered brushwood in his parks, and the said William Dicce acknowledged that he cut branches off the trees.

THE BAILIE having considered the foresaid complaints & request of Sir Archibald Grant and pro^r fiscal with the confession of the pannals HE FINES & AMERCIATS each of the saids Peter Craigmile, Alexander Sheriff and William Morgan in the sum of one pound Scots mony and the said William Dicce in the sum of three pounds Scots, and ordains them to pay the same to Francis Lamb, pro^r fiscal of Court for the behoof of the said Sir Archibald Grant and grants Precepts of Arrestments & poiding in common form.

ROB GRANT, Baillie.

FRANCIS MESTON, Clerk.

[25th Oct., 1746 ; arrears of rent ; complaint of cutting trees.]

[27 Oct., 1746 ; arrears of rent ; complaint of cutting peats, pasturing cattle in parks, cutting timber.]

[28 Oct., 1746 ; arrears of rent ; complaint of cutting peats & trees.]

[18 Sept., 1747 ; assault.]

[20 & 21 May, 1748 ; debt.]

[21 July, 1748 ; no minute.]

[1 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[2 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[3 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[5 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[6 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[7 Sept., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[1 Oct., 1748 ; arrears of rent.]

[11 Nov., 1748 ; tenant pays arrears of teind.]

COURT of the Lands and Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfichie and Afforsk, heritably belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, holden within the Manour House of Monymusk upon the seventeenth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and fourty nine years, by John Adam in Tombeg, baillie, Francis Lamb in Kirktown, pro^r fiscal, and M^r Norman Sievwright, school master of Monymusk, clerk, and Patrick Wilson, officer. All specially constituted by s^d S^r Archibald Grant.

Court lawfully fenced and affirmed and suits called.

Compeared John Taylor, gardiner at Monymusk, and gave in a complaint intimating that whereas he was employed by Sir Archibald Grant, Barronet, both to plant trees and oversee the same, that it was not in his power to get them brought up, as the said trees are cut down and destroyed by the people of his own interest for gads and souples, and what they thought not fit for these purposes several had been found cutting for fire wood ; in consequence of which complaint, after making search, the following persons were found guilty, William Glenney in Dykehead for cutting and destroying heads of fir trees, they having been found about his town ; John Thomson in Balvack, D^o, Mary Scot there, D^o, Robert Meston, there, had ash shots for his goads and catch'd in the silence of the night cutting fir wood ; William Meston, there, had a birch souple ; William Lumsden in Pitfichie had plenty of fir tops in and about his house ; Jean Wilson in Blackhillicks, D^o. The above complaint and consequence thereof having been taken to consideration, the bailie decerns that each of the above persons shall be fined in ten pounds Scots AND ORDAINS precepts of poynding and all other execution to pass & be direct hereon at the said Sir Archibald Grant's instance against the haill def^{rs} within fourty eight hours next after warning and charge of payments hereby warranted to be given.

Compeared Patrick Wilson, officer, and gave in an execution that he had summoned the following persons to compear before the Baron Court and purge themselves of cutting or stealing any kind of greenwood.

Compeared William Gellon in Sandyhillock and being solemnly sworn, depon'd he was not guilty of cutting green wood of any kind, and that this is truth as he shall answer to God.

WILLIAM W.G. GELLON.
his mark

Compeared Allexander Duff in Blackhillocks and being solemnly sworn depon'd he was not guilty of cutting any green wood, and that this is truth as he shall answer to God.

ALEX^r DUFF.

Compeared Allexander Davidson in Ordmill and confess'd he had cut a few wands for fastnings to his beasts and no more, therefore the bailly decerns him to pay a crown to the said Sir Archibald Grant, and grants warrand for precepts of poynding as above.

Compeared James Murray in Ordmill and confess'd he had cut no more but a rood of firs he had got from John Taylor, gardner, the last year and had not cut them all till this year.

The following persons being all lawfully warned and not having appear'd lawful time of day abiden, three times called, and being still absent, are holden as confess'd, and are as follows, William Glenly in Dykehead, James, William, & Robert Mestons in Balvack, John Jameson and Mary Scots there, William Forbes in Sandyhillock, Alex^r Moir and John Johnston in Pyketillim, Jean Wilson in Blackhillock, Alex^r Calder and Ann Runeyman there, George Hutcheson, William Reid, and John Revel in Ordmill.

Court adjourned till tomorrow at Ten o'clock.

[18 Jan., 1749 ; cutting timber.]

[13 June, 1749 ; arrears of rent.]

Court by adjournment of the Lands and Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfichie and Aforsk, heritably belonging to the Honourable Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, holden within the Manor House of Monymusk upon this seven-teenth day of June, one thousand seven hundered and

fortie nine years, by John Adam in Tombeg, baillie, Francis Lamb, pror fiscal, Rob^t Young, clerk, & Pat: Willson, officer, all speciall constitute by the said Sir Archibald.

Court lawfully fenced and affirmed suits called.

The said day compeared James Ogilvie, factor to the said Sir Archibald Grant, and gave in a claim ag^t the following persons desiring them to make payment to him as factor foresaid of the respective sums of money each one of them for their own parts as is after devided.

(Follows list of tenants and arrears of rent.)

The said day compeared the said Sir Archibald Grant, Barronet, and craved decret at his instance ag^t the following persons as being absent from the Court, they being lawfully summonsed and personally apprehended, conform to an execution herewith produced.

(Follows list of tenants.)

The baillie haveing considered the above claim, and in consequence whereof fines and emertiats each of them in one pound, ten shilling Scots money, and grants warrand for poinding and arreastment accordingly.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clerk.

The said day compeared the said Sir Arch^d Grant, Barronet, and craved decret at his instance ag^t the following persons as being absent from working at the Mill Dam after being lawfully summonsed to attend at the said Dam and being all lawfully summonsed to the Court this day conform to ane execution herewith produced viz^t.

(Follows list of tenants.)

The bailie haveing considered the relevance of the claim and in consideration whereof fines and emertiats each of the above persons as being absent from the Mill Dam in one pound Scots money & grants warrand for poinding & arreastment accordingly.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clerk.

Court adjourned till Monday come eight days being the twentie sixth instant.

The said day the members of the Court haveing all conven'd and no person appearing the baillie adjournes the Court till the third day of Jully instant.

[3 July, 1749 ; arrears of rent ; cattle in Pittfichy Park ; fishing on Don.]

[8 July, 1749 ; arrears of rent.]

[17 July, 1749 ; arrears of rent ; stealing timber.]

[28 July, 1749 ; arrears of rent.]

[21 Aug., 1749 ; arrears of rent.]

[28 Aug., 1749 ; tenant "eating & destroying the heritor's grass and likewise breaking in to the heritor's inclosures w^t his cattle." Dispute about tack.]

After the decret having been read and pronounced, the said Rob^t Thomson produced a petition and in the end of it a protest, and there upon took instrument in the clerk's hand ag^t the sentence pronounced. The baillie, having considered the said petition, reserves power to the said Rob^t Thomson to goe to any Court competent in Scotland, if he thinks himself leased by the above sentence, to get justice done him, and for that effect apoints the Clerk of Court to give the said Rob^t extracts of the decret and statted acco^{tt} when called for, he paying for the same ; which petition is marked on the back and lodged in the clerk's hands, and as the said Rob^t hath already got allowance of every thing he could give any reasonable tho' not legall evidence of his haveing contributed towards his own maintenance or the filling or labouring of his ground, the said James Ogilvie (factor) declares he has instructions from Sir Archibald Grant still to allow what furdur rationall evidence he gives of the same, and only to guard ag^t a collusion betwixt the father & son to defraud and disapoint Sir Archibald of the payment of the father's effects by whom he is in all events a very great loser.

JOHN ADAM, Bailie.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clk.

[6 Nov., 1749 ; failure to lead leit peats.]

[7 Nov., 1749 ; debts of tenants to Sir Archd. Grant.]

[13 Nov., 1749 ; debts.]

“ An Act of Court of the Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfeichy and Afforsk held this day at the House of Monymusk being the Thirteenth Day of November, Jajvii^c and fourty nine.

Whereas there have been severall good regulations made in this Barony for the benefit of all concerned in it, w^{ch} by reason of the neglect therof as also some variation of circumstances requires to be renewed and in some parts altered, the necessity whereof has been represented and made appear to the Court ; and all persons within this Barony having been summoned to attend this day at this Court and many of them being accordingly present, the Baillie, having taken what is above into serious consideration and having the approbation of the generality of all concerned thereto, enacts as follows : That from and after the date of these presents any person within the said Barony who shall be deficient or not punctual to the time required in any services due to the heritor or kirk, school, mill, or any other publick duty within the Barony after due notice given for the same, shall be lyable for half a merk for each person so absent, and twenty shilling Scots for each man and horse so absent, and two merks for each plough, and may be immediately pointed for the same both for this penalty and the real damage by deficiency, and the baron officer for the time being is hereby authorised and commanded to execute the same w^tout fresh warrand. And where as many losses are sustained and much complaint made thereof by the people of the Barony, by means of foxes, strolling dogs and other destructive creatures for which almost all concerned have been often calling for some remeddy, therefore the heritor or his factor is hereby authorised to agree with some proper person for the destruction of such hurtfull creatures and keeping the Barony clear of them for the future in such maner and upon such forms as they shall judge proper,

and for enabling either of them to perform such articles as they shall agree upon ; it is hereby enacted : That all who shall take in any sheep under their care or into their pasture not truly the property of any person residing within the Barony shall pay to the heritor or his factor yearly four pennies Scots for each sheep of whatever denomination, but sucking lambs are not reckoned such, and each town within the Barony shall pay for its own propertie viz^t the above proportion to each town, the one half whereof is to be good meall and other half good seeds [] to be divided amongst the inhabitants by the heritor or the factor whenever variations happen of land and possessors, and such distribution to be delivered to each millar w^{thin} the Barony that he may exact and detain from each person's meall in reasonable proportions as shall be directed by the heritor or the factor such persons share, and the millar shall upon oath compt for the same to the said heritor or factor and shall receive out of the same two huddishes for each boll he shall so acco^t for his trouble in collecting ; and the heritor or factor shall annually at a Court to which all shall be summoned give an acco^t of what meall and money they so receive and how disposed of, and if what is so collected shall not be sufficient to defray the necessary expence for the purposes above, the Barony shall in the like proportion as above make good what is wanting, that if the necessary expence is less than what shall be so collected, what shall be saved shall be allowed in part pay^t of next year's payments as above. And this Act shall continue untill recalled by the general consent at an Annual Court which shall be held the first Monday of June yearly. And if any person within the said Parish who have no land is found to have any sheep they are hereby obliged to pay as aforesaid to the heritor or his factor two pennies Scots for each sheep of whatever denomination, but sucking lambs are not reckoned such, and those who have sheep and have land to be obliged to keep upon the farm where they live if they are not hill sheep, and if they have no land they are still obliged to keep them upon y^e farm.

Whereas many disputes have arose betwixt the millars and tenants in this Barony to the great hurt of both about what corns are subject to multure, the millars for many years past having been negligent in prosecuting their claims tho' they have always made a claim to multure for all that grew, except the seed ; and whereas upon enquiry into the practice of all the neighbourhood it is found to be agreeable to what is hereafter enacted, and that by the constant claim of the millars, the reason of the thing and the almost general practice of the whole country, and that upon enquiry it has been found that many even in this Barony have conformed thereto it is justly presumeable it was the establishment and practice of this Barrony. It is therefore hereby enacted in this General Court of the Barony that for the future after Whitsunday next all corns or bear or other grain growing within the Barony shall be subject to pay one and one half pecks shilling in the four bolls and so in proportion, and in like proportion whether it comes to the mill or not ; and if it comes to the mill that they shall pay the customary lick of goodwill for the usuall services attending the same, but if any of the tennants or subtenants shall grind any corns or malt at any other mill whilst the mills to which they are restricted are capable of performing reasonable service, they shall be lyable for the said lick of goodwill over and above the multure. By the above regulation it is meant that all corn and fodder and seed corn sold, as also all the corns of an outgoing Tenant, shall be lyable to the regulation forsaid, unless private agreements be betwixt the millarts and the persons concerned exempt them from any past thereof or for the multure or lick of goodwill for what shall be ground, and as to what is past and shall occur betwixt this and next Whitsunday when this Act is to commence, it is left to the determination of any Court of Law as if this Act had not been made. And further it is hereby enacted that all shall duly & punctually attend when reasonably summoned thereto, unless evident reasonable cause of absence occur, to perform the necessary services to the mills in

making and mending dams, leads, houses or transporting of stones or timber to them under the penalty of one merk for each man, or two merks for each man or horse for each day's absence. And the millar is hereby authorised to summons them when necessary and to poynd as above without further interposition of summons decreet or warrand, and to expose the poynded goods to sale, rendering an acc^t thereof to be applyed in the first place for payment of people to perform their deficient services, and the residue to the poor of the Parish in the distribution of the Kirk Session and this Act is ordered to be recorded in the Court Books.

[8 Dec., 1749 ; stealing timber.]

[21 Dec., 1749 ; tenants failing to deliver leit peats ; grinding corn outside the parish.]

[16 Feb., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[8 Oct., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[9 Oct., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[10 Oct., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[11 Oct., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[12 Oct., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[4 Dec., 1750 ; arrears of rent.]

[18 May, 1751 ; contempt of court.]

[3 June, 1751 ; no minute.]

[27 July, 1751 ; assault.]

[5 Dec., 1751 ; no minute.]

Court of the Lands and Barrony of Monymusk, Pitfichy and Afforsk heretably belonging to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Barronett, lying within the Parishes of Munymusk, Oyne & Logiedurno and Sherriffdom of Aberdeen, holden within the Schoolhouse of Munymusk this twenty fifth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and fifty two years, be John Alexander, advocate, barron baillie, Cha^s Simpson at Monymusk, clerk, William Grant

at Monymusk, procurator fiscall of Court, and Peter Wilson, officer.

Suits called & the Court lawfully fenced and affirmed.

The which day the said John Alexander produced a commission and Letter of Bailliary of date the [] day of May curreant, from the said Sir Archibald Grant of Monymusk, Barronett, heretable proprietor of the said Lands, WHEREBY the said Sir Archibald Grant named, constituted and appointed the said John Alexander as barron baillie upon his Lands and Estate within the County of Aberdeen for holding Courts, naming clerk and other officers of Court, and doing every other thing incumbent and known to pertain to barron baillie by the Laws of this Kingdom as the said Commission more fully bears.

Likeas compeared the said John Alexander and accepted of the said office, and produced a Certificate under the hand of George Turner, Sherreff Clerk of the County of Aberdeen, bearing that the said John Alexander had upon the twenty third day of May curreant compeared judicially before Charles Forbes, Esq^r, Sherreff Substitute of Aberdeenshyre, and had duly qualified himself to his Majesty King George the Second, by swearing the oaths of allegiance and abjuration and subscribing the same together with the assurance, and that as barron baillie of the saids Lands, in terms of the Act of Parliament made for Abolishing Heretable Jurisdictions within Scotland, and which Certificate bears to be presented and recorded in the said Sheriff Court Books in terms of the above mentioned Act of Parliament.

And the said Charles Simpson compearing accepted of the forsaid office of Clerk to whom the oath *de fidei ad ministracione* was administrate.

CHARLES SYMPSON. JOHN ALEXANDER.

Compeared Robert Young, factor to the said Sir Archibald Grant of Munymusk, conform to Letters of Factory duly subscribed by him, whereby he impowers the said Robert Young to ingather and uplift the rents,

profits and dutys of his Lands and Estate of Munymusk and others in manner thereon mentioned. AND the said Robert Young as factor forsaid represented to the baillie that there was sundry tennants and possessors of the Lands of Munymusk resting and owing rents and other sums for cropt, seventeen hundred and fifty one and preceedings, conform to ane account produced by him, and farther represented that he had given orders to the barron officer of the said Lands, to cite, warn and convene the following persons to compear before the said baillie this day in the heur of cause, there to answer to the severall claims to be given against them.

As also compeared the said Patrick Wilson, barron officer and produced ane execution duly subscribed by him, bearing that he had past and lawfully warned and charged Robert Anderson in Bilbo, Robert Meston in Balvack. (Follows list of tenants owing arrears of rent.)

[26 May, 1752 ; arrears of rent.]

[27 May, 1752 ; arrears of rent.]

Court of the Lands & Barronies of Monymusk, Pitfichie and Afforsk heretably belonging to Sir Arch^d Grant of Monymusk, Barronet, holden wⁱⁿ the Manour House of Monymusk by Robert Leitch at East Mains of Monymusk, baillie, Rob^t Young at Monymusk, clerk, and Peter Wilson, officer, all specially Constitute by the said Sir Arch^d Grant.

The said day compeared W^m Forbes, Todlachie, and gave in a claim ag^t Robert Murray in Pitmunie desireing that he might be decerned to enter home to serve him as a harvest servant, which he was lawfully engaged to. And the said Robert Murray being suited and compeared and denied that ever he feed w^t the pursuer, and offered to give his oath that he never was feed w^t him, which the pursuer would not accept of but offered to prove that the defender told W^m Dickie in Todlachie that he was to serve W^m Forbes this harvest if he served any person in this country.

ROB^t LEITCH.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clk.

Compeared the said William Dickie, a married man aged thirty years or thereby, being purged of partiall council, examined and interrogate depones that about a moneth agoe he meet with the defender Rob^t Murray below the town of Todlachie and that he told him in their conversation that he was to shear the harvest to William Forbes in Todlachie if he served any person in this countrey this harvest, and this is the truth as he shall answer to God and depones he cannot write.

ROB^t LEITCH.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clk.

The baillie forsaid, haveing considered the above claim and the proof aduced for the pursuer, finds it provin that the defender Robert Murray was lawfully feed w^t the pursuer, and in respect wherof decerns against the said Robert Murray and appoints him to enter home to his service once before the twenty fifth of this month, or to pay to the said William Forbes the sum of eight pound Scots money w^t the sum of fourteen shilling Scots as the price of a pair of shoes, which was the agreed fee the pursuer was to give the defender for his wages dureing the harvest time ; and also decerns the said Robert Murray to pay to the pursuer the sum of six pound Scots as the damage & loss he may sustain through the want of a servant, the time of reaping and ingathering his corns ; and if the defender shall enter home to his service he is bound under the above sum of six pounds Scots to give the pursuer good & pleasant work in every respect, the same he did when he was with him formerly, and the pursuer is also bound to give the defender the same entertainment & usage as formerly and not to oppress him w^t anything. And the baillie decerns ag^t the said Robert Murray for the above sums to be paid to the pursuer in case the defender doe not enter home to his service wⁱⁿ the limited time and serve him faithfully & honestly, and grants warrand for poinding and arreastment against the said Robert Murray wⁱⁿ eight days

after a charge given him to make pay^t according to law and decreet.

ROB^t LEITCH.

ROB^t YOUNG, Clk.

[28 May, 1753 ; arrears of rent ; trespass.]

[29 May, 1753 ; Court of the Lands of Tillyfour ; trespassing in woods ; arrears of rent.]

[29 May, 1753 ¹ ; assault ; arrears of rent.]

¹ This is the last entry in the Minute Book. Loose Minutes have been found, however, which show that the Court met on 18th February 1767 and on 10th August 1771.

GLOSSARY

- Abel Saugh, *white willow*.
 Allers, *alders*.
 Ambrie, *a cupboard or press for food*.
 Arns, *alders*.
 Assoilyie, *to acquit* (legal term).
 Atope, *at the top of*.
 Attour, *over and above* (a legal term).
 Avail, *amount*.
 Avald, *a second grain crop after ley* (pronounced in Aberdeenshire yável).

 Bauks, baulks, *unploughed strips between the rigs*.
 Bear, *a variety of barley formerly much grown in Scotland*. It has a different head from the standard barley which has now superseded it.
 Bee scaps, bee skeps, *straw hives*.
 Beied, beild, *to shelter*.
 Berlymen, barleymen, *arbitrators*.
 Birns, *byres*.
 Blagercine, *Bladder Senna, a leguminous shrub usually called Colutea*.
 Bonage, bondage, *work or services to be performed by the tenant as part of rent*. In Aberdeenshire pronounced 'beenage.'
 Brasse, brace, *chimney piece, mantelpiece*.
 Bread of ye found, breed o' the foon, *breadth of the foundation*.
 Bruick, *possess* (legal term).
 Burntland, *land that has been burned*. The practice was to burn the surface of peaty ground in dry weather. Thereafter it produced one good crop, but the soil was impoverished and rendered barren. By the nineteenth century this practice had been entirely abandoned.

 Cabers, *rafters*.
 Camlet, *woollen fabric*.
 Canasses, cannas, *sheet for holding grain when winnowed*.
 Caps, *wooden bowls*.
 Cheeks, *overtree, door-posts, lintel*.
 Cheese hake, *a wooden frame for drying cheese*.
 Copts, *compartments*.
 Curricks, currack, *a rough kind of cart*.
 Custome sheep, *sheep paid as part of rent*.

Darack, darg, *a day's work ; sometimes amount of land worked in a day.*
 Divete, divot, *a thin, flat oblong turf used for covering cottages.*
 Dornick, *a kind of linen cloth.*

Effairs, *pertains (legal term).*

Eiks, *the additions put on a hive during the season.* This word is still in use ; modern spelling ekes.

Excurs, *executors.*

Excels, executorial, *Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court (old legal term).*

Fail, muck feil, muckfeil, *fail or feil meaning turf sods used for making fail-dykes for cattle-folds, and top part of house walls. Also for animal bedding where it became part of the manure or muck-fail.*

Failye, failze, *to fail.*

Failye, *penalty in case of breach of bargain.*

Faugh butts, *pieces of cultivated land not forming a proper rig.*

Firr apples, *fir cones.*

Flauchter-fail, *a long turf cast with the flauchter-spade.*

Flauchter-spade, *a long two-handed instrument for casting turfs.*

Fogg, *moss.*

Folds, faughs, *the outfield of the farm consisted of folds and faughs, the former being ground on which the cattle were folded at night, the latter ground which received no manure and was cropped intermittently.*

Fou and tind silver, *feu and teind money (legal term).*

Gads, souples, *sticks or pliable rods (supples) used for various purposes.*

Glen Sheels, *the reference is to the battle of Glenshiel, 1719.*

Goole House, gowl, gowle, *term expressive of emptiness, empty house ; store (?)*.

Grasse house, *a cottar's house.*

Grassum, *sum paid in respect of granting or renewal of a lease.*

Haddashes, haddish, *a measure of grain.*

Haggs of sheep, *sheep maws.*

Hak, *frame.*

Harp, fan, *apparatus for cleaning grain of dust and chaff.*

Harrages and carriages, carting, etc., *done for laird (legal term).*

Hesps, *hanks.*

Heur of cause, *hearing of the case.*

Lawren Fair, Lawrence Fair, called Lowrin Fair, *held at Old Rayne in July.*

Leasin, leisom, *permitted.*

Leet, *a measure of peats.*

Letters of Horning, *a legal process of execution.*

Ley, lea, *land in grass.*

Lick of goodwill, *a small portion of meal payable to the miller in addition to the multure.*

Maills, *rents.*

Mande, *a kind of basket.*

Mickel whill, *a muckle (spinning) wheel as distinguished from the small kind.*

Millart, miller (in Aberdeenshire pronounced millert).

Multure bear, *grain payable to the miller for his services (pronounced mooter).*

Muirburn, *heather burning (legal term).*

Oul cams, *wool combs.*

Oul cards, *wool cards.*

Packet, *a small currack.*

Pans, crabs, tel posts, *beams supporting the rafters ; the other two probably similar carpenter's terms ; the last perhaps tail-posts.*

Pear glass, *looking glass (?)*.

Penny, *to make penny, convert into money.*

Piteing, *to pit, to gather, lay past.*

Plashing, *trimming a hedge ; apparently an English dialect word. (E.D.D.)*

Pots, *holes in the ground.*

Quoy, *young cow.*

Rake, raik, *a journey with a cart.*

Red, ridd, *to clear out.*

Redd, *to clean out.*

Rests, *old term for what is resting or due ; arrears of rent.*

Roum, *a tenancy.*

Roumers, rummers, *a drinking glass.*

Rexive, *respective.*

Scape, *straw hive.*

Scleat, *slate.*

Seallie, severalie, *severally.*

Seill, sile, *the young of herring.*

Seivels, *snivels.*

Shillen riddle, shillins, *husks of grain.*

Shillings, sheelocks, *husks of oats.* A certain amount of meal adhered to these and they had some feeding value. Sowens were made from sids, i.e. clean sheelocks.

Skulls, sculls, *open baskets*.

Smouts, *smolts*.

Sowen bowie, *small wooden vessel for holding sowens*.

Speinell, *spindle*.

Sprots, *the Jointed Rush (Junous Articulatus) cut for thatching*;
always called sprots in this county.

Stripes, *small streams*.

Stand, *a barrel set on end*.

Stand bed, *a bed with posts*.

Standard, *an upright base for table (?)*.

Stoup, *a kind of jug*.

Subst (sheriff), *substitute*.

Suil, *sweel, vessel used for swilling out*.

Swark, *swarm*.

Syllabob, sillabub, *a milk drink*.

Teders, *tethers*.

Thiggings, *beggings and borrowings, neighbourly rather than charitable*.

Thrang, *busily engaged*.

Timber lums, *wooden chimneys*.

Toath fold, *an enclosure for the purpose of manuring the land*.

Tross, *pack up*.

Tryst, *used in sense of market*.

Victual house, *laird's store house for victual rents*.

Wallance, vallance, *drapings*.

Wort, *unfermented beer*.

Wyndess, windless, *windis, a pulley*.

Yarling bleds, *an instrument for winding yarn*.

PLACE NAMES OUTSIDE THE ESTATE

Boherm, *Boharm, Banffshire* (pronounced Boherm).

Baudyfurrows, Badfurrow, *Badyfurrow, Inverurie* (now called Manar).

Chappel, *Chapel of Garioch* (locally called Chapel).

Cleney, *Cluny* (old pronunciation Cleenie).

Dawery, *Dalweary, Kintore*.

Dinnanade-Rossy, *Dunninauld-Rossie, near Montrose*.

Finack, *Fineach, Tough* (now called Harthill).

Greenburn, *in Newhills; formerly a market*.

Kendal, *in Keithhall*.

Petolherry, Petotherry, *Pittodrie, Chapel of Garioch*.

Ramoire, *Raemoir, Banchory*.

Threefield, *Freefield, Rayne*.

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REPORT OF THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held in the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 11th December 1943, at 3 P.M. In the absence of the President of the Society, the Marquess of Bute, K.T., through illness, Dr. H. W. Meikle, Chairman of the Council, occupied the Chair.

The Report of the Council was as follows :—

The Council have pleasure in reporting that Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., C.B.E., F.B.A., LL.D., Litt.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has agreed to accept nomination as President of the Society for the year 1944-45 in succession to the Marquess of Bute, whose term of office will then have expired. Dr. Trevelyan has been a Corresponding Member of Council since 1937. His book *Ramillies and the Union with Scotland* makes valuable contributions to the Scottish history of that period.

In July the volume for 1941-42, *Minutes of the Synod of*

Argyll 1639-1651, edited by Mr. Duncan C. Mactavish, was issued to members. The preparation of a second volume of the Minutes covering the period 1652-1661 was begun by Mr. Mactavish, to be the volume for 1942-43, as indicated in the last Report. To the great regret of the Council Mr. Mactavish, who had bravely continued to work under the handicap of ill-health, died in May, when he had completed the editing of the text but the introduction was still unfinished. Mr. J. D. Ogilvie, who has unrivalled knowledge of the period, has undertaken to write an introduction and the volume should be ready early in 1944.

For the year 1943-44 Dr. Henry Hamilton is preparing a volume of *Monymusk Papers*. These, which include leases, journals, household accounts and an inventory of Monymusk House, illustrate the changing conditions, social and economic, of the estate during the years 1720-1760. It is also intended to reproduce a number of contemporary maps. For the following year the Council propose to issue the *Coupar-Angus Charters*, which the Rev. Dr. Easson is engaged in editing. For subsequent years Dr. W. C. Dickinson has undertaken to edit a volume of *Aberdeen Burgh Court Records* and Dr. Gordon Donaldson is at work on the *Accounts of the Collectors of the Thirds of Benefices, 1561-1595*.

The Council have learned with regret of the death of Mr. D. B. Morris, who was a leading authority on Scottish burghal institutions and was one of their members since 1932. Mr. Morris was due to retire in rotation at this time. The other members who now retire in rotation are Dr. W. K. Dickson and Dr. James MacLehose. The Council recommend their re-election and the election of the Rev. D. E. Easson, Ph.D., in place of the late Mr. Morris.

During the past year the Society has lost 17 members by death or resignation and the names of 30 have been removed

for non-payment of subscription; 10 new members have joined. The total membership (including 135 libraries) is now 424.

An abstract of the accounts for 1942-43, as audited, is appended.

In moving the adoption of the Report, Dr. Meikle referred to the death of Mr. Duncan C. Mactavish while still engaged in editing the second volume of the *Minutes of the Synod of Argyll*, and said that the two volumes would be a memorial to him. The Society had been fortunate in getting Mr. J. D. Ogilvie to complete the Introduction, who, while not a professional historian, had unrivalled knowledge of the Covenanters and their period. Dr. Meikle paid tribute to the scholarship and the personal qualities of Mr. D. B. Morris, who had died during the year. He acknowledged the efficient work of Mr. J. Douglas H. Dickson as Treasurer and that of the Secretary, who was also the Society's General Editor. After outlining the programme of forthcoming volumes, he ended with an appeal for additional members.

Mr. R. C. Reid, in seconding, said that the Council offered a reasonably balanced programme and suggested a Miscellany Volume, which should deal with one part of Scotland.

The adoption of the Report and Accounts was unanimously carried.

Dr. Meikle then moved the election of Dr. G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, as President for the year 1944-45, describing him as 'a Macaulay' specially sympathetic to Scottish history. Dr. James MacLehose seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Marquess of Bute's presidential address on 'Isle of Bute Charters' was then read. After describing some charters of the fourteenth century, including the first granted to his

own ancestor, his Lordship said that the four or five hundred documents of the years 1400-1600 gave a good general view of the island and its inhabitants. The Stewarts, McWerarties and Conningsburghs in the central part were douce, law-abiding and loyal, but the Bannatynes in the north and Stewarts of Kilchattan in the south were exceedingly truculent. The McKawes were 'all right if you left them alone.' The Spences seemed to have been led off the straight path by the Bannatynes. The Bannatynes, who claimed to be hereditary captains of the burgh of Rothesay, also owned lands in Argyll, where they had trouble with their tenants, led by Lamont of Inneryn. Proceedings ensued in the Earl of Argyll's court at Dunoon, but the Bannatynes succeeded in keeping their lands. About 1544 the Earl of Arran and Macdonald of the Isles signed in Rothesay Castle a bond of manrent, the object of which was to do the Sheriff of Bute out of his lands. Explaining that Macdonald's family were the foster-parents of Arran's second son, Lord Bute went on to discuss the custom of fostering and suggested that it was really a manner of forming a trust for the child, so that it should have something to succeed to on coming of age. At the Reformation the frequent sale of teinds caused so much uncertainty in Rothesay parish as to the rightful owner that they often remained unpaid for years, but in Kingarth parish they were secured by the Stewarts of Kilchattan. After giving instances of the 'lardner mart' and 'wards in marriage' and discussing the horse-gang of land, which was shown to be an $8\frac{1}{4}$ land, perhaps 21 acres, his Lordship concluded with a warning that the history of the inhabitants of Bute could not be fully known until the charters of the Earl of Antrim and the Arran documents of the Hamiltons had been transcribed.

On the motion of Dr. Annie I. Dunlop a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Bute, both for his interesting address and for

his services to the Society during his four years' presidency, was passed with the expression of the Society's good wishes for his speedy recovery.

A vote of thanks to Dr. Meikle for presiding was passed on the motion of Dr. W. K. Dickson.

**ABSTRACT ACCOUNT OF CHARGE and DISCHARGE
of the INTROMISSIONS of the HONORARY
TREASURER for the year from 1st November
1942 to 31st October 1943.**

CHARGE.

I. Cash in Bank at close of Account for year ended 1st November 1942—		
1. Sum at credit of Savings Account with Bank of Scotland . . .	£49 9 6	
2. Sum at credit of Current Account with Bank of Scotland . . .	17 17 1	
	<u>£67 6 7</u>	
3. Cash in hands of Bank of Scotland to meet current postages . . .	0 16 7	
		<u>£68 3 2</u>
II. Subscriptions Received		441 0 0
III. Past Publications sold (including postages recovered from purchasers)		22 10 5
IV. Interest on Savings Account with Bank of Scotland		2 6 3
V. Sums drawn from Bank Savings Account	£ ...	
VI. Sums drawn from Bank Current Account	<u>£453 10 3</u>	
		<u>£533 19 10</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Cost of printing Publications during year	£328 19 0
II. Miscellaneous Payments, including Bank's postages	89 17 2½
III. Sums lodged in Bank Savings Account	<u>£87 6 3</u>
IV. Sums lodged in Bank Current Account	<u>£463 10 5</u>
V. Funds at close of this Account—	
1. Balance at credit of Savings Account with Bank of Scotland.	£136 15 9
2. Balance at credit of Current Account with Bank of Scotland	27 17 3
	<u>£164 13 0</u>
3. Cash in hands of the Bank of Scotland to meet current postages	0 10 7½
	<u>165 3 7½</u>
	<u>£533 19 10</u>

EDINBURGH, 11th November 1943.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for the year from 1st November 1942 to 31st October 1943, and I find the same to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched.

WM. ANGUS,
Auditor.

Scottish History Society

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1st November 1944

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