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THE

MISCELLANY

OF

THE SPALDING CLUB.

VOLUME FIRST.

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ABERDEEN:
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MDCCCXLII.
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RULES
of
THE SPALDING CLUB.

I.
The name of the Society shall be "The Spalding Club, for the printing of the Historical, Ecclesiastical, Genealogical, Topographical, and Literary Remains of the North-Eastern Counties of Scotland."

II.
The objects of the Club shall be the printing of inedited manuscripts, and the reprinting of works of sufficient rarity and importance to make such reprints desirable.

III.
The Club shall consist of members being subscribers of One Guinea annually; such subscription to be paid in advance, on or before the first day of January in each year.

IV.
The management of the affairs of the Club shall be vested in a President, Five Vice-Presidents, and a Council of Thirty-one members, all to be chosen yearly by the Club at large, at a General Meeting, to be held at Aberdeen, on the twenty-second day of December, or on the Monday following, when the twenty-second of December shall fall upon a Sunday.

V.
Immediately after the annual meeting, the Council shall, from their own number, elect a Secretary and Treasurer, along with nine other members,
RULES OF THE SPALDING CLUB

1. The work shall be done under the superintendence of a Committee of the Council, and shall determine in the works to be printed by the Club, and superintend the arrangements necessary to the production thereof. The meetings of the Committee shall be open to all the members of the Club.

VI.

The accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Club shall be audited annually by three Auditors, to be elected at the General Meeting, from among the members; and the Report of the Auditors, with an Abstract of the Accounts, shall be printed and circulated among the members.

VII.

The names of the members proposed to be elected as President, Vice-President, Councillors, and Auditors, shall be transmitted by the proposers to the Secretary, at least one month before the General Meeting.

VIII.

Members may vote at the General Meeting by proxy; but no member whose subscription is in arrear shall be entitled to vote.

IX.

In the absence of the Presidents and Vice-President, the Council, at their meetings, shall elect a Chairman, who, beside his own deliberative vote, shall have a casting vote in case of equality of numbers.

X.

The funds of the Club shall be expended in the payment of the expenses necessary to the printing of the works of the Club.

XI.

After the members of the Club shall have reached the number of five hundred, vacancies shall be filled up by the Council, from time to time as they occur.

XII.

Every member, not in arrear of his annual subscription, shall receive one work printed by the Club.
XIII.

Members who are disposed to contribute works at their own expense, shall be invited to do so, such works having been submitted to the Council and approved of by them before being sent to press.

XIV.

The Editors of the works to be printed by the Club shall be chosen by the Committee of the Council, and shall be entitled to receive a certain number of copies of the work edited by them, at the discretion of the Committee.

XV.

The number of works printed shall be limited to the number of members of the Club, except when it shall be determined by the Committee to print an additional number; and no work printed by the Club shall be exposed by them for sale.

XVI.

Members of the Club may, at any time, compound for their future annual subscriptions, by payment of Ten Guineas over and above their subscription for the current year; and any member who shall present to the Club a work, which is sanctioned by the Committee, shall be ever afterwards exempt from any annual subscription.

XVII.

Any member of the Club, who, after the expiry of three years from his admission, shall intimate to the Council his desire to withdraw from the same, or who shall be two years in arrear of his annual subscription, shall thereupon cease to be a member.

XVIII.

The Committee of the Council may appoint Local Secretaries in such places and with such powers as to them shall seem expedient, every Local Secretary being a member of the Club.

XIX.

The Council may enact Bye-laws for its own government.
XX.

No alteration shall be made on these Laws, except at a General Meeting of the Club, nor then, unless at least one month's notice of the change to be proposed at such meeting shall have been given in writing to the Secretary.
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William Watson, W.S., Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeenshire.
The Reverend William Watt, Foveran.
John Webster, Advocate, Aberdeen.
James Westland, Banker, Dundee.
Robert Whigham, Advocate, Edinburgh.
Alexander B. Whyte, Merchant, Aberdeen.
The Reverend James Whyte, Methlic.
Peter Williamson, Merchant, Aberdeen.
The Reverend David Wilson, Woodhead, Fyvie.
John Wilson, Old Aberdeen.
Charles Winchester, Advocate, Aberdeen.
David Wyllie, Banker, Aberdeen.
James Wyllie, Bookseller, Aberdeen.

John Yeats, Advocate, Aberdeen.
William Yeats, Advocate, Aberdeen.
Robert Ogston Young, Turriff.
Robert Young, Writer, Elgin.
Normand Yule, Merchant, Liverpool.

† The names of the Members who have died during the last year are printed in Italics.
THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

The Council of the Club having committed to the Secretary the charge of collecting and arranging a Volume of Miscellanies, he has been so fortunate as to obtain the documents printed in the present volume, besides others suitable for a succeeding volume of the like nature. It was his purpose to prefix a separate notice to each Article, but arrangements connected with the printing compelled him to forego his intention, and to throw his observations into the shape of a General Preface, in which he will endeavour to give a short account of the history and nature of the various articles in the volume in their order.

I. The Straloch Papers.

These interesting documents are preserved in the Charter Chest of the late William Gordon Cumming Skene of Pitlurg and Dyce, the representative of the ancient Family of Gordon of Pitlurg, and the Editor has to express his acknowledgments to Mrs. Gordon of Pitlurg, for the permission which she so readily gave to print these Letters for the use of the Club.

Numbers I.—IX. Seven of them are addressed by King James
VI. to Sir John Gordon of Pitlurg. The first and third are circulars, but the others were written on special occasions. They shew the great confidence reposed in Sir John Gordon by that monarch, from whom he received the honour of knighthood, at the time of the baptism of Prince Henry, in 1594, to which ceremony the sixth Letter contains a special invitation. The Earl of Huntly was at this time one of the leaders of the Roman Catholic party in Scotland, and on 8th June, 1594, sentence of forfeiture was pronounced by Parliament against that nobleman, the Earl of Angus, the Earl of Erroll, and Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchindoun, on account of their engaging in the ill-understood affair of the Spanish Blanks. They soon afterwards rose in arms, and defeated the King’s Lieutenant at Glenlivet. These proceedings gave rise to many negociations, and the services of Sir John Gordon were much employed in producing the reconciliation which subsequently took place between the King and the Earl of Huntly. When the Earl was compelled to surrender the Castle of Strathbogie in 1594, its custody was committed by the King to Sir John, and he uplifted the rents and revenues of the Earl’s estates for a short period, as appears by the King’s discharge of all his intromissions therewith. The fourth document is an interesting and characteristical Letter from the Earl to his Majesty. Sir John Gordon was the bearer of it, and he had power to submit farther particulars to the King regarding the matters to which it refers. While he thus enjoyed the confidence of his Chief, he was in equal credit with the principal Barons of his name, and as he was Representative of the County of Aberdeen in Parliament, they gave him certain instructions (V.) for his guidance in negotiating with the King, the English Ambassador, and such noblemen as might prove friendly to their cause, reserving always their allegiance.
THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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to their Chief, the Earl of Huntly. In 1596, the General Assembly gave Commission to the ministers of the Presbyteries of Moray and Aberdeen to “insist in conference with the Earl of Huntlie,” as a Roman Catholic. In the answers of the Earl to the articles proposed to him, and presented at the Assembly held in May, 1597, Sir John Gordon is referred to as one of the friends by whose advice he means to be guided: “He agries that, at the sicht of the ministers, Messrs. David Cunynghame, Alexander Dowglass, George Gladstaines, and of his friends, Pitlurgh [and] Cluny, sall sett downe ane order for provisione of his kirks, quhilk he promises to execute immediatlie after his absolutione.” (1) Sir John Gordon died in 1600.

X. This letter from James VI. is addressed to the eldest son of Sir John, John Gordon of Pitlurgh, by whom he was succeeded in his estates. He died in 1619, without leaving issue.

XI. Robert Gordon succeeded to the family estates, on the death of his elder brother, in 1619. This accomplished scholar and antiquary was born in the year 1580. He was educated at Aberdeen, and was, it is said, the first graduate of the Marischal College, which had been recently founded there by the Earl Marischal. In 1598, he proceeded to Paris, where he remained till his father’s death, in September, 1600, when he returned to Scotland. In 1608, he married Catherine, daughter of Alexander Irvine of Lenturk, and soon after purchased the Estate of Straloch, where he passed the chief part of his life; and, although he became Laird of Pittlurg on the death of his eldest brother, he retained the title arising from the Lands of Straloch, which he himself had purchased, and

(1) [Wodrow's Biographical Collections, vol i., part 2, p. 536. Glasgow, 1834.]
the name of which his subsequent fame has rendered familiar over Europe.

The surveys of Timothy Pont, for a projected Atlas of Scotland, were, on his death, transmitted to John Bleau, at Amsterdam. They were arranged by him, being, as he says, in great disorder, (1) and were sent to England, with a request for the encouragement of King Charles I. in the completion of the work begun by Pont. This letter (XI) is addressed by that Monarch to Straloch, and he requests him to correct and complete the maps, so that they might be returned to Holland and there engraved. This difficult work was undertaken by Straloch; and, with the assistance of his son, James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, was completed in 1648. It is unnecessary now to speak of a work so well known as the Theatrum Scotiae. Besides it, he wrote a Preface intended to be prefixed to a new edition of Archbishop Spottiswood's History of Scotland; a History of the Family of Gordon, entitled "Origo et progressus Familiae Illustrissimae Gordoniorum in Scotia," which comes down to the year 1595; and many minor Treatises on the History and Antiquities of Scotland. Although he is chiefly known as an eminent Geographer and a laborious Antiquary, he was much employed in various negotiations between contending factions in the time of Charles I.

XII.—XXIV. These Letters show the anxiety manifested by the heads of the House of Huntly for the counsel of Straloch on all occasions. George, second Marquis of Huntly, was married to a daughter of the Earl of Argyle; his estate was forfeited, and he himself beheaded at Edinburgh, on 22d March, 1649. On this

(1) [Blaeu's Atlas, vol. v., p. 1.]
event, the Marquis of Argyll, by assignments from the most consider-able creditors of their grounds of debt against the Huntly estates, and by other means, obtained possession of these lands; a measure which naturally opened a door to many differences between him and his nephews, the sons of the late Marquis of Huntly. Several of these Letters are addressed by them to Straloch, request-
ing his advice.

XXIV.—XXVI. These Letters, the first of which appears to be a circular, are from the Marquis of Argyll to Straloch. The second of them is characteristic of the policy usually attributed to that nobleman. Having heard that Straloch had received a writing from the late Lord Gordon, nephew of Argyll, he requests Straloch to send it to him, as being more interested in it than any other; and to induce him to do so, he adds, “wherein yow need to mak no difficulty, for I know what is into it, and can shewe a coppie of it.” The third Letter is in regard to the private affairs of the House of Huntly, already referred to. John Gordon of Fechil, and William Gordon, advocate, to whom the eighteenth and twenty-second Letters are addressed, were the second and third sons of Straloch. The latter attended Montrose in his romantic expeditions through Scotland, and was personally engaged in several of his conflicts with the covenating armies.

XXVII.—XLIV. These Letters to Straloch are from George Lord Gordon, the heroic friend of Montrose, who fell at the battle of Alford, in 1645, and refer to the stirring events which then agitated the country. The forty-first Letter is addressed to “Christe Ga,” which is apparently a jocular appellation for Straloch himself. In these Letters, Lord Gordon shows how much im-
portance he attached to the opinion of Straloch. In one of them
he says, "for, without flattery, there is no I have relation to, to whose counsel and opinion I will more lean than yourself;" and accordingly no step of importance seems to have been taken by him without previous consultation with his "much esteemed cozen."

XLV.—XLIX. These Letters are from Lord Lewis Gordon, afterwards third Marquis of Huntly, and his brother, Lord Charles Gordon, who was created Earl of Aboyne, and principally relate to the family differences with Argyll, already noticed.

L. This communication from the Duke of Hamilton, to whom Straloch dedicated his General Map of Modern Scotland, and of Orkney, Shetland, and other adjacent Islands, accompanied the drawing of his coat of arms, a fac simile of which is given in the second plate of signatures. There is no address on the letter, but there is no reason to doubt that it was intended for Straloch.

LI. John Johnston, Professor of Divinity at St. Andrew's, was son of Robert Johnston, merchant in Aberdeen, and said to have been of the family of Crimond, in that county. In his last will, he constitutes Robert Johnston of Crimond one of his executors, and bequeathes a small legacy to the Laird of Caskieben, the head of the Johnston family. "Item, I leave to Mr. Robert Merser, persoun of Banquorie, my auld kynd maister, in taiken of my thankeful dewtie, my quhyt cope, with the silver fitt." After finishing his studies at King's College, in Aberdeen, he went abroad, and successively studied in the Universities of Helmstädt, Rostock, and Geneva. After his return to his native country, he was appointed, in 1593, to be Professor of Divinity in the University of St. Andrew's, where he was associated with Andrew Melville. He died on the 20th of October, 1611. He was the author of several works. Those by which he is best known are entitled, "Inscriptiones His-

This Letter from Johnston refers to certain emblematical devices, which seem to have formed a subject of correspondence between him and Straloch. The nature of these devices is indicated in a “Sketch of the Life and Writings of Robert Gordon, Esq. of Straloch,” written about 1780, by Dr. William Gordon, brother of the Laird of Pitlurg, and preserved among the family papers, where, it is said, “There are many epigrams, epitaphs, and emblems, written by Straloch and his sons, still remaining among the family manuscripts. Some of these have been published on different occasions, though none of them were ever intended for the public view; for it appears Mr. Gordon amused himself with these trifles merely for the sake of his children, who were taught by these poetical exercises the force and elegance of the Latin language. Accordingly, all his children who lived to maturity became excellent classical scholars. The emblems were a species of poetry unknown to the ancients, which afforded much amusement in these times. The drawings of the emblematical figures which accompanied the poetical pieces show that Mr. Gordon’s sons were early taught the use of the pen. The nature of these emblems may be guessed from the

following description of a drawing prefixed to one of Straloch's poetical pieces: The drawing sketches out with a crow quill, the vault of heaven represented by a circle, from whence a beaming celestial light descends towards a heart delineated in the middle of the circle. From the upper part of the heart there issues a gentle lambent flame, and on each side of it there are several darts, aiming, but apparently wanting the power to pierce the heart, as their drooping points tend downwards. Above the emblematical figure is written,"

Placet mihi castior ignis.

"Below it are the following verses:"(1)

Parce Cupidineis mea corda laecessere telis;
Altius asprio, purior urit Amor.
Exhauri pharetram, jam multa..., tela nocebant,
Namque alio aversum me mea fata vocant.
Jam spero meliora, nocent nec Cypridis ignes;
Casto casta placet; altior urit amor.
Parce, dolose puer, frustra mihi tela minaris;
Quem metuam cum me castior ignis agat?
Dulcis illecebris victor parere recuso;
Dulcis amor Superum pandit ad astra viam.
Jam sperno tua tela,......Pharetrate, ministrat
Auxilium aetherei gratia larga poli.
Me desiderium Cælestis provocat aule;
Parce igitur telis, seve Cupido, tuis.
Aliiger aut fallis vel tentas fallere; sed tu
Falleris; averti lumina, corda, manus.
Devovi vitam cælo, devotaque mens est;
Conde, puer, pharetras, est tuus telus [ictus?] hebes.
Dant animos cæli, vitiorum feda propago
Exulet abscedens, et sceleratus amor.

(1) [The Editor regrets that he has been obliged to print these Latin verses from a copy of Dr. William Gordon's manuscript, as the transcript has evidently been made by an unskilful hand. In the third and eleventh lines something has evidently been omitted. The Editor has suggested a more probable reading of the word "telus," in the eighteenth line, but he cannot conjecture what has been displaced by the word "nequit," which occurs in the twenty-first line. A few obvious errors of a minor character have also been corrected.]
THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

Nequit insidias fraudesque dolosque Cupido;
Me placet Æthereo subdere colla jugo.
Evasi casses fraudesque Cupidinis; ignes
Ignibus extinki: sic mihi parta quies.

ROBERTUS GORDNIUS a Strathloch.
1647, Januarii 13.

LII. David Buchanan, by whom this Letter is addressed to Straloch, was a scholar of some celebrity, and at one time preceptor to the Duke of Lennox. He wrote a Preface to Knox's History of the Reformation, besides several short discourses concerning the Antiquities and Chorography of Scotland. (1) He composed a few of the county descriptions for Straloch's "Theatrum Scotiae," and left a Treatise on the Scottish Writers, lately printed for the Bannatyne Club, and entitled "Davidis Buchanani de Scriptoribus Scotis Libri duo." Edin. 1837. 4to. In the present Letter, he laments the many public distractions, domestic cares, and bodily infirmities, which prevented Straloch from bestowing his undivided attention on the arduous undertaking (probably of his maps), and, after stating his opinion of Camden, Boece, and Fordun, he adds in a postscript, that he has commenced a history of his country in the vernacular tongue from the earliest times.

LIII.—LIV. These are two interesting Letters to Straloch, from Robert Burnet of Crimond, afterwards a Senator of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Crimond, and father of Bishop Burnet. He was fourth son of Alexander Burnet of Leys, and was admitted Advocate on 22d June, 1642. His integrity and learning were universally acknowledged. Being opposed to Cromwell's Government, he had to spend several years in exile;

(1) [Nicolson's Historical Library, pp. 16. 18.]
and on his return to his native country, he resided in retirement at Aberdeen, having declined to act as a Judge, although urged to accept of that office by the Usurper. At the Restoration, he was elevated to the Bench by Charles II., but only enjoyed his honourable situation for a few months, having died on 24th August, 1661. The greater part of the first Letter has been printed in the Life of Dr. John Forbes of Corse, by George Garden, D.D., prefixed to his edition of the works of that great man, published at Amsterdam in 1703. The commencement of it, which is in English, is there omitted; and there occur various alterations of words throughout. Straloch had urged Burnet to write a history of the troubled times in which they both lived, from which he excuses himself by pleading the universally acknowledged fitness of Straloch himself for this arduous task. He states that he had, indeed, made collections, which would have been highly useful, and which he would have readily communicated to any one who might have attempted such a work; but these, with about thirty small volumes, partly written and partly printed, had all been lost in removing his library, although he congratulates himself that the greater part of his books had at last arrived safely at Aberdeen. He then enumerates the difficulties which the writer of such a history would have to encounter, from the uncertainty and falsehood of the narrations then current, of which he quotes a singular instance.

In the second Letter, he gives a curious account of his occupations in Aberdeen. In complaining of the multitude of affairs which oppress him, he states that if any one in Aberdeen had a dispute with another, he straightway ran to him that he might obtain his opinion and settle the strife (a most difficult thing in these unjust times), or that he would answer for him in the plea.
And, to speak truly, he continues, the town stands much in need of lawyers, for while there are only three or four altogether, of these the two who have obtained the greatest employment are of doubtful honesty, and are utterly ignorant of the principles of law. He refers to the untimely interruptions offered to him by scholars, who, pretending to consult him on the plan of their studies, hindered him with many idle speeches, and to the universal avidity for gain, which put a stop to all liberal studies. The respective rights of Presbytery and Episcopacy are then considered; regarding these Burnet's opinion was, that there existed no argument in the scriptures exclusively in favour of either; that the government of the Jewish Church, being intended for one nation, was limited and defined by God; but the constitution of the Christian Church, into which many nations were to be grafted, was left free and undefined, in order that each people might obtain the system most suited to their genius and manners. He indignantly laments that men in these latter times, had forsaken necessary things as being indifferent, and having exalted indifferent things, into matters of necessity, had even shed blood for them, as if in the defence of their altars and their homes. He states his resolution to forsake all secular studies, and to devote himself solely to Theology, in support of which, he concludes by a beautiful and apposite quotation from St. Jerome.

LV.—LVI. Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, who had supported Timothy Pont in making his surveys for Bleau's Atlas, and by whom, on his death, his papers had been transmitted to Bleau, continued to take a lively interest in the execution of the maps of Scotland, and these two Letters, addressed by him to Straloch, refer to that subject. In the last of them, he thanks Straloch for dedi-
cating the "Theatrum Scotiae" to him, and alludes to an intention, on the part of the Earl of Southesk, to employ Straloch's son, the Parson of Rothiemay, to prepare a map of Angus.

LVII. This is a Letter from Samuel Wallace, a correspondent of Sir John Scott's, regarding the progress of Straloch's work.

LVIII. This is a Circular Letter from the Earl Marischal and Colonel Middleton, afterwards Earl of Middleton, addressed to Straloch.

LIX. During the time when Straloch was engaged in revising and correcting the surveys of Timothy Pont, he received the protection of the various powers, civil, military, and ecclesiastical, who ruled in the country. He was exempted from the ordinary burdens and exactions imposed on the subjects of Scotland, with the view of facilitating the progress of his work, and this document is the renewal of a former Parliamentary protection in his favour.

II. The Obituary of the Franciscan Convent at Aberdeen.

The Order of the Franciscan Friars was the latest which was established in Aberdeen. Richard Waus of Many, a burgess of Aberdeen, on 1st May, 1469, conveyed to them the piece of ground lying on the east side of the Gallowgate (now the Broadgate) of Aberdeen, provided they obtained the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, and the King, to the alienation. The Instrument of Sale of Richard Waus, is dated 12th July, 1471, and in it are recited the Deeds by which the consent of James III. and Bishop Thomas Spence was interposed to the
grant, as also the resignation of the piece of ground before mentioned, on behalf of the said Friars. It likewise appears from the Instrument of Sasine, that Provost Andrew Allanson, on the part of the community of Aberdeen, renounced, in favour of the Friars, an annuity of £26 8s., payable out of the said piece of ground to the chaplain of the altar of St. John Baptist, in the Church of St. Nicholas, "as his predecessor, Alexander Chalmers, in the time of his Provostship, is known to have done."(1)

It thus appears that the Franciscan Convent was founded about 1471, but the Friars were not allowed to remain long in possession of their humble residence. The stormy time of the Scottish Reformation was at hand, and these holy men, having heard of the deeds of violence and outrage committed against establishments similar to their own in other parts of the kingdom, resolved to resign their sanctuary, with its pertinents, into the hands of the Magistrates. The following is the Deed by which they carried this intention into effect:

In dei nomine amen per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidentem, et sit notum, quod anno incarnationis dominice millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo nono, mensis vero Decembris die vigesimo nono, indicatione tertia, pontificatus Pii pape quarti, anno primo, In mei notarii publici et testium infrascriptorum presentia, personaliter constitutus religiosus vir frater Joannes rogeir, gardianus fratrum minoritarum burgi de Abirdene, qui publice exposuit, qualiter certi enormes homines huius regni Scottie, quo animo duci deus scit, distruxerunt et dissipauerunt templum, hospiciam, edes, et ortos monasteriorum et locorum religiosorum regni, eaque funditus euerterunt et solo equarunt: Et (vt communis populi vox est), certi eiusdem secte homines, regno capite destituto in absentia domine nostre regine, jam pridem venturi sunt obtuereret dissipare templam, locas, hospiciam, edes et ortos eorumdem fratrum minoritarum, quibus inrasoribus, ut asseruit, resistere nequit. Ideo, cum consensus et assensu conuentus sui, capitulariter congregati, resignavit huiusmodi, hospiciam, edes, et ortos ipsis incumbentes, infra dictum burgum

(1) ['The Deed is preserved among the Charters belonging to Marischal College.']
Jacentia, in manibus Dauidis Mar, unius balliuvorum dicti burgi, In sauorem prepositi, balluorum, consulum, et comunitatis prefati burgi de Abirdene, pure et simpliciter, prouiso tamen, quod si contigerit supremam dominam nostram reginam restituere reliquis fratribus religiosis eorum loca tempia vel edificia, quod ipsis fratribus minoritis similis restitutio fiet, absque eorum praesidio, aut indignatione regime incurrendo, Super quibus omnibus et singulis, Thomas Nicolson balliuvus, procuratorio nomine totius comunitatis dicti burgi, a me notario publico subscripto sibi fieri petiti instrumentum seu instrumenta, unius vel plura; Acta erant hæc in aula dictorum fratrum minoritarum, hora tertia post meridiem, Sub anno, mense, die, indicatione, et pontificatu quibus supra, presentibus ibidem, Gilberto Menzes, Patricio Menzes, Patricio Malsoun, Colino Porterfeld, Georgio Lesly, Joanne Gareauth, Vilhelmo Barclay, Vilhelmo Craufurd, Hallibrando Menzes, cum diuersis aliis, testibus ad premisa vocatis pariterque rogatis.(1)

It appears, however, that part of their possessions had been previously disposed of; for, on 9th January, 1552, the community consented to feu to three of their “neighbours” (2)“ the pece of vast ground before the grayfreirs, (qhar thai had wont to gaddir myddings and fulze, and ould nocht be kepit clene,) to big fywe buythis or choppis thairponne, and that with consent and assent of the said grayfreirs.” Little benefit was obtained from this measure, except the cleaning of the common highway before the Friars’ Convent, a measure which seems to have been attended with unusual difficulty. The charter by the Magistrates, contains the following clause, explanatory of the reason of its being granted:

"Ex certis causis rationabilibus animos nostros ad hoc moventibus, et presertim pro communi via regia purganda, et purgatum tenenda, ante locum religiosorum virorum fratrum observantie. (quos minores appellauimus.)"

The entire revolution in the national religion, which took place in a few years after the date of the resignation by the Friars in

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(1) "This Deed is among the Charters belonging to the Town of Aberdeen.
(2) "Town Council Register, vol. xxii. p. 201."
favour of the town, precluded the possibility of their availing themselves of the reservation in their favour contained in the deed of resignation, or of ever again becoming the possessors of their former abode; while the universal confusion in public affairs that ensued, prevented the Magistrates from turning their acquisition to any useful purpose. On the 31st December, 1567, they obtained from King James VI., with the advice and consent of his uncle, the Earl of Murray, a charter, conveying to them the mansion, gardens, and pertinents, formerly belonging to the Grey Friars, and possessed by them, in order that they might convert the Convent into an Hospital, for the reception of poor maimed persons, orphans, and infants; and for that purpose, the Convent is thereby erected into an Hospital, to be called, in all time coming, the King's Hospital of Aberdeen. It appears that this plan was not carried into effect, and probably the Magistrates found it more expedient to apply any rent which might be obtained for the Convent and ground, towards the maintenance of the poor persons in the Hospital of Saint Thomas, which already existed in the city. On 23d February, 1569, some "neighbours" applied for a feu of the Greyfriars Place; and, although the Town Council declined to comply with the request at that time, they resolved to let the Convent and pertinents in tack to four or six persons, for an annual rent, to be paid to the town, "In respect that the said place is ruinois presentlie, and neidfull to be mendit, Resuerand the haill kirk and kirkzaird, with the entres thairto, for the hospitalitie of the pur, as the consell sall dewyss." We find that the Council had, at last, resolved to dispose of the whole, and appointed Monday, 8th October, 1574, for the day of roupung the Greyfriars Place, kirk, yards, and pertinents of the same, to the highest bidder, provided he was
a burgess or inhabitant.\(^1\) The purchasers, however, did not long retain possession. On 12th October, 1576, David Mar and several other individuals appeared before the Council, and renounced all right which they had to “the grey freris place, howssis, bigginis, zardis, and pertinentis of the same,” in the hands of the Provost, Baillies, Council, and community of the burgh, so that they might use and dispose thereof as they should think proper: which renunciation was acceptit, “specialie and in respect that the saidis personis newir obtenit infektment, sesing, nor tyytil to the samen.”\(^2\) It was resolved again to expose the same to roup, to any three burgesses and actual indwellers of the burgh.

On the 27th of October, in this year, “the grey friars place, biggingis, howssis, zardis, and pertinentis yairoff, except the kirk, and the ltyill hacht howss passand furth of the queyir, on the eist syd wall of the said kirk, callit the Jowal howss, as it is presentlie merchit betuix four stane vallis, and except the greit foryett cloiss, and passage to the kirk be the gret dur, and be the ltyll dur,”\(^3\) were feued to three burgesses, for forty pounds of yearly feu duty. The charter in favour of the purchasers is dated 1st November, 1576. The inductive clause is in the following singular terms:

Quia omnia pene loca, cenobia, mansiones, et monasteria patrum et monasterorum, regni Scotiae, cum eorumdem edificio, hortis, et pertinentiis, diruta, destructa, et penitus dissipata existunt, nos tamen policiam regni potius manutenendam et sustentandam, ac ad usus magis idoneos et meliores applicandam, quam abolendam, fore existimantes, vnum locum seu habitaculum in nostra ciuitate situm, per fratres olim franciscanos constructum, et per ipso inhabitatum, bono zelo, ab huiusmodi erwisione et destructione, non sine nostris magnis laboribus excubiis et sumptibus, conservaviimus ac custodiimus; vt. in eodem habitaculo, pauperibus, egenis, impotentibusque personis, infra dictum burgum oriundis,

\(^1\) [Town Council Register, vol. xxvii. p. 292.]
\(^2\) [Town Council Register, vol. xxix. p. 15.]
\(^3\) [Ibid. vol. xxx. p. 18.]
et ab incunabilis educatis, hospitale construatur, erigatur, et manu teneatur in futurum, aut saltem fructus annui census et emolumenta, que de huiusmodi locis, edificiis et hortis eiusdem, annuatim leuari et obtineri possint, huiusmodi egenia, impotentibusque personis, pro earum sustentatione attribuerentur, et accomodentur. Quo respectu, dictum habitaculum, cum edificiis, hortis, et pertinentiis, per donationem et concessionem inuictissimi et excellentissimi principis nostri, Jacobi Sexti, dei gratia regis Scotorum inuictissimi, cum consensu et assensu nobilis et potentis domini, Jacobi, comitis Morauie, domini [aber]nethy, et eiusdem domini regis, regni et legiorum suorum pro tempore regentes, obtinuimus, nouamque infodationem predicti loci, cum edificiis, hortis, et pertinentiis, nobis et successoribus nostrias, hereditarie, magno sigillo regni roboratam recuperauimus, his igitur suadentibus noueritis, &c. longa et matura deliberatione prehabitit, presertim pro sustentatione pauperum et infirmorum, in nostro hospitali sancti thome martiris, presentium et futurorum, in annuam augmentationem rentalis eorundem, cum expressis, etiam consensu et assensu Magistri eiusdem renatalis et hospitalis, nec non thome vatsoun, richardi vatsoun, gilberti moyes, alexandri johnstoun, thome murray, et reliquorum pauperum in eodem nostro hospitali, de presente existentientium, asessedisse, &c.

The original grant in favour of the Magistrates was struck at by the King’s General Revocation, and a slight confusion now appears in the History of the Grey Friars “Place.” The next deed regarding it is a charter by King James VI., dated 29th July, 1587, in favour of George, Earl of Huntly, conveying to him “Totum et integrum locum, edificia, bondas et hortos, vulgo lie Gray Freiris, de New Abirdene, inter terras Dauidis Menzeis, ex orientali; Templum dicti lie Gray Freiris, ex australi; terras Thome Fergusson, ex occidentali; ac publicum Stratum, ex boreali, partibus. Que quidem locum, edificia, et horti cum domibus et pertinentiis, nunc nobis pertinent, per leges regni nostri, et privilegium nostre corone, virtute actorum Parliamentli, desuper confectorum,”(1) for an yearly payment to the Hospital of the said Burgh, and to the Collector and Master of the same, of forty pounds.

(1) [Charters in the Archives of the Town.]
On 1st May, 1589, Norman Leslie, burgess of Aberdeen, appeared before the Council, and produced the foreshaid charter in favour of the Earl of Huntly, and instrument of sasine thereon, together with a procuratory of resignation by the said Earl, dated at Gartlie, 2d April, 1589, and a notarial instrument thereon, dated the 29th day of April, 1589, and also produced "his Highness signature upon the said place, biggings, house, sairdis, in his Maisties hands, ordaining a charter thereof to be made in favour of the Provost, Bailies, and community," which resignation they accepted.\(^{(1)}\)

On 13th June, 1593, the Council paid to Patrik Jak and Gilbert Jak, as heirs of their father, Andrew Jak, in full of their interest in the Grey Friars Place, by virtue of the feu right therof from the Town, of 27th October, 1574, the sum of 1800 merks, and being thus reinstated in the complete property of the ground and buildings, the Corporation, on 15th September, 1593, "voitit, thocht guid and expedient, that the Grey freiris place thairof, sal be resignit in fauouris of ane nobill and potent Lord, George Erll Marschell, Lord Keith and Altrie, to be giffin to the said Erll, to be ane College, according to his institution and erection thairof: The said Erll makand the leiffing, rent, revenue, and annuell rentis promesit and grantit be him as befoir to the said College, To remane thair-with annexit thairvnto, according to the foundation and institution, and the said College nawayis to be translatit furth of this burght to any vther place. And the premissis beand performit be the said Erll, the foirsaid Resignatioun of the said place to be maid in the said Erlis fauiris, and navtherwayis, and to trauell with the said Erll to the effect foirsaid."\(^{(1)}\) On these terms, the Earl

\(^{(1)}\) [Town Council Register, vol. xxxiv., p. 964.]
Marischal executed the Foundation Charter of the College on 2d April, 1593. The buildings of the Monastery continued, however, to be those of the College for about a century after this time, and part of the ancient structure remained till a later period. No plan or view of them exists, but the fabric is described as being "of a great length."(1)

On the 27th September, 1639, a fire took place on the east side of the building, which was burned to the ground, but it was rebuilt in 1642, at the expense of Patrick Dun, M.D., Principal of the College. In 1684, the greatest part of the old buildings began to be removed, and a new edifice was erected, the exterior of which was nearly completed in 1699, but the interior remained unfinished for many years afterwards. The part of the Convent which remained was occupied as the College Library, and was on the south side of the area. This was not pulled down till 1735, the Library having been removed to the new edifice in 1724. In taking down the former, there were found some articles of silver plate, consisting of six silver spoons, a small silver chain, a large chain of the same metal, having an ornamental gilt knob at one end, and a circular plate, with a fine garnet in the centre, at the other, and six smaller knobs moveable upon it. This latter relic is still preserved in the College Museum.(1)

The Church was repaired in 1596, but seems to have remained in a ruinous state for many years after this time. On 14th August, 1633,

The new and auld Counsellis being convenit in the Tounes Counsalhous, and haveand consideratioun That Doctor Williame Guild, ane of the Ministeris of

(1) [Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, p. 450.]
(1) [For these particulars the Editor is indebted to Professor William Knight, LL.D., Marischal College.]
this burt, hes this day voluntarie undertakin, for the glorie of God, and for the publict gude and benefite of the inhabitantis of this burghe, frielie on his awin chairgis and expenssis, to glass all the wyndoes of the gray frier kirk of this burghe, with sic convenient diligence as he possiblie can, except the south east gavill windo of the said kirk, whilk is all glassit be Alexander Stewart, merchant, wpon his proper chairgis, whilk kirk, for mony zeiris heirtfoir, through laik of glass wyndoes, hes lyen waist without any divyne worship or exercise thairin, howbeit the same be a pleasant and magnifick edifice, lyand in the hart of the toune, verie commodious and easefull for the whole Inhabitantia, and could not hitherto (eifir many essayes) be gotin performed. Thairfoir, and to the effect the chairges which the said Doctor Williame Guild now bestowis be not in vaine, and that the said kirk, whilk wes buildit and dedicat to Goddis worship and servise, sould not stand waist, as formarlie it hes done, The saidis new and auld Counsellis, all in ane voce, hes evir heirefter appointit the morning and eveninge prayeris, both sommer and wynter, to be daylie red be the Townis Reidar in the said gray frier kirk, as being the most commodious kirk for that vse, howsoune the wyndoes thairof sal be glassed, and hes appointit some commodious dakis and setatis to be erected and set wp, for the ease of the nighbours and inhabitantis of the toun thairin.(1)

On the 17th June, 1640, preparations were ordered to be made for accommodating the members of the General Assembly, indicted to sit at Aberdeen, on the 28th of July of that year:

The quhilk day, the Prouest, Baillies, and Counsell appointis measons and wrightis to be enterit presentlie to the wark of the gray freir kirk, for preparing convenient setatis within the same, to the Members of the Generall Assemblie, indicted to hauld and begin at this burghe, the twentie eight day of Julii nixt to come; and appointis George Sanerson to attend the warkmen, and to assist George Mengries, maister of wark, till the perfyting thairof; and the expenssis and chairges to be deburst by the said maister of wark thairvpon, is ordainit to be allowit to him in his comptis.(2)

It was finally altered and repaired, as it presently stands, in 1768; the aisle and part of the south end having been fitted up for holding church sessions, &c., in 1756.

(1) [Town Council Register, vol. xlvi. p. 7.] (2) [Ibid. vol. liii. p. 553.]
The Obituary of the Convent is preserved in the Library of Marischal College, and the consent of the Senatus Academicus was readily obtained to its being printed, for which, and many similar favours, the Editor has to express his respectful acknowledgments to that learned body. The original MS. is a thin quarto volume, containing fifty-eight leaves, written on paper, for the most part by one hand, although some entries are made in a less formal and more modern style than the others. It contains the anniversaries of the deaths of the benefactors to the fraternity, on which occasions the Friars performed the usual services to their memory. Such benefactions are all specially recorded, from the building of their Church, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, down to the smallest contribution of grain, or other necessaries. A few of the leaves have been torn out, but those which remain are in good order. The contracted words have been printed at full length, and obvious mistakes in the orthography corrected. From entries made in a different hand, which occur in various parts of the volume, it would appear to have come into the possession of a person who kept a Boarding House, and who had used it for entering memoranda connected with that occupation. These entries have not been printed with the Obituary, but their character may be judged of from the following extract:

1587. The tent day of Januar at ewin, enterit the tway barnis callit Dauid Lyndsay and Dauid Esse, in burdying with me Andro Douglass, and hes ressaut twantie pundis in part of payment off ane quarteris burd.

A "List of the Books and Manuscripts" which belonged to the Franciscan Convent at the time of the Reformation, is printed in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. On what authority these books and manuscripts are supposed to have belonged
to the Convent, the Editor cannot discover. They are now deposited in Marischal College, and, on examination, present no marks by which to induce the belief that they had belonged to the Franciscan brethren. The Library which belonged to the Church of St. Nicholas, and which probably included the books and manuscripts of all the Monasteries in Aberdeen, was transferred from the Church to the College, in the year 1632; and it is not easy to judge to which of these institutions the books contained in the printed list had belonged. One of the volumes in that list, viz. "A Commentary on the Book of Revelations, composed by King James VI., with marginal notes and corrections in his Majesty's hand-writing," obviously could not have belonged to the Franciscan Convent, and must have been included among the other books through inadvertence. It formed part of the rare and valuable collection of books and manuscripts bequeathed to the College by Thomas Reid, Latin Secretary to James VI.

III. Trials for Witchcraft.

The records of these Trials were lately discovered among the papers belonging to the Town of Aberdeen, and from markings which occasionally occur on them, they appear to have been the copies used in Court against the persons accused. The utmost facilities were afforded for their transcription by John Angus, Esq. Town-Clerk of Aberdeen, whose unvarying courtesy in affording ready access to the valuable Records under his charge, the Editor is happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging. After the elaborate discussions which have been bestowed on the subject of Witchcraft, the Editor feels that it would be superfluous for
him to attempt any additional illustration of the general topic. Its history in this locality, previous to the period when the trials in question occurred, is not well known, but it is probable that no case of importance had been tried, as no earlier notice on the subject occurs in the Records of the Town Council of the Burgh, which commence in 1397. The well-known predilection of King James VI. for inquiries into the mysteries of futurity, gave an impulse to the belief entertained by the vulgar in supernatural visitations, and in the Town and County of Aberdeen, awakened a spirit of inquiry into the subject of witchcraft, so violent as to exhaust itself in the course of a few years. The whole of the trials contained in this volume occurred in 1596–97, and it appears from the Records of the Dean of Guild, that, in one year, no less than twenty-three women, and one man, were burned in Aberdeen, for their supposed share in this dangerous crime. On various occasions, Commissions were obtained from the King, in favour of the Provost and some of the Bailies of the burgh, and the Sheriff of the County, for the purpose of “hauling Justice Courtis on Witches and Sorceraris.” The Commissioners seem to have issued orders to the Minister and Elders of each parish in the shire to examine all parties suspected of witchcraft, and to give up a dittay or accusation against such persons. The proceedings which took place under such orders, will be seen from the forty-seventh, forty-eighth, and forty-ninth articles of these trials, and sufficiently account for the great number of accused persons, since the facilities afforded for retailing the gossip so prevalent in rural districts, would, in most cases, be irresistible, and no doubt contributed much to elevate vague suspicion and rumour into the formal dittays and accusations now presented to the reader.
Although in some instances, as that of Isobel Strachan, at p. 177, the accusations against the parties were negative, viz. "That they never heerd ony guid taill tauld vpone hir, bot all ewill," there is a greater variety of positive incident, and more imagination, displayed in these trials, than are generally to be met with in similar records; and they want the grossness and unvarying sameness of procedure which will be found in the singularly curious confessions of Isobel Gowdie and Janet Breadheid.\(^{1}\) They reflect a very distinct light on many obsolete customs, and on the popular belief of our ancestors; while the Lists of Assizes afford, in some cases, no inconsiderable aid to the genealogist. They present a varied specimen of the language used in judicial proceedings, as well as the style in more popular use. The Editor has annexed in foot notes, explanations of a few uncouth terms used in them, but there are others of which he was unable to discover the meaning. It will be remarked that there is one exhibition of witchcraft, of which almost every trial presents an instance, consisting of the throwing on the bewitched person a disease, attended in all cases by the same symptoms, viz. of being "the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane oven, with ane extreme birnand drowcht, swa that he culd newir be satisfeit of drink; the wther half of the day melting away his bodye, with an extraordinar cauld sweatt." [p. 85.]

It would seem that some contagious distemper had prevailed in the country at the time; and in all cases malum minatum et damnum secutum, a threat or grumble from a suspected person, followed by this disease, was held to afford undoubted proof of witchcraft.

\(^{1}\) [Pitsenr's Criminal Trials, vol. iii., pp. 602, 616.]
THE EDITOR'S PREFACE

There can be little doubt, however, that these unhappy wretches, in many cases, made use of the threats of which they were accused, and vaunted and even believed that they were possessed of power sufficient to carry them into effect; in fact, that they performed the “cantrippis” and charms mentioned in the Trials, while there is as little doubt that, in very many cases, the confessions and statements made regarding them were the result of ignorance and prejudice, and, in the case of the accused persons, were caused by fear of torture and degradation. Sir Walter Scott has amply developed this part of the subject.\(^{(1)}\) The dread which prevailed in the country on the subject is strongly illustrated in the present trials, and an extent of credulity is shown, both in the accused persons and their accusers, which cannot well be surpassed; while in other cases, such as that of Helen Fraser, at p. 105, the object of the supposed witch is plainly confessed to have been the deception of the people, by pretending to have skill and knowledge which she had not. The trial of Andrew Man, at p. 119, contains several curious points. Among other things, he confessed that he knew several dead men in the company of the Queen of Elphin and Christsonday, and that “the King that deit in Flowdoun and Thomas Rymour is there.”\(^{(2)}\)

A court was held at the Stables of Slains, for the trial of Helen Gray, by the Earl of Errol; but, although she was found guilty, no sentence was pronounced against her at that time. A second

\(^{(1)}\) [Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft, pp. 317—329.]

\(^{(2)}\) [The following singular passage occurs in a dispatch from Magnus the English Envoy in Scotland, in the minority of James V. “The Queenis Grace contynueth still at Stirling, and seweth fast for the divorce between her Grace and the Erle of Abguisse; submitting her cause to be that she was married to the said Erle, the late King of Scottes her husband being alive, and that the same King was living three yeres after the seide of Floden. State Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII, vol. iv., p. 385., Lond. 1838., cited in “Book of Bon-Accord,” p. 361.]
court was held for her trial at Aberdeen, when she was again found guilty, and convicted. Although these trials do not contain any notice of the executions of the condemned persons, a separate record, belonging to the Town of Aberdeen, has fortunately preserved very minute information on this subject, and is thus entered among other accounts of expenditure relative to the affairs of the town:

Followis the debarsementis maid be the Comptar, at comand, and be virtow of the ordinance of the Prouest, Baileis, and Counsell, in the Birning and Sustentation of the Witches:

Imprimis, For eirding of Suppak, quha deid in prisoun, vi sh. viii d.  
Item, For trailling of Manteith throw the Streittis of the Town in ane Cart, quha hangit herself in Prisoun, and for Cart hyir and eirding of hir, x sh.

JOHANN WISCHART and ISSBEL COKKER.

Item, For twentie leads of peattis to burne thame, xi sh.
Item, For ane Boill of Coillis, xxiii sh.
Item, For four Tar barrellis, xxvi sh. viii d.
Item, For fyre and Iren barrellis, xvi sh. viii d.
Item, For a staik and dressing of it, xvi sh.
Item, For four fadome of Towis, liii sh.
Item, For careing the peattis, coillis, and barrellis to the Hill, xiii sh. iii d.
Item, To Jon Justice for their executioun, xiii sh. iii d.

THOMAS LEIS.

Item, The xxiii of Februar, 1597, for peattis, tar barrellis, fir, and coillis, to burne the said Thomas, and to Jon Justice for his fee in executing him, iii li. xiii sh. iii d.

Christen Mitchell, Bessie Thom, Issobell Barron, burnt ix March, 1597.

Fears began to be entertained apparently that the witches would increase in a still greater ratio than heretofore, and that a large stock

(1) [The comptis of the deanrie of Gild of the burght of Abirdine, fra the feast of Michaelmes, 1596, to the feast of Michaelmes, 1597, maid be Willeam Dwn. dean of Gild of the said Burght.]
of coals would be necessary for future executions. The following entry on the subject occurs: "Item, the tent of Marche, bocht be the comptar, and laid in be him in the seller in the Chappell of the Castelhill, ane chalder of coillis, price thairof, with the bieing and metting of the same, xvi lib. iii sh."

The public curiosity seems to have grown with the increased frequency of these exhibitions, as one of the items of expense in the execution of Margaret Clerk, alias Bean, is "for careing of four sparris, to withstand the preas of the pepill, quhairof thair was tua broken, viii s. viii d."

Besides those already mentioned, the following individuals were committed to the flames during the years 1596-97. Most of their trials appear in this volume.

Katherine Fergus and [Sculdr]; Issobel Richie; Margrat Og; Helene Rodger; Elspet Hendersoun; Katherine Gerard; Christen Reid; Jonet Grant; Helene Frasser; Katherine Ferreis; Helene Gray; Agnes Vobster; Jonat Douglas; Agnes Smelie; Katherine Alshenour; and ane vther witche callit [ ].

The unfeeling style in which these unfortunate wretches are here spoken of, sufficiently indicates the intensity of popular prejudice which existed against them; and the following entries show the nature of the usage which they experienced while in prison:

Item, To Alexander Reid, Smyth, for tua pair of sheckillis to the Witches in the Stepill, xxxii sh.

Item, To John Justice, for burning vpon the cheik of four seuerall personis suspect of witchcraft, and baneschit, xxvi sh. viii d.

Item, Gevin to Alexander Home for macking of Joggis, Stepillis, and Lockis to the witches, during the haill tyme forsaid, xli sh. viii d.

[Total] expense on Witches, aucht score, xlii li. xvii sh. iii d.

On 21st September, 1597, the Provost, Bailies, and Council,
considering the faithfulness shown by William Dun, the Dean of Guild, in the discharge of his duty, "and, besyddis this, hes extraordinary takin panis on the bvrning of the gryt numer of the witches brint this zeir, and on the four pirrattis, and bigging of the port on the Brig of Dee, repairing of the gray freris kirk and stepill their-of, and theirby hes bene abstractit fra his tred of merchandice, continewallie sin he was electit in the said office: Theirfor, in recompance of his extraordinarie panis, and in satisfactioun theirof, (not to induce any preparative to Deanes ofGuild to crawe a recompance heireftir), bot to incourage vtheris to travell als diligentlie in the discharge of their office, grantit and assignit to him the sowme of fourtie sevin pundis thrie s. four d., awand be him of the rest of his compt of the vnlawis of the persones convict for slaying of blakfische, and dischargit him theirof be thir presentis for ever."

The popular appetite was satiated by the execution of so many victims, and there are occasional notices in the Records of the Kirk Session of Aberdeen of complaints brought by persons accused of this crime against their accusers, for the scandal thus raised against their characters, showing distinctly the revulsion that had taken place in the popular mind on the subject. In 1630, a Commission was ordered to be obtained from the Privy Council, for the trial of certain accused persons, and on the 31st March, 1669, "The new and old Councells taking to ther serious consideratioun that many malitices ware comittit and done by severall persones in this toune, who are male fame, and suspect guiltie of witchcraft, wpon many of the inhabitants of this toune, severall wayes, and that it war necessarie for suppressing the lyke in tyme coming, and for punishing the said persones who sall be found guiltie: therfor, they
doe vnamouslie conclude and ordaine that any such persone, who is suspect of the lyke malifleses, may be seesed wpon, and put in firmance, and that ane Commissione be sent for, for putting of them to tryall, that condigne justice may be executed wpon them, as the natur of the offence does merit”; but it does not appear that more victims were sacrificed, nor is there any farther trace of its existence to be discovered in the Records of the Town.

No doubt the more stern “malifles” accompanying the civil struggles which had convulset the nation, displaced all belief in the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and it never regained its hold on the popular mind to any extent.

IV. Letters from Professor Blackwell.

Professor Thomas Blackwell, the writer of the greater part of these Letters, was Minister of Paisley, from which place he was translated to Aberdeen, in 1700, to be one of the Ministers of St. Nicholas Church. On the death of the Reverend James Osborn, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, in 1711, he was elected to succeed him in that office; and, in 1717, he became Principal of the University, both of which offices he held till his death, in 1728. His son, Thomas Blackwell, was Professor of Greek, and subsequently Principal of Marischal College. He was author of an “Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer,” “Memoirs of the Court of Augustus,” and other works.

In 1711, Principal Carstares, the Reverend Mr. Baillie, and Mr. Blackwell, were dispatched to London, as a Deputation from the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to
endeavour, if it were possible, to avert the evils which they dreaded from the re-introduction of Patronage, and the proposed Act of Toleration, in favour of Clergymen of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland. To prevent the passing of these measures, their warmest efforts were devoted; and of the proceedings adopted by the deputation, in furtherance of their design, the Letters from Mr. Blackwell contain a minute account. Mr. Ross, to whom these Letters were written, was Provost of Aberdeen, from 1710 to 1712. On the death of Francis Ross of Auchlossin, who fell at the battle of Malplaquet, in September, 1709, he became the representative of that ancient Aberdeenshire family. Provost Ross died at Amsterdam, where he had gone on his private affairs, in September, 1714, aged fifty. He was a Ruling Elder of the Church of Scotland, and represented the Presbytery of Aberdeen in several General Assemblies, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and appears to have taken a lively interest in the affairs of the Scotch Church, especially in the success of the views advocated by Mr. Blackwell, and his supporters. The Letters were found among the papers of his great-grandson, the late John Leith Ross of Arnage, and were kindly communicated to the Editor by Alexander Johnston, Esq., W.S., Tullos House, Mr. Leith Ross’s son-in-law, and one of his executors, to whom also the Editor is indebted for the information regarding Provost Ross, already given.

I. This is a Circular from Principal Carstares to Provost Ross, announcing to him the time of the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly.

II.—XVI. In these Letters, the interviews with various influential parties, and the measures adopted by the deputation for accomplishing their object, are described. It will be observed
that, notwithstanding the zeal and activity displayed by the members of the deputation, they failed in accomplishing their object, as the Bill restoring Patronage, and that for Toleration to the Episcopal Ministers, were both passed. Mr. Blackwell became very impatient for his return to Aberdeen, and the expensive customs to which he was compelled to submit, seem to have been highly distasteful to him. "The expenses also of coaches, without which no man can goe to great people, comes to a sum which would astonish a stranger, so that I have been, in two hours time, ten shillings, and perhaps hath only found two noblemen, and their porters." Frequent reference is made in the Letters to "the affairs of Mr. Burnet, Mr. Gairn, and Mr. Dunbreck." These were three Episcopalian Clergymen in Aberdeen; and it may be interesting to notice the state in which they had been placed by the Revolution Settlement, as well as the proceedings taken by them at the period when the Letters were written, and to which Mr. Blackwell refers.

Mr. Burnet, or, as he was called by his friends, Dr. Burnet (the degrees conferred by the members of the Theological Faculty of the University of Aberdeen, who were ejected at the Revolution, not being generally recognised), became one of the ministers of St. Nicholas Church in 1687, and was dismissed from his office by Parliament, on 1st July, 1695, for his adherence to a Protestation given in by him and others against the Committee of the General Assembly for the North, in 1694. (1) This Committee was appointed by the General Assembly for the purpose of erecting the Presbyterian system of Church government.

(1) [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ix., p. 389.]
in the north, and receiving into their communion, and a share of the government of the Established Church, such ministers as should take the prescribed oaths and other necessary qualifications. At this time, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, minister at Turreff, "who was the old Presbyterian minister there before the year of God 1661," seems to have been the only Presbyterian clergyman in the Synod of Aberdeen. At a meeting of ministers and elders, convened by appointment of the Committee of the General Assembly for the North, "at the Session House of the New Kirk of Aberdeene, on the 11th July, 1694," the following clergymen produced certificates from that Committee that they had been received into ministerial communion, and a share of the government of the Church, and were admitted members of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, viz.: Mr. George Anderson, minister at Tarves; Mr. David Lindsay, minister at Drumoak; Mr. Patrick Innes, minister at Banff; Mr. William Johnston, minister at Kern; Mr. William Thomson, minister at Auchindoir; and Mr. William Garioch, minister at Kinethmont. The following clergymen were appointed by the Committee to attend the Presbytery of Aberdeen pro hac vice: Mr. William Dunlop, Principal of the College of Glasgow; Mr. John Anderson, minister at Leslie; and Mr. James Osborn, minister at Kilmarnock; Alexander Udny of that Ilk, and the Laird of Echt, younger, ruling elders, were appointed by the Committee to act as members of the Presbytery. John Allardes, one of the bailies of Aberdeen, and Thomas Forrest, merchant there, produced their commissions from the Session of Aberdeen to sit as ruling elders, and were admitted. At this time there were so few clergymen of the Presbyterian persuasion in the north, that the whole Synod of Aberdeen was erected into one Presbytery, and its meetings were held at Aboyne, Mort-
lach, Turreff, Tarves, Kemnay, and Auchterless, as frequently as at Aberdeen. But although the Presbytery thus comprehended almost the whole of Aberdeenshire and part of Banffshire, the six clergymen already named were, for some time, the only ecclesiastical members of it, so strongly had Episcopacy taken root in these parts. In Aberdeen, the influence of Episcopacy was particularly strong. One of the instructions given to the Presbytery, by the Committee for the North, is, "That of the ministers sent from the south for supplies, ther be always appoynted for the old and new toune of Aberdeen during their vacancie, and that they preach by turns in the old toune, and that the minister who preaches in the old toune keep session when needful." It is also ordered "That the said minister and session shall labour and deal with the magistrats, heritors, and others concerned, to dispose them to call a Presbyterian minister."(1) By the measures which the Presbytery took, the many vacant churches in their bounds were gradually filled, and sessions formed, although in some instances these objects were attained with considerable difficulty and after much delay, and the Presbytery had frequently to urge the necessity of supplies of clergymen from the south.

Against this Committee for the North, Mr. Burnet and several clergymen of the same communion, had protested. By the Act of Parliament which deprived him of his office, he was prohibited from preaching or exercising any part of the ministerial function, in any place within the kingdom, until he should qualify himself, and take the Oath of Allegiance, and subscribe the Assurance. He was imprisoned until he found caution, under the pain of a hundred

(1) ["Register (of the Presbytery of Aberdeen) while the whole province of Aberdeen was one Presbytery." pp. 1, 6.]
pounds sterling, not to go benorth the river Forth, from and after the first of August then next to come. He was liberated on the 5th of July, on his finding the requisite security that he would obey the sentence pronounced against him. An Act of Parliament was passed in his favour, on eighteenth September, 1696, on his petition, showing "that he had obeyed the foresaid sentence, and had lived with his family, at Edinburgh, for the space of fourteen months; but the transporting of his numerous family from the north, and living with them so long a time in the south, and any little mean of subsistence he hath in the north to maintain them not being sufficient to serve their necessities, the one half of the year at Edinburgh, in the time of plenty, and much less in this time of dearth, hath redacted him to great straits and difficulties, and therefore praying for release from confinement, he being still resolved to shew all dutiful acquiescence and compliance as to the other parts of his sentence:"(1) upon which he was released from his confinement to the south of the Forth. He returned to Aberdeen, and seems to have begun to preach in the Trinity Chapel; and when a call was given by the Magistrates to Mr. Colin Campbell, to be one of the ministers of Aberdeen, on 5th April, 1703, Mr. Burnet objected to Mr. Campbell's ordination, on the ground that he was minister himself, and that there was no vacancy, as he had qualified to her Majesty, according to law. The Presbytery answered, "that Mr. Burnet had no charge within the burgh of Aberdeen, he having been deprived of his charge by Act of Parliament, in July, 1695, for his protestation against the Committee of the General Assembly for the north, 1694. That he did not sub-

(1) [Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. x., p. 16.]
scribe the Assurance till after the proper time was elapsed. That he had no unanimous call, as it was procured by Popish influence, in the time of the late King James; and several who then were, and still are, of the Episcopalian persuasion, refuse to own and countenance him, since of late he has set up in the Trinity Church of Aberdeen; and that on account of the manner of his entry to be minister at Aberdeen; and that it should be lawful for the Presbytery to prosecute Mr. Burnet for his disorderly practices and papers, and mendicating subscriptions thereto, contrary to the laws of this kingdom.” The Presbytery proceeded to ordain Mr. Campbell who was father of the celebrated Principal Campbell. Mr. Blackwell was elected to be Professor of Divinity, in 1711; and, on 4th May of that year, a pro re nata meeting of the Presbytery was held, on the ground “that, since their last meeting, several persons, commissioned by the societie who keep up the Episcopal Meeting House in this place, have formally addressed the Magistrates of this burgh, requiring them to give Mr. Andrew Burnet, the Episcopal minister of the said Meeting House, access unto the High Churches in this place;” and farther, that they had been informed “that the said Episcopal partie are resolved to use all means towards the introducing of the foresaid Mr. Burnet, in an irregular illegal way and manner, into one of the foresaid Churches, to be minister thereof.”

(1) The Magistrates presented the Reverend Francis Melville, minister of Arbuthnot, as Mr. Blackwell’s successor in the Church of St. Nicholas, at which time Mr. Burnet again laid claim to the vacant charge; and the nature of the claim which he brought forward, as well as the

(1) [Records of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, vol. iii., p. 67.]
allusions to his proceedings in the Letters, will be best understood by the following extracts from the Records of the Presbytery of Aberdeen, which the Editor has been allowed to make by the kind permission of the Presbytery:


This day, the edict for Mr. Melvills admission was returned, diewly execute, and indorsed, and it being called three times at the most patent door of the church, compeared Alexander Ker of Menie, by virtue of a written procuratorie from Mr. Andrew Burnet, an Episcopal minister that preaches in the Trinity Chappel of Aberdeen, who gave in a protestation against the Presbyterie's proceeding to the admission of Mr. Francis Melvil, the tenor whereof followes:

PROTESTATION—DR. ANDREW BURNET AGAINST THE PRESBYTERIE OF ABERDEEN.

The doctor being only suspended from his office of ministry by the Parliament, until he should qualify himself to the Government, and having now taken the oaths to her Majesty, and so purified the condition of the sentence, hath undoubted right and title to his former office and function of the ministry of Aberdeen.

Secundo, There being a process for declaring the said right, intende and presently depending at the doctor's instance, before the Lords of Council and Session, against the Magistrates, Town Council, and Session of the said burgh, he protests that the presbytery do not proceed in the call, nomination, or admission of Mr. Francis Melvil, to be a minister of Aberdeen, nor fill the present vacancie, untill the event of the said process; and that any admission that shall follow in favours of the said Mr. Melvil, or any other person, shall be void and null, and nowayes prejudice the said doctor his just right and title above mentioned, and that the said Presbytrie and members thereof be lyable to him for all cost, skaith, damnage, and expenses he may anyways sustain by the forsaid admission, or be put to and expend in prosecuting his said right; and protests that the said Mr. Melvil shall not exerce any point of the ministerial function of Aberdeen, or intromitt with any part of the emoluments and benefice thereto belonging, and for remeid of law; and appeals from the said Presbytery of Aberdeen to the Lords of her Majesty's Privie Council of Great Britain, or the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament, and protests that this present protestation and appeal be recorded in the Presbytrie books, as use is; which protestation and appeal, I, Alexander Ker of Meany,
THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

as Procurator for, and in name of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, my adherents, do present to the said Presbytrie, and thereupon takes instruments in the hands of you, Robert Gordon, Clerk to the said Presbytrie, and in the hands of you, William Hay, Notar Publick, here present, in the Session House of Aberdeen, this nineteenth day of December, 1711.

The following answers to the above protestation were given in on the following day, on the part of the Presbytery:

The nature and designe of edicts, in order to the admission of ministers, being plainly to give fair access to all concerned, to give in objections against the person to be admitted, the relevancie whereof the Presbytery is to judge of, and proceed thereupon, as they find just; the Presbytery of Aberdeen could not refuse or delay the admission of Mr. Melvill, upon the present protestation, appeal, and grounds thereof, because,

1st They are improper and extraneous, there being nothing therein against the life or doctrine of Mr. Melvill; and all other objections and pretences against his settlement as minister of Aberdeen, are forrein to the present work.

2nd They are unseasonable, and so far past the due time, as that they cannot now be any stop to the Presbyteries procedure. The proper season for appearing against the planting of a vacant church, upon pretence that the same is not vacant, but another has right thereto, is either at or before the moderation of a call thereto; and there being no such appearance at the moderation of Mr. Melvil's call, but instead thereof a most compleat harmony among all concerned, the Presbytery cannot now own the same, since it would be a palpable prejudice and injustice to Mr. Melvil, and the subscribers of his call; and the protestors have themselves only to blame for their omission.

3rd They are incompetent for the Presbytery to judge of; the grounds of this protestation relating mainly, if not wholly, to Mr. Burnets civil right to the ministerial charge at Aberdeen, founded upon Acts of Parliament, and sentence of civil courts, which Church judicatoryes do not medle with. The Presbytrie of Aberdeem, (as all other Presbytries are,) is bound to moderat in, concurr with, and admit, upon a legal and orderly call, whatever differences or pretensions, in point of civil right, may be among parties concerned; and there being a most harmonious call given to Mr. Melvil, subscribed by all having power to vote, the said call being publickly moderat in, concurred with, and approven by the judicatories competent; and the same being insisted in and pursued by the callers, before all the judicatorys of this Church, till at last, by a sentence of the very reverend Commission of the General Assembly, this Presbytrie is appointed to admitt him; this Presbytrie is obliged, according to the rules and practise of this Church, which (blessed be God), are established by law, to proceed to his admission, unless something
against his life or doctrine had appeared, whatever pretensions of civil right Dr. Burnet may allege, which the Presbytrie leaves to the competent judges thereof.

4o. They are illegal and injurious, as being from the Presbytrie to the Lords of her Majesty's Privie Council, &c. who are courts of a different nature. If what Dr. Burnet protests and appeals be of a civil nature, he ought to have applied the civil courts thereupon, where he wanted not fair access these many years past, to have insisted for declaring his right; and it's impertinent and vexatious to trouble Church judicatorys therewith. If his cause be ecclesiastick, he could not legally appeal to any other than the superior Church judicatorys of this Church, to whom only the Presbytry is subordinat in ecclesiastick causes, by the established law, and Dr. Burnet is lyable to censure and punishment for his open and wilful violation thereof. (1)

The Presbytery admitted Mr. Melvil without farther trouble.

On the arrival of the Pretender in Scotland in 1715, the restrained loyalty of the Jacobites found vent in addresses of congratulation, which were presented to that unfortunate Prince by his supporters in various parts in Scotland. "The Reverend Doctors James and George Garden, Dr. Burnet, Dr. Dunbreck, Mr. Maitland," formed a deputation who presented to the Pretender, at Fettersoso, on 29th December, 1715, "The Humble Address of the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen." (2) This document, the terms of which are rather extravagant, begins thus: "Sir, We your Majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects, the Episcopal Clergy of the Diocese of Aberdeen, do, from our hearts, render thanks to Almighty God for your Majesty's safe and happy arrival into this your ancient kingdom of Scotland, where your Royal presence was so much longed for, and so necessary to animate your loyal subjects, our most noble and generous patriots, to go on with that invincible courage and resolution which they have hitherto so successfully exerted for the recovery of the right of their King

(1) [Presbytery Records, vol. iii., pp. 63—66.]
(2) [Rae's History of the Rebellion in 1715, p. 476.]
and country, and to excite many other of your good subjects to join them, who only wanted this great encouragement." In an account of the proceedings which took place in Aberdeen, in September, 1715, it is said, "The new Magistrates went to St. Nicholas Church, where D. Geo. Garne preached in the forenoon, and Rob. Blair in the afternoon, both praying for K. Ja. the 8th, and ever since, with D. Burnet, have done see;" and among the persons there noticed who "came into Town with Earl Marchall, the 20th Sept., and were at the Proclamation [of the Pretender]," etc., are the names of "Mr. Pa. Dumbreck and Mr. Pa. Ross, Episcopal Ministers." The Presbytery found it impossible to overlook measures so decidedly political and opposed to the existing monarchy, and on 16th May, 1716, they issued libels against Mr. Burnet and Mr. Dumbreck, as well as other clergymen of the Episcopal communion. The following copy of the libel against Mr. Burnet is extracted from the Presbytery Records, and the others are nearly in the same terms:

At Aberdeen, May 16, 1716.

The which day the Presbytery of Aberdeen taking to consideration that shortly after the late happy revolution, one or other of the Churches of Aberdeen became vacant, through the death or transportation of the legally established ministers, or through the death, desertion, or deposition of the Episcopal incumbents there, Dr. Andrew Burnet did, without any legal call or title, intrude into one or other of those churches, contrary unto the established order of this nationall church, and laws of the land, and hath continued therein in contempt of lawful authority, as likewise has engaged himself in the late unnatural and unjust rebellion against our gracious and only lawful and rightfull sovereign, King George, in order to dethrone his Majesty, and overturn and destroy the Protestant succession in his royall family, and to advance a Popish Pretender to the throne of these realms, to the utter subversion of the true Protestant religion, with our laws and liberties: in so far as he did, upon the twentieth and fifth day of September last, or one or other

1 [Rae's Hist., in supra.] 2 [Analecta Scotica, vol. ii., p. 234.]}
of the dayes of the moneths of September, October, November, December, January, or February last, in one or other of the said churches, pray for the Popish Pretender, under the name and title of King James, or keept a publick fast upon the twentieth and third day of November last, or did keep a publick thanksgiving upon the second day of February last, for his safe arrivall in Scotland, or did observe the said fast or thanksgiving day upon one or other of the dayes of the moneths forsaied, or subscribed ane address unto him, owning him as sovereign of these realms; or read, or suffered to be read from the pulpits of the said Churches, diverse proclamations or orders, emitted by the Pretenders authority, for paying cess or contributions to him, or levying men for his service, casting off all regard to our only rightfull sovereign, King George, or neglected to pray for his Majesty, in express words, although required by authority both civil and ecclesiastick. By all which the said Dr. Andrew Burnett has deserted the Protestant cause, and espoused the interest of a Popish Pretender, contrary unto the oaths, duty, and obligations he is under, and is guilty of a very sinfull atrocious scandall, and is a person of unsound principles; or is guilty, art and part, of that most wicked design that has been formed and carrying on for extirpating the true Protestant religion, and destroying its professours, and to overturn the present happie establishment in this land, and instead thereof to introduce and settle popery and arbitrary power among us. Therefore the Presbytrie apponts John Cruickshank, their officer, to pass and lawfullie summond the said Dr. Andrew Burnet personally, or at his dwelling house, upon ten frie dayes, to compear before them at Aberdeen, upon Thursday the fourteenth day of June next ensuing, be ten a cloak in the forenoon, with continuation of dayes, to answere unto the premisses, and to hear and see the same sufficiently verified and proven, and being verified and proven, to hear and see sentence pronounced and passed against him, censuring him as the Presbytrie shall judge he deserves. With certification, if he faill to compear, they will proceed according to the form of process, and appoints that a true copie hereof, and of the list of witnesses, be delivered to the said Dr. Andrew Burnett, or be left at his dwelling house, in due form. This, by order of the Presbyerie, is given at Aberdeen, place, day, and year forsaied; and in their name is signed by Tho. Blackwell, Moderator, and James Smith, Presbyterie Clerk.(1)

The libels against the other Episcopal clergymen are in similar terms to the preceding, with this variation in the commencement of some of them, that they "having been incumbents in [their respective churches] at the late happie Revolution, did pretend to have

(1) [Presbytery Records, vol. iii., p. 351.]
taken the oaths to the civil Government, and to have subscribed the Assurance, and thereupon have continued to exercise the office of the holy ministry there, alledgeing the protection of law; yet, nevertheless, it is of veritie that the said [clergymen] have engaged themselves in the late unnaturall and unjust Rebellion."(1)

A strong feeling existed among the inhabitants of Aberdeen in favour of the Episcopal clergy, and the Presbytery found it necessary to apply for the assistance of the Magistrates to compel the requisite attendance of the witnesses. Mr. Burnet appears to have repented of the course which he had pursued, and, in a letter which he wrote to the Presbytery, says: "It is no small ingredient in my present affliction, that, through inadvertence, I suffered myself to be hurried into the least measure in time of the late lamentable confusions, as many others did, which, I hope, through the grace of God, shall make me more watchfull in time coming."(2) The Presbytery, however, "finding that the said letter doth not express any sense of his sin, notwithstanding of his manifold sinfull and offensive practises during the time of the late Rebellion, as also, that they have no ground from the said letter to expect hiscompearance before them, and, withall, they considering that the form of process approven by the Generall Assembly of this Church doth appoint ministers who are found guilty of any gross scandal to be instanter deposed," deposed Mr. Burnett.

Mr. Dunbreck was deposed on the same day, and the reference to him and Mr. Garden, in the Letters, doubtless alludes to the attempts made by them to obtain possession of the Town's churches at this time. The latter gentleman was chosen to be one of the

(1) [Presbytery Records vol. iii., p. 340.]  (2) [Ibid. vol. iii., p. 387.]
ministers of St. Nicholas in 1682. In 1693, he was deprived of his
benefice, by an Act of the Privy Council, till he should qualify
himself according to law. He edited the works of Dr. John
Forbes of Corse, printed at Amsterdam, in 1703, to which he pre-
fixed a Life of that admirable man. He is the author also of
"A Sermon preached at the Funeral of the Reverend Henry
Scougal, M.A., by G. G., D.D.," appended to an edition of Scou-
gal's "Life of God in the Soul of Man," published at London in
1735. He translated "Bourignon's Light of the World," and pub-
lished at London, in 1699, "Ane Apology for Antoine Bourignon,"
in 8vo. Some of the Scotch clergy, both Episcopalian and Pres-
byterian, about this time appear to have adopted the opinions of
Madame Bourignon. Garden is spoken of as "having publickly
advanced Madam Bonguion's wild doctrines," and, therefore, "by
no means fitt to be promott'd" to the bishopric of Aberdeen.\(^{(1)}\)

Bourignonism occasionally formed the subject of investigation in
the Ecclesiastical Courts. Mr. James Allan, minister of Rothes,
who was deposed by the Synod of Moray in 1706, for heterodox
opinions, in a letter which he wrote to the Earl of Rothes, detail-
ing the proceedings adopted against him, dated Rothes, June 3,
1706, says, "I was likewise inquired if I was willing to renounce
the propositions mentioned in the 11th Act of the General Assem-
bly, 1701, and contained in the writings of Antonia Bourignon,
and the Apology for her, as erroneous? To which I replyed, that the
question hade two parts; 1. Whether I was willing to renounce
the propositions mentioned in the foresaid Act, and this I told I hade
done already, before the Assembly, and was still willing to do. But

\(^{(1)}\) [Lockhart Papers, vol. ii., p. 101.]
then, 2. Whether these errors were contained in the writings of A. B. and the Apology for her; I told I had never read these writings with this design to compare them together, and so it were unreasonable to oblige me to assert that these propositions are contained in the foresaid writings, unless the Synod would allow me time, and appoint me to compare them together, in which case I should readily obey, and give my answer. I likewise told that, since the Assembly, I had been searching several parts of the Apology, for the first of the forementioned propositions, but that I could not find it. Therefore, I did humbly intreat the Reverend Synod to show me in what page or passage of A. B.'s writings, or the Apology for them, the foresaid proposition was to be found, viz. the denying the infliction of damnation and vengeance for sin. Yet I received no answer from the Reverend Synod, but instead thereof, when I was removed, it was put to the vote whether my answer was satisfying or not, and carried in the negative. So, my Lord, there was no reasoning against the vote."

Garden also wrote "The case of the present Afflicted Clergy in Scotland, truly represented. Lond. 1689," 4to. He qualified himself by taking the prescribed oaths to Queen Anne's Government, and it is said that he officiated at Old Aberdeen, in one of the first of the chapels which were erected in her reign.

About the same period, the following clergymen were also deposed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen, viz., Mr. Gilbert Ramsay, incumbent at Dyce; Mr. Richard Maitland, incumbent at Nigg; Mr. George White, incumbent at Maryculter; Mr. Alexander Gray, incumbent at Footie; Mr. Robert Blair, late assistant to his

(1) [This Letter is in the Editor's possession.]
father, Dr. William Blair; and Mr. George White, Junior, late intruder at Newhills. It appears, however, from the following entry in the Presbytery Records, dated 19th February, 1718, that the sentence of deposition was not regarded by the deprived clergymen. "The Presbytery being informed that Mr. Patrik Dunbrek, Mr. Robert Blair, Mr. Richard Maitland, Mr. Andrew Burnet, and Mr. Alexander Gray, lately Episcopall ministers, and Mr. Patrick Maitland, lately an Episcopall preacher, continue in and about this city of Aberdeen, though now under sentence of deposition from the office of the holy ministry, to convene congregations of people, and do preach, and exerce other parts of the ministeriall function in the said meetings, and that without praying for our rightful sovereign, King George, which unaccountable practise the Presbytery cannot but look upon to be of very dangerous consequence to the interest both of Church and State; they did therefore, and hereby do appoint the Reverend Mr. Francis Melvill and Principal Blackwell to apply, as soon as may be, to the honourable magistrates of the said burgh, for their prosecuting, according to law, all the foresaid persons, so as all such dangerous practises may be effectually prevented in time coming."(1) Similar notices occur in the Records for some years after this time, and at last the Presbytery instituted law proceedings before the Magistrates of Aberdeen, and in other places before the Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of "suppressing the dialoyall and schismaticall meetings keepe up and maintained by some of the deposed Episcopall clergy."

(1) [Presbytery Records, vol. iv., p. 221.]
V. Diary of the Reverend William Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, the writer of this Diary, was deputed by the Commission of the General Assembly, along with the Reverend William Hamilton, to proceed to London, in 1717, with the view of endeavouring to obtain the redress of various grievances then affecting the Church of Scotland; the principal of which were the Act of Queen Anne, reviving Patronage, in 1711, and certain clauses in the Act of Toleration, passed in 1712. These gentlemen remained in London for upwards of two months, and the Diary, which seems to have been intended by Mr. Mitchell solely for his private use, records the various steps taken by the deputation during that time, with the view of attaining their object. It will be observed that the effects produced by this deputation, as in the case of Professor Blackwell and his friends, were not of much benefit to the cause which it was intended to serve. The difficulties which generally stand in the way of such missions were fully experienced by Mr. Mitchell and his colleagues, and are described in the Diary.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the Ministers of the High Church in Edinburgh, and was also one of the King's Chaplains for Scotland. He was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly three times, viz. in the years 1714, 1717, and 1722. Sir Andrew Mitchell of Thainston, in Aberdeenshire, was his only child, and became distinguished by his diplomatic skill, while acting as British Ambassador at the Court of Frederick the Great, from 1753 till his death, at Berlin, in January, 1771. He had previously acted as M.P. for the county of Aberdeen, from 1747 to 1753, and had also held
the appointment of Under Secretary of State. His father was brother to Mr. Mitchell of Thainston. Sir Andrew was married to a daughter of the latter gentleman; and both his wife and a daughter, the issue of their marriage, having predeceased him, he succeeded to the lands of Thainston, as heir of his daughter. The Diary of Mr. Mitchell was lately discovered among a mass of his notes of sermons, along with many papers and letters of the celebrated Maclaurin, on the removal of the Library of Marischal College to the new buildings. As the diarist's son, Sir Andrew Mitchell, had studied under Maclaurin, and was his intimate friend, as well as one of his three executors, it is possible that this collection of papers, including the Diary, had been given to Marischal College by him, although no positive information on the subject has been preserved. The Editor has to acknowledge the ready liberality of the Senatus Academicus of Marischal College, in permitting him to make use of the Diary for the Club. He is indebted for the foregoing particulars regarding Mr. Mitchell's Diary to Professor William Knight, LL.D.

The Reverend William Hamilton was of the Preston family, and held the Professorship of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh; he afterwards became Principal of that University, and was also his Majesty's Almoner for Scotland. Like Mr. Mitchell, he was thrice chosen to be Moderator of the General Assembly, viz. in the years 1712, 1716, and 1720. One of his grandsons was the late Dr. Robert Hamilton, Professor of Mathematics in the Marischal College of Aberdeen, and author of the celebrated Inquiry into the National Debt, besides other works.
VI. Nepenthes.

The writer of this Tract was William Barclay, M.D. He was brother of Sir Patrick Barclay of Towie, and was born about 1570. He studied in the University of Louvain, under the celebrated scholar Justus Lipsius, to whom Barclay afterwards addressed several Letters, which have been printed; Lipsius is recorded to have said, "that, if he were dying, he knew no person on earth he would leave his pen to but the Doctor."(1) Barclay was appointed Professor in the University of Paris, where he taught humanity for several years. He afterwards visited Scotland, and appears to have followed the medical profession, but soon returned to France, where he resumed his former occupation at Nantes in Bretagne.(2)

This Tract, which he has called "Nepenthes, or the Vertues of Tabacco," is exceedingly rare, and has now been reprinted from the copy in the Advocates' Library. It contains a very warm panegyric on the virtues of his favourite herb, which in the author's opinion is adapted for the cure of all diseases. He does not, however, urge its indiscriminate use by all persons, and at all times; for he laments that many people, by their indiscretion, bring an evil report on this "happie and holy herbe," "as the English abusers do, which make a smoke-boxe of their skull, more fit to be carrié vnder his arme that selleth at Paris dunoir a noircir to blacke mens shoes, then to carie the braine of him that can not walke, can not ryde except the Tabacco pype be in his mouth;"

(1) ["Callirhoe, or the Nymph of Aberdene," (edit. Aberdeen, 1670.) Sig. D 2.]
(2) [Irving's Lives of Scottish Writers, vol. i., p. 291.]
but, on the other hand, “if Tabacco were vsed physically and with discretion, there were no medicament in the worlde comparable to it.” He describes in his Tract the modes in which the weed may be most advantageously used in different circumstances.

Perhaps no more amusing contrast could occur between opposing opinions, than in the lavish praises bestowed on Tobacco, by Barclay, in his “Nepenthes,” and the indiscriminate censure with which it is loaded by James VI. In his “Covnterblaste to Tobacco,” that monarch traces its invention to some barbarous Indians, “who found it to be a preseruatiue or antidote against the pocks, a filthy disease whereunto these barbarous people are (as all men know) very subject,” and taunts his subjects with imitating these ignorant savages. “It is not so long,” says he “since the first entry of this abuse amongst vs here, as this present aage cannot very well remember both the first authour, and the forme of the first introduction of it amongst vs. It was neither brought in by King, great conquerour, nor learned doctour of phisicke. With the report of a great discovery for a conquest, some two or three savage men were brought in, together with this savage custome. But the pitie is, the poore wilde barbarous men died, but that vile barbarous custome is yet alive, yea, in fresh vigor.” He denies that its use is productive of good effects in any case. He shows that “its users are guilty, in the first place, of sinfull and shamefull lust; secondly, of a branch of the sin of drunkenness, which is the roote of all sinnen; thirdly, of the greatest sin of all, in that its users, who are created and ordeined by God to bestow both their persons and goods for the maintenance both of the honour and safety of their King and commonwealth, should disable themselves both in their persons, having, by this continuall vile custome brought themselves to this shamefull
imbecilitie, that they are not able to ride or walke the journey of a Jewes Sabbath, but they must have a reekie cole brought them from the next poore house to kindle their Tobacco with." And the royal antagonist of Tobacco winds up his arguments by denouncing its use as "a custome loathsome to the eye, hatefull to the nose, harmefull to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the blacke stinking fume thereof, neerest resembling the horrible stigian smoake of the pit that is bottomlesse."(1)

As in prose, Barclay had proved the able champion of Tobacco, so in verse he sings the praises of his favourite weed. On the pretext that "there were some pages which he thought not meet to leaue emptie," our author adds to his Treatise six little poems addressed to some of his friends and kinsmen. They are all in praise of Tobacco, one of them being for the edification of those who abuse this "heauenlie plant," "the hope of health, the fewell of our life," and in another he invokes his mistress in aid of his beloved herb. Barclay also wrote "Callirhoe, commonly called the Well of Spa, or the Nymphe of Aberdene resuscitat;" "Apopbaterium, or last Farewell to Aberdene," of which no copy is now known to exist; some latin poems in the "Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum," besides other learned works. It is conjectured that he died about 1630.

(1) [The Workes of the most high and mightie Prince, James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Published by James, Bishop of Winton, and Deane of his Maiesties Chappell Royall." London, 1616, pp. 214, 222.]
VII. March of the Highland Army.

The manuscript from which the Daily Orders of Prince Charles Edward to his Army are now printed, is a thin Memorandum Book, bound in parchment, and presenting evident marks of having been carried in the pocket of the writer during his campaign.

The writer of the Day Book was James Stuart, second son of William Stuart of Inchbreek, a family of the same extraction with those of Ochiltree and Evandale, being lineally and legitimately descended from Walter Stuart of Morphy, who was grandson of the Duke of Albany, younger son of King Robert II. Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the fourth Earl of Airly, raised a regiment of 600 men (a good many of whom were of his own family and name), with which he joined the army of the Chevalier, at Edinburgh, 3d October, 1745. In this regiment, James Stuart held a commission as captain; he had previously served in Holland, and after the termination of the civil strife in Scotland, by the fatal battle of Culloden, he entered the French service, where he was created a Knight of the Order of Merit, and died at St. Omers, in 1776. The present representative of the Stuarts of Inchbreek is Dr. Andrew Stuart, residing in Edinburgh, and, by his permission, the Day Book was communicated to the Editor, by Alexander Stuart, Esquire of Laithers, brother of Dr. Stuart, whom he has also to thank for the papers from which he has gathered his information regarding this ancient family.

The Day Book contains the Orders given to the army, and notes of its route, from 10th October, 1745, to 12th April, 1746. From that day to the 16th of April, when the fatal conflict at Culloden
took place, the writer contents himself with giving short memo-
randa of the marches of the Prince's army; and from the 16th to
the 21st of April, the entries relate to the route adopted by Captain
Stuart in his retreat from Culloden.

VIII. Diary of the Reverend John Bisset.

The writer of this Diary was one of the ministers of St. Nicholas
Church in Aberdeen from 1728 to 1756. He had previously been
minister of the Parish of New Machar from 1717 till the time of
his removal to Aberdeen. During the rising in 1745–46, he wrote
down, in the shape of a Diary, whatever public occurrences hap-
pened under his own eye, together with the reports of events in
other quarters, as they reached him. He also made extracts of
considerable length from the newspapers of the day, but although
he transmitted the Diary to his friend, the Reverend Robert Wil-
lox, minister of Echt, yet, from the repeated intimations to that
gentleman which occur throughout the Diary, that he would re-
quire the whole correspondence to be returned to him, it is evident
that his principal design was to preserve an account of those
troubled times for his own use.

The Diary presents a lively picture of the innumerable rumours
and alarms which were prevalent in the country at that time. The
tediousness and difficulty of communication between different parts
of the country permitted such reports at that time to acquire a
more alarming complexion, in proportion to the distance which
they reached from the place of their origin. Mr. Bisset has fre-
quently to express his vexation at the unexpected birth of mice
from the mountains of rumour, which he had previously recorded in his Diary. There is preserved in it a considerable amount of minute information regarding the proceedings which occurred in the north during the last rising of the Scotch in behalf of the descendant of their ancient monarchs. Although it may not unfold many facts connected with that memorable campaign hitherto unknown to historians, the writer of the present Diary has preserved many minute sketches, illustrating the state of society in his own times, and has opened up more distinctly some of the scenes enacted in that romantic drama.

Mr. Bisset on all occasions manifests his loyalty to the House of Brunswick, and expresses his detestation of the Rebels in no measured terms. His keenness, on this and other points, seems to have prevented much sympathy between him and his brethren of the clergy, and he declined an interview with the Duke of Cumberland as a member of the Synod of Aberdeen. He, however, obtained that honour as an individual clergyman, and he describes the particulars of his interview in the Diary.

The Editor has selected the portions of the Diary which appeared to him most likely to prove interesting, and he has to return his best thanks to the Reverend Alexander Thom at Nigg, to whom it now belongs, for his permission to print these extracts for the Club.

IX. Letters to the Laird of Stonywood.

James Moir of Stonywood, to whom most of these Letters were addressed, was the representative of an ancient family of the name
of Moir, who probably settled in Aberdeenshire in the reign of David II., and acquired the barony of Stonywood, situated on the river Don, about five miles from its mouth, from Frazer of Muchals, about the end of the sixteenth century. The Laird of Stonywood was widely connected with the gentry of Aberdeenshire, by which means, and his zealous activity in the cause of Prince Charles Edward, he soon raised a battalion of men, known by the name of "Stonywood's Regiment." For the equipment of his men, he received an order, (I.) dated 1st October, 1745, for six hundred stand of arms, with a corresponding quantity of ammunition, and, in the same month, he was called to attend a council of war, with the other officers of the Prince, at Holyrood-House. Mr. Moir is frequently mentioned in the preceding Diary of Mr. Bisset. Before joining the army of the Prince, he seems to have spent some time in endeavouring to collect the Cess in Aberdeenshire, a measure which it required the intimidation of an armed force to accomplish. During this period, the Letters from Lord Lewis Gordon are written. They forcibly exhibit the difficulties which impeded all the exertions of the insurgents. Even in Aberdeenshire, which was one of the Jacobite strongholds, there existed a general disinclination to the cause. Lord Lewis complains, "We have all got most unthankful business, and we have to deal with a set of low minded grovelling wretches, who prefers their own interest to the good of their country, or the indispensable duty they owe to their lawful Prince." Again, in regard to raising the Cess, and levying men in Banffshire, he says, "We have been obliged to use great threats, although no real hardships have been used; and, take my word for it, that, in the lazy way the country is in, together with the unnatural methods the ministers and other disaffected people
make use of to restrain the people from doing their duty, there is no raising the quotas of men in the country without a seeming violence.” The Duke of Gordon did not join in the rising of 1745, and his brother, Lord Lewis, found that few Highlanders would join him, notwithstanding all the pains he had taken, and the repeated assurances of support he had received, because the Duke had given them orders not to stir.

II.—XII. These are the Letters addressed to Mr. Moir by Lord Lewis Gordon, already referred to. That nobleman was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of the Northern Counties; and at the time when they were written, he was actively engaged in raising men and collecting the Cess of Banffshire for the service of the Prince. He describes his success in these measures; and the various steps which were taken to further his views are noticed with considerable minuteness.

XIII.—XVIII. Thomas Erskine, by whom these Letters to Stonywood were written, was Laird of Pittodrie (formerly called Balhagartie), situated in the Garioch, a fertile district of Aberdeenshire. He was descended from Sir Thomas Erskine of Brechin, Secretary to King James V., and having been engaged in the Rebellion of 1715, his experience in that campaign induced him to refuse to take any active share in the “affair” of 1745, although he was willing to contribute as much money as he could afford in furtherance of the undertaking. His Letters strongly exhibit the miserable state in which the country was placed, as well as the general backwardness displayed to the Prince’s cause, and the minute information on this subject which they contain is valuable.

XIX. This is a Letter from the Town-Clerk of Inverury, in which he requests Mr. Moir’s interposition in favour of one of the
inhabitants of that burgh, whose horse had been injured in carrying an express to Lord Lewis Gordon.

XX. Mr. Hugh Innes, by whom this Letter was written, appears to have been a Student at King's College, Aberdeen, and to have been a native of Morayshire. He complains that after he had engaged nine "Servant Lads" for the Prince's service, they were induced to draw back by "the diabolical iyes of their Prisbyterian preacher," and similar complaints will be found in the Letters of Lord Lewis Gordon. These clergymen were staunch supporters of the Hanoverian interest, and thus excited the wrath of the Jacobites against them.

XXI., XXIII., XXV. Charles Gordon of Blelack, by whom these Letters were written, was a zealous Jacobite, and held the rank of Colonel in the Prince's army. The fire of his disposition occasionally manifests itself in the impatient expressions used in his letters. He throws farther light on the plans used to raise and arm the country in the cause of the Prince. Of this gentleman's mother an anecdote has been preserved, characteristic of the times, and of a class of persons long extinct. The minister of the parish of Logy-in-Mar, on a certain Sunday during the insurrection, was engaged in prayer to God that He would scatter the army of the rebels, and bring their counsels to naught, when he was interrupted by the Lady of Blelak, who, with an oath, asked him, "how dare ye say that, an' my Charlie wi' them"?

XXII. This Letter, from the Laird of Pitfoddels, accompanies a note of the money "debusse" by him for payment of twenty-five men whom he brought to Aberdeen to join the Prince's service. Seven of this gentleman's sons drew their swords in the same cause at Culloden.
XXIV., XXVI. Mr. Moir of Lonmay, by whom these Letters were written, was a kinsman of the Laird of Stonywood, and was appointed by Lord Lewis Gordon to be his Deputy-Lieutenant, and Governor of the town of Aberdeen. He was active in the cause of the insurgents, and is frequently referred to in Mr. Bisset's Diary.

XXVII., XXX., XXXI. These are Letters from the Duke of Perth to Lord Lewis Gordon. They refer generally to the progress of the Prince's affairs, and especially congratulate Lord Lewis on his success in the skirmish with the Macleods at Inverury.

XXVIII. In this Letter, George Logie, who appears to have been an inhabitant of the Mearns, requests the protection of Mr. Moir, against the attempts of Mr. Garioch of Mergay, who was a zealous supporter of the Prince.

XXIX. This Letter is from Lady Tallaske, regarding medical advice which she was desirous of obtaining for some wounded men. She is probably the Lady referred to in Mr. Bisset's Diary, p. 352.

XXXII. This is a Letter from John, third Earl of Kintore, regarding the demands for Cess made on his tenants by Lord Lewis Gordon.

XXXIII. This Letter, from the Professor of Divinity in King's College, is also relative to the demands for Cess made on the tenant of certain lands which then belonged to the Professor of Divinity in that College.

XXXIV. This is a Letter from Farquharson of Auchriachan, in which he informs Mr. Moir that his men "declined going by Aberdeen, and would by no means condescend to go untill they once got home to see their families." It has been remarked by Sir Walter Scott, in reference to the skirmish at Inverury, between the Mac-

Land Lewis Gordon's troops, chiefly Lowland men of
Aberdeenshire, under Moir of Stonywood and Farquharson of Monaltry, "that the Islesmen, who appeared on the part of Government, were all Highlanders, in their proper garb; and that the greater part of those who fought for the Stewarts wore the Lowland dress, being the reverse of what was usually the case in the civil war."(1) This statement contradicts the generally received account, and the popular understanding seems to be borne out by a passage in this Letter, where Farquharson writes, "If you want any Highland plaids or tartans for the men, acquaint me, and I'll endeavour to provide in some," and the Proclamation of Lord Lewis Gordon calls for men with sufficient Highland clothes, plaid, and arms. The house of Farquharson, at Glenconlass, in Glenlivat, was one of those which were burnt by the Royalists in 1746.(2)

XXXV. This Letter is from John, fifth Viscount Arbuthnott, to Mr. Moir, and principally relates to the recovery of Lady Nicolson's saddle horse, "which was a blue pownie," and had been pressed into the Prince's service.

XXXVI., XXXVII., XXXIX. The first and last of these Letters are from Lord George Murray to Stonywood; the second is to Lommay. They refer to the arrangements which Lord George was making for crossing the Spey.

XXXVIII. In this Letter from Lord Lewis Drummond, son of the second Duke of Melfort, he requests the good offices of Mr. Moir to procure a lodging for the bearer of it, who was "wife to a very honest man, sergent of our regiment."

XL. This Letter, from Sir James Kinloch, gives an account of the movements of the Prince's army previous to its passing the

(1) [Tales of a Grandfather, vol. v., p. 254.]
(2) [Jacobite Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745, p. 346.]
Spey. His father married the daughter and heiress of John Nevay of Nevay, by which title he subscribes this Letter, in addition to his own surname. He was taken prisoner after the battle of Culloden, tried and condemned, but afterwards pardoned.

XLI. This Letter is from John Murray of Broughton, Secretary to the Prince, and desires Stonywood to send a hundred of his men to Findhorn, to go on board some boats there, for a search expedition. The object of this order is stated in the note, p. 439.

It is well known how ardently Prince Charles Edward desired an advance on the city of London, and how severely he was affected by the retreat from Derby. The Laird of Stonywood had advised the march into England, and he was of opinion that it should have been persevered in, contrary to the opinion held by the majority of the Prince's officers. Mr. Moir stood high in the estimation of the Prince, and to the warm interest which the latter showed in his welfare at a subsequent period, he was considerably indebted. Mr. Moir had believed in the popular report of the treachery of Lord George Murray; and on his regiment being broken at Culloden, it is said, in that moment of vexation and anger, that he met this nobleman and upbraided him as a traitor to the cause. After that fatal conflict, Mr. Moir reached his house of Stonywood, which had been for some time occupied by a party of English troops. He narrowly escaped detection, and fleeing into the district of Buchan, was concealed in the house of a crofter of the name of Bartlet, in the parish of Cruden. A retreat which had been prepared for him by the exertions of a faithful retainer. He found it necessary to go to the house of John Clerk, a cobbler, in a remote part of the country, and was

late host. Here he contrived a concealment behind his bed, to
which he retired on the approach of any one to the house. With
the view of amusing himself, Mr Moir made himself acquainted with
the humble art professed by his host, in which he soon acquired a
skill quite surprising to his teacher. It was the 5th of November,
1746, before adequate means of leaving Scotland could be procured
by him. On that day, Stonywood and his brother, Charles, who had
also been engaged in the Rebellion, along with Gordon of Glen-
bucket, Sir Alexander Bannerman, and two other gentlemen of the
Prince’s army, embarked on board a small sloop, on the coast of
Buchan, which was bound for Norway. Having arrived in that
country, he proceeded from thence to Sweden, and having reached
Gottenburgh, he proposed to enter into trade. In the meantime, he
preferred a claim of indemnification on the French Government, for
having, at his own private expense, raised, clothed, and victualled
his regiment, in the Prince’s service, until it was ready to join
the army. His claim was not disputed, and he received 1500 livres
in payment of it, which, however, was a very inadequate remunera-
tion for his outlay. Mr. Moir had assumed the name of Jamieson,
which he deemed it advisable to retain, as he was specially except-
et from the Act of Indemnity, which was passed at this time. After
a short residence at Gottenburgh, he was joined there by his wife.
He now hesitated whether he would prosecute his mercantile inten-
tions or engage in the French service, and he entered into a corres-
pondence on the subject with James Leslie, Secretary to the Prince,
who, on the 11 January, 1747, thus writes to Mr. Moir from Paris:

I received yesterday the Letter you did me the honor to writ to me the 17 of last
moneth. Tho I have not the good fortune of personal acquaintance with you, yet
your name and famely are very weil known to me, and upon that account I shall
be always ready to render you all the services lyes in my power, and yet more for
the cause you have embraced. As soon as I receved your letter, I went to wait
upon his Royal Highness, and told him your situation and intentions, he ordered
me to make you his kind compliments, and to tell you he left it to your own choice
to stay where you are or come here. Now, that you may the better judge what
will be most convenient for yourself, I shall tell you, as far as I know, the situation
of your countrymen and fellow sufferers here. The Court of France has given
gratifications, that is, a certain sum of money, to all those for whom the Prince ap-
plyd; but how long they will continue to doe so, God knows. My Lord Ogilvy
has obtaind from the King of France, to raise a Scots Regiment on the same foot-
ing as Lord John Drummond's, now Duke of Perth. Those who can raise companies
in that Regiment will have tolerable good bread. The said Captains will be also
pretty weel; and likeways yong men may live pretty weel with the pay of subal-
terns; but I am affraid that if war continue, those who will not bee in that Regi-
ment (which is desind aelanrly for the Gentlemen engagd in the last affaire), will
get but small pensions from the Court of France, and be but indifferently payd.
That Regiment is to be att first but of one batallion of twelve companies, of which
Collonel and Lieutenant Collonel makes two.

So in my humble opinion, if you think you can make a tolerable livelyhood in
the mercantil way, it will be much surer, then what you can have here; but if you
come, I am confident the Prince will, as it is just, doe all his endeavors to provide
for you, so you are best able to judge yourself what will be most convenient for
you to doe; and if you think me capable to rendre you any service, depend upon
it, none will be more willing. In case you determine [to settle in] the mercantil
way, you have here a letter of recommendation for the French Ambassador, who I
am perswaded will rendre you all the service he can. If you make use of it, you
must fold it in four, and put a cover upon it, directed thus:

A Son Excellence,
Monsieur Le Marquis de Lanmary,
Ambassadeur de Sa Majëste tres Chretienne,
A La Cour de Suede,
A Stokholm.

I send you this letter inclosed into Mr. Alexander Rosses, for more security.

I am with all sincerity, Dear Sir,
Your most humble and most obedient cousin and servant,
JA. LESLIE.

If you send the letter, you must writ to the Ambassador, and let him know what
he can doe to serve you.

The offers of assistance which Mr. Moir received from the French
ambassador, determined him to adhere to his mercantile projects; but, while engrossed in arrangements connected with these, he received an order from the King of Sweden to repair to Stockholm. On his arrival there, he found that Prince Charles Edward had written to the Swedish Court, strongly recommending him. On this occasion, Mr. Moir received from the Swedish King the gift of naturalization, which, by freeing him from certain taxes exigible from foreigners, materially assisted him in his new pursuits. He was also honoured with a patent of nobility, which, along with other family papers, is yet in the possession of his representative.

Mr. Moir’s health began to give way in 1761, and in the course of the ensuing year, after many negotiations, he was allowed to return to Scotland, and he again took up his abode at Stonywood, in 1762. He died in 1782, leaving, of a very large family, only two daughters, of whom the elder was married to George Skene of Rubislaw. In his absence, his affairs had fallen into considerable disorder; and some years after his death, the inheritance of his fathers was sold. The present representative of this ancient family is James Skene, Esquire of Rubislaw, so well known for his taste and skill in Scottish antiquities and the Fine Arts. The Editor gratefully acknowledges the obligations under which he lies to the son of Mr. Skene, William F. Skene, Esq., W.S., of the Register House, Edinburgh, who communicated to him the valuable collection of Letters from which the present selection is printed, and an interesting notice of the family of Moir of Stonywood, drawn up by his father, from which the particulars regarding Mr. Moir have been gathered. Along with the family papers, there has descended to their present possessor, a relic of a nature so interesting that the Editor cannot refrain from adverting to it. It is said that
when Charles I. was on the scaffold, the unfortunate monarch placed in the hands of Bishop Juxon, who attended him in his last moments, a Bible, addressing to him, at the same time, the emphatic injunction, "Remember." Between Bishop Juxon and Patrick Scougal, who was Bishop of Aberdeen from 1664 to 1682, a connexion existed, the precise nature of which has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that Bishop Juxon bequeathed to Bishop Scougal the Bible which he had received in such awfully interesting circumstances from his sovereign. Dr. William Scroggie, for some time minister at Old Aberdeen, but who was elected to fill the See of Argyle in 1666, married the eldest daughter of Bishop Scougal, and, on the 10th July, 1683, James Moir of Stonywood was married to Mary Scroggie, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Argyle. Through this channel, the Bible, originally given to Bishop Juxon, descended to the Moirs of Stonywood. A short time before the property was sold, this valuable relic was stolen, along with a gold piece, which had been given by the Lady of Frazer of Muchalls to the ancestor of Mr. Moir, who first purchased Stonywood. It was designed as a talisman for the preservation of the estate, so long as the family should keep possession of the coin, and it had been preserved for many generations in the charter chest at Stonywood. After being thus abstracted, it was never again heard of; the thief, who was one of the female servants at Stonywood, found the Bible to be a less marketable article, as its history was well known in the country. She accordingly came by night to Stonywood, and deposited the volume at the foot of a large chestnut tree which overshadowed the entrance of the front court of the house, where it was found next morning. It was not returned altogether in the same state as when it had been abstracted. The
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Depredator had offered the volume for sale to a bookseller in Aberdeen, who, although he declined to purchase it, thought proper to abstract the blank leaf on which the monarch's autograph was thus written, "Charles Stuart, an. dom. 1649." This leaf he pasted upon another old bible, which, it is said, he disposed of to a noble collector of rarities in the north, for a large sum, as a Bible of Charles I. The family relic is magnificently bound in light blue velvet, having the royal arms and initials embroidered in silver gilt on the boards. Having been long used as a register of the births, marriages, and deaths of the family, as well as for the daily purposes of domestic devotion, its original lustre has disappeared; but there is no doubt of its authenticity, and of its regular descent to its present possessor. A fine portrait of Bishop Juxon was preserved among the family pictures at Stonywood, and is now also in the possession of Mr. Skene.

JOHN STUART.
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I.

THE STRALOCH PAPERS.
THE STRALOCH PAPERS.

I.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our rycht traist
freind the laird
of Pitlurg

Rycht traist freind we greit yow weill. We dout not of your dilligence committit be ws to your creddit Albeit we haue thocht gud of new be this our lettre to remember yow of the samen. Thairfore we pray yow effectuislie to caus extract the register of the haill personis denuncit for quhatsumeuir caus within our shirefdome of Abirdene and send the samen extract attentiklie subscriuit be the shireff clerk to ws to the effect we may se ordour takin thairwith for satisfactiou & outred of the effairis notour to yow And this we dout not bot ye will do with all possible diligence as ye will do ws singular & acceptable plesour qhairof we sall not be foryetfull Comittis yow to god Off lynlythgw the . xxix. day of December. 1585

JAMES R.

II.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our traist freind the
Lard of Petlurg

Traist freind We greit yow weill Becaus of the honour and solemnitiie of our mariage now approcheing we ar to haiff ado with ane grit number of fyne haiknayis baith for our awin escuiyrie as for the vse of
that princesse that god willing shortlie salbe our bed fallow We will dessir yow rycht efectuouslie that ye will send ws sic ane haiknay as ye will anser for And lat him be derectit vnto ws with ane of your awin to edinbrvchbetwix and the last day of this instant As ye will testifie vnto ws your guid affectioun to our honour at this tyme and will do ws rycht acceptable pleasour to be remembert aboue the walew Thus for the present we commit yow to god from Aberdene the fourt of august 1589

JAMES R.

III.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our traist freind
The Lard of Petlurg

Traist freind we greit yow hartlie weill The same gude god that hes preseruit us frome all peirellis sen our conception vnto this present hour still disclosing and bringing to forder licht the mischevous practises intendit be sathan and his ministeris aganis our awin estait and persoun craved without douit at our handis sik ernist care and diligence in tryell and condignne pvnishement of quhatsumeuir salbe fund culpable thairof as of his holie law consuetude and practik of this realme is warranted and now the lait dilating of the erle boithuill and his committing to waird hes gevin ws mair ample occasioun [whilk] mater tuicheis us sa neirlie as can be And for mony uthir respectis requireing the auise of our estaitis and sik as ar knawin to be best affected in advanceing of godis glorie preseruatioun of our persoun and estait we haif thocht meit effectualie to desyre yow as one of the commissionaris within the bounds of our shirfdome of Abirdene To adres yowr selff heir the vj day of maij niixtocum quhair be your presens and concurrence with the rest writtin for Inlykemaner sic formale ordour may be taikin as salbe resoluit vpoun and eftir dew consideratioun thocht maist requisit Thus luking for your keiping of that dyet personalie as ye tendir ws quhome it chieflie concerns we committ yow to gods protectioun At Edinburgh the xxiiij day of Apryle 1591

JAMES R.
IV.

GEORGE, SIXTH EARL, AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUIS OF HUNTY, TO KING JAMES THE SIXTH.

To the kings

Maeistie,

Pleis your Maeistie, I haue directit this beras my cousing the laird of Petlurg unto your Maeistie for keping of the tent day of this instant, for discharging of ane alledgit commission grantit againis me and sindrie of my naime quha ar not at the horn the maist pairt, and as for the commissioners your Maeistie and the consell bes to Judg gif thay be lauchful, and uerray qualisfit, I mein the Erll of Atholl, and Makintoche, quhomo your Maeistie hes done that honour that neuir was don to nain of his forbears, and he hes merit betit to follou his fathir futstaps, nor that your Maeistie suld put him ut of his forbears rank Your Maeistie knaus I haue reson to speik for the not degreding of my man, for this is not the first gud servis that he hes prest till do to me, and thaes quha manteinis him at this tyme, haid sober caus to prais him for his loyaltie fairnyer, aluayis sir I se thair is na mair for the present bot sik man sik maister, for the quhilk sir your Maiesties purr pepill hes felt the uar, uith sik ane extraordinar crueltie, that the lyk hes not bein hard, this lang tyme in ane ciuil contrey, uith the quhilk sir I haue yit comortit at your Maiesties command and not that onlie bot hes grantit ane assurans, becaus I onderstud it to be your Maiesties uill, that thae that refusit the form that your Maiestie set doum your Maiestie uald be partie, upon the quhilk respect I grantit to the same, as the Erll of Angus can testefie, quha as I beleiu can alsau declar thair pairt, quhilk uas to set doum sik form as thay plesit, or utheruayis thay uald not grant, and eftir thay haid promisit to the Erll of Angus, be uord and be to me, and haud tain myne, thay brak thrys in ten dayis baith in murther and herchip, gif this be of ueritie I remit me to the Erll of Angus declaration, nou sir sin I haue schauin my obediens with los and schaum and thay conntempluausie hes misregardit your Maiestie and your pouar, eftir the committing of sua horribill murtheris as thay did, I boip nou sen I haue abiddin on lan, that your Majestie uill not refus me all pouar againis thae quha ar euill members in ane ciuill contrey, and quas proofis them
selfis altogether inobedient unto your Maistie, I haue mair to ureit of this porpos sir nor I uill fache your Maistie uith, but uill remitt the rest of my mynd to my cousings credit, sua eftir the kissing maist humble of your Maiesties hand I uill tak my leif praying the Eternall to preseru your Maistie in lang lyf and maist prosperous Renge At Abirdein this thrid of Januair,

Your Maiesties maist humble subiect
and affectionat uarlet to my lyuis end,

HUNTLYE

INSTRUCTIONS BY CERTAIN BARONS OF THE NAME OF GORDON TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

hedis giffin be freindis to me
till propone at the parliament
haldin in Julij 1593

The Effect of that quhilk the Laird of Petlurge is to propoin to his Maistie, the Ambassadour, and kirk in the naim of the rest of his freindis quha in taikin of thair consent as also for supplement of his memorie thay hawe subscryvit thir presentis within wryttin also to the nobilmen and vtheris vndirtakaris to travill for thair releif,

In the first to offer to his Maistie, that seing it hes pleseit my lord to continow so obstinat as his lordship will onnowayis satisfie the kirk that his hines will esteim of the gentilmen his freinds not onlie as his maist hwmill and obedient subiectis bot also his hines maist affectionat servitouris, as thay that will gif thair aithis of fidelitie as to thair onlie cheif and maister, Swa that thay wald maist hwmblie craif his Maistieis gwid advyis, quhow thay sall behawe thaim selfis toward the kirk (Seing thay hawe alwayis satisfisf quhatsumevir may be layid to thair charge) as also to the
pairtie quhilk thay maist willinglie will obey in quhatsumever may ly in thair abilitie thair lyfis and landis onlie resarvit

Secundlie as concerning the deilling with the kirk that thay will offer thaim selfis to ony kynd of tryell possiblie may be devyseit for their innocencie in quhat form it sall pleis thaim that thay ar alwayis so innocent as thay sall craif no favour in thair tryell, bot all ytter extremitie, for vereficatious quhairof at the present thay hawe product the testimoneis of thair awin presbeterieis of thair sinceretie in religiou, And that thay sall not mak defectioun in tym cuming maire nor in tym past lat thaim prescrive the form vpoun quhat conditionis thay pleis and it salbe followit, quhilk being to the effect that the holy brethrein of the kirk may interced for thaim to set by thais immenent dangers instantlie appearand thay sall hawe to offer (be his Maiestis sight, thairis, and indifferent nobilmen and indifferent burrowyis) quhat form of satisfactioun possibill thair lyfis and heretagis onlie reservit,

Thirdlie as toward the ingliss ambassadour thay will also offer not onlie to sustein the quin of inglands cause so far as possiblie thay may bot will also profess and gif prwif to be Enemie to all the commound Enemies of our native cuntrie, Sick as of spain and all thair suppooistis, ieswittis, prestis, and all vtheris within the cwntric quhansoiver occasioun sall offer, this being alwyis be his Maiestis advyse, and as they salbe requerit, besyd the continwance in Religion quhilk thay offer to maintein with thair lyfis and landis

Ferdlie thay offer to Nobilmen and vtheris particular freindship and gwidwill quha will profess gwidwill in this our vary necessar ado, As also particularie to be bwnd as will undertak and prosequint this owr caws in quhat form of honest conditionis sall pleis yow devysse for the quhilk ye salbe ansserabill, and we be thir presentis bindis ws to mak gwid, And gif it happen the saidis nobilmen or vtheris salbe so particularie obleseit to tak anie absolut doing in thair caws and that it be effectuat to thair resonabill contentment, in that cace to be particularie bwnd for honest reacquyttal according to thair estaittis as gif nobilmen service, vtheris of inferiour rank stedfast freindship but respect of personnis his Maiestie onlie exceptit, So far fwrth as ye sall think meat at your discretion and iugement, not onlie in thir heidis forsaid, bot also in all vther thingis that ye sall think gwid, quhilk we oblessis ws efaldlie to byd be, and for your awin pairt, that we be thir presentis estemis our selfis so far oblessit to yow as we sall esteim all your cawssis in particular maire tender and deir to ws nor ony vther barron of owr naim in all tym cuming
In witness heirof we hawe subscribit thir presentis with our handis At Kynmundy the xxvij of Junij 1593 &c

THOMAS GORDOUN of Cluny
WM GORDON of gycht
JHONE GORDONE apperand of carnborrow
JHONE GORDONNE of Bukkie

Notwithstanding of the premissis we all above subscriving be this present reservis owr dweite in all respectis to owr cheif my lord Erll of huntlie, being always onder his Maiestis obedience and ansserabill to the lawis of the Realme

CLUNY
JHONE GORDONNE of Bukkie
JHONE GORDONE apperand of carnborrow

VI.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our rycht traiist freind the lard of Petlurg &c

Rycht traiist freind We gryt yow hairtlie weill the cuming of the embassadouris for the baptisme of our darrest sone now approcheing We haue bene consultande anent thame with quhome we suld be than accompaniet And of sindrie thongs [requysite] for the honourabill accomplishing of that erand and haifing maid speciall choiss of yow to be present with us at that tyme We desir yow effectuiouslie to prepare your self confeire The tyme ye will wnderstand heirefter Sum vther thingis we ar constranet to burding yow with quharin we doubt not to find your gudwill and furtherance at this tyme as ye will gif ws ane pruif tharof Quhairament we luk for your certane anser quhilk salbe lippinnit for be the bearear owr awin seruand quhome we desir yow firmelie to credite And sa committis yow to god at halirudhous the xiiij day of Junij 1594

JAMES Rex.

[At] the writing herof we thocht not meit to crave [your] personall attendance bot at your awin plesour
To our aff. Co. Adam Gordon \ of Achindoun

Your truly loving and servants

J. Gordon

Your most humble subject

Your affectionately

J. F. Jonson
VII.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our Richt traist freind
The Larde of Petlurg
Richt traist freind We greit yow wele having directed a charge for randering to our officiar executors thairof of the house place and fortalice of straithboigie We haue thocht meit heriby effectuuslie to desyre yow to ressaue the same hous place and fortalice agane fra our said officiar, and to keip the same to our behuiff till ye ressaue our forder mynd and direc-tioun thairanent, as ye will do ws gude plesyr and service This our em-ployment salbe to yow a sufficient warrand for not meting ws at Abirdene at this tyne conforme to our lettre & proclamatioun direct to yow thair-anent Sua we commit yow to god from Dunnnotter the xij of october 1594

JAMES R.

VIII.

DISCHARGE BY KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

Rex
We be the tenour heirof dischargis Sir Johne gordone off Petlurg knycht of all receaving vplifting vptacking or intrometting with off ony maillis fernes custumes keanis or vther deuties quhatsumeuer of quhat-sumeuer landis belonging and perteining to our cousi nat henriet countes of hulty contenit in hir contract and sasing paist thairwpone kepand thir presentis for his warrand Subscrivit with our hand at Abirdene the nynt day of November 1594 yeris.

JAMES R.
IX.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO SIR JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To our Richt traist freind
The larde of Petlurg.

Richt traist freind we greit yow hartlie wele The articlis gevin
in be yow at falkland in name of george sumtyme erll of huntlie, ressaveing
ansyr, and ane act extendit thairvpoun qubilk wes ratifeit thaireftir as ye
knew at Dumfermling, We haue lykuise causit sett dowin certane articlis
anent his [conuerseng?] and obedience to be performit be him, and appointed
him to find cautiouin thairvpone Qubilkis articlis and forme of cautionarie
ye sall ressawe from this berare, and present vnto the said sumtyme erll,
willing and persuaiding him be all meanis for his awne wele the wele of his
freindis and house, to accord to the subscriptioun and performance thairof,
and to returne to ws betuixt and the prescriuit day the names of his
cautiouneris, that we may mak chose of sic nowmer of thame as is appointed,
and all thingis may be done that concernis that mater within the tyme, As
ye will do ws gude plesyr & seruice Sua we commit yow to god from haly-
rud house the first of december 1596.

JAMES R.

X.

KING JAMES THE SIXTH TO JOHN GORDON OF PITLURG.

To oure trustie and weilbelouit
The Laird of Petlurg

JAMES R.

Trustie and weilbelouit, We greit yow hartlie weill. We writ vnto
yow for ane tersell of falcoun, whiche we haue ressauit frome your servand
and gevis yow hartlie thankis for the same. And shall remember your cour-
tesie heirin as occasioun servis And so we bid yow hartelie fairweill ffrome
our palice of Whithall the xx of february 1609.
XI.

KING CHARLES THE FIRST TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To our trustie and
weill beloved
The Laird of Straloche

CHARLES R.

Trystie and weill beloved We greitt yow weill Haveing laitly sein certane cairtis of divers schyres of this our ancient kingdome sent heir from Amsterdam To be correctit and helpeitt in the defectis thairof And being informed of your sufficiencie in that airtt And of your Love bothe to Learneing and to the creditt of your natioune We have thairfoir thought fitt heirby earnestly to intreitt yow to taik so mutche paines As to reveis the saidis cairtis And to helpe thame in sutche thingis as yow find deficient thairintill, That they may be sent back by the directour of our chancel-larie to holland, Qihilk as the samyne will be honorabill for your selff So schall it do ws guid and acceptable service And if occasioun present we schall not be vnymyndfull thairof ff rom our paleice of Halyruidhous the aucht day of October 1641

XII.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for his right Speciall Cusing
The Laird of Stralough
These
Right speciall Cusing;
It is so frequentlye informed by dyuers good hands that the Earle of Montross his jornay at this tyme to Aberdein is not so muche for executing the committie there, as for some other ends concerning my self, that I find mucche reasone to enqyvre after it; And therfore doe heerby
entreat you to cleere that point if you can, that if there be any demands
to be made vnto me, the way may be so generous, as neyther to surpryse me,
nor bring in question any part of his Lordship's reputation, by assenting
to suche indirect courses, as some men in this countrey may happilye pro-
pose setting theyr eyes moir vpon priuat spleene then publick good; Whiche
being all, till I may heare from you, I rest;
Your very assured Cusing

HUNTLYE:

28th Marche:

I desyre that these may be communicated to Doctour Gordon; and to
heare from you so soone as may be;
Alexander your sonne came this night heer at 8 howres and telles that
my lord did desyre him to cause you tell Montroise that he expected not
ther hostilitie because he had made them no resistanche but had givne them
free libertie to doe quhat they pleased and that he wold macke them no
opposition

XIII.

ADAM GORDON OF AUCHINDOUN, BROTHER TO GEORGE, SECOND
MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for my speciall
and assured Cusing
     The Lard of
     Strathloche

Rycht speciall Cousing
     The present danger his Majesties seruice the honour & credit
of the house of Huntlie and siclyk our avin lyffes credites and estaites
are exposed vnto be reason of the insatiable malice of our enemies who in-
tend nothing else then the ytter disgrace and ruine of all these who resolute
to stand to the defence thairof And siclyke the absence of my lord my
brother whom it mainly concerned to hawe had speciall cair of this busines
Hawe mowed me earnestly to intreat yow be thir presentes as one of the
speciall freindes of that familie and favourers of the cause to meitt at Straboogie the saxteint day of May nixt to come whare god villing we may lay downe some solid course how to concure heartily in his Majesties service mantaine & defende the credit and honour of the house of huntly and to preserve our selfes our lyfes fortownes and what else can be in hazard so to metteing restes

Your assured good freind

ADAM GORDOUN
of Achindoun

Auchindown
the 12 May 1640

XIV.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
our right speciall
cousing
The Laird off
Straloche

Right speciall cousing
Seing thar is ane committe to be holdin at Elgine, wpon the tent day off this moneth be the Justice & certane commissioners apointed be the lords off his Majesties privie counsell, wherby dyverse off our freinds & tennents might be interested by our absence, we have tharfor resolved to keip that dyett, and doe heirby entreate yow to meitt us that day be nyne off cloak beforoone, betuix the River off Spey & the toune off Elgine, about the bow bridge, for accompanying ws thither wherby yow shall obleidge ws to remaine

Your verie assured
freind

HUNTLYE

Though your self be lazie, your sones are young:

Huntly 3
August 1642
XV.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For his Right speciall
Cusing:
   The Layrd of Stralough;
   These:
Right speciall cusing;
   I persaue by your letter, that your conjecture of this earnest
advancement of moneyes for Ireland, doth hould with that of most wyse
men and honest men, whom I have lateley seene;
   Upon wednesday last I hade dyuers letters from Yorke of the, 12,
Marche; The Queen is to be still there till suche tyme, as some passages
towards the south may be made cleare, which NewCastle's Armye is well
able to doe, but he halteth vntill that carryages may be prouyded for the
Ammunition come allongst with the Queene, whiche will requyre no lesse
then, 500, waggones;
   A Messenger came from the king to Yorke, vpon the, 9, Marche, he hade
beene thrie weeks by the way becaus of his difficult passage, and hath as-
sured the Queen, that Majestie may command an Armye of, 60, thousand
men, whereas the Parliment haue not aboue, 14000, in Armes, vnless they
be in London; and almost euerie wekke doe resaue one blow or other; My
sone James is (I hoip) some dayes since at Yorke, Montrose, Hoome,
Ogiluye, and Jhonstoune, are there before him; Others of that syde are and
willbe constantly at striueling till they heare more, The originall of the
inclosed paper wes from thence directed to Mr. Robert douglas Moderatour
of the last Generall Assemblye, whoos ansuer (by letter) wes, that would
leaue the business to the next Assemblye, butt wes sorye they hade done so
much harme to themselues; I shalbe glade to see you at huntlye vpon
thursday or fryday next, for I expect the layrd of Pluscardine to be there
at that tyme for crauing ane entrye to some landes houlden of vs, by the
Lord Forbes, which would be aduysedlye carried; and so I rest
   Your very Louing
   Cusing

Boing last of Marche:
   Huntlye:

   I haue deluyered the just measure of the frenche foote, to this berare:
XVI

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for his righ speciall

Cusing

The Layrd of Stralough:

These.

Right speciall Cusing;

I writ to yow some dayes since, (thinking yow hade beine then return’d from Edinburgh) to haue seene yow about this tymne in Aberdeene, but the berair being by the way otherwayes informed brought back my letter, now I haue at this place found a very concerning occasion wheyrupon to renew my desyre, and theyrfore will expect to find yow in Aberdeen eyther tomorrow at night or thursday morning, wher yow shalbe acquainted with the particular wherin I am to craue your aduyse, till when I rest

Your very loueing

frend:

Huntlye:

Kemno, 26th

of Julye:

XVII.

GEORGE, SECOND MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For his right speciall

Cusing

The Layrd of Stralough

These

Right Speciall Cusing;

Patrick Innes his comming hither about a businesse whiche doth muche concerne the Generall frame of our affaires, hath made me to find it
exceeding necessary, that the returne of it, may be made by the consent of some friends, for avuyding some inconueniencyes whiche I will represent at meiting, whiche I entreat you vpon any termes to keep vpon Tuesday nixt be ten howres at the churche of Culsumond, till when I rest
Your very loving
fren<

Huntlye:

I will assure you nothing is to be pressed by me but your aduyse, nor to no man els:
huntlye 15th september

XVIII.

George, second Marquis of Huntly, to William Gordon, Advocate.

for Mr. William
Gordon, advocate:
These:
Right assured Cusing;
Now your father is become a statesman in the shyre, his friends (I hoip) may expect by it, suche good as he may work, towards the peace of the country whiche will not perhaps be so easily effectuated by any other mean, as by laying asyde the late rigidenes that hath been this whill past excersized vpon some of them, with small reason or justice, so expecting to heare from you, I rest
Your very assured
friend:

Huntlye.

Huntlye, 4th May:
XIX.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
Our much respected Cosen
The Laird of Straloche

Much respected freind
I haue entrusted Mr James Kennedye with a particular, which I hope yow will not be refractarie in. The concernment is of some of my Lord my Fathers and Brothers wreits of good memorie, which we know to be in your custodie, Wpon ressett of what yow delyuer to him we shall send yow ane discharge, so not doubting of my so just desyre I remaine
Your assured freind

HUNTYE

Glentaner 16
Junij 1649.

XX.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
My much respected
freind of Petlturge
Thes

Much respected
The present exigencie and condition of our affaires requyreing not so much frome yow as my former desyres be the same Gentleman, therfor my intreatie now in no more is, but that ye may be pleased to signe ane ciuill and generall lettre only (sent yow) to my Lord Argill that the propositiones quhilk ar to be sent be me to him may appear the more grawe and
rypely advissett quhilk articles I haue sent to be consulted be yow, and for
your better resolution and judgement to me of all, I haue sent the discreet
bearer to that effect and withall assureing you that I intend nothing of
weight without the particular adwisse of my speciall freindes and that my
intentiones shall tind nothing to their prejudice quhilk makes me confident
of your respectes to the good of

Your wery affectionat freind

HUNTLYE

XXI.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF
STRALOCH.

for

My Lowing Cusine
The Lard of strath
Loch

Thes

Lowinge Cusine

I am com to this toune to giw suirtie for the peace of the nation
according to the proclamation And hes spok with collonel morgan and
collonel ashfeild theranent And amongst all my freinds they haw maid
choisse of yow and Lesmor for being suirtie for mee. And since I know
ther is non that wishes ayther my reputation or standing mor then yow It is
therfor my desyr that yow will subsigne as cationer with and for mee, And
yow shall not desyr that securatie from mee whilk I shall deny yow for my
performance of my ingadgment: I am confident yow will not deny this since
Lesmor hes alreadie condescended to it And my good depends soe much
on it. But I shall not wse mor intretatie with yow since I am alreadie soe
assured of your affection and good wishes to our familie whilk shall bee still
acknowledged by

Your affectionat Cusine

HUNTLYE

Aberdeen 26 of
September 1653
XXII.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO JOHN GORDON OF FECHILL.

For
John Gordone of
Fechell

Thes
Lowing Cusine

I haw wreiten this inclosed to your father that hee may bee suirtie for mee for the peace of this nation since it is the collonells desyr heir that hee bee on and Lesmor the wther who hes alreadie consented And therfor I desyr that yow will bee instrumentall in mowing your father to do the sam whilst shall oblige mee And noe wayes prejudge your father since I will giw him what suirtie hee can desyr from mee for my performance of what hee ingadges for or with mee which is all till I heir your returne But that I am

Your lowing Cusine

Huntlye

Aberdein 26 of
September 1653

XXIII.

LEWIS, THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
My Lowing Cusine
The Lard of Petluge

Lowing Cusine

I haw such important Bussines to mak knownen to yow that I can not intrust it to paper And therfor it is my earnest desyr that yow will doe me the favour to meet me the morrow be tuelw aclok at Huntly wher yow
shall know it particularly:—I except a real performance of this (since I can not intrust the particulars to paper at this distance) as you ayther wish to doe me a favour or that I should continow

Your affectionat cusine

20 October 1653
From the Boige

HUNTLYE

XXIV.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
The Laird of Straloche

Wourthie freind

Being desyrous to recrute and strenthen my troupe with some moir Gentlemen & good fellowes that out of their affection for the advancement of the publict service and cause now in hand will be willing to honor me with their company, I haue adventured in confidence of your affection to the publict good and of your favor and respects to me, To intreat that who soever of your friends ye know to be so mynded, and does not intend to serve as ordinarie trouper under others, ye will be pleased to deal with them to undertake with me; of quhome as I sall be verie cairfull that they be honorablly vsed and intreated, so being in my companie they sall be frie not onlie from the commands of all others except my self and such as are under me, but also from performing manie deueties quich other troupers are obleiged vnto. And because I haue resolued after the rest of the troupes are dissolved to leave my owne in thir bounds for a while for keiping of the countrey in better order I sall give warrant to these that haue charge of over it, to receave anie that shall be pleased to joyne with it. And in expectation that ye will be cairfull to ansser my desire heirin, and vs all possible diligence for that effect I sall ever continue to approve my self as occasion sall offer

Your affectionat freind

ARGYLL

Aberdeane the last
of Maij 1644
XXV.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor my loving freind
   The laird of straloch
      thies
Loving freind
   I am enformed yow receaused a wryte from my neveu the late
lord gordon wherinto I have more interest then ony other, and therfor I
doe entreat yow may be pleased to send it to me that I may sie it, wherein
yow need to mak no difficulty for I know what is into it, and can shewe a
 coppie of it, So expecting to have it by the first occasion I rest
       Your loving freind
       Argyll dumblaine 15th
       May, 1647.

XXVI.

ARCHIBALD, FIRST MARQUIS OF ARGYLL, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

ffor
The Laird of Stralogh
   These
Loveing freend
   As your intrest is great in the house of Huntley So I doibt not
but yow will be glad to contribute your best Asistance in anie thing that
shall appear for the good of it ffor this effect, And to clear manie dowbts
that are suggested to yow I intended to have come to that cuntrie, but the
necessitie of other effairs both publick & private hes stayed me. So I have
thoght it necessar to have A meeting of the spetiall freends of that house
heir at Edinburgh the 7th of Mairch where I trust in God yow shall find my
care of that familie hes been not onlie as A wronke but as A father And if these that ar concerned in it will yet follow advyce their may be A memorie preserved of it with A considerable fortune And that yow may both be witnesse of this and assist in it your presence is earnestly desyred & confidantly expected by

Your affectionate
freend to serve yow

gargyll

Edenburgh the 20th
Febry 1650

XXVII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON, ELDEST SON OF GEORGE SECOND
MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, TO ———

A mon retoure je vous confesse je n’estois pas seulement mary mais estonne de trouuer different enter Monsieur mon pere et vous considerant le peu d’apparence qui l y en auoit a mon departe

Toutefois puis que ainsy est il ne rest rien a fair a present sinon satisfaction [····] mutuelles deportements lesquelles encore que je n’en croye avenne de vostre coste syl y en a moyenant vostre complaisance pourront estre redressé et pour mon particulier comme j’ay deja tashé de m’approuuer je continuerez

Monsieur
vostre cousin est
amis pour vous
scruire

G Gordon

D’ huntly
6 d’octobre
1638
GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCHE.

For my much esteemed
cosen the Laird
off straloche
Thes
Much respected cosen
I haue done so little since my comming as is not necessarie to be
spoke off becaus off this business off Montrose which is in triall butt
yow may expect ane account when itt shall bee tyme and I remaine
Your affectionat cosen
G GORDONE

Edinburgh,
14 Jun
1641

I know your sone hath sent yow all the newes

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCHE.

For my much esteemed Cosen
The Laird off Straloch

Much esteemed Cosen
I doe add this one word more to my former letter sent with this
bearer thatt as concerning that band which I sent north wherein I disyred
yow as one might Engadge yowr self trewly att my home cumming I shall
inform yow between yow and mee that the motion cam from the north and
for my part I intend to make vse off your counsells and good aduyce which
I hold to bee mor steadable for me then your other engadgements so till
I may satisfye yow further att aberdein or att your own house as I pass homward I rest

Your euer affectionatt Cosen
to serv yow

G Gordon

Edinburgh 5th October
1642

XXX.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off straloch.

Thes

Much esteemed Cosen:

A little befor my goinge south I writt to yow offitt and the reasons that did move mee therto, and therfor I need nott repeatt them; only this much in scope itt was occasioned by som light in that business yow and I had so seriously in hand att our last meetting; and upon thee earnest disyre off the Earle of Findlater and the laird of Park now att Edinburgh upon satisfaction they seemed to haue receaved from thee Marquis my vnce implying his respects and affection to mee; In reguard that yow may perhaps find my father his jealousies to continow, vpon my being wher I am I expect from your kyndness that yow will endeavour nott tolett mee suffer by them in so farr as yow may I am butt newly arryved hear which is the reason that I doe particularyze nothing now butt very shortly I shall say mor att length

As for that bargain off yours for Cairnwhelp; that needs nott lyee over for vpon the answear off this from yow containing ane information, anent the tearmes off itt, I shall withoutt delay recommend my interest to such freinds wher yow are as yow shall therewith in The mean tyme in grace off god I shall by the answere off the Earle of Findlater and the Laird off Park with such of owes as wee may can be Answerable to yow in
every jott to bee gone aboutt hear, butt off this I will saye more shortlye;
Farewell:

Your euer affectionatt Cosen:
G GORDONE

I intreat yow haue a care of my vnclcs letter I sent yow by your last messenger thatt cam to mee

Edinburgh 27 februarij

I beseech yow be nott slow in wryting I haue writtin all my newes to my father: only this much to yow ther is a cessation off armes concluded between the King and Parliament and the quen is landed this last week att Burlington bay between york and hull as they say:

XXXI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off
Straloch
Thes
Much Esteemed Cosen

I was sorye that any indisposition should haue stayed yow from owr meeting wheroff I will say nothing haueing sufficiently informed my Cosen Mr William; Since that time I doe dayly expect a man off myne from Edinburgh who is not as yett come; and as for other newes, my brother is not as yett returned, butt tho he hath been this fortnight in this kingdoome, the armes are not as yett arryued nor lyke to arryve, so Major Ross says who was left behind in trust off the business att york: yow haue heard I dout not of the convention of estates and yesterday Sir Robert Gordone past this way, who affirmed that when hee embarqued, ther wer commissioners to com to scottland to the convention, from the parliament off England, and that matter stood very hard with the King, but this last vnder the rose, I am
goeing to Inverness, wher I think I shall need your autority to gett fechell allong with mee, as for Mr William altho I wold fain haue his company I dare [nott] wish it so near the session: Now I haue only to bidd yow fare-well: as becomes

Your euer affectionat
Cosen:

G GORDONE

Huntly 23 may

XXXII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off Straloch :
thes
Much esteemed Cosen
Itt is now long since anye lynes past between vs, and yett, the distance wee lived att, proves ane excuse for vs both: and makes mee in this occasione withe more earnestness wish to see yow hear att Huntlye vpon teusday att night, or wednesday, att twelue a cloak, thee reasone off my intreatty being a particulare both concerning my father and myself: wherein your advyce may bee very steadable, so I hope yow will bee pleased, to come, and bring Jhon with yow, and when wee meet I will glie yow ane account off my doeings since wee parted, so I remain

Your euer affectionatt
Cosen

G GORDONE

Huntlye this
Munday the 7th agust:
XXXIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird
off Straloch
thes
Much esteemed Cosen
aboutt ane hower or two befor the receat off your letter, my foot-
man returned from Edinburgh and I find that my father his compeereance is
prolonged to the 25 of this instant, with certificatione As concerning my
interests in the south I will say nothing being in hope to see yow so soon,
which I shall long for, neither any thing els for the present saue thatt I
continow

Your euer affectionat
Cosen and faithful
Huntlye the 9th
agust: 1643

G GORDONE

Remember my dewty to yowr good ladye I pray yow: and bring John
with yow: for I perceaeue without yowr companye or one of your Mapps to
show him the way, I need nott expect him:
farewell:

XXXIV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off
Straloch:
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

Though I haue nott heard from yow att all, since my parting
with yow, haueing now advertised yow twyce in that shorte tyme the oc-
casione off so sure a bearer, induceth mee to lett yow know, by hym, whatt hath occurrred since my being hear concerning myselfe, which yow may bee pleased to hear from him as iff I had writtn itt with my hand, and doe accordingly, as thee exigencye off matters may require, and hee hath order from mee to be earnest with yow in, The double off thee act in my favaures, yow shall hear with receav, and send me your advyce thairanent: Newes, Barwick is to have instantly a scottish garrison, and all thees that conform notth themselfes to thee estates, are to bee soon discussed, I have held off my father his denouncing till now butt can doe itt no longer, hauing receaved no answer nor advyce att all from him, in that particulare, butt I referr my meaning in thes thinges, to the relation off this bearer and doe remain

Your euer affectionatt Cosen and faithfull freind

G Gordon

Edinburgh 6 Septembre

if yow pleas I will take up stakes with yow

XXXV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my worthyly esteemed

Cosen the Laird

off Straloche

thes

Much esteemed Cosen

Yow know ther is some localitie off division to bee made, in additione to the Meares and St Fergus parish for compleating the number off 1200 foott to my Cosen, the Earle off Marischall, his regiment att thee nixt dyett off our Commission. Wherefore I beseech yow take the paines, how soon yow are att Kimmundye, to endeavour, with him or some of his freindes, thatt such interests as are between vs, may bee amongst our selves smoothened befor the 22 day, otherwise, I am very confident ther may bee stoppes and difficultyes suggested by some off our number, for ther own ends which will bee both prejudiciall to the publack exigent off matters, and being small.
advantage or credite to either off vs both: This I hope yow will not judg amiss vpon my parte whatsoever the success prove fareuell Your trewly loueing Cosene to doe yow service

G GORDONE
Aberdeen 12th 9ber
1643

XXXVI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen: The laird off
Straloch:

Thes
Much esteemed Cosen:

Instantlye now my bearer returned from Edinburgh, The Newes are that for certain Hendersone is totallye rowted by Manchester: so your sone sends mee word: And for the progress off publick businesses, I haue receaved a long letter from my vnclle which yow shall see att meeting, Wherby and by all my intelligences, off this date, I find that thee Covenant is vnanimously receaved in the south by the most parte, for now Marr Perth Drummond Erskine Keir Wigtoun Montgomerye Queensberry Jonstone and Gallowaye haue subscryved and sworn it. The duke Hamilton Morton Roxbrough Lanerick Kinnoull, haue endeavoured some dilatores, vpon pretext that they are the Kings servants sworn in ordinarye, butt ther motiones are rejected, altho they have offered to sett suretye, in huge summes for ther peaceable behaviour, and not to medle with a penny off ther rents in thee interim. This my Vnclle wrytes to me and with all, that, Kinnoull and Lanerick are gone to England, and the rest either quickleye to joyn with the publick or follow.

The particulares off our interests in this shyre, I referr, till the 22 day att which wee are lykely to find by all probabilitye greater business then wee imagined. After whatt I haue all-ready vrged tuching your comeing to the committe I will truble yow no more, with intrearty: Butt can assure yow
there is seen prejudice in your not being present both to you and me.
Your own minister assured a friend off mine that if you were absent, the
ministry off aberdeen would interpret it to remissness in subscribing
thee Covenant, but the interest off our divisione with Mareshall is thee main
point, which I hope you will not slight. I intreat you send this letter to
Marishall: it came in a packet off mine, I think it is from my uncle Att
your coming to aberdeen you may easily inform yourself when upon
thee 22 day off this instant, near by it to meet with

Your ever affectionat Cosen
to serv you

G Gordone

Old town: 15th
9ber 1643

XXXVII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my worthily
esteemed Cosen:
The Laird off Straloche

Worthily esteemed Cosen

Being to goe to aberdeen shorty, I am resolved to see you by
the way, beeing nott a little satisfied to know by a passenger, belonging to
you, whom I met withal this night, that you had assuredly transported
yourself from Kinmundye and be consequent that I might haue your com-
panye and advyce vpon the comitye day; Till saterday then that I see
you I rest

Your ever affectionat
Cosen:

G Gordone

Huntlye 28th December
XXXVIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen the Laird off
Straloche

Much esteemed Cosen
Your remembrance cam very seasonably, and, yow could nott
have guessed better, nor complied mör with our resollutiones that wer
present hear, supposse yow had been our prezces, ther are heavye complaintes
I hear gone from seuerall hands off the insolencye of thes men, and the
practises of ther outsenders and for me I haue so little medled in to the
interest as only to signifye my pitty towards the young mens leaving all
other resentments to those it concernses most I intend to see yow some
day John Scott and I ee'r yow know off me, to take ane houres discourse,
I haue sent hearwith all these rolles for the horsemen which are to bee
subscryued by yow as on off the counters and sent me bak instantly it wer
very necessarie that yow wer hear against Tewiday at our committye;
for if I be too far engaged then or bee nott well advysed my freinds and
I both may find the prejudice In conscience this is no draught, butt a mere
necessity which I hope yow will consider, I doe neither envye yow in injoye-
ing your furr'd gown, nor the fyre syde I promise yow, butt yett doe
earnestly wish to see yow, goodmorrow 2 March 1644

Your ever affectionat
Cosen to serv yow
G GORDONE

Remember my dewty to your good ladye
Lowis longs for his book
XXXIX.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my euer honored Cosen
The Laird off Straloch :
thes
Much esteemed Cosen

I have before the wretting off this sent my free oppinion to
drumm, concerning his sone his ydle medling: and so that iff hee neglect
the same hee canott bee hearafter excusable; I expects his answer immi-
diately after his receatt off myne; I haue further added, that hee haue a
speciall eye so that his sone doe nott engadge his freinds which if it bee
cannot butt absolutely reflect vpon himself more then any other, itt is fitt
that you hold all your own allyes and dependers rycht, according to the
trew interest off the poor cuntrye in generall and everye particular man in
particulare, except those that are desperat or illegall: What I hear, either
from the south or elswher, yow shall instantly know, and I pray yow doe
the lyk to mee, and then, lett gode care for all: farewell:

Your euer affectionatt Cosene
to serue yow

G GORDONE

I shall also wret to the comissioners to bee earnest :

Aberdeen 18th March :
1644
GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my ever much esteemed
   Cosen the Laird off Straloch:
   Thes
Much esteemed Cosen:
   
   This morning thes men yow mention'd came to the newtown, and
took four off the cheiff burgers, namelye the actors wer Haddo, Shethin,
young Drum & Nathaniell Gordone, What my fathr his interest may
bee in this I know nott I haue writtn to Drum presently and desyred him
to cum in heare in all hast; and iff yow may bee by any meanes perswaded
yowr presence was neuer more necessarye then itt now is for mee and (I
may say) for the uell off the cuntrye, My newes yesterday by ane ordinary
post beares ane absolute success at Newcastell and that any armye off thatt
marquises except the guarrisone left there by him are retyred to the
southward as fare as durhame and beyond itt and are off no considerable
number; I beseech yow doe me the fauor to come hither for since vpon
me now lyes the interessts off so many in this cuntrye I hop yow will think
itt nott amiss to come and guye me your advyce which may bee in a privat
way, I shall doe my best to haue such heare as ar for the purpose, so I rest
   Your affectionat cosen
   to serv yow
   G GORDONE

Come in how soon possiblye yow can:

aberdeen 19 march.
XLI.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ——— ———

For the Rycht worship
full
Christe Ga:
Thes
Much esteemed Cosen:

Yow stoll away yesterday and I forgive yow vpon condition that
yow finish my sealls; butt yow must know that the Major hath [

your trouper, and so Captaine Murray must haue a new on, other ways
nothing for Christen butt plundering and quartering, I haue giuen the laird
off Fechell so much in commission to yow; Cause Mr william meet me at
[

] tomorrow at twelv a cloak adieu

Your humble
Servant
G GORDONE

aberdein 8th Jun
1644

XLII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my very loving Cosen
The laird off
straloche

Much respected Cosen

finding that things may cum to greater splen and violence betwixt
Drum and yow both in respect off the notairness off them hear and att
home I have thought fitt and so am I advysed by my best freinds hear to
advysse yow both to a mor peaceable way and that things may bee brought
to the most equall postur ——— des ta

 particulr dealing therin
itt is expedient that the keis off the house of westerbelty be sequestred in to the hands off your coseyn & myne the laird off cluny to whom I haue writtn as to the laird drum till my home cumming att which tym God willing I shall nott fail to see it setled to your credit or els take the occasion to show myself according to that respect I cary to yow In the mean tym I intreat yow nott to be refractary in this point seeing I haue advysed with the best hear concerning this mids so shall yow oblidg me

Your trewly affectionatt Cosen
to pleasur yow

G GORDONE

Edinburgh

XLIII.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
Cosen The Laird off
Straloche

Much esteemed Cosen

My Father being lately about to send thes Occurrences to the Laird off Cors I haue caus'd the bearer return by yow with them that yow may look vpon them: I could nott gett the printed copye off the Roundheads but I haue sent yow the copye writtn with my vnleagable hand, My faithfull dewty is hear remembred also so fair weel:

Your ever affectionatt Cosen
to serve yow

G GORDONE
XLIV.

GEORGE LORD GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For my much esteemed
  Cosen The Laird off
  Straloche
  Thes
  Much esteemed Cosen

When I redd your name att that letter directed from Cullsallmont I did immediaptye resollue to obey it, for withoutt flatterye ther is non I haue rellatione to to whose counsell and opinion I will more lean then your self, I hope to see yow very shortly and giue yow ane account off every thing since our parting, butt in the intirum finding the opportunuty of this honest gentleman I did nott think itt amiss to express my self to him in particular that hee may signifiye vnto yow till I see yow my feares in thee business between my father and mee which no body butt discretion freinds can remedy Thes are butt generalls hee will speak particulars to yow so shall I when itt is my good fortune to see yow, Till then I remain

Youre euer affectionatt
  Cosen
  to serv yow
G GORDONE
XLV.

LORD LEWIS GORDON, AFTERWARDS THIRD MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, 
TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for my much respected 
  Cusing 
Mr Robert Gordone 
  of strathloch

Much respected and Louing Cusing
  The berer wull inform you of what I doe require you to doe for mee which since you meay performe it with out preiidice I expect yow wull not refuse me and bee ashured you shall command mee in the lyk or gryter 
  [ ] as ocatione meay offer which being all for the present I rest
  Your louing Cusing 
  and servant
  L GORDONE.

the 19 of december 
  1646

XLVI.

LORD CHARLES GORDON, AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, 
TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
My much Honored Cousinge 
  The Lairde of Straloche 
  Thes 
Much Honored Cousinge
  It being thoughte expediente by some of the freindes of our family thate a letter (which this bearer can showe yow) shoulde be sent to my Lord Argylle I earnestly dsyre your aduice bothe in relatione to the
lettre, And concerning my procedur with my uncle att this tyme; This
twelve moneths by past he hath according to his wounted manner postponed
mee by many faire promises, bot (as I doe expecte and am credibly informed)
meanes to performe nothing; for which reason I am resolued (if you thinke
fitt) to haue a finall and determinate answere; if you thinke expedient the
letter should be deliuered I hope you will sette your hand to it, and withall
let me knowe if I shall make it come to his handes befor I speake with
him or after I haue receaued his answere, I shall add no further bot that
I ame

Your affectionatt
Cousinge and servant
CHARLES GORDONE

Aboyne the
15 of April
1655.

XLVII.

LORD CHARLES GORDON TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Thes
For my muche Honored
Cousin the Laird
of Straloche

Muche Honored Cousin
I haue designed the fift of Januarie for the shire to meite, that I
may giue them ane accompt of my diligence, and shoulde vishe to see your
sone Arthur att that tyme; to whom I shall giue a more full accompte of
eury thinge, then I can be writtinge; I shall onlie tell you for neues that
ther is no possiblitie of agreiment (for ought wee can perceauie) betwixt
General Monke and Lambert, those forces which wer left to guard the
comitie of saftie at London ver beaten out by those of the citie, all
England is vp in armes against Lambert and most of the strongholds de-
claired for Moncke what further I knoue shall be communicatt to your sone att the tyme appointed and in the mean tyme I am
Your most affectionatt Cousin
and servant
C GORDONE

Aboyn 29 december
1659

Sir I entreat yow to dispatch such Lettres as the bearer vill gie yow

XLVIII.

CHARLES, FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

For
My Honored Cousin
The Laird of Straloche.

Edinburgh 6 April
1661

Muche Honored Cousin
I intended to haue seen you when I was last at home bot bussines wer so pressing as I could haue no time for that effect; my Lord of Arglie his last defences ar this next weik to be beard before the parliament and upon that accompt I intend shortlie for London if I had some papers which I left with you, and I shal entreat that they may be sent alonge with this bearer sealed in a bag for I haue some other papers to drawe up which can be hardlie doon without them, the next impedement of my journay is want of monie of which I haue bein with muche adoe furnished this while bypast and still the longer the worse not hauing receaued the least assistance from our freinds and what I could haue either of my owne or upon trust being alreadie disposed of, withall I perceae great intricacie heire in the affaires of our familie and am assured to meite with great opositione att court by Lauderdaile his meanes who has bein all alonge a constant and inueterat
enemie to our familie, I shall entreat for your advice with this bearer anent the premisses and wishing you longe life I am

Your affectionnatt
Cousin and servant

ABOYNE.

I earnestlie desire to haue the bearer quicklie dispatched.

XLIX.

CHARLES, FIRST EARL OF ABOYNE, TO ROBERT GORDON OF PITLURG.

For
My muche Honored
Cousin the Lairde
of Straloche.

Much Honored Cousin
I heard from you when I was att London, and returned you answers to your lettres which I perceauae haue miscarried; I am werie confident and wpn good grounds that the bussiaes of our familie shall goe weall, wherof I shall give you a particular accomplt att my home coming; I haue obeyed your desire in your last lettre relating to haddo and has in ordre to that wretched for him In the mean time wishing you all happiness I am

Your most affectionnatt
Cousin and humble
servant

ABOYNE.

Edinburgh 4 Januarij
1665
L.

JAMES, FIRST DUKE OF HAMILTON, TO ——— ———

My Aarmes
and Tytilles


Sir
I haue heir sent you my tytils and coot of armes, as weill done as Hamilton could afford, my being in this place with some other occasions of importance hath hindered it frome being sooner done by
Your lousing freind

Hamilton

Hamilton the 6 noouember

LI.

JOHN JONSTON, PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN THE NEW COLLEGE OF ST. ANDREWS, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Nobili & præstanti
juveni, Magistro Roberto
Gordono suo.
Aberdoniam.

S. D. Reddite sunt mihi literæ tuæ, mi suavissime Gordone, cum Emblemate meo, imò potius tuo, cui tu dedisti vitam & animam: additæ erant pause Icones, quas cum exhibuisses nostris hic amicis, vehementer delectati sunt domesticæ arte, atque simul eas diripuerunt sibi. Quid dicam? Nescio

Tuus ut suus


Circa diem 5 & 6 Octobris [Novembris?], adfuturus est Abredonie a nobis Tabellarius, deo volente, per quem Emblemeta & si qua habes alia in promptu mittère quæas. In formâ ampliori sive chartâ optaverim Emblemeta excudi si fieri possit: quia Regia.

(1) [Sic in MSto.]
LII.

MR. DAVID BUCHANAN TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Spectatissimo dignissimoque viro
domino Roberto Gordonio
a Stralochio

Spectatissimo viro, et multis nominibus mihi colendo, domino Roberto Gordonio a Stralochio

S. P. D.

Literæ tuæ quas Stralochio 8 cal: augusti C I O C XL IX dabas, mihi non ante idus martii C I O C L traditæ sunt. Scripta tuaque adversaria pro libito nominas videre non potui, ea enim dominus Tarbettius qui multum instat ut opus quocunque modo fiat, sed ut bene fiat parum sata-git, (me inscio) statim atque accepit, foras misit; quare de iis nihil dicere in præsens habeo, nisi quod nullus dubitem quin in sese dignissima sunt quæ in publicum prodeant, quæque procul omni dubio harum rerum studiosis perquam velit futura sint. Revera ex animo ea videre optaveram, antequam trans mare exportarentur, ut post eorum lectionem quæ a me prefecta sunt, si non iis prorsus consona, saltem ab iis non valde dissonantia, lecto-ribus reperiantur, licet enim in paucis diversus a te abire potuerim, in pluribus tamen iisque maximi momenti rebus me tibi assentire prorsus confido. Non ego is sum qui illud male dico vel fieri putem, quod alio modo vel ab alio quam a meipso meoque modo dictum aut factum sit, nam facillime vera seu veris similiors proferentii judicium meum submitto. Plurimum certe rei literaræ nominatim hujusce operis vicem doleo, quod tot vexationibus publicis, tot curis domesticis, et tanta infirmitate corporis ita misere distraharis, vt labori huic immenso seriam et sedulam curam impendere non potis, hisce tuis incommodis res nostras multo deterius sese habituras certissi-mum habeo. Camdenus erat vir multæ lectionis, sed curti judicii, in rebus autem gentis suæ non ita perspicax vt vulgo creditum, in rebus vero nostris fere cecus, nobisque maxime invidius fuit. Cum de nostris et anglorum rebus scribo, errores ejus leviter tangere satis habeo, more meo solens nominie parco, quippe qui nullum in scriptis meis nominare sine praefatione honoris consuesco, villius nomen deterere homine ingenuo semper indignum censui.
Hector Boetius vir fuit suæ state literis eminens, et primus quod sciam res nostras in formam historiæ redig(it), sermone satis eleganti, sed fabularum consarcinator egregius, saltem consarcinatis a monachis nimis credulus, geographiæ, et antiquitatis gentis suæ parum scius. Interim omnibus qui ante eum scripsérunt monachis longe preferéndus est, sed adeo frequenter falsum dicere et mentiri solet, vt etiam vera dicenti, et ex animo loquenti vix fidem adhibere ausim. Caratacus procul omni dubio erat rex eorum populorum qui sese ab omni tempore constanter in hodiernum diem Albanos vocitant, et qui ab exteras præsertim scriptoribus Romanis aliquamdiu Caledonii dicti sunt, postea lapsu temporis a peregrinis itidem nominatim Romanis arctato generali nomine Scoti audierunt. Verum est duo fuisse oppida nomine Cameldonii in Insulæ plagæ nobis australi, sed tertium dari non est novum, nam plures virbes plurimos annos, non vnos populos in hac insula longa a se invicem dissitos eodem insigniri nomine invenias, quæ omnia per-spicue loco debitò illustro. Scriptores monachi apud nos in suis libris solent transcribere verbatim omnia Joannis Fordonii, paucissima vero notatu digna que post ipsum acciderunt, de suo addentes, multos enim ex iis scriptoribus vidi. Opus antiquitatis harum insularum præcipue gentis nostræ melior, quod Latino sermone contexo, nam experientia res ejusmodi lingua vernacula tractari commodo non posse didici. Domino Tarbello nonnullarum regionum nostrarum australium descriptions dedi, plures (deo dante) brevi daturus. Cum amicis in Holandia ago, vt scripta tua ad me remittantur. Ptolemeus vir quidem in mathematicis summus, sed in positionibus nominum locorum frequentissime labitur, quod iam notarum docti; (1) apud nos autem omnia fere confundit, quare non esse est sequendus, sed ne nimius, hic siste, vale vir dignissime.

Tibi omni obsequio devinctus.

DAVID BUCHANANUS.

Edinburgo, pridie cal:

Aprilis, anno 1565 IO CL.

Historiam gentis nostræ ab ipso rerum nostrarum primordio lingua ver-

nacuæ scribere aggressus sum cui antiqu[i]tatem epitomen vulgi captu

adaptatam præfigo.

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(1) ["This letter, though subscribed by Buchanan, is, with the exception of the postscript, in the handwriting of an amanuensis, who seems to have written "notarum docti" for "notatum doctis."]
LIII.

ROBERT BURNET OF CRIMOND TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for

The richt Honorabill
The Laird of Pitleurg
Elder

Richt Honorabill Sir

I receaued yours from your Nepheu Wartle, and haue good hopes that my Lord Elphinstoune his cousin can not preiudge him mutch, if he get justice, for be your providence ther is as mutch preserued, as wil be ane ground to make him compt for more then his father intended. I gauie him my awin judgment in every thing, and gauie Mr Jhone Alexander ane informatione according to his desire for defens of ane actione percewit he my Lord Elphinstoune against him. I wreitt lykewayes to my sone in law to assist him with his adwyse iff he did reqyire itt. Since I receaued your lettre I haue bein so taken wp pairtie with seiknes, with bathing in the forenoone, and ane violent colick and the consequences off itt all this last weike, and pairtyly with freinds wisitts and seiking my adwyse all the day ouer, vt tantum abest vt sim in otio, vt tu releis, vt nunquam minus otii mihi contigerit, ex quo memini; Nam praefer curam instituendi liberos, qui in duas distributi sunt classes, quam statui mihi ξηθον, in parergis totus dies absimitur, semper aliquo interpellante hoc ξηθον a mane ad vesperam. Miro, quid Domino in mentem venerit, qui onus, quod tibi uni in Scotia, omnes qui te norunt, imponendum judicarent, tanquam qui solus ad id par sis, aliis imponere cupias, vt sub eius pondere opprimantur. Tenet insanabile multos scribendi cacoethes aetque aerio in corde senescit, me non tenet neque vnquam tenuit, nec, ut spero, vnquam tenebit, ne defferar in vicum venedorum thus et odores, et pipet et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis.

Vnasquisque sibi condit aduersaria in proprium vsum, et certe multa habui reposita in aduersarii, quæ bono vsui esse poterant cuivis Historiam huius temporis molienti, quæ libentissime cuivis, se ad tantum opus accingenti, communicassem, sed omnia periere, cum septingentiis plus minus
libellulis, partim scriptis, partim impressis, dum sine sensu et securè, sua su
uxoris, vt multi alii, binas relinquo ædes instructas et Bibliothecam et qua
quinque simelia mihi chara, omnia mea mecum portans, tanquam mox cum
cantu et tripudiis reuocandus. Sed multum mihi gratulor, quod maxima pars
Bibliothecæ salua ad me delata sit, primùm post meum discesum in arcem
Edinburgi conclusa ab amico quodam, postea ab vxore inde deducta et in
navem imposita, vt cum archiuis regni Dunotrium deduceretur, postea,
nescio quo fato (Mantua vae miseræ nimium vicina Cremonæ) rursum in po
testatem hostium quo jure, quaque iniuria redacta, tandem inde liberata,
post viius anni situm et squalorem in cella subterranea perpessum, post
varios casus et tot discrimina rerum, me hic læta licet manca, aspexit.

Meo quidem judicio, quicunque tam grande opus aggregietur, laborabit
sub pondere tot rerum variarum, in tam diversis locis gestarum, tam variè
relatarum, vt album nigro non magis sit contrarium quam prior relatio
posteriori, vel communis veræ, idque non ex ignorantia, sed de industria,
vt nunquam alibi tam splendidè mentitum sit scienter et prudenter. Vnicum
tantum singularè, insignis nequitiae, exemplum, tibi in memoriam reuocabo,
quod scio te non latere et tibi satis notum esse, cuius omnes faëdos et faëdi
fragos fæderates pudere deberet, nisi pudere desiissent et perfrectae essent
frontis. Curarunt publice prædicandum populo ex cathedra veritatis, cuius
ipse auritus fui testis, impudentissimum et diabolicum hoc commentum et
mendacium, non esse viterius fidem adhibendum a quoquam Carolo Regi,
qui articulos tam solemniter pactos inter eum et subditos suos Scotos
Bержiç, curauerit manu carnificis publice Londinij comburendos; cum nihil
minus verum sit, cum non isti articulj, qui 6. tantum fuere numero, sed 17.
aut 18. nothi articulj, quibus mentiti sunt Regem occulte promississe se
assensurum, ex decreto Consilii Anglicanij (qui totius rej veritatem ex tes
timio omnium qui rebus gerendis interfuerè, exacte explorarunt) manu
carnificis merito Londinij combusti sunt; cuius decreti cum plurima fuerint
exemplaria impressa secundum consuetudinem, dolo et fraude fæderatorum,
quò res, quæ adhuc latet in Scotia, lateret in Anglia, omnia ferè exempla
ab ipsis fuerunt coempta, ita vt in tota vrbe Londinensi, summum cum
difficultate vnum inventum sit exemplar, quod ipse vidi et perlegi, quod
vnica tantum philyra, ex anteriori tantum parte impressa, constans, sexa
ginta tamen assibus vènit. Hoc idem commentum et mendacium decies
aut duodecies impressum legi et libellulos in quibus id continebatur ipse
habui et possedi, nunc habeam necne incertum est, cuius commenti impu-
dentiam, praedicatoribus huius mendacii ex suggesto, multisque aliis qui haec penitus ignorabant, et ideo regem oderant, tanquam violatorem fidei insignem, patefeci, eisque oculos aperui, quibusdam veritatis confessionem extorsi, cum maxima auditorum admiratione et indignatione. Et quod maxime mihi dolebat, legi scriptum Anglicanum, quod respondens calumniis et criminius variis Regi obiectis, hoc factum tantum excusabat et leniebat, non refutabat, ob ignorantiam veritatis; cum respondisse suffecisset, nunquam factum.

Nec tantum scriptor horum temporum laborabit haec incertitudine rerum gestarum, et suggestione rerum falsarum pro veris, sed multò magis in hoc, quod intima et vera consiliorum arcanorumque cognitione sperari non potest, vel a sepositae vitae instituto, vel ab hominis genio secum non grauate habitantis, præcipue in hoc tanta et tam fucata totius gentis et insulae hypocrisi, qua homines se in Angelos lucis transformantes et tanquam Angeli de coelo demissi, inter suspiria et fictos genitum, nihil nisi divinum crepantes, et divinam gloriam in omnibus praecé ferentes, econtro, reuera, tanquam diaboli ex inferno emissi et locustae Apocalypticae e puteo abyssi prodeuntes omnia corruperunt et vastarunt, jura omnia divina et humana confuderunt, ecclesiæ et rempublicam perdididerunt, eisque loco feram bellum multorum capitum, utrique constituerunt, omnes imperio, dignitatiæ, bonis, fortunis spoliardunt, ut se dominos vitae, dignitatiæ fortunuarumque omnium, nullo opponente, suo arbitrio gererent. Sed haec potius deflenda aut vindicanda, quam describenda; male enim collocatas putarem horas viro pio et ad senium vergenti in describendis tam improirum hominum sceleribus. Sed non dubito quin suo tempore haec omnia Deus sit patefacturus et vindicaturus; nihil enim tam secretum quod non reuelabitur et vnusquisque referet propria corporis, prout gessit, sine bonum sine malum.

Quid Dominus præstiterit (cum, vt populus Israel in terra Goschen, bellis vndique circumstrepentibus, meritò ex vtriusque partis decreto pace frueretur et otio) nescio: Me ter peregrinatim imposibile fuit alicud solidi præstare, etiamsi illuc applicuissem animum: sed nisi illuc vitro feramur, et tibi septuagenario aut septuagenario maioribus et mihi sexagenario veniam danda est et ambo rude donandi sumus, vt quod superest ætatis, defendidis peccatis in qua, prater ingeniam corruptæ naturæ inclinationem, contagio huius vitiosi seculi nos induxit, impedamus et animæ saluti in æternum vinces consulamus.

Excitabit sine dubio Deus viuida et vegeta ingens, quibus erit mens
sana in corpore sano, qui non verebuntur forti et intrepido animo, scelera huius seculi et intima eorum consilia diligenter exquirere, investigare, eruere et in apertum proferre, et sicut in construendo tabernaculo plus offerebat populus, quam necessarium esset, donec prohibitus fuit populus plus offerre, sic si semel constiterit, aliquem praestantis ingenii et sinceræ fidei virum tale aliquid conari, non cessabant omnes viri certatim pro viribus offerre omnia, quæ tanto operi perficiundo, necessaria videbuntur, ita vt non dubitatem, ne Famianum Stradam a copia et delectu instructiorem, scripsisse suam Historiam, quam hunc scripturum.

Archiepiscopi Sancti Andreae Historia adhuc salua est, et licet præcipuum exemplar semel inciderit in manus foederatorum, nunc tamen est in manibus Domini Patricij Drummond viri integerrimi, ei pignorj oppositum a quodam Law seruo comitis Lanrike, cui, cum esset a secretis Regi, commissum fuit exemplar. Vrgebat me Dominus Patricius Drummond, postquam huc veni, vt a voluntibus exigerem collatitiam pecuniam, vt typis mandaretur. Sed in his turbis et hac pecuniae inopia, nemine volente, ego meipsum scripto obligauí ad 4. exemplaria emenda, quam primum tota Historia foret typis mandata, et conatus sum similem syngrapham ab aliis extorquere ad plura vel pauciora exemplaria emenda, sed nulli persuasi. Sed Archiepiscopi Historia non attingit hæc tempora, finiens cum morte Jacobi 6. regis. Nuncquam mihi contigit videre vel legere, sed audii a quondam comite Laudero, cui per 15. dies a Domino Roberto Spotsuodo commodata fuerat Londinii, nihil magis candidè, ingenuè, moderatè, verè et prudenter ab illo scriptum, seque ex vangue leonem judicasse, nempe ex relatione rerum suo tempore gestarum, quorum si non maxima, saltem non minima pars fuit.

Varias alias vidi relationes rerum hic illic gestarum, partim Anglicè partim Latinè partim Gallicè, sed nihil mihi magis placuit quam synopsis vel potius Ichnographia quædam et breuis delineatio, totius huius belli, causarumque eius, Latinæ eruditiæ et neuæ scripta, deducta ad mortem et martyrium Caroli Regis, in fronte gerens impressionem Gedanensem sed meo judicio non tam longe est peregrinata.

Vive, vale. Si quid nouisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: Si non, his vvere mecum. Ne credat dominus, ex negligentia observantiae tibi debita me, silentium meum profectum. Hoc verè et ex animo possum profiteri, neminem esse in Scotia, quem magis suspicer ob ingenuum animi candorem et insignes et non vulgares ingenii dotes, et de cuius salute et statu, cum se
offert occasio, magis anxiè et sollicitè inquiram, sed veritus sum, gratis, tanti viri studia interpellare, ipse semper multum occupatus in nihil agendo. Deus te diu reipublicae, familiae et liberis sernet incolu'mem et perge dili-gere vt facis

Tui obseruantissimum tibique
addictissimum


R. BURNETUM.

LIV.

ROBERT BURNET OF CRIMOND TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

for
The Richt Honorable
The Laird of Pitlurg
Elder

Tamdiu humanissimis tuis literis respondere distuli, Vir Clarissime et multum mihi Reuerende, vt potius nunc ad te scribere quam rescribere videar. Roges causam huius dilationis, non negauerim, priuatem desidiam, quæ nescio quo pacto mihi semper fuit in deliciis, locum habere inter causas, sed ultimum. Duæ me potissimum remoratæ sunt causæ, quod tam tardè tuis responderim. Vna caque grauissima, est cumulus negotiorum, quo penè obruor, quæ otium omne meum minutatim inter se partiantur; nam si quis sit in tota vrbe, cuí cum altero lis intercedat, curritur ad me, vel vt arbitrum agam et item componam (quod difficilimum in hoc peruerso et inuisto seculo); vel vnum ex litigantibus petit vt ei de jure respondam, et plurumque vterque solum ut expiscerent, quæ sit mea de tali juris articulo sententia, cum decreuerim et credar libere proferre quod sentio et neminem decipere. Et vt verum dicam, multum laborat hæc vrbs penuria jurisconsulorum, et cum tres aut quattuor tantum sint, duorum, qui præcipuas obtinent partes, òdes habetur lubrica et dubia, nec articulos et nodos juris vel primis labiis gustarunt, sed quædam ex illis et non intelligunt, et ordinariiis formulis tantum assuet, in iis aliquando fædè et turbiter hallucinantur, et me pudet, cum eiusdem sinuss professionis, talia de iis et diej potuisse et non potuisse nec posse refelli. Quicquid sit cum gratis et
libere ciuiibus omnibus respondeam, tanto minus fratribus sum gratus, tantoque maius mihi negotio facesso, ita ut vix liberum mihi detur tempus ad sumendum cibum. Huius rei oculatus fuit testis filius tuus verbi Dei minister (cum quo libentissime sermones confero, qui in tantum patris sat et animum tuum referent vt si animam crederem ex traduce, nullo clariore exemplo probare, particulam animae paternae transisse in prolem) cuius colloquio vix mihi frui licuit per spatium semihorae, praec turba interpellationum. Mitto scholasticorum intempestius garritus, qui sub specie me consulendi super ratione studiorum, multis inanibus sermonibus me detinent, quae quotidie cuncta demissis auriculis perpetior, vt inique mentis assellus, postremo cum nihil faciam, nuncquam sum tamen otiosus, imo dum cuiusuis esse compellor, nec meas esse plane nec cuiusquam possum. Altera ratio te respicit; pudet enim me, vt iam dicebam de aliis, inanibus sermonibus te morari, et studia et oblectiones tuas interpellare, cum nihil hic te dignum occurrat; omnes enim hic lucro auide inhiantes, hoc solum agunt, omnes studiis et literis valedixerunt, nulla hic exercitation scholastica, nisi admodum puerilia; nullum hic ingenium alicuius pretii prater vnum, quod nimis luxurians et nimis nutabile, veteribus relictis, (quae non diu abhinc pertinaciter tuebatur et contra-sentientes acriter insectabatur) ad noua deflexit et presbyteratu valedixit, novae et sanctae congregationis futurus dux et antesignanus et presbyter. Cum eo familiariter viuo, sed cum moderno minume, ingenue tamen mihi professus est, nullum sibi videri in tota scriptura testimonium, quod judicium subigat et constringat ad asserendum vel episcopatum vel presbyteratum vel independens regimen, et sic vel Erastus obtinebit, vel alius adhuc est exspectandum nouum regimen: vel mea obtinebit sententia, quam tuitus sum semper et contra episcopatum et contra presbyteratum regimen, nempe ecclesiae Judaicæ fuisset certum et definitum a Deo, quia vnum erat populus: In ecclesia autem Christiana, ad quam tot et tam variae gentes erant vocande, regimen fuisse relictum liberum et indefinitum, prout rectores populorum judicarent congruum et conveniens moribus et ingenios viuosuiusque populi, modo generales regulae positae in Sancta Scriptura obseruarentur, vt peccata puniantur, nec maneat impunita, sint doctores, pastores, et diaconi in ecclesiis, omnia fiant ordine, in pace et ad edificationem. Hæc est impia et callida Diaboli machinatio, vt homines sub finem mundi, relictis necessariis tanquam indifferentibus, pro indifferentibus tanquam necessariis vsumque ad sanguinem digladiantur tanquam pro aris et focis; tantum religio potuit suadere malorum? Accepi versiculos tuos inginosos,
elegantes, argutos, plenos sensibus et aculeis, sed noli exspectare vt reponam. Nobis non licet esse tam disertis; sum enim humors nec fonte labra prolui caballino nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso memini, vt repente sic poeta prodirem. Nihilo plus exspectandum vt me confusionibus huius seculi vel describendis vel delineandis immisceam, etiamsi vires mihi adessent tanto oneri ferendo. Nolo nauseam et fastidium continuum mihi accessere, tractando tam insignem prodigionem, tam profundam hypocrisin, tot caedes, tot furta, tot latrocinia, tot rapinas, tot periuria popularium tam ecclesiasticorum quam laicorum aut secularium. Et in tam turpi eono me vultare? Decreti longum vale-dicere omnibus humanioribus studiis, quibus tamen nimium delectis, nisi quantum ad promouenda studia filiorum necesse fuerit ea aliquando attingere, et uni theologiae me addicere tamquam unum pedem habens in sepulcro; tempus enim est vt nos depontani senes nobis prisperciamus de viatico, et cum necessario sit migrandum certi simus quo sit migrandum, et quod nobis hospitium sit paratum in aeternitate; cognitio enim de ingressu aeternatis, omnium nostrarum actionum est nucleus et medulla. Quam vereor ne terendo tempus in studiis puerilibus et tantum humanis, idem subeas judicium quod Hieronymus, qui, vt testatur ipse, multum deditus lectione Ciceronis, Platonis, poetarum et aliorum librorum secularium, febri laborans, subito raptus in spiritu ad tribunal judicis multa claritate circumfusi, et interrogatus a judece de conditione, cum respondisset se Christianum, Mentiris, inquit judex, Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, vnde caedj jussus, cum misericordiam Dei eiulans imploraret, O Domine, inquit, si unquam habuero codices seculares, si vnquam legero, Te negaui, et cum isto sacramento demissus, tanto debine studio diuina legere copiit quanto mortalia ante non legisset. Omnia enim humana verè sunt evolata, vt ait Paulus, respectu excellentiae cognitionis Christi et mysteriorum diuinorum. Fasit Deus ut animo saltem valedicentes mundo et rebus terrenis patriam anhelemus supernam, tanquam portum securum et requiem omnium laborum et malorum, vbi, liberi a malis, beatitudine fruamur aeterna. Quam tibi et omnibus piis ex animo optat et precatur

Tui amantissimus tibique addictissimus


LV.

SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the Richt honorable
   my much respected freind
   The Laird of Straloch
   Thais
Richt honorable

being resolved to sie my freinds in the low cuntries in this idill
tyme for lerning the first ranceunter I had at campheir was that thair I
hard that a dunkirker ship had takin your sones cart of fyffe from one of
our shipps of Leath callit James Gibson & then instantly I moved one of
our cuntry men Mr Trotter to wryt to sum of his freinds at ostend quhair the
captane then was to persuaid him to send it bak to me heir bot it is feared
we sall cum no speid thais pepeill ar so malicius agans our cuntrie. Yow did
wysly that caused your sone keip a doubill of it or vtherways all had been
gone. I heir by Samuel Wallace that all the carts that ar in Jansens hand
ar now printed & hourly expects thais that yea heave to finish the work
as also he luiks for such descriptiouns as yea can give him & then the buik
will go furth with out farder. If yea think meet yea may desyre your sone
to draw it over agane that it may be ioyned with the rest and if yea will
give me any busenices heir I sall stryve to obey thame & testifie evir that I
am & sall remain

your humble servitour

Campheir 2 September
1645

Scotstarveth
LVI.

SIR JOHN SCOT OF SCOTSTARVET TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To
The right honorable my noble
freind The laird of Strath
loch
These
Right honorable
I accnaulege that I am not able to render yow thankes for this
last fauour that it hath pleased yow to bestoue wpon me in wreating that
epistle dedicatorie sent hither to me in your last letters yet yow shall not
find me wthankfull if euer it fall in my reach to doe yow or any of yours
servIce in thir quarters where I liue
I am with the first occasione to send it to Campher be the meanes of
Samuel Wallace to be sent to Amsterdame and referrs it to his discretion
to insert it or not insert it at his pleasure, seeing I suspect it will be dis-
plesant to the great men to whom the seuerall mapps ar dedicated, that
any epistle of that kynd should be prefixed to such a worke, bearing the
nam of such a mean man as I am
The Earle of Southesk hath intention to send for Mr James in the
springe to draue the shyre of Angus and aught in reason so to doe seeing
he lost Mr Timothies mapp and I hope ye will be a councellor of him to
come that the work may be the soner perfected and brought to a wished end
and not be left defectiue in the want of so good a shyre
As concerning that, that ye can not find the genologic of houses, aduertish
me what ye want and I shall endeoure to furnish yow for I haue besyd me
a not of all charters from king Robert Bruice dayes to this present, wherby
I may giue yow satisfaction in that poynyt I pray yow send me what descrip-
tiones ye haue ready till then and alwayes I shall continowe
your humble servitor

Scottistarveit

Edinburgh 2 february
1648.
LVII.

SAMUEL WALLACE TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the Right honorable,
    his most respecti
Sir Robbert Gordon of
    Straitlogh. At
    Aberdeane

These

Right honorable

I receivit your honors letter of daite the 25. of August, in the moneth of November bypass, together with ane packet with I directit according your honors letter for Amsterdam to Mr. Jhone Blaew, who hes receivit the samin, as he hes written back vnto me, and hes also answerit your honors letter, quhareof the bearer is Piter Job, hoping he hes given your honor satisfactione of his requiests. Mr. blaew vrittis vnto me, that he hes bien occupied at this tyme with prenting two volumes of all the townes of the Low countrys, witch now being effectuate, he is of mynde with all diligence to forther the cairts of our kingdome, quhareof alradye the cairte of fyfe is for the most part performit, and hes in hand to prent the descriptiones of sindrie places, quhareof he is myndit to send the copies vnto me, to communicat them here with Mr. Spang, or to send them home to your honor or my lord scottistavret, according occasions of schipping will serv. He assureth me faithfullie, to take no other worck in hand before the illustratione of our kingdome totaliter be performit; desyres me to intreat your honor and my lord scottistavret, to endeavoure with all possible diligence to assist his purpos be sending vnto hem all quhatsomever kan be gotten, aither for supplie, ornament, decore, or illustratione thairof, promising with all occasione to send copies of such as will kom out of the press, to be send to my lord scottistavret or your honor for mending and correcting escapes, if onlye I will be pleasit to send hem word of occasione serving for the kingdome, quharof I am not to be neggligent. And as for my lord scottis-

[continues]
onles he holdes the matter in hand, I feare it wald be opprest againe, chyffie in those troublousome seasons; he is now a man kom to grytt aidge, and so is your honor witch may move us, as it exhortes us to observe our tyme, that ane famous and honorable worck may be broght to light in our dayes; your honor will be pleasit to moue his sone, and all others weell affectuat to this worck, to contribuit ther labors and paines for advancement thairof. I hope the Lord will send vs occasione thairof be a more paccable and settled tyme, seing his maiestie is now kom to holmbye, weell affectuat to agreement with the parliament of Ingland, and they willing thangkfullie to accep thairof, and to promote hem to his Royall dignities; the Lord give them grace to remove all dissentiones. So commending me to your honors loving affectiones, expressat lardglie in his letters towards me, As I am oblidged thangkfullie to accep thairof so I am to reverence your honors benevolence, and to serve his honor be all good officies my power kan extend to, remaining your honors most

Humble servant at Command

SAMUEL WALLACE

At Campheir the 4 of Martch, Anno, 1647.

Eftir I vritt this, I receivit a letter from my lord scottistarvet shawes me, that the provost of edinburgh hes send for vour sone Mr. James to drawe the towne of edinburgh, and is to be imployed be the nobilite of Angus to deschryve that shyre; and so I hope he will be advancit be others to grytter worck, if god sendis pace, as be appearance it will be.

LVII

WILLIAM, SEVENTH EARL MARISCHAL, AND JOHN, AFTERWARDS FIRST EARL OF MIDDLETON, TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

To the richt honorable
Laird of Straloche

Rycht honorable
In regard we ar cald to be heir for the tyme, for takeing course for what may concerne the publict and it is requisit that most parte of the
heretors and gentlemen within this schirresdome be present in giveing advyse and concurrence what may fittest be done for the goode of the countrey and present bussiennes in hand, these ar heirfoir to desyre yow that yow will be heir at abirdeene on fridday nixt the 3 of october whane we sall meit yow thair to the effect forsaid Or if it hapin we be not here or remooved from this the said day ye will certanly knaw whair to find ws with the Re- giementis ar heir vpon the present imploymet So lookeing assuredlie for your meitting as ye will testifie your affectionne to the bussieness and have ws to remain

Your affectionat freind

Marischall

Jo Middletone

Abirdeeine 30 September
1645.

LIX.

PARLIAMENTARY PROTECTION TO ROBERT GORDON OF STRALOCH.

Exemption gevin be the parliament 28 Januar 1646.

My lords of parliament unto your lordships humblie means and shows I your lordships servitor Mr Robert Gordoune of Straloche that quhair in consideratione of my pains and travell in reviseinge and correcting thee carts of this kingdome it pleasit your lordships to exeam mee from the ordinare burdens of the rest of thee subjectis in Scotland to thee end I might thee better attend thairupone and bee encouraged therby to len my best asistance for the perfectione of soe honorable a worke whilke albeit I have cairfullie gone about hitherto and ame radie to giue a prove thairof to thos who hes the doinge of the worke of this kingdome yitt my former warrand is misregarded by the present commanders and I daylie taxed in a heavie manner wherby I will be discouraged and dissinabled frome prosecuteing thee intendit worke except your lordships provyde reneau Hearfor I bespeace your lordships to take consideratione of the premisses and to cause renew my saids warrand and exemptione in suche a manner that it
may bee valable for mee to free mee frome other warrands of comanders who
hes slighted your former commands which will encourage mee more and
more to folowe out thee intendit worke and to be radie at all occasions to
obey your lordships commandiment and your lordships answere humblie I
crave.

St Andrews 28 January 1646

The Comitte of despatches haveing considered the supplication
abovewrittin do vpon the grounds therin mentioned renew all former acts
and warrants past in the supplicants favors And ordaines all officers and
sogers punctually to observe the samyn as they will be answerable vpon
their heyest perells

Ja Prymrose

At Aberdein the second day of march 1646.

The quhilk day the seuerall actis and warrands respectiuie aboue-
wrightin were producit befoir the Committee of warr for the shyre of Aber-
dein and being sein and considered be theme, they acknowledge the same
and does recommend the foirsaides warrands to Colonell Robert Mont-
gomerie comander in chefe

Mr Tho. Merser

remove

no

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARIUS.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>KAL.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>A [1.]</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>f [vi.]</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C [x.]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JANUARIUS.</td>
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(1) [Hunc obitum delere in MS to tentatum est.]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JANUARIUS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in gardianatu et bis in provincialatu laudabiliter prefuit, vir erat deuotus columbine simplicitatis: lector in philosophia ac theologi\textgreek{a} singulari\textgreek{a}: precocque diuini verbi feruentissimus.</td>
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<tr>
<th>FEBRUARIUS.</th>
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<tr>
<td>KAL. Februarius habet dies xxvij.</td>
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</table>
# FEBRUARIUS

| 6 | Valentini martyris. |

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# MARTIUS

| KAL. | Martius habet dies xxxi. |

## [i.]


## [lii.]


## [vii.]

Obitus reverendi in Christo patris ac domini Domini Gavini Dunbair episcopi Aberdonensis qui nouam ecclesiam funditus construxit: cuius constructure mille quadringentes marcas dedit. Insuper in sua morte decem marcas, calicem argentem et casulam de scarletu legavit. Qui obiit Anno Domini mceccclxxxio.

## [vii.]

Thume confessore.

## [viii.]

Obitus egregii viri Magistri Duncani Burnet rectoris de Methleik. Hic fratum minorum pater fuit specialis, qui in vita sua singulis annis qui preerat ecclesie de Methlyk dedit huic conven-
<table>
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<th>MARTIUS.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tui x marcas cum diversis aliis elemosinis et vestimentum de scarleto pro summo altari, et vnnum vestimentum pro altaribus de eodem. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1552 ix Marcij.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| g | Obitus pie memorie Roberti Colane, qui suis expensis dormitorium pro magna parte construxit: et singularis benefactor ordinis vsque ad mortem extitit. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1[ ]81. |
|---|
| [xi.] |

| A | Gregorii pape. |
|---|
| [xii.] |

| A | Josephi confessoris. |
|---|
| [xiii.] |

| b | Obitus pie memorie Mariote Chalmer, que annis plurimis vsque ad mortem precipua mater huius conuentus fuit, Et quasi totam vitam suam in obsequiis fratrum exposuit, et tandem in habitu ordinis in nostra ecclesia, coram altari Beate Virginis sepulta. Anno Domini 15[ ]7. |
|---|
| [xiv.] |

| f | Obitus honorabilis viri Andree Ravyner de Davolr qui quasi a principio dedicationis huius conuentus usque ad mortem singularis benefactor extitit huic conventui in victualibus et elemosinis pecuniariis pro fratrum necessitatibus. Insuper in sua vita contulit pro structura conventus, xx marcas. In morte vero reliquit xxiiij marcas. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1519. |
|---|
| [xxiv.] |

| g | A[...]nciatio Mariæ virginis |
|---|
| [xxv.] | Obitus honorabilis viri Magistri Alexandri Cheyne comissarij generalis Aberdonensis, etc., ac rectoris de Snav. Qui obiit Anno Domini 1592. Marcij. |
MARTIUS.

[[xv]]
Obitus deo et simplicis patris Fratris Alexandri Redy sacerdotis et confessoris. Qui vsque ad extremum vite sue, die noctu-que Deo seruiens, exemplarique conversatione secutus est sanctam communitatem. Obiit Anno Domini 1529.

APRILIS.

KAI.
Aprilis habet dies xxx.

[[ll.]]
Obitus pie memorie Magistri Ade Gordon quondam rectoris de Kinkell. Qui in vita sua quandiu fuit compos sui a multis annis fuit beneficus valde isti conuentui et etiam conuentui Elgensi: de cuius elmosina postquam fuit mente captus diuersis annis hic annuatim habuimus x marcas in necessariis nostris: quam elmosinam Episcopus fecit nobis dari considerans magnam elmosinam quam ipse fecit nobis in sua prosperitate. Qui obiit Anno Domini 15[ ]8.

[[x.]]
Obitus reuerendi patris Villelmi Steuart episcopi Aberdonensis. Qui nostri semper ordinis feruentissimus zelator quousque extremum edidit spiritum extitit, Qui cotidianis elmosinis nostris necessitatibus subuenit: omniumque fratrum curam eget vt mater nutrit filios suos, sic eos sinu paterne consolationis fovebat proque fratribus infirmis infrirmiam suis impensis construxit. Et pro comparatione fundi ex parte eclesie boriali x libras contulit: cum multis aliiis beneficiis nos semper summo amore prosecutus est. Obiit Anno Domini 1545.

[[xii.]]
Vincentii confessoris.
### APRILIS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Tibureij et Valeriani martyrum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Anacleti pape et martyris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Obitus venerabilis viri Magistri Veelmi Crechtona rectoris de Vnen. Qui ultra elimosinas in vita sua largas in morte xl libras legavit ex quibus pro magna parte murus borialis orti nostri inferioris fuit constructus.</td>
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### MAYUS

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<tr>
<td><strong>KAL.</strong></td>
<td>Mayus habet dies xxxj.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Inuentio Sancte Crucis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Johannis ante portam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Boniaccij martyris.</td>
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# MAYUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c</th>
<th>Obitus honorabilis viri Johannis Forbess quondam domini de Peslego qui amicissimus fuit ordini et huic conuentui beneficus in vita et morte. Qui obiit Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo quinquagesimo sexto xvj° Maij. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Obitus venerabilis domine Margarete Chalmer domine de Finlater et Drum. Que contulit pro necessitatibus fratum xx libras: alia vice xvj et iterum x libras, item coclear argenteum. Anno Domini 1532.</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Bernerdini confessoris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>Translatio Sancti Francisci.</td>
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# JUNIUS.

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<tr>
<th>Kal.</th>
<th>JUNIUS HABET DIES XXX.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ε</td>
<td>Marcellini cum sociis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[i.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Obitus honorabilis viri Villelmi Chalmer de Balnacrag sepulti nobiscum ante altare Beate Virginis. Qui dedit xx libras pro necessitatibus</td>
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<td>JUNIUS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cessitabibus conuentus, et fabrica loci: et viij libras pro calice fiendo ad dictum altare. Insuper reliquit vsibus fratrum lectum de plumis, cum reliquis lectisterniis, in quibus obit Anno Domini 1516.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obitus venerabilis viri Magistri Duncani Chalmer filii predicti Vilelmi, qui ultra elimosinas sepium erogatas: tandem xx libras dedit pro fratrum necessitatibus, et seipsum nobiscum sepelire mandavit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnabe apostoli.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Obitus deuoti ac zelosi patria Fratris Johannis Qhutford sacerdotis, predicotoris, et confessoris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natiuitas Johannis Baptiste.</td>
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<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obitus honorabilis viri Johannis Murray, qui dedit pro structura huius conuentus vna vice simul xx libras, preter paruas elimosinas. Pro quo atque vxore eius fiunt specialia suffragia.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>e</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obitus domine Jonete Paterson, relicte quondam Domini Alexandri Lauder, militis; que multas largas elimosinas ordini dedit; diuque perseverauit; et in testamento centum marcas legavit: quas iste conuentus obtinuit. Sed et preter testamentum bonam interim eleemosinam ex bonis eius ordo acquisiuit. Anno Domini 1534 obiit.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kal.</td>
<td>JULIUS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Julio habet dies xxxi.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>h [X.]</td>
<td>Obitus probi patris in senectute bona fratris Fratris Villeti Fleming, sacerdotis et predicatoris; qui completo Edinburgi et in Sancto Andrea decennio sub observantia nostre jugo tandem in hoc conuentu 34 annis, continue Domino Deo fideliter die et nocte deseruuit, in diuinis laudibus et exactissima sancte communittatis sequela. Anno Domini 153[ ].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A [XXIII.]</td>
<td>Obitus venerabilia viri Domini Villeti Elphinstoun, rectoris de Clat, huius conuentus amici specialissimi; qui, preter suas elemosinas annuales largas in pecunia et aliis, dedit huic conuentui calicem preciosum, valentem xxij lib. ad minus; et ad constructionem gabuli chori veteris x markas. Ac in fine dierum suorum pro constructione ecclesie nostre noue deposit en centum libras in pecunia numerata. Insuper et in suo testamento relict obis xx libras, cum quator bollis brasii. Pro cuius anima fiant suffragia honorifce vti bene meruit. Anno Domini 1528.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d [XXVI.]</td>
<td>Anne vidue martyr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### JULIUS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L</th>
<th>Marthe virginis.</th>
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### AUGUSTUS.

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Augustus habet dies xxx.</th>
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<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>Obitus Magistri Roberti Schand, rectoris de Alues, qui preter pluries elargitas elimosinas partem borialem horti inferiores emit: dorsum altaris Beate Virginis fieri fecit: et togam de chamleto dedit; pro cuius anima oretur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D</th>
<th>Obitus pie memorie venerabilis patris Fratris Roberti Bailye, viri profunde humilitatis patientie et ardentis charitatis, huius conuentus quondam gardiani a fratribus quibus in vita prefuit, propter eius mansuetam conuersationem singulariter predilecti. Anno Domini 1510.</th>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Transfiguratio Domini.</th>
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</table>
### SEPTEMBER.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>c</th>
<th>Obitus venerabilis viri Domini Thome Myrtoun, archidiaconi Aberdonensis, qui contulit ad augmentum conuentus terram suam inter terram Andree Culan et conuentum, a parte occidentali jacentem, valoris septuaginta marcarum, ad orandum pro anima reuerendi patris in Christo Villedmi Elpynstoun, Aberdonensis episcopi, anima sua parentumque, suorum animabas omniumque fidelium defunctorum. Anno Domini 1515.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>Nativitas Marie virginis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| g | Obitus Dauid Colisoun, pie memorie, qui contulit particulam quandam tinimenti sui pro amplestione claustri; pro cuius anima primogenitus eius construxit transitum ad chorum, et alias largas elemosinas fecit. Anno Domini 1481.  
Obitus Jacobi Quarti, illustrissimi Regis Scocie, in conflictu Flodinensi; qui construxit locum nostrum Stirlingensem; necnon nostre sacre observantie principalis protector fuit. Pro quo sient specialia suffragia. Anno Domini 1514 [1513]. |
<p>| A | Obitus Elizabeth Barla, Domine de Elphinstoun et de Forboss, que dedit vnum calicem altari beati Francisci, valoris xx librarum. Anno Domini 1518. |
| f | Obitus fratris Patricii Stalkar, deuoti et exemplaris; qui fideliter laboravit pro isto conuentu ad xxvi annos. Anno Domini 1512. |
| g | Obitus Fratris Valteri Leydess, carpentatoris, qui fideliter pro isto conuentu construxit campanile et cellas fratrum, et multa alia bona fecit. Anno Domini 1469. |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SEPTEMBER.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>₩</td>
<td>[xvii.] Stigmatum Sancti Francisci.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₱</td>
<td>[xx.] Obitus Fratris Joannis Leydis, laici et carpentoris; qui fideliter laborauit in sua arte tam pro isto loco quam pro aliis locis; qui erat frater deuotus et zelosus. Anno Domini milesimo quadringentesimo nono. Obitus Fratris Joannis Lothon, deuoti valde et exemplaris, qui multa scriptit pro communitate hic et etiam in Sancto Andrea. Anno Domini mcccclxxiii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₲</td>
<td>[xxi.] Matthei, apostoli et euangeliste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₰</td>
<td>[xxiv.] Obitus deuoti patris confessoris Fratris Alexandri Blair. Anno Domini 1549.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₱</td>
<td>[xxvi.] Elzearii confessoris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>₲</td>
<td>[xxviii.] Memoria benefactorum fratrum et sororum ordinis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SEPTEMBER.

Hieronimi, confessoris et doctoris.

OCTOBER.

October habet dies xxxi.

Obitus fratris Duncani Alexandri, multum deohti humilis et exemplaris. Anno Domini mcccclxxxii.

Francisci confessoris.

Oretur in speciali pro honorabili domina, Elyzabeth Lewyntoun, domina quondam de Rythwan, prope Sanctum Joannem, que largas elymosinas diversis conuentibus contulit, et huic conuentui contulit, in vno anno, quadraginta marcas.


(1) [Scriptor Necrologiae videtur hunc Obustum quinto die Octobris per errorem posuisse, atque erroris corrigendi causa obitum iterum posuisse die sexto, quo die ex Chartulario Aberdonensi constat Obustum Alexandri Galloway celebratum esse.]
OCTOBER.

Obitus illustriissimi viri Magistri Alexandri Gallovay ecclesie de Kinkell quondam rectoris, qui nostrum semper affectus est ordinem summo honore, Ita ut intra octauas fundatoris profati ordinis ad patriam migravit supernam. Is itaque ecclesiam nouam laudi diui Francisci dicatam Gaunini Dunboir episcopi sumptibus erexit. Necnon et suis expensis aram in Sancti Ioannis Baptiste honorem construi fecit. Ceterum quilibet per iustra fratum vsibus quinquaginta erogavit marcas; tandem ad superos properans triginta marcas reliquit pro necessitatibus fratrum; quam possim amanter vos fratres hortor profati Alexandri execuias celebrare omnes, cui hodie infelix mors exitiale iniecit telum 1552.

Hic oretur in speciali pro Egidia Blair Domina de Row, et pro anima Jacobi Kennedy sponsi eiusdem, ac pro animabus illorum pro quibus voluit orari. Que quidem Egidia pro orationibus supradictis contulit de pecunia numerata pro constructione huius naue ecclesie aliisque fratum necessitatis xxx marcas. Anno Domini 1537°.


NOVEMBER

KAL. November calendar dies xxx

COMMEMORATIONE.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Martini episcopi. (1)</td>
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</table>

### DECEMBER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>December habet dies xxx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Obitus deuoti fratri ac zelosi Fratris Johannis Thomsoun laici artis carpentarie qui circa ea que sunt artis sue et latomorum fidelissime laborauit vitra seculares illarum artium: nec quicquam cibi aut potus occasione laborum aliorum extra communitatem accepit: sed in communitate cibus eius pro majori parte erant aliorum relique fratrum: nec aliquis eo peritior in communii reflectione vigilique valde erat in omni opere bono parinque somni.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Obitus deuoti fratri F[ratris Willelmi Gilrwif sacerdotis, qui obiit in sua florid]a iuuentute, An[n]o Domini MCVIII. (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) [Folium MSti, continens sex dies a die vigesimo secundo ad vigesimum septimum Novembris evulsum est.]  
(2) [Desunt duo folia, continentia duodecim dies a die nono ad vigesimum primum Decembris.]
### DECEMBER.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Obitus Magistri Thome Halkarstoun prepositi de Crichtoune a quo habuimus xxxiiij, Anno Domini 1516.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>Natiuitas Domini. (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) [Aliud folium, continens ultimos quatuor dies Decembris, desideratur.]
III.

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

M.D.XCVI—M.D.XCVII.
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

M.D.XCVI—M.D.XCVII.

I.

COMMISSION BY JAMES VI. IN FAVOUR OF THE PROVOST AND BAILLIES OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN, FOR THE TRIAL OF JANET WISHART, AND OTHERS, ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

JAMES, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, To all and sundrie oure liegeis and subdittis, quhome, or to quhais knawlege thir oure letteris sall cum, Greetins: For samekill as it is understand to us, and lordis of oure secrete counsall, That Jenett Wischert, spous to Johnne Leyis, stabulair in Aberdene; Thomas Leyis, hir sone; [ ] Leyis, her dochteris; and Isobelle Cokie, in Kintor, are takin be the provest and bailleis of Aberdene, and committat to warde, as suspect and gilitie of witchcraft, socerie, and utheris diuilishe and detestabill practizeis; uponn quhome necesser it is, That iustice be ministrat, conforme to the lawis of oure realme: Qhhairfoir, we have maid and constitute, and be thir presentis makis and constitutis, our louittis, the provest and bailleis of oure burgh of Aberdene, oure iustic cis in that pairt, to the effect underwrittin: Gevand, grantand, and committand to thaim oure full power and commisionn, expres bidding, and charge, courte or courtis to mak be callit, absentes to amerchiat, unlawis, amerchiamentis, and escheittis of the saidis courtis, to ask, lift, and rais, and, for the same, giff neid beis, to poind and distrenzie; And, in the same courte or courtis, the saidis personis, to call be dittay, to accusis, and thame to the knawlege of an assise to putt; And, as thai sall happen to be fundin culpabill or innocent, To cause iustice be ministrat upon thame, conforme to the lawis of our realme; Assyss neidful to this effect, of the personis that best knawis the verrite in the said mater, ilk persone under
the pane of £40, To summound, warne, cheis, and cause be sworn; Clarkis, serians, dempsaris, and all utheris officaris and memberis of courte need-full, To mak, creat, substitute, and ordane, for quhome thai sal be haldin to ansuer; The escheit guidis and geir of the saidis personis, in cais thay sal happin to be convict and justifieit to the deid for the said cryme, To ask, lift, and, for the same, gif neid beis, to poind and distrenzie; The ane half thairof to oure use, to inbring, and delyverance of the same to oure thesaurar in oure name to mak; And the uther half to our saidis justiceis awne use, for thair labouris to apply; And generalie, all and sundrie utheris thingis, To do, exerce, and use, quhilkis of law or consuetude of oure reaime ar knawine to appertene. Charging, etc. Gevin under oure signet, and subscriuiit with oure hand, at Haliruid-hous, the second day of Februari, and of oure reign the 30th year, 1596.

JAMES R.

J. Lindsay, Secretarius.

Dors. Commission to the provest and baillies to halde justice on Janet Wischart. Sche is convick xvii February, 1596, by xxi persons of assise, of xviii poynis of dittay, and as a common weser and socerer, and ordint to be brunt quhill she be deid. Isobel Cockie in Knytor, be vertew of this commission, convick and brunt, 19th February, 1596.

II.

JOHNNET WISCHERT, SPOUS OF JOHNNE LEVIS, DITTAY ANENT HIR WICHCRRAFT; THE ASSIZE; AND HER CONVICTION, XVII FEBRUAIRIL, M.D.XCVL

Dominus mihi adiutor.

Followis the particular dittey and dilatioun of witchcraft, socerie, and murthouris, gewin in aganis Jonet Wischert, spous of John Leyis, stabler, hir sone and dochteris, practisit be tham as eftir followis:

1. Imprimis, In the moneth of Apryle or thairbie, in anno nyntie ane yeiris, being the first moneth in the raitht,\(^{(1)}\) in the greiking\(^{(2)}\) of the day, Thow,

\(^{(1)}\) [The first month in the quarter.] \(^{(2)}\) [Peep, break of day.]
the said Jonet Wischert, returning from the blokhowes and Futtie, quhain thow hed bene consulted with the dewill, Thow perswas Ing Alexander Thomsoon, mariner, cumand furth of Abirdene to his schip, ran be tuixt him and Alexander Fidleris dur, wnder the castell hill, alss swoft, as apperit to him, as ane arrow culd be schot furth of ane bow, going betwixt him and the sone, Thow keist thi cantryps in his way. Att the quhilk moment immediatlie the said Alexander tuik ane extreme fear and trimbling, quhain[throw] he was forsit to return hame onpast to his schip, tuik bed, and ley be the space of ane moneth fast bedseik, swa that neyn belewit his lyif, the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he hed bene rossin in ane vne,(1) with ane extreme birnand drowcht, swa that he culd newir be satisfit of drink, the wther half of the day melting away his bodye with ane extraordinair cauld sweatt; And the said Alexander Thomsoon knowing that thow hed cassin this kynd of witchecraft on him, send to the his awin wyf, with Katherine Crawford, scharplie bosting and thretynynge the, that onles thow incontinent remedit him than that he suld caws burnm the; And, therfoir, thow feringe that he wald accuse the, Thow send with the said Alexanderis wyf, and the said Katharene Crawford, certane beare and wther thi droigges to drink; Efter the quhilk repriuif, and recept of thi droigges, the said Alexander delie mendit, and returnit agane to his woundit helhtt.

Probatur be the said Alexander Thomsoon awin aithnt and subscriptionn.

Alexr Thomsoon wit hand

Item, At Bartilday was sewin yeir, umquhile Androw Ardes, webster, in his pastym, tuik ane lining towall and patt it about thin the said Jonet Wischerts craig, nocht fering any ewill of the, or that thow suld hewe bene offendit with him: Thow, in ane divileche furie and wodnes, anserit and said, Quhat wirreys thow me? Thow sall lie; I sall gie wey breid to my bairnis this townound; and thow sall nocht byd ane moneth with thin to gif tham breid: And incontinent effir the said Androwis departour from thie, he tuik bed, ley about the space of aucht days, the ane half day rossin in his haill bodie as in ane fornace, and the wther half day with ane vehement sweatt melting away: Swa that be thi crwell murthour and witchecraft, the said Androw Ardes deitt within aucht daysis. Thow qhause deith the relict of the said umquhile Androw Ardes, the day immediatlie effir his departour,

(1) [An oven.]
contracting ane hich displessour, tuik bed, and, within ane moneth nixt thereftir, depairt, and their haill bairnis now beggand their meett.

This is testifeit be Elspet Ewin, spows to James Mar, mariner.

Item, Twentie four yeir sensyn, in the moneth of Maij, or thairby, quhann thow duelt in the Schoillhill, nixt adiacent to the duelling of wmqhile Adam Mair, Thow was apprehendid be wmqhile Androw Brabner, youngar; John Leslie, sone to wmqhile James Leslie, in the Gallowget; Robert Sanders, wricht; Androw Simsoun, talyeour; and ane Johnson, scollaris, steilling furth of the said wmqhile Adam Mairis yard, at twa houris in the morning, greyn growand bear: And thow thann instantlie, being revellit be the saidis scholaris to the wyif of the said Adam, Thow, in thi furie, ansuerit and said to the saidis scholeris, Weill haif ye schemit me, I sall gar the best of how repent; and or four efternyn that thow suld gar also monny wounder on tham as suld sie tham. Wpon the same day, betuixt twa and thrie houris efter nwine, the saidis scholaris past to the Auld Wattergang in the Linkis, to wasche tham, and eftir thei hed anes waschin tham selfis and dryit agane, the saidis John Leslie and Johnson tuik ane rink or raice besyid the Wattergang, and maist desperatlie, throw thi witchecraft cassin on tham, rann in the middis of the Wattergang and drownit tham selfis. And thairby thow, as thow promesit, murtherit tham.

This is testifeit be Robert Sanders, wricht, and Androw Symson, talyeour, their present, yit on lyiff.

Item, Saxtene yeris sensyn or therby, Thow and Malcom Karris wyiff hewing fallin at variance and discord, Thow promesit opinlie, to gar hir ly fast bedseik yeir and day, and suld nocht win to hir self ane caik: Immediatlie eftir the quhilk discord and promeis, the said Malcomis wyif yeid(1) to hir hows, tuik bed, and ley half a yeir fast bedseik be thi witchecraft cassin on hir, acording to thi promeis; the ane half day rossin and birnand wp hir haill bodie, as in ane fyrir fornace; the wther half day, melting away hir bodie with ane extraordinar sweit, with ane congeillit cauldness.

This is testifeit be the said Malcom Kar, Magge Wallis in Futtie, and Elspet Scott, spows of William Maitland, quha hard thi promeis quheron the effect followit.

Item, Thow lant to Meryeoun Nasmyth ane pair of heid scheittis in hir gissein lair,(2) in the quhilk thow pat in thi witchecraft: Quhilk scheittis

(1) [Went.]  (2) [Child-bed.]
quhow sone thow knew hed takin heitt about hir heid, immediatl thow com and tuik tham agane fra hir; And or thow was weill past owt of hir howss, scho rann wod and by hir mynd, and was bundin hand and futt thrie dayis.

This is testifeit be the said Merycoun Nasmyth and hir said spowss.

Item, Testifeit be the said Gilbert and his wyiff that [ ], witche, curit the said Merycoun, and assurit tham, that his wyiff was witchit be his nestest nychtbour, Jonet Wyschert.

Item, Thrie yeir sensyne or therby, James Ailhows hewing remanit ane lang tym in thy service obefoir, Thow desyrit him yit to remane with thie, quhilk he wald not do; And seing thow culd nocht persuaid him to remane, Thow said to him, Gang quhair thow plessis, Thow suld mak him that he suld nocht win to him self ane caik of breid for yeir and day: And quhow sone he com owt of thy service, he tuik bed with ane extreme hevie seiknes and wodnes, with ane continuall birnand heitt and cauld sweting, and ley bed-fast ane half yeir, acording to thi promeis, be thi divelich witchcraft cassin on him: Quhairthow he was compellit to send to Bervie for ane wher witche to tak thi witchcraft from him, Quha com to thi toun and weishe him in ane sowtth rynand watter, and patt him throw ane girtht, with sum wther ceremoneis that scho wsit, and gef to hir therfor xvij merkis, be quhase help he receavit heltth agane. This testifeit be the said James.

Item, Thir twentie yeiris last bypast, Thow continuialie and nichtlie wpoun the nicht, eftir ellewin houris at ewin, quhill as thi hisband and servandis passis to thair bed and takis rest, Than thow putcis anichtlie ane gryt fyir, haldis the sam on the haill nicht, and sittis therat thi self wasand thi witchcraft, altogidder contrarius to the natour of weill levand personis: And sic nichtis as thow putcis nocht on fyir, thann thow gangis owt of thi awin bowse, remanis therfra the haill nicht quhair thow plessis. Testifeit be hir domestik servandis.

Item, Thow causit [ ] than in thy service, and laitlie shipperd to Mr Alexander Fraser, to tak certane droggis of witchcraft maid be the, sic as auld shone, and cast tham in the fyir of John Clwb, stabler, thi nichtbour: Sen the quhilk tym, be thi witchcraft, the said John Club is becum altogidder depauperit. Testifeit be James Ailhows and the boy.

Item, Thow and Jonett Pattoun, first spows to vmythyle James Low, stabler, thi nichtbour, being fallin at variance and discord: Scho callit the witche karling: To quhome thow ansuerit that thow suld gar hir wnderstand
gif thow war ane witche, and suld assey thi craft on hir: Immediatlie efuir
scho past fre the, the said Jonet Pattoun yeid directlie to hir bed, tuik ane
vehement gryt and extraordinair seiknes, the ane half day, from her middill
wp, birnand as in ane frye forname, with ane onsatile droutht, quhilk scho
culd nocht sloik; the wther half day melting away with sweatt, and from hir
middill down als cauld as iss: Be the quhilk thi witchecraft cassin on
hir, scho deit within ane moneth nixt efuir scho tuik bed. Testifeit be
Alexander Warrak, warkmann, at the Key heid, than in the said James
service, quha hard the mak the promeis quhairvpon the mwrthour followit.

ITEM, Thow com to James Low, stabler, thi nictbour, ane half yeir
befoir his deceis, and desyrit of him the len of his kill and barne, quhilk he
wald nocht len the: And, on the sam day, within twa hours efuir thow past
fra him, he tuik bed, ley continuailie bedfast in ane dwyning seiknes, melting
away like ane birnand quhyt candle, the ane half day, and rossin as in ane
wne the wther half day, quhill he depairrit: Quha lead his deith on the,
and said, in his last wordis, befoir he gef wp his braith, That gif he hed
lent to the his kill and kilbar, he wald hef bene ane lewand man: Be the
quhilk witchecraft, cassin wpon him, and wpon his howse, his wyff deitt, his
onlie sone in the sam kynd of seiknes, and his hail geir, surmounting to
mair nor thrie thowresand lib., ar altogidder wrakit and away: Swa that now,
by thi mwrthour and witchecraft cassin on him and his howse, thair is na
memorie of the said James, successioun of his bodie, nor of thair geir.

This is testifeit be John Davidsoun, maltman, James Ailhowse, and
Jonet Andersoun, spowse of Alexander Guthrie, quha hard the said James
Low ley his deid on the.

ITEM, John Pyet, stabler, thi nictbour at the Justice Poin, hewing coft
from Alexander Ewin, the heritable rycht of ane land, thow invyit him thair-
foir: Thairefuir thow keist on witchecraft on him, quhairbie he ley fast
bedseik auchtene oulkis, continuailie melting away, lyk ane quhyt candill,
the wther half day birnand as in ane frye wne, and newir recoverit quhill
he deit, of quhom thow was the murtherer.

Testifeit be Jonet Forbes, relict of the said wmqwhile John.

ITEM, John Allan, cultellar, (1) thi sone in law, hewing discordit with his
wyff, dang hir; quha compleining to the on hir, immediatlie thow com to
the said John Allanis duelling, bostit him, and promesit to gar him repent

(1) [Cutler.]
that ewir he saw or kent hir: Within ane schort space thaireftir, thow, in liknes of ane browny tyik, or at the leist resit the dewill thi maister, and com in nichtlie fyve or sax oulks at his windok, and being fast dang them wp, enterit wpon the said John, dang and beft him, and sparit his wyf, being in the bed with him; quhairthrow the said John becom half wod and furiose: And sa continewit with the said John nichtlie, quhill he promits to complene on the to the ministerie and cession.

Testifeit be the said John Allan him self.

Item, Fowr yeir sensyne or theirby, Thow com in to Walter Mealing dwelling howss in the Castleget of Abirdene to by woll, quhilk thei refusit to sell. Thaireftir thow com to the said Walteris barne, sitand on her motheris kne, the said Walter pleyand with hir; And thow said, this is ane gellie(1) child, ane gey child, without ony forther wordes, and wald nocht say God saiff hir: And or ewir thow was at the stair futt, the barn, be thi witchcraft, in presens of bayth hir fathir and mothir, keist hir gall, cheangit hir colour lyck deid, and becom als wak as ane pair of glwffis, and meltit conti

ualie away with ane extraordinar sweetting with ane extreme drowthe, quhill that sam day aucth dayis, at the sam hour, thow com in first, and than the barne depairstit. And for no request nor command of the said Walter, nor wtheris quhom he directit, thow wold nocht cum in agane to the howss to visie the barne, albeit thow was oft and dyveris tymes send for, bairth be the fathir and mothir of the barn, and swa be thi witchcraft thow murtherit the barne. Testifeit be the said Walter and his said spowss.

Item, on Yoill ewin, in anno nyntie four yeiris, at thrie hauris in the morninge, Thow, remaning in Gilbert Makkies stair in the Braidget, persaunt Bessie Schives, spous of Robert Blinschell, gangand furth of hir awin howss to the dwelling howss of James Davidsoun, notar, to his wyf, quha was in traveling. Thow com doun the stair, and keist thi cantrappis and witchcraft in hir way, and the said Bessie beand in perfyt heltht of bodie, and ase blytht and mirrie as ewir scho was in hir dayis, quhen scho went owt of the said James Davidsounis howss, befoir or scho culd win wp hir awin stair; tuik ane gryt fear and trimbling, that scho micht skairslie win wp hir awin stair; and immediatlie eftir hir wpcuming, went to hir naikit bed, ley continuale be the space of auchtene owkis fast bedseik, witchit be the, the ane halft day rossin as in ane fyrie fornace, with ane extraordinar

(1) [Fair, comely.]
kynd of drowtht, that scho culd nocht be sloikit, and the wther half day
in ane extraordinar kynd of sweting, melting, and consuming hir bodie, as
ane quhyt birnand candill, qhilk kynd of seiknes is ane speciall poyn of
witchcraft; and the said Bossie Schives saw neyn wther than bot ye onlie,
quha is baldin and repute ane commoun witche.

15. **Item**, At Midsammer was a yeur or thairby, Elspet Reid, thi dochter in
law, com in to thi howss at thrie houris in the morninge, and fand the sitt-
and, mother nakit as thow was born, at the fyir syid, and ane wther auld
wyiff siclyk mother naikit sittand betuenn thi scholderis, makand your can-
tryp, quhom the said Elspet scand, eftir scho said God speid, immediatlie
went owt of the howss; thair eftir, on the sam day, returnit agane, and
akit of the quhat thow was doand with that auld wyiff? To quhom thow
ansuerit, that scho was charmen the: And quhow sone the said Elspet yeid
agann furth of thi howss, immediatlie, be thi witchcraft cassin on hir, tuik
ane extraordinar kynd of seiknes, and becom lyck ane deid sensles fuill, and
as contlnewit ane half yeur. Testifieit be the said Elspet Reid. Als scho
bewitchit the said Elspetis mother, quhan as the said Elspet was to be
mareit, and quhan hir mother mett hir immediatly thairefter, scho lay seik
ane yeur.

16. **Item**, Thow and thy dochter, Violet Leyis, desyrit [ ]
the womann, to gang with thi said dochter, at tuell houris at ewin, to the
gallowes, and cutt doun the deid mann hingang thaironn, and tak a pairt of
all his memberis fra him, and burn the deid corps quhilk, thi servand wald
nocht do, and thairfor than instantlie thow patt hir away

**Memorandum.** To inquyr quha yeid with hir dochter.

17. **Item**, Tuell yeur sensyn or thairby, thow com into Kathere ne Rattreis,
behind the Tolbutiith, and thow beand drinkand in the said Kathere ne sellar,
scho repruvt the for drinking in hir howss, becaus, as schrallegit, thow was
ane witche. Eftir the qhulikis wordis, thow tuik ane cop full of aill, and
keist in hir face, and said [gif] thow war ane witche, the said Kathere
suld hof the pruif of it; and immediatlie eftir thow yeid furth of hir sellar,
the barm of the said Kathere aill past ay to the boddum of the stand,
and na hatt abaid thairon during the space of saxtene ouilkis. And the said
Katherine findand hir sel skaithit, compleit to hir dochter, Kathere ne
Ewn, quha than was in gryt acquaintance with the, that thow hed witchit
hir motheris aill, and immediatlie thairefter the said Kathere Ewn past
to the, and said, quhy witchit ye my motheris aill? and requestit the to
help the sam agane; to quhom thow promesit to remeid her barm againe, the
said Katherene Ewin doing as followis: *viz.* fyrst the said Joneiene Wischet
come to the said Katherine Ewyn duelling howss at nycht, and ley in the
howss quhill day, and commandit the said Katherine Ewyn to ryss airlie
befoir the sone, on betechit hir self to God, and on spokin, and nocht to
sayn hir self nor hir sone sowkand on hir breist; and to gang owr hir sone
on spokin to the said Katherine Rattreyis howss, and nocht to corss ony
watteris nor wasche hir handis; and entir into the said Katherine Rattreyis
howss, quhair scho suld find hir serwand brewand assuritlie, and say thir
wordis thrie tymes, I to God and thow to the dewill, 2. 3.; and to restoir the
sam barm quhair it was againe; and to tak wp thrie devattis on the south
end of the ganttreys, and thair scho suld find ane peice of claiith, four Provin.
newikit, with greyn, reid, and blew, and thrie corss of cleuir girss, and cast
the sam in the fyir; quhilik beand cassin in, hir barm suld be restorit to hir
againe, lyik as it was restorit in effect. And the said Katherine Ewyn
beand crakand with hir nichtbouris, taud that scho culd learn tham ane
charm scho hed gottin fra Joneiene Wischet; quhilik quhan thow hard, thow
promesit to do hir ane ewill turn, and immediatlie hir sone, sowkand on hir
breist, deitt. And at hir first browst thaireftir, the hailw wort being plaide,
and putt in lwmes, the durris fast, and the keys at hir awin belt, the hailw
wort was takin away, and the hailw lwmes fundin dry, and the flwir dry, and
culd newir get tryell quhar it yeid to. And thann the said Katherine com-
plenit on the said Joneiene Wischet, and dang hir self and hir guid man
baithet, for hurting of hir in taking of hir sonnes lyiff and wort; and thann
thow promesit that all suld be weill, gewand the hir draff for payement.
Testifeit be the said Katherine Ewyn, Katherine Rattrey, Meryeoun Nas-
myth; witnesses to the aill away takin, Gilbert Blak, his wyiff, Meryeoun
Skeyn.

And the said Katherine and Ambrose Gordoun, hir spous, beand in thair Provin.
beddis, culd nocht be the space of twantie dayis, be quyitt of ane catt lyand
nichtlie in his bed, betuixt hir and hir wyiff, quhilik catt tuik ane gryt byitt
owt of his arm, as the place yit testifies; and quhan scho gatt the draff,
the catt went away.

**Item.** Within thir twa yeiris, certan honest weemenn within this burght,
with Andew Rait mariners wyiff, com to the to by malt, to quhom thow Provin.
ansuerit, that thow hed nein windowit, bot desyrit tham to reman, and thei
suld hef incontinent: Quha anseriet the, that ther was na wind to window ony malt, and thow said thow suld get wind anuch to do thi turmn. Immediatlie thairefter, thow tuik ane coill of fyir, and devyd it, the ane half thow pat in the ane dur, and the wther half in the wther, and said thi oir-somn theron; thairefter ther com wind anuch in at thi duris, quhill as thair was neyn on the feild. Testifcit be the wyff of Andrew Rait, Androw Scherar.

19. 

ITEM, Sax yeir sensyne or thairby, thow being in the pilgramage in thi divileche craft of socerie, com wnder sylens of nycht to the duelling howss of John Cheyn, brother german to the Laird Essilmont, at Andat, and schew to the said Johnis wyiff gif scho wald vse thi counsall, thei suld newir want geir anuch, and desyrir hir to tak nyn piklis of quhyt, and ane peice rantrey, and put tham in the four nwkis of his howss, quhilik be thi perswasioun, quhan the said Johnis wyiff hed donn, immediatlie therefuir the said Johnis haill guidis traikit(1) and fell doun deid, and the remanent thair haill geir sen that tym to this day, delie meltit away lyk the snaw, being ane mann at that tym wortht tenn thousand merkis, and now ar at the poynit of beggarie, be thi divileche witchecraft led on tham. Testifcit be the said John, Androw Horn, etc.

20. 

ITEM, Thrie yeir sensyne or thairby, the wyiff of David Hutcheon, gardner, thann dwelland in Fyweis Wallis, falling in variance with the, callit the witche, to quhom thow said that thow suld preive sum witchecraft on hir. Thairefuir scho tuik ane extraordinar and onnaturall seiknes, beand gryt wymb with barne, that the tym of hir rekning being twantie dayis by gane, and continuumlie, nycht and day, wytit on be the cummer, scho culd newir be lowait of hir bandis, quhilk scho send for the, and causit the cum to hir, quha askit the forgiwnes. Thairefter, thow tuik hir in thi armes, clespit hir about the middill, and immediatlie betuixt thi handis scho was deluyerit of ane deid barne. Testifcit be the said David his spows, [and] Mergret Cowtis, quha geid for the.

21. 

ITEM, In this instant yeir, thow com to the dwelling howss of Maggie Baxter, relict of wmqhile William Allan, cultellar, at fyve hoursis at ewin, or thairby, quha hed ane dozen fowlis sittand on the ruist, quhilk thow pers sewand, said scho hed ouer mony. Immediatlie thairefuir, or ewir thow yeid

(1) [Declined, fell off.]
owt of the howss, the haill fowlis fell deid at thi feitt owt of the ruist. Testifeit be the said Maggie Baxter.

Item, In herest last bypast, Mr. William Rayes huikes beand scherand his croft, callit Round About, lewand thair wark at ewin, lait in the glomming, his heukis meitts the passand our the Thewis Briggis, quha tuik ane gryt feir of the that thow com to meit tham at that tym of nycht with out ane erand. Thaireftir immediatlie, thei luikit behind tham to sie quhat thow was doand, and thow instantlie past to the heid of thi awin gudmannis croft, callit Round About, and saw the tak all thi claiss about thi heid, and thow beand naikit from the middill down, tuik ane gryt number of steynis, and thi self gang-and baklenis, keist ane pait behind the our thi heid, and ane wther pait fordward. Testifeit be the haill heukis of Mr. William Rey.

Item, Thow beand nwrische to Issobell Collisoun, sister germann to John Collisoun, provest, efter thow hed fosterit the said Issobell, thow desyrith thair mother that thow micht hef the said John Collisoun to foster and nwrische; quha, knawing that thi milk was neir away, refusit to gif him the to foster. Immediatlie thaireftir, thow past furth of the hows, and bocht rottoun poysoun to haif poysoun the said John; and the mother of the said John persewing the to be in ane furie and rage, suspectit that thow wald haif murtherit him; and therfor Meririe Forbes and Meririe Gray incontinent rypit the, and gat wpon the the forsaid poysoun quhairwith thow thocht to haif murthurit and poysounit him. Testifeit be the said John Collesoun, [and] Meririe Forbes.

Item, In the monet of Julij last bypast, thow com to Mr. Androw Clerkis in the schipraw to his wyiff, to haif takin in sett of hir, hir draf; quhilk beand refusit to the, hewing ane cow of thair awin to give the same, thow immediatlie thaireftir awytit on the cow quhill schow was lossit furth, and keist witchecraft on the said cow, quhairthrow that scho micht neyther gang nor stand, cawsit hir papes and hendir quarteris swell so gryt, that scho culd nocth win in at the dur, and was sax oulks thaireftir, that scho gewe no milk, bot, with pardoun of your honoris, lyk wirsum or wenem, quhilk na leiwing creatur culd preive.(1) Testifeit be [ ] Skeyn, and Elspet Robertson, than servanttis to the said Mr. Androw.

Item, Wpon the xviiij day of Noovember last bypast, thow com agane to the said Mr. Androwis dwelling howss forsaid, at sewin houris in the morn-

(1) [Taste.]
ing, past, by(1) the knowlege of any body throch his hall to his inner chalmer, and com upon wmqwhile Margret Dortie, spous to the said Mr. Androw, hir heid being doun, nocht knowning the, without ony Cristian salutatioun or forder langege, spak thir wordis, Guidwyf, hef ye twa peckis of druff to sell? Quha being aaschemit that ony suld sie hir, tuik nocht wp her head, bot cryit on hir womann, reproving hir that scho suld let ony body in to hir, and commandit hir serwand to sell the druff upon sic pryss, as scho peyt the dey hir self oboesoir, to wit, sax pennies for the peck; to quhom thow ansuerit in thir wordis, saying, This is ane buikles wyiff, this is ane seik wyiff; without ony forder wordis, thairefir turnit thi self thryas bakwars, as the practiise of witchis is, immediatlie past to the dur with out ony forder conferens;

And tew it is, that or erwir thow was owt at the hall dur, the said wmqwhile Margret tuik ane extreme trimbling and schaking, supposing that the hail hows bed bein rynnand about with hir, and fell immediatlie in sic hewie seikness, that hir haill serwandis culd nocht win hir agane to hir bed; quhair the said wmqwhile Margret continuale [ley] fast bedseik be the space of aucht owkis, the ane half day from hir middill wp birnand as in ane fyrie fornace, rossin with sic ane extraordinar thirst, that na drink, albeit newir so mekill, culd satisfie hir; and from hir middill down als cauld as the werry iss, swa that ther culd nothing heitt hir, with sic ane gnawing in hir womb, leggis, and these, as gef diggis hed bein ruggand the fiesche from hir beanes, or as gif men hed strukin hir throch the body with knyffes; and swa continuit dely till hir deing day: Of quhom thow was the murtherer, be thi socerie and withecraff, quha confessit the sam on hir deid bed, and laid hir deid on the, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Irem, Nyne yeir sensyne or thairby, [ ] Kelmann, wyf to John Talyeour, warkman in this toum, thann being in thi service in tym of hervest, gangand to Gordonismyn to grind cornis to the hewkis with the, a pairt being ground in the nicht, thow and scho returning eftir midnyczht, past out of the commoun way cuming throw the Linkis the get to the gallowis, quhairat the woman was grytlie effreyit, and refusit to gange; yit thow wrgit hir nocht to feir in thi cuinpanie, sa that scho was forsit to cum fordwart, quhair thow brocht hir to the gallowis, and schew hir that thow suld learn hir ane leassoun suld do hir gud all hir dayis; and ane deid mann being hinging thair, baid hir hald his futt, quhill thow cuttit af a pairt of all his memberis,
quhahirat the womann was striken with sic feir, feill deid, and refusit to mell with sic thing; quhahirvpon thow forsibille streteit hir be hir aitht, nevir to re-
veill, or than thow suld instantlie gar hir dee. This the womann deponit in
hir lyftym to Androw Jakis wyff, and affermit it to be maist trew. Last
testifeit be Mr. Thomas Cargill.

Item, Aucht yeir sen syn or thairby, ine Lentren, thow come to Androw
Williamsonis in the Greyn, to crawe four lib. of syluer, quhilk thei var
awand the, and saw ane fed mairt standand in the hous, quhilk thow de-
syrte to by, and offerit fyftene merkis for the samin; and fra thow saw this
oix he ran wode, that nane durst cum towards him, nor enter in the hous
quhair he was, quhahirthrow thei var compellit to sell him to the on the
samin price; and howsone thow come to receave him, the oix becam veil
aneucht, eftir thow hed anes laid thi bandis on him agane. And within ane
schoirte space thairefter, thow come agane to the said Androw his wyff, al-
ledging scho was awand the xx schillingis, quhilk being refuisit, thow pro-
meist hir that four bollis malt brewing, sa lang as scho lewit, suld newir pay
ane agane; and that thair newir suld be peax nor quyetnes betuix hir and
hir guidman thairefter; and that thow suld gar bayth hir and hir guidman
be handschairp in thair geir, and suld newir haue frie geir tofoir. Sen the
quhilk tymie, thair hail geir traikit, and four bollis malt brewing be hir,
newir payet the price of ane boll; neyther yit was ther ewir peax or quyet-
ness betuixth tham. Testifeit be the wyff of the said Androw.

Item, Thow ar delatit be the priuie inquest as ane commoun witche, and
sa hes bene this threttie yeiris bygane or thairby.

Item, Tuell yeir sensyn or thairby, in bar seid tym, John Robertson, Provin.
flescheour, being in thi service, saw the said Jonet Wischert appeir to him
at twa houris in the morning, wn the Sowcroft, thann occupeit be James
Low; eftir the quhilk tym, the said croft grew nocht the seid that was
sawin thairon: And sayis that scho was the wrak of James Low, bayth in
his body and geir, and that scho was estimat ane commoun witche. Testifeit
be the said John Robertson.

Item, Be the space of aucht dayis immediatlie befor thow was appre-
hendit, continualie thair was sic ane fearfull rwmleyyn in thi hows, that
William Murray, cordinar, belewit the hows he was into, nixt to thi howss,
suld hef fallin and smorit him and his hail bairnis; and swa continewit
nychtle quhll thow was takin and apprehendit. Testifeit be the said Wil-
liam Mwrray.
THE SPALDING CLUB MISCELLANY. [1597.

ITEM, Indytit for passing to the greyne growing corne in May, xxij yeir sensyne or thairbe, sitting thairwpon tymous in the morning, befor the sone rysing, and being thair found and demandit quhat scho was doing, thow anssuerit, I sall tell thow, I haue bene pyling the bledis of the corne; I find it wilbe ane deir yeir; the bled of the corne growis withersones;\(^1\) and quhan it growis sonegatis about, it wilbe ane gude chaip yeir. And for causing of James Lowis hors and dog ryne wod, and promesing to do his wyf and gudman ane cuill turne, quhilk was verifeit in deid.

John Leyis lyand ane nycht in his bed, ane catt come in vpone him, and cryit Wallowa! and wircit ane of hir awin kitlingis; his wyf sittand putin on hir clethis. And the said John Ley than slew the catt, and immediatly thair-efter his hors ran wode and his dog.

III.

ASSIZE ON JOHNNET WISCHERT.

xvii Februarij, m.d.xcvii.

The Court of Justiciare hauldin within the Tolbuithe of Aberdene, the seventeenth day of Februar, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfurd, provost of Aberdene, Mr. Patrick Cheyne, George Knowis, Mr. Alexander Cullen, and Alexander Joffray, bailieis of the said burghe, justices in that pairo, lauchfullie constitit be his majestie, curia inchoata et affirmata, the said commissioun of the dait at Halirudhous, the secund day of February, 1596.

The said dait, the juges, commissionaris forsaidis, hes acceptit the said commissioun in and uppon thame; and gaive thair aithes to Mr. Thomas Lealie, shiref deput of Aberdene de fidedi administratione; and that be tol-lerance and liscience grantit of the shiref of Aberdene, but preiudice of his priuelege of the office of shirefship, for the quhilk the shiref deput protestit, quhilk was grantit be the saids commissionaris.

The said dait, Jonat Wishert, spous to John Leis, accusit in witche craft.

\(^1\)Contrary to t: the sun.
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Nowina assisse.

Alexander Stewyne, baxter.
Patrick Jak, litster.
Robert Lowrenstounue.
Duncan Donaldsone.
Robert Donaldsone.
William Thomasone.
Andrew Chalmer, cowper.
Johne Robertsone, flescher.
Gilbert Makie, stablar.
Johne Andersonsone, flescher.
Johne Davidsone.
Johne Fergowsone, younger.
Johne Fergowsone, elder.
Edward Donaldsone.
James Steuart, elder.
Thomas Gordoine, gwnmaker.
William Melving, stabler.
Robart Steuart.
Johne Leang.
Robart Sandeir.
Androw Simsone, tailseour.

The haill assys, be the mouthe of James Steuart, chancellar of the said assys, convictis hir in aquhtene points of the ditte of witch-craft, and as aene common witche and soscirar: And the Justice ordainit hir to be brint to the deid.

IV.

DITTAY AGAINST THOMAS LEVIS.

Aspiet [Jesus.

Followis the particular ditte and accusationoun gewin in aganis Thomas Levis, sone to John Leyis stabler, for his being aene commoun witche and sorcerar, wising the tred and craft thatirof, be perswasion of the Dewill, as follows:

Imprimis, Wpoun Hallowewin last bypast, att tueff houris at ewin or thairby, thow the said Thomas Leyis, accompaneit withe vmquhill Jonett Wischert, Issobell Coky, Issobell Manteith, Kathren Mitchell, relict of vmquhill Charles Dwn, litster, sorceraris and witches, withe aene gryit number of vtheris witches, come to the mercatt and fische croce of Aberdene, wnder the conduct and gyding of the Dewill present withe yow, all in company, playing befoir yow on his kynd of instrumentis: Ye all dansit about baythe the saidis croces, and the meill mercatt, aene lang space of tyme; in the quhil克 Dewillis dans, thow the said Thomas was fornest and led the ring, and dang the said Kathren Mitchell, becaus scho spilit Provin, and that he was a little outtie follow, withe a staff in his hand, les nor he is now.
your dans, and ran nocht sa fast about as the rest. Testifeit be the said Kathrin Mitchell, quha was present withe the at the tyme forsaid dansing withe the Dewill.

Item, Thrie yeir and ane half sen syin or thairby, thow com to the duelling hous of vmquhill Margrett Leyis, behind the Tolbuyth, to thy concubein Elspett Reid, and sayid to hir that thow suld tell hir tydingis, to wit, That the said Elspett Reid was than presentlie withe bairne (the said Elspett nawayes knawing nor suspicting hir self to be withe ony); and sayd further to hir, that the bairne was gottin wpone sic ane nycht, specialie designing the tyme of conception; as also that the bairne suld be ane las that was in hir wymb; and that the said bairne suld be borne wpoun ane Chryistsunday, sa mony oulkis efter Martimes: Quhilkis particular things is forsaidis declarit be the to hir, cam treulie to pas in all thingis as thou spak. The revelatioun quhairof thow hed of thi master the Dewill, quhilk can be nawtherways interpretit nor presupponit, in respect God hes nocht gewin nor grantit to trew Christians sic secreitt and hid mistereis to knaw; bot ar reseruit to his hewinlie providens.

Testifeit be the said Elspett Reid.

Item, At Yoill last bypast or thairby, thow come to the said Elspett Reid, your concubeinis hous, behind the Tolbuyth, quhair scho duellit for the tyme, eftir hir motheris deceis, and sayid to hir, Elspet, my father and mother will nawayis consent that I mary the; quhilk is aganes my will; and I have done mekill ewill to the that hes spendit thi hail geir, yitt, will thow go to Mwrray land with me, I sall mary the, and we sall tak ane lyif and ane deid togidder with the: Quha ansuerit to the and sayid, Onkennit, onknawin, quhat lyiff culd ye mak togidder thair; for we haue no geir, and better it war to byd at hame. To quhome thow ansuerit, Ceare nocht for geir; and sayid, Will thow wse my counsell and do as I command the, and sayid we suld gett geir aneucht. Quha ansuerit to the and sayid, Quhat is that, that ye wald haue me doing? And thow sayid, Thair is ane hill betuixt this and Mwrray, and at the fute thairof thow sould gar ane man ryse and plene appeir to hir, in ony lyiknes scho pleisit; and that thow suld speik the man first thi self, that scho suld nocht feir, and becum that manis seruand, and do as he commandit hir, and scho suld newir want. Quha, fering that it was ane ewill spreit that thow desyrit hir to mett with, scho refuist to gang withe the, and saynit hir self. Testifeit be the minister, John Roch, quha tuilk thi said concubenis confessoun thairon, be vertu of hir sworn aith.
ITEM, Thow and vmquhill Jonett Wischert, thi mother, heiring that Mr. Androw Clark was to tak the said Jonet, for witching of vmquhill Margrett Dortye, his spous, ye dewysit and preparit your canterips for him to witche him, and thow sweir that if thi mother war tene, thow suld gar the said Mr. Andro die. And it is of veritie, that, at the tyme of the taking of thi said vmquhill mother for approbatiaun of thi witchecraft dewysit aganes him, thow plainlie awowit and sayd, in presens of Alexander Joffray, bailzie, Grantit. Johnn Cwtbuird, Williame Skeyn, Androw Scott, and dyweris vtheris, in the said Mr. Andro his face, that if thi vmquhill mother deyit, thow suld gar the said Mr. Andro die for hir. Qihilke words plainlie manifestis and declaris thi witchecraft, dewysit and maid be the and thi mother to haue cassin on him; and sa to have murmreist him; and can nawetherways be presupponit or interpretit wtherways, in respect of thi commoun practesis of witchecraft.

ITEM, Thow was ane continuall practizer withe the said vmquhill Jonett Wischert, thi mother, of hir haill mwrdrres committit withein this town be hir witchecraft; and specialie in bewitching of vmquhill James Low, staibler, his wyif and sone, bewitching of his haill guidis and geir; and in bewitching of the guidis and geir of Johne Club, quhame thow and thi vmquhill mother pat to extreme powertie: Qihilke man be of necessitie trew, seing that scho was thi mother, and that thow was in hir hows and companie at all tymes, and in companie withe hir at your danses withe the Dewill; and of your particular grugis aganis tham, because ye saw tham thryive.

ITEM, In takin that thow ar the Dewillis bund and obleist servand, the nycht befoir wmquhile Jonet Wischert, thy mother, was takin furth of the vowt\(^1\) to hir judgement set, the Dewill com to the window of the vowl, and spak to yow baith: At quhom ye and scho baitht askit, Qihat wald cum of yow? And the Dewill ansuerit to yow and said, Deny all things that suld be askit of yow, and that he suld cum agane and tell yow; quha begylit yow, as his naturall is, and returnit not. This was testifeit be the said wmquhile Jonet befor hir deith, in presens of the ministerie, Alexander Rutherford, provest, Alexander Joffray, and Mr. Thomas Leslie, shiref deput, Mr. William Reid, and dyvers wtheris.

ITEM, In forder attestatiaun that thow and thi haill sisters ar qwik gand dewills, and ar becum his servands, wpon the sam day that wmquhile Jonet

\(^1\) [Vault.]
Wischert, thi mother, abaid the law, in the morning beforscho was convict, thair com in to thi fathers hows an ewill spreit, in lyiknes of ane pyt, strak thi youngst sister in hir face, wald hef plukkit owt hir eene, and destroit hir, war not the nhicbouris in the gett,\(^{(1)}\) com in and dang that fowll spreit furth of the hows, and cossit baith durris and windows on hir.

Thairefter, wpon the same day eftir that the said wmqhile Jonet was convict of witchercraft and socerie, befor hir executioun, thair enterit agane wpon thi said sister, in thi fathers hows, an ewill spreitt, in liknes of ane kae; an hed destroit and wirreit thi youngst sister, war nocht the nhicbouris of the get, com in, and thair ernest prayers to God, pat the fowll spreit furtht of thi said fathers hows. Quhilkis things ar euident takins and demonstratiounis, seyn and knawin to all the warde, that thair is neyn of thi fathers hows frie from the Dewills servis, bot his subiect sklaiwis. This is testifeit sicklyk be Mr. William Anderson, and the haill nychtbouris in the gett.

\text{ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commoun witche and socerar, and sa hes bene thir dyvers yeirs bygane, wising the craft thairof, swa reput and haldin thir dyvers yeiris bygane, be oppin voce and commoun famy. Quhilk men of necessitie be trew in deid, in respect of thi former poyns of dittey, whair-in thow ar gittie; and of thi mothers conviciounis and confessioun, thow beand hir onle sone with her in hows and famile all thi dayis, and at the gyssing and dansing withe the dewill, prowin on the.}

\text{ITEM, On Sunday at ewin last bypass, Elspet Reid thi concubeyn com to the window of the wotw in the kirk, quhair thou ley, and spak to the withe ane finyeit voce, in presens of John Melings wyf, and Robert Blinschellis wyf, and said, That thow baid hir gang withe the to [ ] quhilk scho did, and tak the man be the lug that was standen befoir hir, quhilk scho refusit to do. Thairefar thow commandit hir to putt on hir futt on that mannis futt, and than the said Elspet saynit hir, and said, God saiff me; and quhow sein the woman spak of God, that ewill spreit vaniest away withe ane rwmleng, quhilk scho saw nocht agane. Testifeit be the wit- ness forsaidis.}

\text{ITEM, John Robertsoun, flescher, hewing coft ane cow fra John Leyis, quhilk was withe calf, to haif bene caifiit withein ane moneth; and the said John Robertson persewing the cow withe calf, causit Margret Leyis, mother to the said Elspet Reid, by the said cw from him. Thairefter wmqhile}

\(^{(1)}\) [Street.]
1597.]

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Jonet Wischert, thi mother, com to the said Margret Leyis, xx dayis befor the cw was calfit, and desyr it the said Margret Leyis to keip to hir ane pint of the beist(1) of the said cw eftir scho was calfit. And thow hering that thi wmqhile mother hed socht the said milk, of mynd to haif takin frathynfurtht the hail milknes of the cw, to thi mother, thow com to the said Elspet Reid, thi concubein, and forbaif her expreisle, gif scho wald hef ony guid of hir cow or milk, that scho suld nocht gif ony of that cowis milk to thi wmqhile mother, neyther to Jonet Leyis, now spous to John Allan, or to ony of thy sisters, except to Elspet, thi eldest sister: Quhilk is ane speciall poyn of witchcraft. Testifeit be Elspet Reid, and Kathrene Reid, hir sister.

ITEM, Quhill as thi mother and thow was lyand in the irins togidder in the vowtt, thair com dyers wemen wnder sylens of nycht, specialle the relict of wmqhile Charlis Dwyn, to you, and desyr it thi mother that scho suld fyill [none of them]. And thow being demandit [ ] last the 21 of September instant be the ministre and dyers of the Sessioun, gif thair com ony to the vowt window, forbidding thi mother to convict ony, or hard ony womans; and thow refusit that thair com ony, and promesit in presens of the ministere, and dyvers of the session, that gif it war tryt that thair com ony to thou to the vowt window to that effect, that ye suld be content to de the deith: and that the hail poynits of dittey foresaid war of trwth. And it is true, that in thi awin presens immediatlie thairefter, befor the ministere, and hail session, the relict of the said wmqhile Charlis Dwyn avowit that scho com to the window, and forbaif thi mother to convict hir.

V.

ASSIZE ON THOMAS LEYS.

The Court of Justiciariie hauildein in the Tolbuith of Abirdene, the xxiii of Februarij, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfuird, prouest, Mr. Alexander Cullen, and Alexander Jaffray, baillies, justices in that part, lauchfullie constitut to the effect vnder vrittin. The court lauchfulle.fenisit and affirmit:

(1) [The first milk of a cow after she has calved.]
Thomas Finnie.                     Patrik Huntar.  
Wileam Thomson.                     Dauid Castell.  
James Stewart, elder.               Gilbert Mackie, staibler.  
William Mar, elder.                 Duncan Donaldson.  
William Skene.                      Patrick Donaldson.  
Robert Donaldson.                   John Robertson, elder.  
Alexander Thomson, mariner.         Thomas Douglas.  
John Fergusson, elder.               Johne Fortrie.  
Patrik Moresoun.                    Alexander Ewyn.  
Eduard Donaldson.  

The said day, Thomas Leis, sone to Johne Leis, staibler in Abirdene, was accusit as a commoun notorious witche, in usig of witchecraft and sorcerie, thir dyvers yeirs bygane, as at gryt lenth is contenit in his ditay: Quhilk being denyit be the said Thomas, was referrit to the knaulege of the assise abouevririt, chosin, sworne, and admittit.  

James Steuart chosin chancellor.  

The haill assise, in ane voce, for the maist pairt, [except thrie, to vit, Thomas Douglas, Patrik Huntar, and William Mar,] be the mouth of James Stewart, chancellor, convictis and fyllis Thomas Leis in the first poynt, that he was the ringleader of the dans on a Hallow evin last, about the croce, and in uther thrie speciall poynts, and as a notorious witche be oppin voce and common fame.

VI.  

ASSISE ON JOHN LEYSIS, AND HIS DAUGHTERS.  

[The Editor has not been able to recover more than fragments of the dittays against the other persons named in the above Commission, with the exception of that of Isobel Cockie, which is inserted afterwards. The following are the minutes of the procedure, at the trials of John Leyis, husband of Janet Wishart, whose trial has been already given, and of their daughters, Elspet, Janet, and Violet.]
The Court of Justiciarie, hauhind within the Tolbuith of the burgh of Abirdene, wpoun the xxii day of Marche, 1596, be Alexander Rutherfurd of Rubbisle, prouest of the said burt, Alexander Joffray, Mr. Patrik Cheyne, be vertew of our Soueran Lords commission, grantit and gevin to tham, to sitt and minister justice vpon John Leyis, Elspett, Jonett, and Voyolett Leyis, his dochteris, accusit of vychcraft and sorcerie. Curia legitima affirmata.


William Thomson. Thomas Hay.  
George Trowp. Gilbert M'Kye.  
James Stewart. Duncan Donaldson.  
James Bannerman. Robert Donaldson.  
Walter Meling. Androw Williamson.  
Edward Donaldson. Malcom Ker.  
Johne Dauidson, tailour.

The quhilk dey, John Leyis, Elspett, Jonett, and Voyolett Leyis, his dochteris, being accuseit be the judges and Mr. Andro Clerk, procurator fiscall, as commoun and notorious vyches, and panellit for the sam, quhilk mater wes referrit to the assyse aboue vrittin.

The haill assyis cheiss George Troupt chancellar of the assyis; absoluis Johne Leyis, Elspet, Jonet, and Violat Leyis, his dochteris, of the poynitis of wichecraft and sorcerie laid to thair charge, except that thay war airt and pairt with Jonet Wischert, vyfe to the said John, and moder to the saids Elspet, Jonet, and Violat, and of [ ] Leyis, brint for sorcerie, and knawing that the said Jonet and [ ] vst the sam, albeit thai nocht participat in fact, and referrit tham to be punisit thairfor [be] the Justices.

[They were banished from the burgh, as appears from the following letter, addressed by the Town Clerk of Aberdeen to a clergyman whose name does not appear.]

"Forsamekill as ye schew me that ane dochter of Johinne Leyis, callit Jonet Leyis, desyrit to haff hir bannes proclamit and marreage solemnizat betwixt hir and ane of your parochinaris, quhilk ye and your eldersis, and sic as beris office ecclesiastical with yow refusit to grant, or to suffer hir to re-
mane within your parochin, except ye had ane testimonie and certificatoun
for quhat caus scho wes baneist af this toun; and that ye com your selff and
desyrит my testimoniall of hir behaviour and confectionis, quhilk than as ye re-
member, I declarit to thow I culd not testefse, bot that scho wes be ane ordi-
nance baneist this toun. I haff recevait sensyn ane letter of yours is to the
same effect, and hes bene vrGIT ernstlIe be the berar Elspet Leyis, and the
man that suld marrie hir, to giG my testimoniall of hir behaviour, to satisfie
your desyir, and for testefeing of the treucht in this mater. Ye sall knaw that
I haff takin labouris to cleir this mater to thow; and the verite is this. In
ane Justice court haldin in the Tolbuith of Abirdene, the 22 day of Marche,
1596, be Alexander Rutherfur, prouest for the tyme, Mr. Patrik Chene,
and Alexander Joffray, baillies, be vertew of ane commissioun to hald justice
courtis wpoun viches within the shirefordome of Abirdene, Johne Leyis,
fader to the said Elspet Leyis, Jonet, and [Violet] Leyis, his dochteris,
eftir that Jonet Wischet, wyfe to the said Johne, and Thomas Leyis, his
son, war convict and brint for wichecraft and soerie, the said Johnne
Leyis, and his saidis thre dochteris, war absoltuit be an assise, of all poynitis
of wichecraft laid to thair charge, onlie found gilte that thay war in cum-
panie with the said Jonet Wischet and Thomas Leyis; quhilk, being sus-
pitioiuse, and not reveiling thair accomplices and deidis, war, be the assise,
reffert to the Justice to be puncieist be thame as thai thocht gud. Quhilk
absolutioun, being pronuncit be the said assise, the Justice, in respect of
the said Johnne Leyis his saidis thre dochteris accompanieing of the said
Jonet Wischet, thair moder, and Thomas Leyis, thair bruder, in hous
dalie, it being ane suspitious mater, be thair ordinance decernit to be
baneist this burt, and fredome thairof, in all tym cuming, and nocht to be,
nor resort thairto, nor within ten myles to the same. And, as to this young
woman, [      ] Leyis behaviour, I knaw na mair of hir, nor yit under-
stand that any capitall cryme mycht be laid to hir charge; swa that, in my
opinioun, ye neid nocht to refuis to hir the benefite of the kirk, bot may
proceid to the mareage, swa being that scho be nocht spottit nor gilte of
na odious cryme and offence, committit be hir sence scho removit fra this
toun. And this ye sall pleis to tak to be the verite of sic as I knaw of hir.
My hartliest commendatiounis rememberit to thow, Mr. Johnne Fowlartoun,
and Roger Strathauchin. I commit thow to God his holie protectioun.
Abirdene, this Seterday, the xxvi of Junij, 1602.

" Your awin luffing bruder,

" Mr. Thomas Mollesoun.
DITTAY AND ROLMENT OF CONVICTION OF HELENE FRASSER, VITCHE, QUIHA WAS CONDEMNIT TO THE DEATH FOR WITCHCRAFT. XXJ APRIL, M.D.XCVII.

The dittay off Helen Fraser, a parte quherof is evident and manifest, ane vther parte lycklie and probable; wpon the quhilk the said Helen may be demandid, examinat, and tryed, and servis siclyk for informatione to the assyse.

Imprimis, The said Helen wes convict befoir the presbeterie and sesioun of Foverne, and that be hir awin confessioune of publict and comand charming, for the quhilk sche satisfied the kirk of Foverne, be publict repentance in the golfs, and vpone the stuiel of repentance. Sches wes convict lyckways of the same be ane assyse.

Item, Johne Ramsay in Newbrught being seik of a consuming disease, past to the said Helenes duelling houss in Aiknishill, to seik releif of his seiknes, to the quhilk sute sche ansurit, that sche wald do quhat in hir lay for the recoverie of his health; bot willit him to keip secret quhatsoeuer sche spak or did, and that becaus the world wes evill, and spake na gude of sic medicinars. Sches commandit the said Johne to arryiss wp ailein in the morning, to eait sourrakis aboute sonne rysing, quhill as the dew wes wpone thame; siclyk to eait valcars, and to mak lavrie kaill and soupt. Mairower, to sit doune in ane dure, befoir the fleing of the foullis to the rouste, and oppin his breist, that quhen the foullis flaw to the rouste ower him, he mycht resuae the wind of thair wingis aboute his harte, for that wes werrie profitable to lousse his harte pypis, quhilk wer closit. But befor his departure frome hir, sche causit the said Johne sit doune, bear heidit, vpone ane stuill, and said ane orisounne thriss vpone his heid, qhahairin sche nomnit the Devill. Testifite be the said John Ramsay.

Item, The said Helen publictie confessit in Foverne, eftir hir apprehensione, that scho was a commone abver of the peple; and that, forther, to sustene hir self and hir barnis, pretendit knawledge quhilk scho had not, and undertiuk to do thingis quhilk scho culd noclit. This wes hir ansuir, quhan sche wes accusit be the minister of Foverne, for that scho abvsit the peple, and quhen he inquyrit the causs of hir evill reporte throuchtoute the haill countrye. This sche confessit vpone the grein of Fo-
vern, befoir the lard, the minister, and reader of Foverne, Patrik Findley in Nevbrought, and James Mengzeis at the Nevmiln of Foverne.

ITEM, Janet Ingram, wyff to Adame Fynn, duelland for the tyme at the West burne, in Balhelueis, beund seik, and affirming hir self to be bewicht, for sche hir self wes estemit be all men to be a witcht, sche send for the said Helen Frasser to cuir hir. The said Helen cam, and taryt with hir till hir departure and buriall, and at hir cuming assurit the said Janet that within a schorte tyme scho suuld be weill aneuch. Bot the seiknes of the said Janet increased, and wes turnit into a horrible furie and madnes, in sic sorte, that scho alwayis and insessantlie blasphemit, and pressit at all tymes to clim vp the wall after the heillis, and scrapit the wall with hir handis. Efter that sche had bene grevouslie vexit be the space of twa dayis after the cuming of Helen Frasser, hir medicinar to hir, sche departit this lyif. Beand deid, hir housband went to charge his nychtbouris to convoyle hir to hir buriall, but befoir his returning, or the cuming of ony nychtbour to the cariing of the corps, the said Helen Fraser, togidder with two or thre daughteris of the said Janet (quhairof ane yit leiwand, to wit, Malye Fynn, in the Blairtoune of Balhelueis, is comptit a vitch,) had tane vp the corps, and bad caried hir, thay allane, the half of the gett to the kirk, quhill they came to the moiss of Cowhill; quhair the said Adame and vtheris his nychtbouris came to thame, and at thair cuming the said Helen fled away throw the moiss to Aikinshil, and went na fordar towards the kirk. Testified be Johne Wode in Northe Colpnay; Gilbert Sangster in Southe Colpnay; Johne Riche in Meanie; Daud Lyone in Wpper Ardo.

ITEM, Ane horse of wmquhill Duncane Alexander, in Neubrucht, being wicht, the said Helen translatit the seiknes frome the hors, to ane young kow of the said Duncan; quhilk kow deid, and wes castin in the burne of the Neubrught, for no man wald eitt hir. Testefied be Cathryne Moir, doughter in law to the said Duncane.

ITEM, The said Helen maid ane pactioune with certane laxis fiscearids of the Neubrught, at the kirk of Foverne, in Mallie Skeynis hous, and promesit to caus thame fische weill, and to that effect resault of thame ane peice salmond to handle at hir pleasure for effectuating the mater. Wpone the morrow sche came to the Neubrught, to the housse of wmquhill Jone Fer-gousone, a laxis fiscear, and deyluerit unto him, in a cloute, four cuittis of salmond with ane pennie; efter that sche callit him oute of his awin housse, fra the companie that wes thair drinkand with him, and bad him put the samyn in
the horne of his coble, and he suld have ane dosin of fishe at the first schote; quhilk came to pas. Testifieid be Cathrene Craigheid, spous to the said Johne Fergouson for the tyme.

ITEM, The said Helen, be witchcraft entyssed Gilbret Dauidson, sonne to William Dauidson, in Lytoune of Meanye, to luif and marie Margret Straughtachin, in the Hill of Balgresco, directlie aganis the will of his parentis, to the witter wrak of the said Gilbret.

ITEM, At the desyr of the said Margret Straughtachin, be witchcraft, the said Helen maid Cathrene Fetchit, wyf to William Dauidson, furious, becaus sche wes aganis the marriage, and tuik the strength of hir lefte syid and arme fra hir; in the quhilk furie and feblenes the said Cathrene deid.

Testifieid be Androw Dauidson, soune to the said Cathryne.

ITEM, The said Helen, at the desyr of the forsaied Margret Strautachin, bewitchit William Hill, duelling for the tyme, at the Hill of Balgrescho, quhairthroweht he deit in a furie.

Mairower, at the dessir forsaied, the said Helen, be witchercraft, slew ane oxe to the said William; for quhill as Patrik Hill, sonne to the said William, and herd to his fayer, callit in the nolte to the fauld, at tueiell hours, the said Helen wes sittand in the yeitt, and immediatlie efter the outcuming of the cattell oute of the faulde, the best oxe of the haill herd instantlie died.

Testifieid be the said Patrik Hill.

ITEM, The said Helen counsellit Christane Hendersoune, vulgo callit mekil Christane, to put hir ane hand to the croune of hir heid, and the other to the soile of hir fute, and so beteiich quhatervir wes betwein hir handis, to the Dewill, and sche suld want nathing that sche wald wiss or desyr.

ITEM, The said Christane Hendersoune being henwyiff in Foverne, the young foullis died thick; for remediie quhairof, the said Helen bade the said Christane tak the haill cheikenmis or young foullis, and draw tham throw the link of the cruik, and tak the heindnest and slay with ane fyrie stick, quhilk thing being practised, nane died thairefter that yeir.

Testifieid be the said Christane hir self, to the lard of Foverne.

ITEM, Quhen the said Helen wes duelland in the Murihill of Foverne, thair came ane hear be tymes, and souckt a milk kow pertening to wnquhill William Findley, at the Miln of the Nevbrught, quhais hous wes directlie aforment the said Helen house, one the utter syid of the Burne of Foverne, quhairthrow the kow wanist away, and gaif bluid instead of milk. This mis-
cheif wes be all men attributit to the said Helen, and sche hir self can nocht deny but sche wes commondlie evill spokin of for it, and affirmit eftir hir apprehensioun at Foverne, that sche wes sa scanderitt.

**ITEM**, Quhen Alexander Hardie, in Aikinshill, deparit this lyiff, it grevit and troublit his conscience werrie mekle, that he had bene ane defendar of the said Helen, and especiallie that he, accompanit with Malcome Forbes, trawellit, aganis their conscience, with sindrie of the assyissouris quhen sche sufferit ane assyise, and especiallie with the chanchellar of the assyss, in hir favouer, he knawand evidentlie hir to be gilte of death. Confessit be the said Alexander immediatlie befoir his death, befoir witnerness, Androw Gardyn in Balgresco; Robert Gardyn thair; John Hill in Drummis; Androw Moir, smyth; and Alexander Tillideff, burges of Aberdeen.

Nochtwithstanding that sindrie of the assyissouris and the chanchellar wer subornit, be the intercessione of the saidis Alexander and Malcom, yit ten of the assyss yllit hir, thair beand bot xxxi of the haill number.

**ITEM**, The said Helen beand ane domestick in the said Alexander Hardie houss, discordit with ane of the said Alexanderis servandis, named Andro Sken, and intending to bewitch the said servand, the evill fell vpone the said Alexander, and he died thairoff.

**ITEM**, Quhen Robert Gardyne, now in Balglescho, was duelland in Blairtoun of Balhelueis, a discord fell out betuixt vmquhill Elezabeth Dempster, nurishe to the said Robert for the tyme, and Christane Hendersoun, ane of the said Helenis familiaris, as hir awin confessione forsaid proportis, and the contrie weill knawis. Wpone the quhilk discord, the said Christane threatnit the said Elezabeth with ane evill turne, and to the performing thairoff, brocht the said Helen Frasser to the said Robertis houss, and causit hir to repair ofte thaterto. Efter quhat tyme, immediatlie baith the said Elezabeth and the infant to quhom sche gaif souck, be the devilrie of the said Helen, fell into a consuming seiknes, quhairof baith died. And siclyk Elspat Chein, spous to the said Robert, fell into the self same seiknes, and wes hessvale diseased thairby be the space of twa years befoir the recoverie of hir health. Testefied be the said Robert Gardyn and his famillie for the tyme.

**ITEM**, Be witchcrafte the said Helen abstractit and withdrew the luiff and affectioun of vmquhill Androw Tillideff of Ranistoun, frome his spous Issobell Cheyne, to Margerat Neilsoun, and sa mychtely bewitchit him,
that he culd nevir be reconseillit with his wyif, or remove his efectioun fra
the said harloote; and quhen the said Margerat wes begotin with chyld, the
said Helen convoyit hir away to Cromar, to obscur the fact.

Item, Quhair evir the said Helen is knawin, or hes repartit thir mony
yeiris bigane, sche hes bene and is reportit be all, of quhat sumevir estate or
sex, to be a comonnde and abominable wicth, and to hawe learned the
same of wmuquhill Maly Skein, spous to wmuquhill Couper Vatsoune, with
quhome, during hir lyiftyme, the said Helen had continuall societie: The
said Maly wes bruitit to be ane rank wicthe, and hir said housband sufferet
death for the samyn cryme.

Item, Quhen Robert Merchand, in the Nervbracht, had contractit ma-
riadg, and haldin houss be the space of tua yeiris with wmuquhill Christane
Quhyit, it happenit him to pas to the Murihill of Foverne, to saw corn to
wmuquhill Issobell Bruce, the relict of wmuquhill Alexander Frasser, the said
Helen Frasser beand familar and actualiy resident in the hous of the said
Issobell, scho was thair at his cuming: Fra the quhilk tyme furthe the
said Robert fand his affectioune violntlie and extraordinarlie drawin away
frome the said Christane to the said Issobell, ane great luif beand betuxit
him and the said Christane alwayis thairtoffir, and na brak of luif or dis-
corde falling oute or intervenand vpone ather of thair partes: Quhilk thing
the contre suposit, and spak to be brocht aboute be the vnauchtfull travel-
lis of the said Helen. Testefied be the said Robert.

Thomais Tillideff, minister, at Fovern, with my hand.

Item, A common vitche be oppin voce and common fame.

VIII.

ASSISE ON HELENE FRASSER.

The Court of Justiciarie hauldin in the Tolburth of Abirdene, the xxi day
of Aprill, 1597, be Mr. Thomas Leslye, syref deput of Abirden, and
Mr. Alexander Cullen, ane of the bailleis of the burght of Al
justices in that pairt, lauchfullie constitut be our souer
haulding of Justice Courtis vpon all persones delatit a
witchcraft within the diocie and syrefdome of Abirdene,
of fyve yeirs nixt after the eair of the said commission. The Court
launcefullie tenciet and aftermit.

NAME.

Artisoun Vany. n Auchnaw.<n
William Vany. maior.
Alexander Tulwynt. at the Myme of
Kanyen.<
Robert Gartyn. n Langresum.
Andro Gartyn. maior.
Gilbert Jaffry. n Outer Galen.
James Myne. n Chaperon.<
Andro Lyon. enet. n Maccil.
Aric.
Robert Keyll. n Newburn.
William Mor. n Langresum.<

The issue menar Artisoun Uraye chancellar.

The quhilk say Hewene Fraser was accuses as a manifest and notorious
wiche, conforme to the particular theire red out in jugement this day in
his advenue, quha despite the same quhilk thairfor was referit to the know-
ledge of the aissis abowe within, choseis swornes and admist in judgament.

The hail aissis, in one voice be overhaudt, be the mouth of Artisoun
Vanye, chancellar, otrievit and suynt Hwene Fraser be fourter pynis
of witchcrift and sorcery, contene in his dictay, and as a rank wiche be
oppin voice and common fame.

ARTHUR URYE, CHANCELLAIR.

IX

DITTAY AGAINST ISABEL COCKIE

Followin the particular dictay of a necessitie gowen in gane Isabell
Cockie, spotes to John Doll, in Rinnie for his being and whis-
uing and exercising the craft thairof, be inspiracion of the Jewe's
this dyverie yeiris last bypast.
In the First, aucht yeir sensyn or thairby, on Sunday, in the morning befoir Fastrenewin, thow com to the duelling hows of Thomas Small, in Kintor, to Kathere nee Clerk, his wyff, to haff buskit thi heid, ganging to thi mariage with thi foresaid hisband. The said Katharan, quhan thow com in, hettand ane kinn of milk, qhililk milknes, fra thow hed anes luikit thairon and tuichit the coig, wald na wyis yirnn be the said Katharen. Thairefter, immediatlie the said Katheren opinit wp hir keist, and schow to the ane gryt quantitie of butter qhilik scho hed maid, with sewin new cabakis, maid befoir Fastren ewin, and gef to the ane sour caik, and ane coig full of milk. At the quhilik tym thow keist thi witchcraft on hir milknes, qh Bairthrow the said Katharan, to this hour, culd newir get na kynd of milknes, butter, nor cheiss, fra the tym thow anes saw the sam. Bot, in sted of milk, the said Katherinis ky, continuatie to this day, yeldit onle furth of thair paps thik cwrnes of milnn, gryter nor ane [ ] of corn, lyk wenem and worsum. Thairefter, the said Katheren Clerk reproving the for witching of hir milknes, thow said scho was lyker ane witche nor thow, that hed sa gryt milknes, butter, and cheiss, at that tym in the yeir. Testifeit be the said Thomas, be vertu of his aith.

Item, Fourtene dayis befoir Andersmes last, the saidis Thomas Small and Katheren Clerk, quere llen the for the witching of thair milnes, and fruitis of thair bestiall, and for sum stryiff fallin owt betuitx thi guidman and the said Thomas Small, for taking of the said Thomas hows over his heid, thow com to the said Thomas Smallis hows, and keist thi cantrypis betuitx his duiris. And the said Thomas Small first rysing in the morning, befor his serwands, thi witchecraft and socerie fell on him; be the quhilik he immediate tuik ane gryt trimbling and cauldnes, with ane extreme gryt swaitting, and past to his bed with ane extraordinar and maist veheiment furie, madnes, rage, and wodnes, quhair he ley bund hand and futt temn dayis, aucht or nynn continuatie lying on his bodie to hald him down, swa that the haill nychtbouris in the towm culd nocht get him haldein lowss, quhill he was bund hand and futt, and ley continuale, etter the owt runnyng of the saidis ten dayis, sax oulksis; the ane half day rossin and brunt as in furnace, with ane terible drowtht, that na drink mycht slokin him; the wther half day melting away his lichtnes and bodye as ane birnand quhyt candle. Testifeit be the said Thomas awin aith; as lyckwyis be the confessioun and depositede of Helene Makkie, alias Suppek, in presens of Mr. Petir Blakburn, Robert Howye, and dyveris of the sessioun.
3. Item, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, Thomas Makkie, maister of the Inglis scuill in Kintor, returning getwardis from the water, with ane brown young naig pertening to him, of fyve yeir auld, mett the in his wy returnand ham; thow laid thi hand on the schulder of his said hors, quhair imme-
diate the said hors fell down to the ground deid, and newir raiss agane, 
be thi witchcraft and socerie casson on him. Testifeit be the said Thomas 
Makkie.

4. Item, At Witsunday wes sewin yeir last, thow tuik Alexander Chal-
mer, in Kintoris, nows owr his heid; and he remowng thairfra, with his 
wyf and geir, to ane wythyr howss, thow mett him in the way, and said, I 
haif weill mett with the first; pas quhair thow pleisse, I sall warrand the, thow 
sall newir gang fordward, bot delie bakward; and for all thi geir, it sall 
newir do the guid, nor newir prosper with the. Eftir the quhilk tym, 
within ane schort space, the said Alexander hewing nyne scoir auld scheip, 
nolt, and wythyr bestiall, all traikit, decayit, and deitt, quhairthrow be thi 
witchcraft cassin on his geir, he is putt to extreme povertie.

5. Item, Fyve yeir sensyn, or thairby, Margret Leslie, spous of Alexander 
Hervie, in Kintor, hewing challengit and apprehending the steiling thair 
peittis on wp [ ] ewin, and takand attestatioun of thair nictbouris thair-
on, warnit the to ane court, thow ansuyrit and said, Weill, I sall gar als 
mony wounder on the or this day tellmound, as thow garris wounder on me 
now. And within ane half yeir thaireftir, thow maid and keist thi cantrypis 
in his howss dur; and the said Alexander first cuming thairon, be the quhilk 
socerie laid in his way, immedeate his speiche went away fra him twentie 
four hours, tuik ane extreme wodnes and furie, balding him continuale ane 
moneth, les day, quhairthrow he wes bundin hand and futt, that sensyn he 
com newir to his wentit heltht of body agane. Testifeit be the said Alex-
ander Hervie.

6. Item, On [ ] ewin, in anno nyntie four yeiris, wmuhiile Cristane Leslie, 
dochter to John Leslie, redar in Kintor, passand airlie furth of hir bed, 
fund and apprehendit in the midding, ane clew of all hewis, quhilk the said 
Christian tuik wp, brocht it hame, and fering the sam to be witchcraft, keist 
it in the fyir, quhilk gef sic ane gryt crack in the fyir, that thei belewit the 
howss suld hef fallin doun and smorit thame. Immediatlie thaireftir, the 
said Christian tuik bed, and within xx dayis thairefter deitt, be thi witche-
craft. Testifeit be the said Thomas Makkie, Thomas Ray, and Thomas 
Small, and the said John Leslie.
ITEM, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, thow com to Andro Baxsteris houss, thi nighbour, laid thi hand on his ew, thairefter scho gef na kynd of milknes, bot sumtymes watter, and sumtymes bluid.

ITEM, Twa yeir sensyn or thairby, John Andro in Kintor, hewing ane concubine in the howss dwellung, quha reprovit the said John for taking wtheris by hir, said, that scho sold gar him repent that ewir he knew hir. Thairefter, within a short space, the said Andro com to thi howss, on quhom than instantlie, be his concubinis perswasion, thow keist thi witchecraft on him, cawsit him becum baiith wod and furows, that he wald, in his wodnes, clim als hich, as to the heid of the stepill. And eftir that he becum sum thing sobir, he tuik ane Hewie seiknes, quhair he lay thrie quarteris of ane yeir, ane half day rossin as in ane fornace, with ane extreme droweht; the wther half day with ane gryt sweatnes, melting away. Testifeit be the said Andro.

ITEM, In winter was a yeir, Thomas Ray in Kintor, calling his oxin to the pleuchis, to haif yokit tham, met the in his way, to quhom thow wsit na kynd of salutatioun, bot tuichit ane of tham, and immediatlie after thei war yokit, thei all tuik ane extreme trimbling and schaking, that thei micht nocht stand wp in the pleuch, bot was compellit to lows tham, and or ewir thei went hame, the best of tham, be thi witchecraft, deitt. Testifeit be the said Thomas Ray.

ITEM, Aucht yeir sensyn or thairby, Catheren Smart being in the dwell-ing howss of Henrie Smart, hir narrset oy [ _ _ ] went furth of the sam to thi hows, quha hewing remanit with the skairslie fourtene dayis, was apprehendit lyand deid, croppin all togidder, quhairthrow be hir lang lying deid, culd nocht be streikit, quhil thow revellit to na man that scho was ather deid and seik, and thairfor thow man be supponit to be murtherer of hir; and or ewir ony body gat knowludge of hir deith, thow hed strukin wp hir keist, and spulzeit hir haill geir furth of the sam. Testifeit be the said Henrie Smart.

ITEM, Fyve yeir sensyn or thairby, Henrie Smart being him self with his servand, in tym of barseid, gangand with his plewis, ane quarter hour or thei suid hof bene lowsit, thow com in thair way, and corst thair gett, without ony Christian salutatioun, or ony word spokin. Immediatlie efter thow went fra him, the haill oxin ran altagidder in ane clew, culd nocht be gottin red, nor wald steir furth of the place, be thi witchecraft cassin on tham, quhill he was compellit to lowse tham. Testifeit be the said Henrie.
12. Item, Two yeir sencyes of thairby, thow dwelling in the land and hows pertainig to Alexander Anderson in Kintor, thow hawe being rayneous, the said Alexander put on the housis him self, to mend the same, and being tirrit in his geir ley, thow com in and said, I call gae the forthtink it, that thow hes tirrit my housis, I being fra ham, and gawvit up to him. Immediately thereafter, the said Alexanderis speich yeid fra him, and yaid to his bed,fast bedseik, and could get na rest nor seik; and John Andersonin, wass to the said Alexander, knowing that thow hed dow the same, com to the, and hefit the, and said, viles thow helpt his father againe, he said instantlie gair burn bir; and thow, fering his threttning, yaid with him to his father, charmit him, and gaf him droggis, that his speich com to him again, and was restorit to his wontit helyt agian. Testefit be the said Alexander.

13. Item, The sam yeir, the said Alexander, leidand the first laid of his bear, presentlie shorn, thow followit the boy that led the sam, and drew ane acher furth of the laid, and said, that is nobill geir; therefor, be thi witchecraft laid thairin, he gatte na guid nor profeite of his hail crop, but rotitt and consumit away; the rest of the sam being weill win.

14. Item, Thow art indytit for ane commonn witche; bayth Suppok and Janet Wischert testifit befor thi self, the hour of thar daith, and said to the, thow was also woorlie of the fyre as scho was. As lykwyis the said Janet Wischert confessit, that thow was ane of the number of the witchis, that dandit about the cross with the Dewill, on Hallow ein last. As also, the said Helene Makkle, alias Suppok, confessit in presenst of Peter Blackburn, minister, Robert Hawye, and dyveris of the sessionin of Aberdeen, that scho bewitchit and murtherit Thomas Small in Kintor.(1)

15. Item, Helene Suppok, witche and soecar, grantit and confessit, in presenst of Mr Petir Blackburn, minister, the Provost of Aberdene, dyveris of the comunall and sessionoun thatrof, that scho hed na witchecraft, bot sic as scho bairrit of the, and that thow causit hir gang throw the cuntrey, and be-witche dyveris and cultriv personis, and to caws the personis bewitchit, to sum agan to the, to get releid, to mak to thy self gaynis and commoditie, awa that thow thi self was the murtherar of the hail personis bewitcheit be Suppok. Testifit as said is.

16. Item, Unquhile Janet Wischert, soecar, spous of John Levis, and

(1) Eight articles of the duty are unfortunately missing.
wmquhile Thomas Leyis, hir sone, the tym of thair executioun and obefoir, grantit and confessit that thow, accompeneit with tham, Manteitht, relict of wmquhile Charles Ewn, Bessie Thom, Shuddak, com on Halow ewin last, betuixt tuell and ane houris at nycht, to the mercat and fishe croces of Aberdene, and meill mercat of the sam, [and] thair, accompaniet with the Dewill, your maister, dansit ane lang space about the saidis crocis and meill mercat. In the quhilk danse, thow was the ring ledar, nixt Thomas Leyis; and becaws the Dewill playit nocht so melodiousle and weill as thow crewit, thow tuik his instrument owt of his moutht, than tuik him on the chaftis therwith, and plaid thi self theron to thi hail cupanie.

Item, Thow art indytit for ane commoun and notoriowse [witche] thir fourtie yeiris bygaine, swa repute and haldin be oppin voce and commoun faine, as lyckwyise ane commoun seducear, and persuader of pur simple wemen, to be witchis and soceraris, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art accusit for cunning till David Andersone, milnwrhyth, in the Ord, beand deseasit and seik thrie quarteris of ane yeir befoir Michaelmes last, a pairt of the day birnand in ane gryte heit, and the vther half of the day als cauld as iise; he send for the, and thow come to him, and he inquerit of the quhbat seiknes it was he haid, and that he supponit he was bewitchit; and that thow anisyrit to him, he haid gotin be the dink and luike of ane euill ee, bot wald nocht grant that it was witchecraft; and that he inquerit of the quha keist that seiknes vpone him, thow answyrit to him, that he wald nocht be the better of that, bot incaice he saw thame that keist the same on him, he wald fall in that seiknes agane, but thow said to him, I sall warrand thow, thow sall nocht die of that disease; and thow gawe him ane drink, mixt with certaine shorne herbis, quhilk thow brocht with the, mixt with butter and saifroum, and causit him tak thrie drinkis therof, and tuik ane greyne thred vpone thy fingeris, lyk ane castand warpis, and maid knottis theron, and blew vpon the sam; and he inquerand of the quhy thow blew thairypoun, thow answyrit him, ilk persone knew nocht that, and therefter pat the said thred 'aboot his body, vnder his oksteris, and immediaitly theretfrin keist the same in the fyre, and left ane vther greyne thred about his waist, and bad him hauuld the same, quhilk vpon the morne at that tyme, quhilk was xxiiij houris, and hauld wyt give that thred brak or nocht, and thereafter commandit him to cast the same in the fyre, quhilk he did; bot the thred brak, and he causit his wyf cast the same in the fyre, and, at the same tyme, thow causit the said Dauid Andersons wyf gang to ane
sourthe synamand watter on spoken, and bring the same quhair-with show wische him; and thereafter show taunst put the same in ane part, and handit to the place quhair the same was taunst put for the quhair show put fra the said Daniell xx shillings silver, half ane evert muillt, and he promeet to mak hit douint and kist, inclose he was well.

X

ASSIZE ON ISSOBELL COCKIE.

The Court of Justicee haullin in the Tolsyp of Abirdene, the six of February, 1556, be Alexander Ruthemund, proest, Alexander Jaffy, baillie. Justices in that part, be revew of our sourne Louis Commissioun, lauchfullie constant to the effect vnderwritten. The Court lauchfullie fentit and affermit.

The quhill day, Issobell Cockie in Kyntor was accusit as a commoun notorious witch, in usynig of witchcraft and sorcierie, as at geptilten was contentit in his dictay, quhill being denyt be the said Issobell the same was referit to the knawlege of the Assise following, chosin, smurte, and admissit in judgement.

Nomina assise.


The haiil assise chesis James Stewart, elder, chancellar thair. The haiil assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of James Stewart, which has the wat and fyllis Issobell Cockie, in Kyntor, of twelf poures of witchcraft, and as ane commoun witche be oppin voce and commoun fame.
XI.

PRECEPTS FOR SUMMONING OF ANE ASSISE UPON ANDRO MAN.

Prouest and Balleis of the burgh of Aberdene, Maister Peter Blakburne, and Maister Robert Howye, ministeris their, justices in that paert to our soueran lord, be vertew of his hienes commissioun, lauchtfullie constitute for haulding of court or courtis of Justiciarie upon Andro Man, presentlie detenit in prisoun and captivitie, as a witche and sorcerar, as our commissioun proprtis. To our louittis John Sinclair our officiers in that paert, conjunctlie and seuerallie, speciallie constituted, greting. We charge yow incontinent, this precept sene, ye pas and laughtfullie summond, warne, and charge [1] Peter Hay, William Boyne, in Ord; Alexander Andersoun, in Auchinwir; Thomas Gregour, in Pethadlie; Dauid Wod thair; [1] Mathow Stewart, in Ordigis; Alexander Symson, in Fordyce; Alexander Gordoun, in Natherbuckie; [ ] Cuik, in Clvne; [1] Johne Hempseill, in Cullan; Alexander Andersoun, in the Hill of Auchattle; Dauid Mackie, at the Milne of Tornahavie; Alexander Ord, in Dennis; George Smart, in Durne; John Moresoun, in Hilsyde; James Ransoun, in Fordyce; James Lyg, in Dykheid; Christell Ord, in Culphin; [1] Patrik Leyth in Ratie; Harie Innes, in Newmill; Thomas Guthrie, in Ordighuillis; Androw Hockat, in Auchtquhanathie; Robert Fordyce, in Rayndeiss, to compeir before ws, in the Justice Court, to be hauldin in the Tolbuith of the said burght, vpon the twantie day of Januair instant, in the hour of caus, and their to pas vpon the assise of the said Andro Man, apprehendit and detenit in prisoun for witchcraft and sorcerie: Ilk persoun summondit, and nocht comperand, vnder the pane of fourtie pundis; and this on navayes ye leve undeone. The quhilk to do we commit to you, conjunctlie and seuerallie, our full power, be this our precept. Subscribit be our clerk of court, at our command, at Abirdene, the sevint day of Januar, 1597 yeres.

M. To. Mollisoun, Scriba subscripsit.

Vpon the xiiij and xiiij dayes respective of the moneth of Januar, in the yeir of God, Jn. V. fourscoir sevintine yeres, Johne Sinclair, messinger,

(1) [The words printed within brackets are deleted in the original manuscript.]
vther orisonis, sic as of Sanct Johne, and of the thrie sullie brethrene, qhilk thow can say quhen thow pleiss; and be geving of blak woll and salt as a remeid for all disease, and for causing a man prosper, and that his bluid suld never be drawin. Lykas, inspeciall, thow curit ane ox pertening to David Wod, than duelling in Durne, as alsua haillit maister Patrik Andersones guidis, and the Laird of Kynardis guidis, in Angous, qhilkis thow left bluid, qhilk bluid quhen the doggis had lepit theirof, they instantly deit; and siclyk, be thy witchcraft and sorcerie, heallit Alexander Gordoun his guidis, duelling in Buckie, be applying vnto tham thy enchantmentis and orationis. Lykas, thow heallit a woman in Angous, of kyn to the Ladie Kynard, of the falling seiknes, be thy devilisiche witchcraft and sorcerie.

**Item**, Thow hes mett and messurit dyvers peces of land, callit wardis, to the hynd knight quhom thow confessis to be a spreit, and puttis four standis in the four noks of the ward, and charmes the samen, and theirby hailis the guidis, and preservis thame fra the lunsaucht and all vther disease, and thow forbiddis to cast faill or divett theron, or put plewis therin; and this thow did in the Manis of Innes, in the Manis of Caddell, and in dyvers vtheris places, qhilkis thow confessis thy self, and can nocht deny the same.

**Item**, Be thy witchcraft and sorcerie, thow hes curit sinderie and dyveris persones, and hes takin aff the witchcraft cassin on thame, as in speciall, Alexander Symson, in Fordyce, being heavilie diseasit of a deildie seiknes, thow, be thy enchantmentis and sorcerie, curit him as folowis, to vit: thow pat him nyne tymes fordwart throug ane hesp of vntatterit yarne, and than thow tuik a cat, and pat hir nyne tymes bakwart throug the sam hesp, and said thy orationis on him, and put on the seiknes on the cat, quha instantlie deit, and the said Alexander immediatlie recoverit of his disease.

**Item**, Elspet Boyne, in Aid, being heavilie diseasit with a furiosisit and madness, thow, be thy devilisiche witchcraft and sorcerie, curit hir theirof, be saying dyveris of thy orationis vnto hir, and be applying of thy devilisiche enchantmentis to hir, in maner forsaid. And this thow can nocht deny.

**Item**, Thow confessis that the Devill, thy maister, quhom thow termes Christsonday, and supponis to be ane engell, and Goddis godson, albeit he hes a throw by God, and swyis to the Queene of Elphen, is rasit be the speking of the word *Benedicte*, and is laid agane be tacking of a dog ynder thy left oster in thi richt hand, and casting the same in his mouth, and speking the word Maikpeblis. And that Christsondy beatt a mark in
the third fynger of thy richt hand, quhilk thow hes yit to schaw. Siclyk, thow affermis that the Quene of Elphen has a grip of all the craft, bot Christsondy is the gudeman, and hes all power vnder God, and that thow kennis sindrie deid men in thair cumpanie, and that the kyng that deit in Flowdoun and Thomas Rymour is their.

Item, Vpon the Ruidday in harvest, in this present yeir, quhilk fell on ane Wedinsday, thow confessis and affermis, thow saw Christsonday cum owt of the snaw in liknes of a staig, and that the Quene of Elphen was their, and vtheris with hir, rydand vpon quhyt hainkyes, and that thay com to the Binhill, and Binlocht, quhair thay vse commonlie to convene, and that all thay quha convenis with thame kisis Christsonday and the Quene of Elphenis airss, as thow did thy selff, and gif thow gatt leiff to have kepit the conventioun on All-Hallow Evin last was, thow wald haue taual of all thame, that suld have bene their in cumpanie with thame.

Item, Thow affermis that the elphis hes schapes and claythys lyk men, and that thay will have fair covirt taiblis, and that thay ar bot schaddowis, bot ar starker nor men, and that thay have playing and dansing quhen thay pleas; and als that the quene is verrat plesand, and wilbe auld and young quhen scho pleissis; scho mackis any kyng quhon scho pleisis, and lyis with any scho lykis.

Item, Thow affermis thow can tak avay a kowis milk quhen thow pleissis, and thow promesed to Alexander Symson to do the same.

Item, Thow grantis and affermis, that the fruict of the cornes is takin avay, be stryng of the crop of the stray, and casting it amang the rest of the corne, be saying thir wordis, The dirt to the, and the crop to me, nyn sindrie tymes, and gif the pleuch irnes be dippit in lax watter, the oxin will nocht rin avay.

Item, That at the day of judgement, the fyre will burne the watter and the earth, and mak all plain, and that Christsonday wilbe cassin in the fyre becaus he disvavis warldlingis men: And this yeir to cum salbe a deir yeir, and that thair salbe tuyis sevin gude yeris therefter, and this in-telligence thow hed be Christsonday, thy maister, quhilk is plane witchcraft and devilrie. Lykas, thow affermis, and allowis plainlie, gif thow on a mannis hand, thow sal tell him quhat ane wyff he sall gett.

Item, Thow grantis the elphis will mak the appeir to be in a fair and yit thow will find thy selff in a moss on the morne; and the appeir to have candlis, and licht, and swordis, quhilk wilbe nothi
been press and arrive where action now are the danger to many as
now imminent of the away for the cause impossible and serious.

Item. Now notice of the acts and in the same before the court by
ponent arrest and over of the acts and the act by their order and notice any
one present, unless the written and either their and their notice
none the acts and the court to the order that the notice. Now informs
the notice will bring a chart that the court to the court in your query
not and means of news intelligence new act of Persuasion, and a plane
service and written and written, unless now an week near.

Item. Now informs that in the act of requirement Persuasion will be
better to reserve some man in the man will have is now there, written of
his sworn oath to reserve him well and use that the people will show that
the wicked, unless was prepared to do he the devil as master.

The Court of Justice and in the County of Aberenee, the on day
of January. This presides the Alexander Chamber of such witness of
Aberenee Thomas Learce, while there: Mr. Peter Blackmore and
Master Robert Brown, ministers, justices in that part of their
justice and reparation of the cases, commission; reasonable prisoners, for
issuing of notice in Aberenee, apprenant and witnesses the
commission of the part in Aberenee as the want in December, 1687.
The court, accordingly, order and inform.

Some Sinclair, Robert Carman, seamen, Robert Black, minister.
Trials for Witchcraft.

| James Coupar. | Willeam Thomson, burges. |
| Christell Ord, in Culphin. | Dauid Castell, vobster. |
| Alexander Moresoun, in Durne. | Alexander Schand. |
| Alexander Symson, in Fordyce. | Stevin Smyth. |
| James Stewart, elder, burges of Aberdene. | Robert Stewart. |
| | Eduard Donaldson. |

**Absentes.**

| James Lyg, in Dykheid. | Andro Knowes. |
| Harie Innes, in Newmyln. | Alexander Alshenour. |
| Thomas Guthrie, in Ordighuiffs. | Mr. George Body. |

Decernis everie ane of the absentis in ane vnlaw of fourtie lib.
The assise chesis James Stewart chancellar.

The said day, Andro Man, sumtyme dwelling in Tarbruicht, was accusit as a manifest and notorious witche and sorcerar, in usin and practysing dyveris sortis of witchcraft and sorcerie, conforme to his particular dittay and accusatioun red in judgement; quhilk being denyit be the said Andro, was referrit to the tryall of the assise abouewritten, choisin, sworne, and admittit.
The haill assise, be the mouth off James Stewart, chancellar, convictis and flylis the said Andro Man, in nyn or ten poynitis of witchcraft and sorcerie, contenit in his dittay, and as a manifest vitche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

XIV.

**Confeccion of Andrew Man.**

The xxii daye of October, 1597 years.
The quhilk daye, in presens of the Lard of Drume; Patrik Stevert, in Lettaris; Mathow Stewart, in Ordingis; Sanders Mengzeis, burges of
Aberdene; James Inglis, notar; Thomas Gregour; Henrie Andersone; and George Smart; with sindrie and dyuerse vtheris; Androw Man, being accusit and examinat, grantit and confessit befors the forsaid personis, the first, secund, and third poynit of his dittaye.

Lykways confessis the fourt poynit of dyttanth, afthermes the feift and sext poynit of dyttanth; and also he grantit that he helit Elspat Boyne, Alexander Ord, in [ ], Alexander Symson, in [ ], and ane callit Henderson, in the Knok. And siclyk, he grantit that he helit Alexander Gordonis nolt, in Nather Byikye, Patrik Lythis nolt, Dauid Wodis nolt, with sindrie vther mennis gudis. Syclyk, he grantit that Chrystsondaye schew him the gryt fyrre of hell, and that he suld get ane tuich thesorth, and that Chrystsondaye suld be put thairin him self. And also he grantit that this word Benedictice rasit the Dewill, and Matkpeblis laid him againe, strikin him on the faice with ane deice with the left hand. He confessis that thair is ane woman in Deskfurde, callit Elspet Graye, quha [ ] in Deskfurde. Item, Thair is ane auld agit woman in Fyndlatter, callit Gray, quha is ane waraye gryt weiche. Item, Moress wyf in the Hill of Auchatye, ane gryt witche; and hir gudman hes na thing but it that his wyf lerit him, and he is ane weiche in lykmanner. Item, He grantis all thing that euir he spak to the laird, and that he hes in wret, is waraye trew, and all that he hes in wret.

Item, He grantis that he lay with the Quen of Elphen.

Item, He grantis that at the conventation of the wiches, that thair rysis ane blak beist amangis thame and vaxis grit; and the said vechis kisis the beist ars, and, in speciall, Moress Elderis vyif, in the Hill of Catte, and the haill remanent forsaidis.

Thomas Menzes. Thomas Robertson, witnes.
Patrik Stevert, vetness. James Ingliss, notar publict, witnes
Mathou Stewart, wetness. in the premissis.
Alexander Menzes, witnes.

Item, The said Androw Man grantit that the said Quene of Elfane come to tham, about thrette yeris syne, in lyknes off [ ] his swin hous, quhar he conversit with hir bodely.

Item, The said Androw confessis that Crystsunday cum to hym in liknes of ane fair angell, and clad in quhyt claythis, and said that he was ane angell, and that he suld put hys trust in hym, and call hym hys lord and kyng, and markit hym on the thrid fynger, quhilk mark he beris as yitt.
ITEM, Also the said Andro confessis that Crystesunday rydis all the same that he is in thair cumpanie, and hes carnall daull with thame, and that all honest men and wemen, and he hym self, kisset his arss; also, that the men that cumis with thame, hes do with the Queene of Elfane.

ITEM, Also, he confessis that Maige Saythe, hes bein this sex yeris in cumpany with the weychis with Crystesunday, and that scho is alss ewill as ony wthir.

Thomas Menzes.
Thomas Robertson, witnes.
James Ingliss, notar publict, witnes in the premissis.
Alexander Menzes, witnes.

XV.

ASSIZE AND DITTAY OF ELLEN GRAY.

The Court of Justiciare, be wertew of our soueran lordis commissioun, haldin at the stabillis of Slanis, the xxix day of Januar, in the yeir of God Jn. Vc. fourscoir sewin[tene], be ane nobill and potent lord, Frances Erll of Erroll, Lord Hay, and grit constabill of Scotland, justice haldar; and in name and behalff of Alexander Hay, in Ardmakorne, and Harie Drummond, justice deputis, coniunctlie and seueralie constitut; the suitis callit, and the court lauchfullie fencit and affirmit; the members of court, Mr. John Robertson, notarie clerk of courtt, Dauid Sym, officer, and Johne Hay, dempster, etc.

Assys admittit and sworne in the action and caus followinge.

William Barclay, of Petdoulseye. Thomas Gibsone, in Brogane.
James Wilgus, in Furwy. Johne Smyth, in the S.
Androw Wilgus, in Furwy. Alexander Hay, at the
Thomas Wilgus, in Slanis. Thomas Kemp, in B.
Ellen Gray is Dittay giffin to the assis aboue wretin.

Convictis.  Ellen Gray, thow art delatit and indyttit for ane commound weiche, wying of socerie, charmes, and weichcraft, quhilk thow can nocht deny; and in takin thairof, thow weichit, be thy socerie and deuilrie, Thomas Reddell, greif in Slanis, that his wand lay nevir doune, quhilk he deitt; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis.  Item, Helen Gray, thow art delatit for ane commound weiche, for be thy socerie, dewilrie, and weichcraft, thow tuk the hail substance of the mylk, of my lordis ky and youis, that quhen the same was milkit, it wrocht our the lumes(1) lyk newe aill. The quhilk mylk being cassin furth, Sir Alexander Traillis dogis wald nocht preive the same; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis.  Item, Thow, Ellen Gray, is indyttit and delatit for ane commound weiche, wying of socerie, charmes, and weichcraft, and sua haldin and reput; and in takin thairof, the deywyff, efter hir mylk was tane away in maner forsaid, yeid and sperit at wtheris wys wemen, thair opinioun and consell, be quhat remedie or way sco mycht hawe hir mylk agane, quha commandit hir to gange the tyme of the mylkings of hir guids, in presens of thame that was thair, and reprow the said Helen Gray oppinlie, for the away taking of hir mylk; and thairafter ake hir mylk agane fra hir, thre tymes on hir kneis, for Godis saik; swa be that way the mylk was restorit agane, quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Convictis.  Item, mair, Ellen Gray, thow art delatit for ane commound weiche, quhilk thow can nocht deny; in takin thairof, an John Hay, webster, swel to the ane sow, and thow said to hirn, that thow sold gar him repent that ewir he kendit the, and fra thynfurth he culd newir red him self, on [without] doing sum ewill or wickit turn, quhilk he spendit his hail geir, and was banessit the Barony of Slanis; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

The assys within wretin, be William Lesk of that ilk, chancellor, choisin and admittit be the assys, convictis Ellen Gray in the hail pointis of the dittay within and aboue wretin, to be ane commound weiche, vsar of socerie and withecrafte. In respect quhairof, the gugis deputis within wretin, continewit the dovmegiffing on hir, to ane newe warning; and ordanit hir to be keipit in prisoun to the said day. Upon the quhilkis, the chancellor, in name of the assys within wretin, tuk act of courtt and instrument, etc. Extract, etc.

Ita est Magister Joannes Robertson, notarius publicus, ac scriba dictae curie, manu propria.

(1) [Lume, a tub or vessel of any kind.]
ITEM, mair, sene thou, was convictit now laitlie the last yeir, thou com
to William Chalmeris hous in Clochtow, on the nicht, the durris being clos,
and yeid vp and doun the fluir, and thairefhir past out at the window in the
lykenes of ane dog, quhill the said William ratefies, and apprewis on his
consciens, that he saw the same.

ITEM, mair, thou art indyttit as a vitche and sorcerar, in that thou con-
fessis thy self, quhen thou was in prisone in Slanis, the Devill, thy maister,
apperit to the in the scheep of ane agit man, beirdit, with a quhyt gown
and a thrummit hatt, and said to the, Thou art ane evill trublit woman, for-
gif all creature, and tak the to God and a guide assise.

ITEM, siclyk, thou confessis, that half a yer sensyn or thairby, the De-
vill, thy maister, apperit to the siclyk in the lykenes of a man, and had the
be a guide servand to him.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious viche and sorcerar, quhill thow
can not deny, in sa far that all this yeir bypass thow wes sene ganging with
ane Mergie, thy consort, quha is fugitive for witchcraft, the ane of you in
the liknes of a dog, and the yther in the liknes of a catt, about the locht
betuixt thy hous and the hous of the said Mergie.

ITEM, Quhen thou was laitlie apprehendid, and brocht in to this town,
quhen thou com over the watter of Ithen, thou luikit over thy schulder, and
said, Is thair na mair folowand me; quhairbe it is maist evident, that thou
art a manifest witche, and hed sum consortis with the in thy devilish prac-
tizes, quhom thow wald have had brocht in with the.

The Justice Court hauadin in the Tolbuht of Abirdene the xxvii of April,
1597, be Alexander Rutherford, prouest of Abirdene, and Maister
Thomas Leslye, shiref deput of Abirdene, justices, lauchtfullie con-
stitut be our soueran Lord, for hauadin of Justice Courtis vpon all
persons delatit and suspsect of witchcraf within the Diocie and Shiref-
dom of Abirdene. The Court lauchtfullie fencit and affermit.

Nomina assise.

Johne Bisset, in Nather Leysk; [ ] Gray, in Balnatuthill; Tho-
mas Gibsone, in Brogan; [James] Wilgus, in Furvie; William Waus,
thair; [ ] Bodie, in Slanis; Johne Stevin, in Slanis; Thomas
Wilgous their; Thomas Craig, their; William Sym, their; Alexander
Leysk, in Ernhill; George Blak, in Hardslakis; Gilbert Stevinson,
in Ogston; Andro Horne, burges of Abirdene; Gilbert Henrie, burges thair; James Stewart, burges of Abirdene; Thomas Cristall, burges thair; Williame Robertsons, burges thair; Patrik Smyth, burges thair.

The haiill Assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of the said Alexander Lesk, chancellar, convictis andyllis Helene Gray in sex poyntis of witchcraft, contenit in hir dictay, and as ane commoun viche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

**Alexander Lesk, Chancellor.**

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**XVI.**

**DITTAY AGAINST AGNES WOBLER.**

The dittay aganes Agnes Webster, now delaitit and gewin wp, witche, as followes:

**Provin.**

In the First, the said Agnes heiring woord off the cruell and painefull deithe, that the rest off the witches was putt to, seiring hir self, quha being gilitie, did flee out off hir awin hous, and disponit all hir guidis and geir.

**Convictis.**

Secundly, The said Agnes Webster confessit to Robert Innes, in Elrik, that scho and Catarin Gib, be thair develische witchcraft and ichantments, was the deid off Charles Elrik.

**Convictis.**

Thirdly, The said Agnes Woobster brocht ane dische off develische potage, alleging it to be bram and geill, to Meriorie Dauidsoun, spous to James Fraser, in Yockeishill, quha, strenthnit be the spreitt off God, refuisit it, qhillik giw scho had nocht doon, scho had deceit, as scho confessit thairefter. Testefiteit be James Fraser in Yockeishill.

**Convictis.**

Fowrthly, The said Agnes Woebster com to Issobell Dauidsoun, spous to James Dauidsoun, in Coynieyak, quha being milkand hir cow, crawit and askit milk off hir, and scho refuisit to gew hir milk, quhairfor scho tuik away the milk fra the kow be hir develische witchcraft and sossorie.

**Convictis.**

Fiftly, Thow being himeland(1) coirne into Ludquhairne, in the hous off Gilbert Dauidsone, his soonn schott the ouer arranges the coirne, quhair at

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(1) [To himmel or hummel, to separate the grain from the husk.]
thow grew angrie, and said to him, that he sould repent it; and immediatly he past hame, quha somtymes burning as the fyir, and somtymes deing for cauld, the space of ane yeir, throw thy [develische witchcraft and sosserie], departit this lyff.

Sextly, John Elrik, servand to Thomas Wat, at the Milne of Ludquhairne, gangand out off the milne to his awin hous, at alevin houres off the nicht, in winter, did find the, or than ane devill in thy liknes, sitang at ane stein, and thow gaipit and glowirit vpon him, and did vomeit and spew out fyrie brunnies out off thy mouthe, quhair throw he feirit exceedingly, and tuik seiknes, and was forst to gang bak againe, and was nocht abill to gang to his awin hous that nycht.

Sevently, Thow, Agnes Webster, cumand to George Mitchellis hous, Provin. in Auchtidonald, quha haid ane lamb keddie, and, at thy incumming, the keddie lap vpon the, quhom to thow said, in Deuillis name, that it was so wantoun, for it supit mair milk nor thow did; and immediatly efter thy furth going off the hous doir, the keddie deeit.

Auchtlie, Thow art indyttit for passing thryis fra thy awin hous to a Provin. stane callit the Cur-stane, within the space of half ane hour, in Maij last was, befoir sone rysing. Testifeit be William Foular.

Nyntlie, Thow art indyttit as a witche, in samekle as in winter, in tyme of a great snaw, thow tuik fyre out of a cauld frostie dyk, and careit the sam to thy hous. Testifeit be Thomas Wod.

Tentlie, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, in samikle as thow Convictis. confessit thy selff, sen thow was apprehendit, befoir the prouest and ministerie off this burght, and certan vtheris, that Sathan apperit to the, sextene yeiris sensyne, in the liknes of a lamb, quhom thow callis thy God, and bleitit on the, and thairefter spak to the, and [baid the] be his servand, and thow suld never want.

Item, Thow confessis that thairefter Sathan apperit to the in the liknes of Convictis. a calff, and spak to the in manner forsaid, and baid the be a gude servand to him, and thow suld never want.

Item, The sam nicht that thow was apprehendit, thow confessit that Sa- Convictis. tan apperit in [ ] and baid the be his [ ].
XVII.

ASSISE ON AGNES WOSTER.

The Court of Justiciarie, haultin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxvij of April, 1597, be Mr. Thomas Leslaye, syref deput of Abirdene, and Mr. Alexander Cullen, ane of the baillies of Abirdene, justices in that pait, lauchfullie constitut be vertew of his hienes commission, for haulting of Justice Courtis vpon all persones delatit of vitchcraft, within the diocie and syresdome of Abirdene. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

Nomina assise.

Willeam Daniell, in Trachendrie.  
James Angous, in Achidoir.  
James Slesour, in Waschinpuill.  
Gilbert Fergusin, in Nather Kynmyndie.  
Thomas Dauidsoun thair.  
Willeam Laurence, in Conyeik.  
Gilbert Kelo thair.  
Gilbert Ogstoun, in Mylbrek.  
Patrik Ogstoun, in Yockieshill.  
Gilbert Dauidsoun, in Innerquhomrie.  
The assise chesis Gilbert Dauidson, in Lennabo [thair Chancellar].

Thomas Robertson, in Nather Kynmyndie.  
John Sym, in Karnegall.  
Willeam Karl, in Langsyd.  
Gilbert Cok, at the Mylne of Innerquhomrie.  
Alexander Kid in Conyeik.  
Adame Dauidsone, in Innerquhomrie.  
Alexander Walker thair.  
Gilbert Dauidsoun, in Lenabo.  
John Couden, in Auehultrrie.

The haill assise in ane voce, be the mouth of Gilbert Dauidsoun, in Lennabo, convictis and fyllis Agnes Woster, in Ludquhairne, in aucht poynits of vitchcraft, contenit in hir dittay, and as a notorious vitche, be oppin voce and commoun faime, quhairfoir the said Agnes was condemnit to be brint.
XVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST MERIOERIE MUTCHE.

The dittey and accusatioune of Meriorie Mutche, in Constane, spous to Williame Robertson, for the seeing, frequenting, and praticizing of the deuilishe airt of socerie and witchcraff, be inspiratioune and instigatioune of the Deuill, thy maister, qhilk thow vset this dyueries yeiris bygane.

Thow art indytit and accusit as ane manifest and notorious wiche and socerar: in signe and takin therof, at Ruiddey, bygane ane yeir, thow being in the mekill miyne of Esselmonthe, grinding sum meill, wmequhill William Cowpar being siclyk thair, grinding meill, he and thow discordit for the rowme of the myll; the said Williame raklaslie gavie the ane schott with his hand by him fra the happier. Thow said, and promeist thir wordis, \(C\)legis. thow sule put ane schot in his syde, within xlviiij houris, that sule do him gryter harme nor that schot did the: ffor fulfilling of the qhilk deuilishe promeis and wow maid be the, thow keist thy socerie and witchcraft on him; immediatly thairefter, he contractis sic ane deidlie seiknes, be ane schot in his syde vnder his oxtar, the taikynnis thereof wes lyk ane blak jrne pott, and daylie grew gryter and gryter, that the ane half of the day he waxit cauld lik jis; the wther half of the day sueting and melting away lyk ane fyrie furnes, with ane vehement flux and braking, and swa contenvit until the tyme he deparit this present lyff; qhilk thow can nocht denye. To be testifieit be Alexander Maye, John and James Williamsonis.

\textit{Item,} Thow art indytit and accusit for the seeing and practizing of the said deuilishe airt of witchcraft, speciale, be the space of ten yeir sence or thairby; Williame Smithe, in Tarserhill, and thow, hauing discordit for sum alledgit wrangis he did ye, ffor revenge of the qhilk, thow come to his pleuche, scho being gangand and teilling the land, as vse is, and than \(C\)legis. thow keist thy socerie and witchcraft on his oxin, quhairthrow thay instanntly ran all wod, brak the pleuche, tua therof ran ouer the hills to Deir, and wther tua therof wpe Ithan syde, qhilk culd neuer be tane nor apprehendit agane; qhilk thow did, and can nocht denye. To be testifieit by William Smithe.
3. Thow art indytit for the useing of sic vngodlie and devilsche formes of sorcerie, inchantmentis, and wichecraft, quhan as thow contractit ane haitrent,¹ ewill will, and devilsche mynd, againes Alexander Maye, in Bourhills, about the space of thrie yeir sensyne or therby, thow keist thy cantrapis and wichecraft on his guidis, be the quhilk, sum of thame immediatly contractit ane seiknes, and deit; and the maist pait ran wod, and went awaye, that they war newir tane nor apprehendid agane; quhilk thow can nocht deny. Testefait be the said Alexander Maye.

4. Thow art indytit and accusit for the bewicheing Johne Liggertwodes guidis, in Constane, be the space of twa yeir syne or thairby, for sum ewill will thow bore to him, thow, be thy devilsche forme of wichecraft and sorcerie, causit his haill guidis vrack and die; and pait therof ran wode, and the rest deit, sua that he newir resautit profeit nor gude therof therefter; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testefait be John Liggerwode.

5. Item, Be the space of twa yeir sence or therby, thow haueing conceavit ane rancour and mallice in thy hart aganis James Willicok and his wyff, in Fehill, keist thy devilsche forme of wichecraft and sorcerie wpone thame; be the quhilk occasune the said James Willicok, and his wyf, contractit ane deidlie seiknes, that the ane half of the dey thay waxit cauld, and the wther half of the dey brint and meltit away, lyk wax in ane fryrie furneis, and swa contenvit untill the tym they depairtit this present lyf, and thair haill guidis and geir wrakit and decayit; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testefait be Alexander Willicok.

6. Item, Thrie yeir sence or therby, Alexander Willicok and thow, hauing discordit, wpone sum particularis betuixt the and his wmquhile brotheris wyf, and him self, thow bewichit the said Alexanderis haill guidis and geir, be laying of thy cantrapis and incantationis within his stable, byris, chalmeris. and war [ ], quhairthrow his haill bestiall deit, his haill guidis and geir wraket and consowmit, and him self reducit to [ ], he being of befor ane man of gryt substance and riches, and swa decayit daylie be thi wichecraft and sorcerie, quhill he lef the country for pouerlie, and come to Aberdeen; and in signe and taikin therof, thow promeist that he. his guidis, nor geir, suld newir prosper nor gang fordwart. Testefait be the said Alexander.

7. Item, Twa yeir sensyne or therby, wpone sum particular discord fallin

(1) [Hatrent, bytrent, hatred;]
out betuixt the and Patrik Irnesyde, in Tarnehill, thow promest than instantly to do him ane ewill tunne, and suld do guid will thairefter, that he suld newir be able to do ye ony harme; immediatly therefter, thow keist thy devilische cantrapis and socerie vpone him, be the qhilk, be thy devillische wichecraft, he is becum altogidder cripit, lemit, and impotent of his hand and syde, being ane gude helthe of body befor thow maid thy promeis and wow. Testifie be the said Patrick.

 ITEM, In harvest last was, thow and Jonat Leang, at the Milne of Essclmonthe, being grindand your cornis at the said milne, thow wpone sum discord fallin out betuixt yow for ane seiff, thow promest till hir self, that scho suld newir be able to sifi ony agane with that seiff, or bruik the same; immediatly after the qhilk promeis, thow past fra hir, and returnit agane, and come and turnit thyself thryse bakwartis about, and tuichit hir with thy hand, at the qhilk tymne scho immediatly contractit ane deidly seiknes, quhair scho presently lyis bedfast, newir able to conveless; the ane half day sueting, birning, and suelling, with ane vnasiable drouthe, swa that albeit ane burne of watter war at hir head, it culd nocht satisfie her drouthe; and the ither half day in ane contenvall flux and womatine, with ane gryit swelling, swa that nather meit nor drink abydis on hir stomak, quhairthrow, be thy wichecraft and socerie, promist as said is, scho is altogidder convacit away; and na medicaine nor phisitian that will tak on hand to cure, nor knawis the nature of hir disease. Testifie be [ ] Williamson, pikyman at the Miln of Essilmonthe, and James Williamson.

 ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane comoun and notorious wiche and socerr, be oppin voce and comoun fame, vsing the tred thairof, bayth aganis man and best, thir dyueris yeries bygane, keeping the haill conventionis with wiches, at thair plaice of conventionis, in kirk yeardis, corse gettis, lawis, hillis, kearnis, and watters; qhilk thow can nocht denye.

 ITEM, Thow being confrontit be William May, witherin the howss of William Brown, in Portsoy, he declarit in thy face, that thow was ane manifest wiche; in taikin therof, he schew thy mark vnder thy left lug, in thy cagr, and ane pren being input therin, be the Laird of Essilmonthe, thow culd nocht feill the same.

Clengis.
XIX.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT LEISK.

The Dittay and Accusatioun of Jonat Leisk, at Fortriefurde, gev in aganis bir, for the usig, frequenting, and practizeing of the deuilische airt of sorcery and witchcraft, be the inspiratioun and instigation of the Deuill, thy maister.

1. In the first, thow art indytit and accuseit for the consulting with the Deuill, this dywers yeirs bygane, be quhais instigationoun thow bewicht vmquhile Walter Cruikshank, in [ ], quha, haueing obteneit of Patrick Cheyne, of Essilmounthe, bir maister, ane tak in Taartie, occupeit than abefor, and as yit, be Thomas Cattow, thy sone; quhowssoone thow gat knavlege thairof, thow in thy deuilische furie, and accustomat forme of wraith, said opinie, in Alexander Thomisonis pantrie, at the cobill of Lowgie, Weill, has Walter Cruikshank taine my sones tak our his heid, I sall do quhat ane guide scholar may do to put the said vmquhile Walter out of the way, or ewir my sones taks war rwn furthe; quhilk words thow spak immediatly befoir the Ruidday last. Efter the quhilk words spokin be the, thy promeis and wow maid to the Deuill, thy maister, the said vmquhile Walter Cruikshank, be thy witchcraft and sorcery promiest as said is, contractit ane vehement deidlie seiknes and daseis, quhairin he deit, be ane contenvall sweating and breaking; the ane half of the day melting away with ane vnnaturall burning heat, restong as in ane fyrie furneis, melting away lyk wax; the vther half of the day continvalie breaking and casting of his hart blude, with vehement flux, and swa contenvit daylie vnto he departit this present lyf; and in takin that this was the trewe, he laid his deid on the, and departit thairwith. To be testifieit be James Proctor, in Ellone, Thomas Couper.

2. Thow art indytit for the vsing of thy sorcery and witchcraft, this dywers yeirs bygane, practizeing and vsing the same at all tymes thow pleisit, at command of the Deuill, thy maister; speccalie, sixten yeir sence or thairby, thow hauming sum linnen claithe bleaching at the bleaching hillock of Taartie, within thy awin maulling, thy sister, Issobell Leisks scheip, come oor thy claithe, and fyillit ane pairt thairof with thair feit, for the quhilk, thow
and thy sister enteris in flytting togidder, calling vther commoun wichis (as thow ar), thow said opinlie, thow suld gar hir repent that ewir hir scheip come thair, and that thow suld do guidwill, that they suld newir cum ouir thy claiithe agane to fyill it.

For accomplischeing of the quhilk deuische promes, maid at command of thy maister, thow past immediatly away fra thay said sister to hir scheip, and keist thy wichecraft and scerie on thame, in sic forme, that euerie ane of thame, les and mair, raid wther contenvallie, quhill thay deid; ran furious and wod, that na man durst come nar quhair thay war, and strak baith man and beist thay micht ouirtak to the ground, contenvallie, quhill they all deid; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be Duncane Fuddes, Dauid Awden, Thomas Cowper.

**ITEM,** At that same tyme, Thomas Cowpar, in [ ], haueing certaine scheip in companie with the said Isobell Leisk, thi sisters scheip, the said Thomas Cowpars scheip siclyk, raid ilk ane withers, ran wode and furious, that na man durst luik on thame, for feir and danger of thair lyifis, be thy deuilische form of scerie and wichecraft, cassim on thy said sisters scheip, and thame quha is in companie, and swa contenvitt ane space, quhill euerie ane of thame deit. To be testifeit be the forsaid personis.

**ITEM,** For the mair revenge and wrak that thow wald haue done to thy said sister, for the fyilling of hir [thy] claiithe, scho haueing the number of thriescoir of geis, thow cumis to ane of the said geis, and plucks thrie fedders aff of hir, laid thame on the luif of thy hand, immediatlie thair-efter, be thy scerie, hir hail geis deit; quhilk thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be Dauid Awden, in Taartie; Duncane Fuddes thair; Gilbert Fuddes thair; and be the said Thomas Cowper.

**ITEM,** Thow confessit that at the Feist of Witsondey last bypast, the tyme quhan thow removit fra thy duelling in Deip Hedder to the Furde of Fortrie, thow, at thy passing away, tuik thy awin housse cok, slew him, and transportit him deid to thy said tak of Fortrie, for quhat pretens thow knavis; as also, thair being tua myills or thairby in distance betuixt Deip Hedder, quhair thow duelt, and the said tak in Fortrie, thow tuik ane coill of fyre with the, and careit to the Furde of Fortrie to thy intrant duelling, thair being fyre in housis narar be ane myill and ane half nor thy hous was; quhilk tua factis may be estemit and is speeall poynets of wichecraft, as thow confessit.

**ITEM,** Thow art accusit for the vseeing and practizeing, at all tymes and
occasions of thy said deuilische airt of wichecraft, speciallie at sic tymes as thy ky calis, thow takis ane reid theird and knetis the same about thy kyris
tail, qhilkis is alse ane speecall poynpt of wichecraft.

Item, Thow art indytit for the vseeing of thy said deuilische airt of
wichecraft on Johne Wilkie, thy sone in law; for sum euill will thow bare
to him, thow tuik the powstar of his members fra him, qhilk he wantit ane
lang tyme, qhilk thow was better disposit, and be thy forme of wichecraft
gave him the powster of the same agane. Testifeit be the said Johne
Wilkie.

Item, Thomas Con and his complices being transportand the to Aberden,
thew and Henrie Cattow, thy sone, in thy name, enterit in secret confer-
ance with him be the way, and desyrhit him to lat the frie, and it suld nocht
stand for gold nor siluer, and promesit that scho suld neuir be sene agane;
be the qhilk, thow hes tane the cryme of wichecraft wpone the, being pricket
with ane gilitie conscience, be offering of the said gold and siluer to put the
to libertie, qhilk, give thow haid bene innocent, thow wald neuir haue offerit.

Item, At Lowrane dey last or thairby, thow perceaving that thy former
wichecraft and socrerie cassin on the said wmqhile Walter Cruikshank culd
not wirk, nor tak his lyff with sic diligence as thow wald haue cravitt, thow
maid his picture in walx, within thy awin housst at the Furde of Fortriy, and
pat the same on ane spitt nichly, fra four hours eftirvne qhill ten hours
at ewin, or thairby, twrning the same at the fyre, melting the samen awey;
and as the wax meltit, at that same tyme and hour, sua his body meltit be
sueting; and betuixth thrie hours in the morning and ten hours at ewyne, he
cuilit. And, according to the nature of his picture, qhilk thow deuisit.
the said wmqhile Walter, fra thrie hours in the morning qhill ix hours in
the day, daylie till his deing day, and qhilk his picture of wax meltit. be
tuik agane ane extreme sweiting, with ane extrordiner birand heat at his
hert and luifrar, lyk ane fyrice furnise, with ane schot in his syde. and ane
extreme drowthe and womatine daylie till he deit. And be the space of
xxiii hours befor he inlaikit, be vertew of thy deuilische wichecraft laid
vpon him sa mony waies, he drank mair than xxiiiis galownis of wyne. aitl.
and watter, and wissit at [ ] he haid abilitie to hae gane to ane
caud wall, that he micht haue gottin watter to hae quenfit his birning
heat; and befor and at the hour of his deid, he laid his deid vpon the, and
said that thow was his onlie deid. Testefeit be William Chisholme. An-
drow Man, wiche, quha hes already confrontit her.
ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commoun and notorius wiche, vseeing the tred thairof, baytht aganis man and beist, thir xx yeirs bygane, and keip- ing the hail conventionis with wiches, at thair place of conventione, thir xx yers, in kirk yeads, corss getts, lawis, hills, kearnis, and watters, quhilk thow can not deny.

ITEM, Thow being brocht afor Andro Man, wiche, to be tryit be him, in Clengis. the hous of William Beyne, in Portsoy, he declairit, in thy face, that thow hes beine ane wiche thir xxx yeirs syn or thairby, and verifeit and affermit in thy face, that thow mad the picture of wax, to the effect forsaid, and had the Deuills mark vnder thy left pap.

XX.

DITTAY AGAINST GILBERT FIDLAR.

The ditte and accusatioun gewin in aganis Gilbert Fidlar, in Auchmacoy, for the vseeing and frequenting of witchcraft, and keipin companie and consulting with thame.

In the first, thow, tua yeir befor the Brig Raid(1) or thairby, thow maid ane pair of double sollit shoone to vмqghile my Ladie Erroll, within the quhilk thow pat in wichecrat; and immediatly efter thow put the sam on hir feit, the samyn self day, the said Lady tuik ane extreme seiknes, quhairbe scho wes compellit to gang to hir bed, and allegit that scho haid contractit ane deidly seiknes in hir feit and about hir hart, and lay contenvaly thairefter Clengis. be the space of xx dayis or thairby; the ane half day melting and birning as in ane fornace, the othir half day with ane extreme cauld, quhilk na fyre culd quench, with ane vehement flux and ane contenval womatine, quhilk wes bot plane wichecraft and socrerie done be the. And immediatly efter thow had put the said shune on hir feit, thow, knaveing thy self gilitie, fled awye aff of the countreye, and was fugitiue thrie quarteris of ane yeir, and thairefter thow returnit quetytly, and keipit thy self in desert places onvisi- ble bot vpon the nicht; and quhen thow wnderstude that thair wes sum of my [Lord] Errolls folkis wes seikand the, thow sed into thy awin pantrie, and commandit thy wyf refusi the; yit, nochtwithstanding, be diligent

(1) [The Raid of the Bridge of Dee, in April, 1589.]
serching, thow was apprehendit and haid to the Place of Slanis, qhaurth thow was cassiin in pressoun, qhaurth thow lay yeir and dey, and suld haue sufferit for the same, and ane assyis summond on the, give my Lord Eroll haild bene peceable.(1)

ITEM, Thow was in companie and at conventione with Jonat Leisk. thy moder in law, at the tyme of the bewitching of vmquhilte Walter Cruikshank, and was airt and pairt of the wiching of him, inventit be the, and concludit betuixt yow, in Alexander Thomasonis hovss, at the Cobill of Logie.

ITEM, Thow being tryit be Andro Man, wiche, he openly declarit to the, that thow was ane wiche, and visgit the craft of wichcraft, and in company with thame, and wes airt and pairt of the deeth of Walter Cruikshank.

XXI.

CLENGING OF JONET LEYSK, MARIORIE MUTCHE, AND GILBERT FIDLAR, OF WICHRAFT, XXI NOVEMBRIS, 1597.

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin in the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxi day of November, the yeir of God Jn. Vn. fourscoir sevintene yeris, be honourabill men, Alexander Chalmer of Cultis, prouest of Abirdene, and Mr. Thomas Leslye, shiref deput of Abirdene, Justices in that pairt coniunctle, laurchfullie constitut be his bienes commission, for hauilg of Justice Courtis, on all persones delatit and suspect of witchcraft, within the diocie and sherifdome of Abirdene, for a certan space mentionat in the said commissioun, as the sam beris. The Court laurchfullie fencit and affermit.

Hugone Ros, adiuicatore.

The said day, Mariore Mutche, spous of William Ross, in Corstame; Jonet Leysk, in Fortriefurd; and Gilbert Fidlar, in Auchmakoy; war accuses as notorious wiches and sorceraris, conforme to the particular dittay gevin in aganis tham, be Patrik Cruikshank, in Ardisfrie, and George Cruikshank, his brither. Comperit sicklyk, the said Patrik, and tuik instrumentis, that Alexander Leysk, in Ardmoir, and Patrik Leysk, of Littell Haddo, comperit to defend for the persones abouewrinn, accuses of witchcraft.

(1) [Allusion is made to Lord Errol's engagement in the affair of the Spanish Blanks.]
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

Nomina assise.

James Hay, in Fechill.
Thomas Hay, in Gask.
Alexander Huchone, in Aurchlochrie.
Johne Merser, burges of Abirdene.
Johne Pettindreicht, at the Over-Mylne of Cruden.
George Blak, in Hardslakis.
James Buchan, in Vlaw.
George Annand, in Braidintye.
Alexander Hardie, at the Kirk of Foveren.
Johne Smyth, in Kipla.
Gilbert Jaffry, in Culter-Cullean.
Andro Jaffry thair.

The hail assise chesis Robert Gairdyne, in Balgerso, chancellor.

The hail assise, in ane voce, acquyttis and cloengis Jonet Leysk, of the hail poynits of dittay laid to hir charge; and siclyk, acquyttis and cloengis Mariorie Mutche, of the hail poynits of dittay gevin in aganis hir; and inlykmaner, cloengis and absoluis Gilbert Fidler, of the hail poynits of witchcraft laid to his charge.

Robert Gardyne, Chansiler.

And Patrik Crukschank protestis for wilfull errour.

The said day, Alexander Wod, of Colpny, becom actit as cautounair for Alexander Buchan of Auchmakoy; and the said Alexander Buchan becom actit as cautounair for the said Alexander Wod, that thy sall nocht trubill the town nor shireldom in tyme cuming, nor persew Patrik Crukschank, in Ardifirie, nor ony of his complices, for thair persute this day of Mariorie Mutche, Jonet Leysk, and Gilbert Fydler, of witchcraft, vthervyes nor be ordoir of law, vnder the panis contenit in the actis of Parliament, and ather of tham actit tham to releve the vther; and siclyk; the said Alexander Wod becom actit as cautionar for Alexander Leysk, of that ilk; Patrik Leysk, in Littill Haddo; Alexander Leysk, in Ardmoir; Mr. James Leysk, and Walter Leysk, apperand of that ilk, that the said Patrik Crukschank, nor any his freyndis or servandis salbe trublit nor per-
as wit be tham in tym cuming, nor any vther quhom they may stop or lat, vnder the paine contenit in the saidis actis of Parliament, and they actit tham to rewele thair cautionar; and siclyk, William Crukschank, of Tullimorgyn, becom actit as cautionar for Patrik Crukschank, that he sal schall nocht trubill the towne, nor ony of the persones aboue writtin, in tym cuming, vnder the said payne; and the said Patrik actis him to rewele his cautiouner.

XXII

DITTAY ONE ISSOBELL RICHIE, SPOUS TO [JOHNE BAYNE;]

Thow art indyttit as ane commond notorius witche and socerer, and vser of witchecraft, thir dyuers yeiris bygone; and in special, thow art indyttit for the passing to Janet Grant, quho was brnt for witchecraft, and recceam syndrie iniunctionunes off witchecraft fro the said Janet, and brocht the same hak to Cloack, and thair thow, be the instigatour of sum evil personis, mowit thairto be the Devill, bewitchit vmbilie Thomas Forbes, of Cloack; and for the main vreificatioun therof, after thy retorn, the said Thomas contractit sic ane cruell diseis, be thy dewhire and witchcraft, that he was the ane half of the day birning, as gif he had bene rostit in ane oyne, and the vther half of the day in ane cauld trumbling sweitt, sua that he brunt and meltit away lyk wax, till he deit maist cruely thairby.

Secundis, Thow art indyttit for taking of twa coddis(1) within Thomas Forbes, of Cloacks howes, puttiing of thame in ane pair of ballance, and myeing of the same; in thy inchanting maner, appoynting the ane cod to be said Thomas, and the vther Elspet Forbes, his dochter; and becaus the said Thomas and was lightest be thy witchcraft, he deit.

Tirdis, Thow art indyttit for the cumming with Spaldarge, to the gudwyl of [ ], and thair, in hir presence, the said Spaldarge, quho was burnt in Edinbreughe for ane witche, deluyerit to the ane belt, and said, gif thow tyne this belt, birdit(2) men wil dee for it; and said, all that gangit within this belt is the Devillis; quhilk belt thow recconit, an velt thil witchecraft an socerie with, and was the death of syndrie personis thairby.

Fyrstlie Thow art indyttit for the passing with Isobell Forbes, in

(1) [Pillocks.]
(2) [Bearded.]
Cloack, to Jonet Grant, quho was brunt in Edinbrughe for wichecrhaft, being send be Elizabeth Burnet, guidwyf of Cloack, to seik remeid be wichecrhaft and deulrlie to Elspet Forbes, hir dochter, thow receauit ane stick with certane reid brssie yarne thairone, quhilk thow brocht till Cloack, and, be thy deulrlie and witcheerhcraft, releiwit the said Elspet Forbes, and kist the witcheerhcraft one syndrie personeis in Cloack, quho deit thairthrow, and specialie Gilbert Malcum.

Fyftlie, Thow art indyttit for the passing, at the desyr of the guidwyf of Cloack, and Elspet Forbes hir dochter, to Jonet Grant, to dewys, be your art of witcheerhcraft, that the said Elspet suld heir laddis; and efter that ye haid consultit, the said Jonet and thow tuk in hand, that the said Elspet suld heir laddis; and thairefter sho bure sex laddis, bot becaus thay war conceauit be your deuillishe art of witcheerhcraft, thay departit immediatlie efter that thay war borne.

Sextlie, Thow art indyttit for the ganging, at the command and desyre of the auld guidwyff of Cloack, to Jonett Grant, vitche in Cromar, thair ressaung fra the said Jonett ane lytill pig full of devylische confectionis of sorcerie, maidd betuixt the Devill thy maister, the said Jonet thy consort, and thy selff, for curing and helping of Elspet Forbes, dochter to the said guidwyf of Cloack; quhilk pig thow brocht hame, and being forbiddin to luik thairin be the Dewill, and the said Jonet to oppin the same or luik thairin be the way, thow said to the said Jonet, luik that this vytchschaft lycht not one me; and the said Jonett forbad the lykwyis to enter within the hows of the said guidwyf of Cloak, xxiii hours efter thow delyuerit the said inchantment; and in swa doing, the Devill and the said Jonett assurit the, it suld licht vpone levir(1) to the guidwyf of Cloak nor the; and within ane schort space thairefter, by the deulrie and vsing of said pig, and inchantment thairin, the guidman of Cloak deit furiously, etc.; quhilk thow confessit, being tormentit, etc.; and was confessit one be Margrat Bane, befor she was brint.

Item, Thow art indyttit for the bringing of Margrat Bane, quha wes brint for ane notorius vytche, to Cloak mony and sundrie tymes, and thair conferring with hir in your devylische practesis with the guidwyf of Cloak, and hir dochter, quhair ye devysed the death and destruction of sindrie honest and famous personis, your nychtbours; and to borrow the said Elspet

(1) [Rather.]
Forbes lyff, dochter to the said guidvyf of Cloak, quha wes ther bevychit, and redy to die; and in speciall, Forbes, of Mylne of Melgym; Robert Forbes, of Boig, husband to the said Elspett; Forbes, thair brother; Gilbert Malcome, with sindrie vtheris; and in takin thairoff, quhen the guidvyf of Cloak and hir dochter wald hae haid the vytchcraft cassin on fremmit men, thow said thair wes no releif for the said Elspett, except the vytchcraft wer cassin vpon the levest of hir freinds.

Item, Thow art indyttit for the being at the twa devylische dances betuixt Lumsfannand and Cragleauche, with vmquhill Margerat Bane, vpon Allhallowewin last, quhair thow conferrit with the Dewill; and at that tyme thow ressauit thy honours fra the Dewyll, thy maister, and wer appoynted be him in all tymes thairerfter, his speciall domestick seruanand and furriour; quhilk thow can nocht denye.

XXIII.

DITTAY AGAINST MARGRAT OG.

The dittay and accusatioun gevin in aganis Margrat Og, spous to Johne Robbie, in Mariewell, for hir being a vitche and sorcerar, and vsing the craft therof, be the inspiratioun of the Devill, thir dyvers yeris by-gane, as folowis.

1. In the first, thou art indyttit as a notorious wiche, in sa far as Archibauld Schives, burges of Abirdene, having causit poynd sum of thy gudis and geir, for a certain dett, quherin thou was adettit to him, thow said to him, thow suld gar him repent it; and immediatlie therefter, be thy witchcraft and devilrie, thow keist ane heavie seiknes and disease vpon him, quherin he continewit a lang space, the ane halff of the day birning as it war in a fyrie fornace, and the vther halff of the day consuming away in a cauld swet. And this thow can nocht deny.

2. Secundlie, Thow art indyttit as a notorious wiche, for the bevitching of vmquhill Agnes Ross, Lady Auchinhuiiff, in maner folowing, to vit: The said vmquhill Agnes hauing bocht a schowder of muttoum, fra Johne Duged, at the Mylne of Auchinhuiiff, in the moneth of Mercche, foursoir fyntene yeris; and the said vmquhill Agnes having brocht the said schulder
to the house of Beatrix Robbie, thy dochter, comparnar with the in all thy devilsiche practizes, quhair the said vmquhill Agnes tareit all that nicht, thow and thy said dochter tuik out thrie grippis out of the middist of the said schulder, and causit rost the same vpon the morne, qhilk being rostit, and the said vmquhill Agnes eating therof, scho instantlie contractis a deidlie disease, quhairin scho continowit be the space of thrie quarteris of a yere, the ane half of the day birning as giff it had bene in a fyrice fornace, and the vther half of the day melting away in a cauld sweyt, qhich scho at last depairtis this lyff. And this thou can nocht deny, for the said vmquhill Agnes, immediatlie befoir hir depariture, left hir dead on the, and thy said dochter. Testefait be the said John Duged.

Thirldlie, Thou art indytit as a manifest witche, in sa far, as be the space of sex yeris sensyn or theirby, thou tuik thy awin heidleas, and cuttit the same in nyne peeces, and than laid the same secreitlie vnder the eard, vnder the byr dur of Villeam Ross, in Bogloch, and efter thy inchantment mad theron, be thy witchcraft, thou causit the same yer, ten or twelff of his ky and oxen die. And this thou can nocht deny. Testefait be a testimoniall of Mr. John Ross, minister.

Fourthlie, Thou art indytit as a notorious witche, in that, be the space of sex yeris sensyn or theirby, erlie in the morning, on the first Mounday of the raith, thou com to the burne of Bogloch, and ther thou keist the watter of the burne over thy heid, and tuik ane blanket, and therwith, vpon the grene of Bogloch, drew vpvart to thy awin houss the haill dew aff the grass of the said grene, qhilk man be accomptit plane witchcraft and devirie, and is ane of the cheif felicries therof. Testefait be the said minister.

Fyftlie, Thou art indytit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in that, be the space of xii yeris sensyn or theirby, thou having a kow laitlie caffit, thou passit to the lone of Bogloch, and keist a grene truff or scherard, and laid the new caffit calff theirvpon, and mett the calff theirwith, and than laid the same grene truff in the place qhbar thou tuik it out, sua that nane culd knaw the place qubar that truff was cassin vp. And this thou can nocht deny. Testefait be the said minister.

Sextlie, Thou art indytit as a manifest witche, in that, be the space of a yeirsyn or theirby, thy kow being in bulling, and James Farquhar, thy awin gude sone haudling the kow, thou stuid on the ane syd of the kow, and thy dochter, Batrix Robbie, on the vther syd, and quhen the bull was
lowping the kow, thow tuik a knyff and keist ower the kow, and thy dochter keapit the sam, and keist it over to the agane, and this ye did thryiss, qubilk thou can nocht deny. Testefit be Robert Ross.

SEVENTLIE, Thow art indyttit for the bevitching of Margrat Ross, spous to William Ross, in Boglocht, in that about the moneth of Januair last, the said Margrat cumming to thy hous, to borow sum grene yarne from the, thow refussit to len hir yarne, and tuik a grene clew, and blew aff of the clew in the said Margrattis face; and incontinentlie thereafter, the said Margrat contractis a deidlie diseas, qubelin as yit scho contineweis heavilie tormentit; the ane half day consuming and melting lyk wax afoir a fyre, and the vther half birning as in ane fyrie foruace; and this thow can nocht deny. Testefit by Robert Ross.

AUCTHLIE, Thow art indyttit for the cuming to Craigleach, betuixt Warthill and Lochmanss, on Hallow evin last, and their, accompaniet with vmquhill Margrat Bean, quha was brint as a witche, thy awin twa dochteris, and certan vtheris, your devilische adherentis and companyeounis, ye dansit all togidder, about a gryt stane, vnder the conduct of Sathan, your maister, a lang space; and this thow can nocht deny, for the said vmquhill Margrat Bean, at the hour of death, confessit thow and thy dochteris was with her at that devilische danss.

NYNTLIE, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, be oppin voce and commoun fame, vsing and exercing the craft theirof, be the inspiration of Sathan, thir mony yeris bygane, sua reput and hauldin, and delatit be the said vmquhill Margrat Bean; and this thow can nocht deny.

Secund, Margaret Oge, 4 Aprilis, 1597, ad assissam.

CERTIFICATE BY THE MINISTER OF LUMPHANAN, OF THE SICKNESS OF ONE OF THE WITNESSES IN THE TRIAL OF MARGRET OG.

Be it kend till all men to quhome it effectis, and chiefe to the shirreff, prowest, and bailzieis of Aberdeine, that William Ros, in Bogloch, within the paroch of Lumphannane, is presentlie diseased and visitted be the hand off God, swa that he may not trauell, nether wpon fit nor hors, except he cast himself in manifest dainger of his lyff; bot willing to heir record to the treuth, in the actione and caws for the quhilk he was summonit, that the kingdome of Sathan may be owerthrawine, testifis and declaris, that Margrat Og, ane of thais quha ar to suffer assyise, the space of sex yeiris
sence or therabowt, cuttit hir awine headles in nyne partis, and layit the
same secretlie in the earth, wnder the said William his byr duir, the qhilk
yeir, ten or twell ky and oxine died to him; siclyk, that the said Margrat,
abowt the yeir foirsaid, in ane morning earlie, twik ane blanket, and thair-
with drew the dew of the haill greine circumiacent the said William his
howss, upwart to hir awin howss; siclyk, scho tuik ane grein trwff owt of the
loane (hir kow being laitlie calfit), and thairone layit the yong calff for ane
certane spaice, and thairefter placit the trwff in that same plaice owt of the
quhilk scho twik it. As to the rest of the weimen quha ar in handis, he
knowis no thing, bot thay haif bein ewill bruitit all thair dayis; the quhilk
the said William testifiis of trewth; and gif his seiknes mycht haiff permittit
him, wald haiff willinglie, be his awin presence, testifiit the same. And this
to be of trewth, I testifie be my testimoniall, wryttine with my hand, the
third of Apryll, 1597.

Mr. Jhone Ros,
Minister of Goddis word at Lumphannane.

XXIV.

DITTAY AGAINST HELENE ROGIE.

The dittey and accusatioune, gewin in agauns Helene Rogie in Finderak,
dochter to vmquhile Margaret Baine, spous to Johne Straquhan, in
Finderak, for being ane notorius wiche, pracktezeing and seing the
craft therof, thir dyueris yeris bygane.

In the first, thow art indytit and accusit for [being] airt and pairt, priuie
and in consall, of all the deuilsche socerie, wichecraftis, and inchantmentis,
visit and practizeit be vmquhile Margaret Bayne thy mother, quha was ane
odious and notorius wiche, brint for hir wichecraft, and dyueris and odious
murtheris commitit be hir thairby: In that thow knew and vnderstuid perfitlie
all hir socerie visit be hir, and wald nawayis reveill the samen. And this
thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art accusit for leirning of all sortis off wichecraft and soc-
cerie at the said Margaret Bayne thi mother, to quhome thow was ane con-
sort in all hir deuilisch enchantmentis and dailie hants, and resorrit to hir as
thow fand occasione. And this thaw can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit as ane, weill experimentit in wiche-
craft, and leirnit be thy said mother and the Deuill, in the bewicheing of
the oxin of George Forbes in Finderak, nichtbour to the in ane toun, om
quhais oxin thou keist thy enchantmentis and wichecraftis, and causit manie
of thame ryn wod, and [thair] deit sewin thairof within fyve or sax oulks
thairefter; and at that sam tyme, thou keist thy wichecraft on his hors,
quha, be thy enchantment cassin vpone him, deit be the space of four yeris
sen syne or thairby. And this thaw can nocht deny.

4. Item, Thow art accusit and indytit for thy deuilishe praetiseis of wiche-
craft, vait and exercesit be the, vpon Bessie Straquhan, thy swin dochter in
law, on quhom thou keist thy wichecraft about Alhallowmes last bypast or
thairby, and causit hir than ryne wode; and contenvaly sensyne, the said
Bessie Straquhan is daylie dwyning awaye, the ane half day rosting and brint
vpe, with ane exceding gryt fewar; the uther half day als cauld as iss, and
sum tyme occupit be ane gryit rageing fewar, that scho can nocht be
hauled in ane bed; and this thy deuilishe enchantment thou keist on the
said Bessie, be the persuasioune of Satan thy maister, and thy vmbhile
mother, be bringing to the said Bessie, fra thy mother, of milk in ane
stope, quhaarof thou causit hir drink, and etter scho drank thairof, scho tuik
the rage, and contenvaly hes dwynit awey sensyne, in maner forsaid; quhilk
thow can nocht deny.

Testefite be John Ross.

5. Item, Thow art indytit as ane notorious and manifest wiche, weill expert
thairin, be the doctrine of thy mother, and techit of hir in all the poynitis,
wantand na [ ], and specialie for haueing in thy purse, the pictour
and image of ane man, ingravit in soft leid, quhilk instrument of wichecraft
thow vist in all thy deuilishe socereis; and be that forme of pictour, thaw
rostit sindrie tymeis, the pictouris of men quhome thou murtherit; rosting
thame at the fyre in pictouris of wax. And this thaw can nocht deny.

6. Item, Thow art indytit for thy deuilishe forme, vait and praxtieit be the,
thrif yeir sen syne or thairby, in mesuring and meting of land, be biging
and puting vpe wpone the land of Cragtoun, betuixt it and Kincardin,
beye ane wall, of carines of stane, thy self allane, and making thair thy in-
chantmentis and responsis to the Deuill thy maister, and thair casting ouer
thy shulderis yerd and stane; and quhen yow was speirit and demandit quhat
thow was doand thair thy selff, biging the saidis carnes and meting the land
in forme forsaid, be John Chapman in Cragtoun, thow gaive him na ansyr,
but be thy secret incantium and socerie cassin on him, quha seing the in
maner forsaid, he instantly passand hame to his awin houss, tuik bed, and
was occupit be ane extreme feuar and rage, rosin and birning in ane gryt
hait the ane half of the dey, and the vther half cauld as iss, and deit throw
thy said wichecraft; and befor his deceis, confessit that thow haid wicth him
in maner forsaid, and that he was weill aneu che quhan he saw the. And
forther mair, contenvaly thairefter his haill gudis and geir wrakit. And this
thow can nocht deny. To be testifeit be George Forbes.

ITEM, Thow art indytt for being at the deuilische dance, with thy
vmquhile mother Margaret Baine, vpone Alhallow ewin last bypast, at the
Hill of Cragleauche, with the rest of your consorts, the Deuil your
maister, beand present. Testifeit be thy vmquhile mother, befor hir deceis.

ITEM, Thow art indytt as ane commoun wiche, be oppin voce and com-
moun fame.

ITEM, In signe and taikin that thow [art] art and part of all the wichecraftis
and soceris, vst be thy vmquhill mother, quha was brint as ane wiche; the
tyme that scho was apprehendit and brocht to this burght, thow knaveing
thy self guiltie and culpable, for feir of the lawis, and that thow suld be ap-
prehendit, thow fled awaye to the Hill of Layrne, and thair hid thie self be
the space of thrie deyis in ane crage.

Helene Rodgie ad assisam, 4 Aprilis, 1597.

XXV.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT LUCAS.

The dittay and accusatioun, gewin in aganis Jonat Lucas in Petmurchie,
for being ane wiche and soceris, and vseing the craft therof, this diuers
yeiris bygone, as followis:

In the first, thow art accusit as ane notorious and manifest wiche, in
vseing of thy deuilische incchantmentis and socereis, thir dyueris and mony
yeiris bygone, be taking of ane womanis sleif, and putting ane thread thair
about, qhilk is ane of the speciall reittis and seremoonis of thy wichecraft, qhilk thow vset to dyuers and sindrie personis; grantit be the, saying, that it was bot ane commone charme vset in the countrey. And this thow can nocht denye.

2. **ITEM.** Thow art indyttit and accusit for vseen of the sleif and threid, and cuming to the guidwyf of Petmurchie, [ ] syne, scho being seik, and saying to hir, beand inspyrit be the Deuill thy maister, of qhosome thow leirnit all thy craft, I soll tell yow quhat seiknes ye haue, and gif ye may be remeidit thairof; and than taking of the said guidwyf of Petmurchies awin sleif, and puting ane threid thairabout, and thairefter puting of the said sleif, haueing the threid round about it knet be the, qhilk sleif thow tuik furthe vnder hir oxster, haueing the threid qhilk was without the sleif than, be thyn enchantment and socrerie, drawin within the sleif; and than thow said to hir, seing the threid was within the sleif, qhilk thow pat out with the same, that the said gudwyf was nather bewicht, nor yit had the fewaris. And this thow confessit, and can nocht deny.

To be verifeit be Mr. Thomas Lesly and Alexander Joffray.

3. **ITEM.** Thow art indyttit and accusit for being withe Jonat Wode, guidwyf of Petmurchie, in winter last bypast, in hir hous in Petmurchie, scho and hir husband lyand in ane chalmer, and thow lyand in the same chalmer in ane vther bed, nane beand in the hous bot the thrie, the Deuill thy maister, come to the, and thow, be his instigatoune and thy enchantment, the gudwyf beand lyand seik, the parpan wall of the hous schuik and trymblit, and made sic ane dwane and noyis as the same haid bene balelie fallin; and thairthrow the gudwyf and the gudman was so affrayit, they cudlo nocht be contenit within thair bedis, for feir and dredour that the wall suld fall on thame, albeit thair fell nocht ane stane thairof. And this thow did, beand inspyrit be thy maister, as said is, and this thow confessit the schaking and trymbling of the wall, alledging onlie it was dogis and cattis that ran on the wall. To be testifeit be Petmurchie.

4. **ITEM.** Thow art indyttit and accusit, at this same nicht that the wall trimblit and schuik be thy deulische enchantments, the Deuill thy maister, appeirit to the in the said gudwyf of Petmurchies chalmer, quhair the gudman him self was lyand, in the forme of ane four futit beist, and speciallie lyk ane futret, and sum tyme lyk ane catt, and ran about the said gudman of Petmurchies beid claithis, quhair he was lyand, quhairby he was so terrifeit that he cryit, and thow speirit at him quhat movit or trublit him;
and he ansyrit the agane, I trow the Deuill is in this hous, for I can nocht lye in my bed for feir. And he incontinently raise, lichtit ane candill to sie give thar war ony catt, dog, futherit, or ony four futit beist in the hous, quha, finding the duris and windowis all fast, culd sie nathing, to quhome thow ansuerit and said than agane, Gudeman, be godlie, give ye have tane ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony ony
XXVI.

DITTAY AGAINST JONAT DAUIDSONE.

The ditte and accusatioune gewin in aganis Jonat Dauidson in Stondayiswall, spous to Johne Findley in Collestoone, for being ane witche and socerar, and practizeing and vseeing the craft therof, thir dyueris yeiris bygane.

1. In the first, Thow art indytit and accusit for vseeing of thy wichecraft, and practizeing the same, at dyueris and syndrie tymes, haueing all the formes and instrumentis vset be wichis in all thair inchantmentis; and specialie, quhen thow duelt with Patrick Hunter in Torphinnis, thair was found vnder thy howss dure, dyueris peceis of claithe, of dyueris hewis and cullouris; in sum thair was found herbis, in sum, peces of naillis, in sum, peices of cullourit [ ], quhilkis thow vset in thy wichecraftis, and bid the same thair, till thow had ado thairwithe. And this thow can nocht deny.

2. Item, Thow art accusit and indytit for casting of thy wichecraft, and deuilische inchantmentis, on vmquhilie Patrick Hunter in Torphinnis, quhain deit be thy wichecraft, as efter followis: Thy husband Johne Findley, beand castand feaill to the said vmquhilie Patrik, thair fell fra thy husband ane wreiting, quhilk the said Patrik Hunter tuik vpe, and quhan he culd nocht reid nor vnderstand the same, schawand it to sic as culd reid, it was than declairit be thame that red the same, that it contenit lessonis and instructionis of meir wichecraft; and efter that the said vmquhilie Patrick haid vp-takin the said letter that fell from thy husband, thair beand meir socerie in that, as was evidently declairit be pruif and practik, the said vmquhilie Patrick, be handling and vptaking of the said letter, be the quhilk he was bewichit, the said vmquhill Patrick instantlie contractit ane seiknes, and was occupeit be ane lang space thereafter, with ane birning hait ane half of the dey, the vther half alse cauld as snaw or iss, and contenvit in that forme ane lang space, dwynig away be thy wichecraft and socerie, quhilk he gat be vptaking of the said letter, and depairtit this lyff. This thow can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indytit and accusit for the deuilische being in companie with vmquhilie Margaret Baine, and sindrie vtheris, at Alhallowmes last
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

was, at the Hill of Cragleauche, quhair thow and thay, accompaneit with the Deuill thy maister, dancit ane deuilische danse, he onvisibill, playing on instrumendis, and at that tyme he causit the kiss his arss, and had deil with the in forme of ane beist; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art indytit for ane commoun wiche and socerar, in vsing of the poynpis of wichecraft and socerie, be the space of this xxx yeris bygane; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Ad assissam.

XXVII.

DITTAY AGAINST ISSOBELL OIGE.

The dittey and accusatique gewin in aganis Issobell Oige, spous to Johne Davidsone in Blelak, for being ane notorious wiche and socerar, practizeing and vseeing the craft therof, thir dyueris yeris bygane.

ITEM, Thow art indytit and accusit as ane commoun and notorious wiche, in practizeing the airt therof, be thy deuilische formes and enchantmentis, leirnit be the of thy maister the Deuill, quhoms thow hes seruit thir dyueris yeris bygane.

ITEM, Thow art indytit and accusit, for practizeing of thy wichecraft in laying of the wind, and making of it to becumin calme and lowdin, a speciall poynit, techit to the be thy maister Satan; quhilk thow did in this forme, taking of ane beitill, in the Cragtoun of Lumphanand, and hinging vpe of the beitill be ane string or threid, and quhispering theron thy deuilische orisonis be a certane space, throw the quhilk thy deuilische wichecraft, sa vsit be the, the wind that blew leould, the quhilk na man, for the gryntes and vehemencie therof, culd hauld his feit vpoun the ground, become calme and low. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art accusit for a manifest poynit of wichecraft, vseeit and practizeit be [the] in forme subsequent, to witt, thow promeinit to Katherine Fraser and Merorie Ross, in the Mlntoun of Auchinbuif, quha hauing than a certane quanitity of claithe to haue withe thame to Banquorie [mercat] to be sauld, thay spering at the, Qhhat will thow do to this that we may get ane gude [mercat] for our claithe? To quhoms thow ansyrit, I
[sall] gar your claith e sell with the first that [is in] the mercat; and wheris wemen and menis claithie thay[eth] haid to thair said mercat stand on sau[lid, quhill] yours be first sauld; quhilk promes thow keipit [gude]. And befor thy past to the said m[ercat with] thair clayth, thow keist thy enchantment and deuilische soerie thairon, and pat on thy deuilische [mark] upon the claithie with ane peice greyne threid [quhilk] haid sewit abefoir ane winding scheit. And thay cuming to the said mercat with the claithie, merkit withe thy mark, the same sauld verray weill in the first entrie of the mercat, quhan vther mens claithie, that was better nor thairis, stuid in the merkat onsellit. And this thow confessit sen thy apprehensioun and cuming to this toum.

4. **ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the being at the deuilische dance about ane gray stane, at the Hill of Cragleauche, accompaneit with vmquhill Margaret Bayne, and the Deuil thy maister, he being playing to the and thame, onvisabill; and at that tyme he had deill with the, in forme of ane beist, and causit the and thame all kiss his arse, etc.; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

5. **ITEM, Thow art indyttit as ane commoun and notorious wiche and socerin, practizeing and vseeing the same this dyveris yeiris bygan; quhilk thow can nocht deny.

Ad assisam.

XXVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST BEATRIX ROBBIE.

The Dittay and Accusatioun of Beatrix Robbie, commoun vitche, dochter to Margrat Og, vitche.

In the first, Thow art indyttit as a manifest notorious witche, in bewitching of vmquhill Agnes Ross, Ladye Achninhuff, quha, in the moneth of Merche or thairby, fourscoir fyftene yeiris, having bocht a schouldeir of muttoun, and bringing the sam to thy hous, quhair scho tareit all that micht. thow and thy mother, compairtneris in all your vickett and devilische muttit out thrie grippis out of the schouldir, quhilk being rostit on d the said vmquhill Agnes eating thereof, scho incontinentlie
contractis a deidlie tormenting seiknes, quherin scho continewit be the space of thrie quarteris of a yer; the ane half day rosting as it was afoir a fyre, the vther half day melting avay lyk bett wax, quhill scho depairits this lyff; and this thow can nocht deny. Lykas, the said vmquhill Agnes left hir deid on the and thy mother, and thow the cheiff doar therof.

Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche, in cumming, vnder the conduction of the Devill thy maister, with Margrat Og thy mother, Issobell Robbie thy sister, vmquhill Margrat Bean, and certan vtheris, thy devillische adherentis, vpon Allhallow ewin last, to Craigleauche, and their dansing alto-gidder, about a gryt stane, a lang space, and the Devill your maister, playing afoir you. And this thow can nocht deny, for vmquhill Margrat Bayn yeid to death, that thow was als worthie of the fyre as scho was, and was at the sam dans with hir.

Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, compartiner, airt and pair-tacker with Margrat Og thy mother, in all hir witchcraftis, enchantmentis, and devillische practizes befoir reherais, in the casting of the knyff thryies over thy motheris kow, quhen scho was in bulling, and assisting hir in all hir soceris forsaidis, particularie befoir expremit; and as a manifest witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir dyveris yeris bygane; quhill thow can nocht deny, as the said vmquhill Margrat Bayne confessit at hir death.

Third, Beatrix Robbie, ad assissam, quinto Aprilis, 1597.

XXIX.

ASSIZE ON THE PERSONS ACCUSED IN THE SEVEN PRECEDING DITTAYS.

Curia Justiciarij, xx quarto Aprilis, 1597, per honorabiles viros Joannem Leslie de Ballyhane, vicecomitem de Aberdeen; Magistrum Thomam Leslie, eius deputatum; Alexandrum Rutherfurd de Robison, propositum dicti burgi.

The said dey, Issobell Richie, spous to [John Bayne in Cloak] Margaret Og, spous to John Robbie in Marywall; Helene Rogie in Finderak, dochter to vmquhile Margaret Bayne, spous to John Strauhan, in Finderak; Jonat Lucas, in Petmurchie; Jonat Davidsone, in Soundayeswall,
spous to Johne Findley in Collestoun; Issobell Og, spous to Johne Davidsone in Blelak; Beatrix Robie, dochter to Margaret Og, being pannallit, and accusit for wichecraft, gewin in dittey aganis thame, quhilk being denyet be thame, wes remitit to the tryell of the assyis following.

Presentes assise.

Johne Irving of Petmurchie. Andrew George, in Petmurchie.  
Alexander Chalmer of Balmacraig. William Coban, in Wester Beltie.  
Patrick Byrnie thair. Thomas Tait, in Midbeltie.  
Alexander Cultis, at the Miln of Auchlossin. Robert Reid, in Ennettis.  
Andrew Ross, in Carnbawdie. Walter Clerk, in Tolmadia.  
Andrew Farquhar thair. Walter Stewin, in Boginchappell.  
George Forbes, in Finderak. Lay Smithie, in Campbell.  
Vestall Scott thair. James Steuart, elder, merchand.  
Andrew Stewin, in Verthill.

Absentes.

Androw Stewin, his brother. William Ray thair.

The haill assyis cheissis Johne Irving, of Petmurchie, chancellar of the assyis.

The haill assyis, in ane voce, [for the maist paire,][1] convictis and fyllis Issobell Richie, spous to Johne Bayne in Cloak, in four poynits of wichecraft and socerie, and as ane commoun wiche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

The haill assyis, for the maist paire, convictis and fyllis Margaret Og in sex poynits of dittey, for wichecraft and socerie contenit in thair ditteys.

The haill assyis, for the maist paire, findis that Beatrix Robie is ane suspitious persone, dochter to Margaret Og convict for wichecraft, in that

(1) [The words within brackets are interlined in the MS.]
scho heis ressortit in hir motheris companie, and that scho is nocht of ane
gude lyf and conversatioun, and therfor referrit hir ponishment to the mo-
dificatioun and discrictioun of the justice. To be baneist the shirrefdom
of Aberdene.

The hail assyis, for the maist pairt, convictis and fyillis Helene Rogie in
sax pointis of dittey, contenit in hir ditty.

The hail assyis findis it sufficiently verisedit and provin, that Issobell Og
hes vulauchfullie visit the hinging vpe of ane beittill, in the Cragtoun and
Lumphannah, for laying of the wind, and for sewing and marking of Mar-
garet Ross and Kathering Frasseris clayth, with ane greyne threid, that haud
sewit ane wynding sheit; and thir tua pointis only convictis hir, nocht find-
ing the same, be thair knawlege, mereiting deyth, bot referris the punish-
ment of hir to the discretioun of the justice.

The assyis, for the maist, findis that Jonat Davidsone is ane euill nicht-
bour, be opin voce and commoun fame, nocht meit to duell within [ ]
myillis to the shirrefdome of Aberdene; and that scho suld be baneist the
said shirrefdome.

The assyis, for the maist pairt, convictis Jonat Lucas in Petmurachie,
for the vulauchfull vseeing of the sleff and the threid, trying therby, give ane
woman beand seilk haid the fevaris or nocht; and thinkis the same mereitit
nocht deyth, but referris the ponishment to the juge; and absoluvis hir fra
the remanent poynsit of the dittey.

JOHN IRVING, of Petmurchy, Chancellor.

The justice, be reasoun of the convictioun of Issobell Richie, in four
poynsit of vytchcraft and sorcerie, and of the convictioun off Mergerat Og,
in sex poynsit of vytchcraft and sorcerie contenit in hir ditty, and of the
convictioun of Helene Rogie, in sex poynsit of vytchcraft contenit in hir
ditty, and of the convictioun of Issobell Oge, of twa poynsit of hir ditty,
be the assyis aboue writtin, ordanit the saidis four persounis to be haid owt
betuixt the hillis, at efternowne, bunt to ane staik, vircit thairat quhill
thaj be deid, and thairefit brint in asches; and that wes gevin for dome, be
the mouth of Hutsheoun, adindacator and demster.

The justice forsaidis ordanit Beatrix Robie, being convict be the assyse Robie baneist.
aboue wrettin as ane suspicius person, dochter to Mergerat Oge convict
this dey, and condemnit to be brint, in that scho has ressortit in companie
with hir mother, and is not of guid lyf and conversatioun, quhais punish-
ment therfor wes referrit be the assysse to the modificatioun of the juges, ordanit thairfor the said Beatrix to be baneschit besouth the schyre of Aberdene, xij myllis [__] thairfor, and nocht to returne, etc.

And forder, the justice, in respect of the convictioun of Jonat Lucas, be the assysse aboue wrettin, only for the vluauchfull vsing of the sleif and threid, trying thairby, giff ane woman being seik haid the fevaris or nocht, becaus it may be that scho did the samen be imitation, and nocht be arte, albeit ane forme of abusing of the pepill, ordainit hir, in respect scho wes convict bot of that ane poynnt, and absoluit fra the remanent poynntis of hir dittay, be the said assysse, to be [__], and baneschit besouth the scheref dome of Aberdene perpetuallie, and not returne therin, nor within xii myllis to the samen; and giffis scho beis fund, to be brint as ane vytche.

To be rememberit, that the advys of the hail ministerie, being convent at the provinciall assemblie, wes takin, be the prouest, anent the dome to be pronuncit aganis Issobell Oge, quha ves convict in twa poynntis, to wit, of the beittill, and marking of the clayth, and anent the dome to be pronuncit aganis the said Jonet Lucas, and [__].

The justice forsaidis, in respect of the delyverance of the assysse, finding that Jonet Dauidsone is ane evil nychtbour, be oppin voce and commoun fame, nocht vorthie to dwell within the schirref dome of Aberdene, ordanit the said Jonet to be baneschit, in all tyme cumming, owt of the shirref dome foresaid, and not to returne therto. And incace scho be fund within the samen, to be brint as ane vytche, without any forder dome or law.

XXX.

DITTAY AGAINST MARGERAT CLERK OR BANE.

Followis the particular dittey and accusatioun, with the delatioun of vytchcraft, socerie, enchantment, and murdours, gevin wp againis the, MARGERAT CLERK alias Bane, in Lumsannand, practesit be the, as followis:

IMPRIMIS, Sex yeiris senyne or thairby, Elizabeth Sang, summym spows •hme Jamesoun in Auchinhuiiff, and now spows to Thomas
Rey in Kincardin, being lying in hir chyld bed lair onedelyuerit, thow being present than, as medwyff with hir, thow, be thy wytchcraft and sorcerie, keist hir hall panes, dolouris, and tormentis vpone the said John Jamesoun, hir spows, and be thy devylische wytchcraft, the said John Jamesoun continewlie thaireftir, be the space of yeiris, wes occupit with sic ane furie and madnes, that he ran vod, till he deit and depairtit this present lyff, qubom thow murderit be thy said sorcerie, cassin one him at the tyme forsaid; and throche the said devylische wytchcraft he deit. And this thow can not deny.

Item, Fyve yeiris sence or thairby, James Ros, sone to Johnne Ros of Aucholossin, hawing, as thow alledgit, strikin and dunge Duncan Gardyn, thy sone, thow keist thy wytchcraft, cantrepis, and inchantment, vpoun the said James Ros, for revenge of that dinging, insafer as the said, vmquhill James tuik bed, and ley be the space of [ ], the ane half of the day rossin in his bodye, as gif he haid bene rossin in ane owne, with ane extreme birning drowth, sa that he culd neuer be satisfite of drink, the vther half of the day melting awy his bodye, in extraordiner caud sweatt, throw the quhil he depairtit this lyff: Quhil thow oppinlie promesit to do, efter the allegit dinging of thy said sone, saying, thow suld gar him repent it that euer he dung him. And quhen thow hard that the said James wes depairtit this lyff, thow vaunted publictlie, saying that thy promeise was cum to pas, and that thow had gottin thy harts deayr and assythment of the said James. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, The wyff of Alexander Chalmer of Balnacraige, being lying in hir chyld bed lair, thow wes send for be hir to cum to Tillihing; and ane Andrew Mar cuming for the, the Devill thy maister, quhome thow seruis, and quha techis the all this wytchcraft and sorcerie, apperit to the, in the licknes of ane horse, betuix Tulliheine and Lumphannand, in ane bow and den, and spak and conferrit with the a lang speace, at the quhil th the said Andro Mar was terriyet and mekle affrayit. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, In the yeir of God fourscoir fyveteine yeiris, about the monethe of Apryle or thairby, thow being send for be the wyff of Nicoll Ros, fier of Auchlossin; scho being than lyand in hir child bed lair, and cuming to hir, thow caist the hail dolouris, seiknes, and panes, quhilis scho suld haue sustenit, vpon Andro Harper, quha, during all the tyme of hir traveling, was excedinglie and mervelouslie trublit, in ane furie and madnes as it war, and could nocht be hauldin; and quho sone the said gentlewoman was deleyver
of hir birth, the panes departit from the said [Andro]. And this thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Thow art accusit, that being desyrith be Alexander Cultis, att the Mylne of Auchlossin, to cum to him, quha haid than ane cow caffit, and the said cow wald na wayer suffer hir cailf to sowk hir, nether wald the cow tak with the cailf, but continuwelie repynit and strak the samen, thow said than to the said Alexander. I sal remeid this, and sal gar the cow tak with the cailf, and the cailf swik the cow. And immediatlie therefter thow passit secratlie in the byre quhair the cailf and cow was, and wald not suffer the said Alexander nor his wyff gaun in the byre with the, nor no vther, bot pat thame all out except thy self altogether, and thair, be thy devilische socerie and incantement, after thow haid sitit doun in the staw, befor the cowis heid, thow gaun ane devilische low, and terible voice, quhaairthrow the hailles triblit and schuiik, and immediatlie thairefter the cow tuik with the cailf, and the cailf with gryt feircenes to the cow, and sowkit hir; and throw the quhilk terible ery and devellische [??], gervyn be the at the tyme fousaid, the wyff of the said Alexander, being excedinglie affrayit and terroreit, tuik and contract immediatlie ane deidlie seiknes be thy socerie and witchcraft, and was neuir coit thairof quhill scho departit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Vmquhile Janet Spaldarg, quha was thy sister, and the mother of all vichtes, maist expert in the devilische socerie and incantementis, and thy teache and instructor vulit thy maister Satane, scho and thow, be his inscratisme, devysit the death of vmquhile Thomas Forbes of Cloack, in the Boig of Cromar, in sa far as thow confessit, and can nocht deny, that thow mett the said vmquhile Thomas cuming out at his awin yet, as appert to the ane and thy said sister, ane beidles man, and caist your crantrumpis and incantement vmponse him, that, efter he returnit hame to his housse, be contract sic ane seiknes quhaireth he departit and deit: the ane half of the day, rostit h. his body as giff he hald bene rostin in ane winc, with ane extreme turning and driutch, sau that he could neuer be satisfiet of drink, the vther half of the day melting away his bodic, with ane extraordiner cald sweitt. And this thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Vpoune S MRIday, yeiris sensyng, thow was att the beche syid besyid Boigloche, and thair thow pullit be ane lang speare, thy in ane deip holl amongis the watter, castand watter, erd. and dewildereis, and thair was besyid the thy maister the Deuill.
quhome thow servis, in the lichnes of ane hen shicthering, with quhome thow was thane consultand, and quhais directiounis than thow was taidand; and thairefter thow com to the house of Willeam Ros, in Boigloche, and Provin. tuik ane fyre peitt out of the samyn with the, and cariet the same to thy awin houss, and schortlie and immediatlie thereafter, be thy devilsche witchcraft and [ ] to the said Willeam Ros, and [ ] dochter to Jonett Beithack, depairt and discesit this lyff, be thy witchcraft castin on thame, and lykwayses ane cow of the said Jonett Bethack. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, James Braibner in Eister Beltie, his wyff being in traweling, thre or four yeiris sensyne, the said James come to the, and said, I am send to yow be the Laidie of Beltie, to come to hir dochtir, quha was than lyand in hir cheild bed lair; the said James knawing that thow wald cum the rather, he said to the that it was ane of the dochteris of the said Ladie Provin. Beltie, albeit that it was trew, that it was to cum to his awin wyff; and than thow ansyrit the said James Braibner, It is nocht ane of the Ladie Belties dochteris that is lyand in hir cheild bed lair, it is thy awin wyff; thow neidis nocht to haue me to hir, scho was deluyerit of ane sone befoir thow come to me, and befoir thow war halfe ane myll fra thy awin hoyss; quhilk intelligence and knawledge thow haid be thy maister the Dewill.

Item, Thow art accusit for the crewell murder, be thy witchcraft and socerie, of vmquhile John Burnett, in Tammaud, quha cuming ryding in the landis of Cragtowne, [ ] yeiris sensyn or thairby, thow met him, thy selff alon, and wald na wayis speik to him, nor giff him ony Cristian saluation, nether yit salute him. Efter he was riddin by the, thow luikit baick agane towards him, and cuist vp thy handis, and mumlit sum of thy devilishe prayeris, be the quhilk inchantement of thyne, the said Johnne Burnett, efter his cuming to his awin houss, tuik bed, ley bedfast continewale, and deit be the witchcraft, and immediatlie befoir his deceise, and at the hour of his death, he left his death vpone the, saying, that sens thow met him, and wald nocht salute him, he was never weill, bot continewallie dwynit away. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, Within this four or fyve yeiris, thow being send for be the wyff of Patrik Gordoune of Kincragie, to cum to hir to be medwyff, and the said guidman of Kincragie sendand his awin best hors, with ane boy of his awin, to bring the to his wyff; and the said boy on horse cuming to the, and
thow beand on the horses behind the boy, att thy awin dure, thy maister Satane, the Dewill, apperit in the licknes of ane gray staig, and convoyit the and the boy fra thy awin houss to Kincrargie, and keipit cumanie all the way with yow, with quhome thow haid thy secreitt conference; and in signe and takite heirof, quhen the boy come hame with his maisteris hors, his maister said to him, pas and luik quhow my horse is, qua answyrit his maister, I wishe I had nocht seine your horse this day; he is welly anewch, for the Dewill is standing [      ] the stable dure besyid him, in liknes of ane gray staig.

11. Item, Thow art art and pairt of all the kyndis and species off vichecraft and socerie, and of inchantments, committit be Spaldarg thy sister, qua teicht the all thy airt, and thow was privie of all the witchcraft vist be hir, qua diet and was brint for a witche in Edinburgh, and confessit that thow knew als mekle as scho did, and that thow revelit nocht the witchcraft vist be hir quhilk thow knew. And this thow can nocht deny.

12. Item, Thow art accusit as ane commoun witche and socerar, in all the particular poynsis aboue specifieit; and forder mair, in that ye ar mwrderer, be thy witchcraft and socerie, quhairin thow ar weill expert, of ane sone of Johnne Duget, at the Mylne of Auchenhuiff, sen Michealns last by past, quhome thow witcheit, in so far as the barne being of the aig of thre or four yeiris or thairby, cuming out at his awin father dure, meting the, thow tuicht baith thy awin cheikis with thy awin towis and handis, onspeckand ane word to the barne; and immediatlie thairefter, the barne past in to the houss, tuik bed, ley thairin bedfast seik, be thy vitheecraft and inchante-ment castin vpone him, be the speace of fyve dayes or thairby, dwyning away, rostin as in ane wne, and deit. And this thow can nocht deny.

13. Item, In signe and taikin that thow ar a commoun witche and socerar, thow, att all justices courts that hes bene hauldin this threttie yeir, beand chargeit to cum and vndirly the law, as giffin vp for ane witche, thow was ewer fugitive from the law, and comperit nocht, findand thy self gilitie. And this thow confessit, and can nocht deny.

14. Forder, thow being callit and chargeit, in the moneth of Junij last bypass, to compeir at Kincardyne, in the Justice Court hauldin thair, to byid tryyall and assyse for vitheecraft, comperand, thow maid thy moyen with the clerk, and sum vther memberis of that court, and causit obscure and extract the gryt dittey that was to be gewin in vpone the; and quhair-of that day thow sauld haue beine accusit specialle, of all the poynitis of the
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

witche craft, socerie, and mwrdownris, vsit and committit be the; and than Confessit.
thow gave to obscure thy said dittey, and to gett the clegnit of the twa
poynitis only gevyn in aganis the than, at the leist causit the Lidy Auchlossin
gif, ten merkis to the clerks, and otheris, to obscure the said dittey; and
this to be trew sen thow wes takin and apprehendit, and efter thy cuming
to the toon, in presens of the minister, and dyveris vtheris nychtbouris, in the
cessioun howss, thow confessit the same, and said thir wordis, It is trew that
ten merkis wes gevyn be the Lady Auchlossin for the caus forsaid; it matteris
nocht, my awin geir hes payit it agane. And this thow can nocht denye.

Item, At the same tyme, in Kinkardyn, in Junij last or thairby, thow
being entring within the kirkyaird of Kinkardin, gangin in at the kirk dur
thairoff, vmquhill Alexander Burnett, sone to James Burnett in Larguye,
an young able man, meitting the, and seing that thow wes going to offer thy
self to byd ane tryall for vytchcraft, he knowing, be oppin voce and com-
moun fame, that thow wes ane vytche, said mirile to the, Gett fyre to the,
vytche carling. Than thow anserit the said Alexander, being instructit at
the present be thj maister Sathan, Thow sall be first drownd or I be brint;
and trew it is, that than thy dittay being obscurit be the reasoun forsaid,
continewallie fra that furth, the said Allexander being in his flowris, and cuming
bot to his abilitie, be thy vytchcraft and socerie then cassin on him, neuer
seasit, till that he, rydand in companie with the Laird of Muchellis, and
dyuerss vtheris gentilmen, in the watter of Done, to wescie thair horsis in
ane hait symmeris day, the said Allexander drownd, and the rest wes saiff,
and swa that inspiratioune quhilk thow haid of thy maister the Dewill, cam
verrelle and trewlie to pas, and tuik effect, in that he first drounit befor
thow wes brynt for thy vytchcraft. And to verefie this to be trew, or euir
ony word cam to Lumphannane, quhair thow duell, of the drownig of
the said Allexander Burnet, or euir ony man or woman in these pairtis
knew or hard thairoff, thow past to Kincaigie, and said to the guidman,
guidwyiff, and thair famelie, I haue gottin my hertis desyre and vish vpone
ane, that is Allexander Burnnet [quho] is drownd befor I be brint. And
this thow can nocht denye.

Last, Thow airt accusit as ane commoun and notorious vytche, sa reput
and haldin, sen thow wes fyftene yeiris of age, and hes continewit in thy
devylische practesis continewale sensyne, and wes airt and pairt of all vych-
raftis and sorceries, committit and done be thir vmquible sister Spaldarge,
as wes brint in Edinburghe for the sam; quhilk thow can nocht denye.
XXXI.

ASSISE ON MARGARET CLERK.

The Court of Justiciarie hauldin within the Tolbuyth of Abirdene, the xxv day of Merche, 1597, be honorabill men, Alexander Rutherfurd of Rubislaw, prouest of the said burgh, and Mr. Thomas Lesly, shirref deput of the samen, justices in that pairo, lauchfullie constitut be his Maiestie, to hauld justice courtis vpoun all vytches, sorceraris, inchanteris, and all personis suspect of the samen, within the shirrfsdome and dyocie of Aberden, be vertew of his Maiesties commissioun, grantit to thame to the effect foirsaid. The court lauchfullie fensit, etc.

Assissa.

Robert Irving, of Tilliturk. James Brabner, in Eister Beltye.
Alexander Burnet, of Cowcardye. Androw Mar, in Banchorye Trinitie.
Thomas Trinitat, in Larguye. Thomas Strachin thair.
Patrik Etirshank thair. Patrik Ros thair.

The said day, Margerat Clerk, alias Bain, being accusit of vytechcraft and sorcerie, conforme to the perticular dittaye gevin in agane hir this day, quha comperit personallie within the Tolbuyth, and thair pannellit, denyit the samen haill contentis thairoff, quhilk mater wes referrit to the assysse aboue writtin.

The haill assys, in ane voce, cheissis James Stewart, chancellor of the assys.
1598.]

TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.  

The hail assyis, in aye voce, but contradictioune, convictis and fyllis Margaret Clerk, alias Bane, in ten poynts of wichecraft, and [to be aye] socerer, and practe[izar], and aye commoun wiche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

XXXII.

EXEMPTIOUN OF THE GUDWYFE OF CLOAK, AND HIR DOCHTER.

James, be the grace of God, King of Scottis, To our louittis Gilbert Guthrie younger, messinger,oure shirreffis in that pairt, coniunctie and seuerale, specialie constitute, greting: forsamekle as it is humlie menit and schawin to ws, be our louittis Issobell Burnett, relict of vmquhile Thomas Forbes of Cloack, and Elspett Forbes hir dochter, That qhail sum persones thair vnfreindis, mynding, be detracting and misreporting of thame, to bring thame in disgrace and contempt, and vtherways to basard and perrell thair lyfis, hes causit delayt the saidis compleneris, of witchecraft, to our shirreff off Aberdene, provest and baillies of our burght of Aberdene, or sum vtheris, constitute commissioneris and justices be ws, for trying and punishing of witches, quha hes alreddie, or intendis to call and convene the saidis compleneris, and, be the information of thair delaiteris, to proceid aganis thame, albeit it be of veritie, that they ar innocent of the said cryme, abhorring and detesting the same as a cryme maist diuillsche and damnable; and the speciall poynit obiectit aganis thame, is their alladgit consultation with Margarett Bane maidwyif, quhairin they did na thing bot, at the tyme of thair visitatioun and seikness, and thair tranell to birth, they vset hir ordinare confort and supplie, as the hail remanent wemen of all estatis in the countrie did, without any forder melling or consulting with hir. Lyikas, scho being suspect and dilatit of withecraft, efter the said complenis alladgit consultation with hir, and presentit to justice thairfoir, scho was be aye condigne and honest assise acquate and clenget. And sua seing the said compleineris dilationioun proceidis upone aye alladgit consultation with the said Margarett Bane, quha is declarit and truyt innocent, they aucht nocht to be querrellit nor persewit thairfoir. And yet, for forder testificatioun of thair innocencie, they haue fund cautionoun, for thair comperance befoir our justice and his deputis, the third day of the next
justice air aff thair sherriffdom, quhair they duell, or souner, vpon a fiftene davies warning, and vnderly our lawis for the said cryme of witchcraft, vnder the panes contenit in our acts of parliament: Oure wil is herifoir, and we charge yow straitlie and commandis, that, incontinent, thir our letteris seine, ye pas, and in our name and auctoritie command and charge our sherriff of Abirdene, and his deputris, the provest and bailies of the burgh of Abirdene, and all utheris personis constitute judges or commissionaris be ws, within the said boundis, for trying of witchcraft, to desist and ceise fra all calling, accusing, atteching, arresting, or onnawayis proceeding aganis the saidis compleineris, for the crymis foirsaidis, or ony thing following thair vpon; dischargeing thame thairoff, and of thair offices in that pairt, simpliciter, be thir presentis, becaus the saidis compleineris hes fund cautium, as ane act maid thairvpon bearis. The quhilk to do, we committ to yow com junctlie and seueralie, our full power, be thir our letters, delvering thame be yow dewlie execute and indorsate agane to the berare. Gevin vnder our signett, at Haliiruidhouse. the xiiij day of Aprile, and of our regne, the xxxi yeir, 1597.

Ex deliberatione dominorum consili.

XXXIII.

DITTAY AGAINST CHRISTEN MICHELL.

Folowis the particular dittay and accusatioun, confessit be Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, litster, burges of Abirdene, quhairvpon the said Christen is accusit as a notorious witchie and sorcerar, in usin the craft and tred therof, be the inspiration of Satan. thir many yeris bypast, as folowis:

1. In the first, thow Christen Michell, an accusit for a commoun notorious witchie, in sa far as thow confessis thy seiff, that the same yeir that the Erll of Huntles commoun com to Abirdene, Satan apperit to the in Lammyn townis yaird, within this burght, in the lyknes of a litill crippill man: vmquhill Margrat Innes, mother to Andro Gray, meason, being with him for the tymie, and said to the, Will thou cum in my band with the rest, and will home geir aneuch, and sall nocht want sa lang as thow levis; and
that thou ansuerit, I will enter in thy band, but I will nocht byd thairin; Confessa.
and thairefter that the Devill gaw the a wisk, and thow fell on thy face one
the dyk of that yaird, qhairrof thow lay bedfast for the space of twyis
fourtie dayes thairefter, or thow recoverit that fall. And this thow can
nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Thow art accusit for the vnnaturall and shamefull murthour of
vmquhill Andro Dwn, thy awin sone, in sa far as thow confessis, that thow
bevitchit the said Andro, and causit vmquhill Jonet Wischert, ane of thy
companyeounis, gif him a drink, qhairrof quhen he had drunkin, he imme-
diattlie thairefter contractis a deidlie seiknes, qhairrof he depairtit this lyff.
And this siclyk thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** In lykmaner, thow art accusit for the bevitching of vmquhill
Maray Johnstoun, thy awin dochter in law, be causin gif a drink to hir,
qhairrof, scho in lykmaner, contractis a deidlie disease, and dies, and
that thow confessis thy self; qhairrof thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Thow confessis that, thrie yere sensyn, vpon the Ruidday, aircle
in the morning, thow, accompaniet with vmquhill Jonet Wischert, Issobell
Manteith, Bessie Thom, Issobell Barroun, and certan vther witches, thy
deuilische adherentis, convenit vpon Sanct Katherines Hill, at the head of
Andrew Gavis Close, in the yerd of vmquhill James Thomasoun, vobister, and
thair, vnder the conduct of Satan, present with yow, playing befoir yow,
efter his forme, ye all dansit a deuilische danse, ryand on treis, be a lang
space. And this thow can nocht deny.

**ITEM.** Vpon Allhalloween last bypad, at xii hours at evyn or theirby,
thow, accompaniet with the said vmquhill Jonet Wischert, vmquhill Issobell
Manteath, vmquhile Thomas Leis, Bessie Thom, Issobell Barroun, with a cer-
tan of vther witches and sorceraris, com to the Fische Cruze of this burghe,
vnder the conduct of Satan, present than with yow, playing on his formes
of instrumentis befoir yow, ye all dansit about the Fische Cruze and abou
the Meillmearct a lang space, the said vmquhile Thomas Leis, being ringlea-
der of that devilische danse. And this thow can nocht deny. In nique
qhairrof, the Devill gat the a nip on the bak of thy richt hand, for a mark
that thow was ane of his numer.

**ITEM.** Thow art indyttit as ane commoun witche and sorcerar, be oppon
t voce and commoun famae, sui reput and haaldis thi xxvij yere bygane, be
ving of witchecraft and sorcerie, be the inspirition of the Devill, in formes
and manner as is aboue rehearseit; qhairrof thow can nocht deny.
XXXIV.

DITTAY AGAINST BESSIE THOM.

Folowis the particular dittay and accusatioun gevin in agains Bessie Thom, relict of vmquhill [ ] Coull, indueilar in this burght, for hir being ane witche, vaing and exercing the craft theirof, be the persuasion of the Devill, thir dyvers yeiris bypast:

1. In the first, thow art indyttit for the crewell, vnmercifull, and vnnatural bevitching of vmquhill Patrik Coull, thy swin husband, be casting sum of thy sorocerie and witchcraft on him, be a drink or sum other devilische ingyne, for sum disdane thow tuik of him, quhairthrow, he contractit a deidlie disease, and duynit continewallie, quhill he depairtit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

Prov. hym, Thow art indyttit siclyk, for the bevitching of vmquhill Alexander Robertson, litster, in the Greme of this burght, be mackin of a quantitie of slak, with thy devilische enchantment and sorcerie, at the instigation and sute of Elspett Jak, his spouse, and causing the said Elspett gif him the said slak, quhairthrow he contractit incontinentlie a deidlie disease, and duynit continewallie thairin quhill he deit; and in takin heirof, that this is maist trwe, quhen the said Elspett and thow was attechit, to vnderly the law for the murthour and bevitching of that innocent man, ye war bayth fugitive, and wald nocht enter to vnderly the law. And this thow can nocht deny. Testefit be Charls Schigrene, Willeam Ronaldson, walker.(1)

2. Item, Thow art indyttit as a notorious vitche, in sa far as thow com to Issobell Irvyn, spous to vmquhill Robert Patersone, thy being than at sum variance, and said to the said Issobell, Ye ar evill trublit and dung with your husband, quhat will ye gif me and I sall mak yow quyt of him, as I said Elspet Jak quyt of Alexander Robersone, hir husband? and the said Issobell answering, Quhat sall I gif the? thow said xx merkis, and at last thow grantit to the said Issobell, gif scho wald gif the fourtie s[hillings].

Prov. and a mease of beiff, thow suld mak hir quyt of hir husband: quhilk man of force be accomptit plaine witcheeracht and devillie. Lykas, thow being challangit vpon this point in the kirk, befor the prouest, ministrice, and ses- sioun of this burght, thow sayd, gif the said Issobell Irvyn wald avow that

(1) *'Walker, wauker. a fuller.'*
acusaution in thy face, thow said be content to die theirfor; and incontinentlie, the said Issobell being brocht in befor the, confrontit the in thy face that the premis was of treuth; quhill than thow culd nocht deny, saying, God revard hir, that was the bountay thow gat of hir for thy gudwill.

Item, Thow art indytit as a notorious witche, in sa far as vpon the Ruidday, thrie yeris sensyn bygane, airlie in the morning, befor some rysing, thow convenit vpon Sanct Katherines Hill, in the yard of vmquhill James Thomson, vobster, and thair, accompaniit with a numur of thy devilsche factioun and band, ye all dansit a lang space, rydand on treis, and the Devill your maister, in cumanie with yow, playing on his forme of instrumentis. And in takin that this is maist trew, Christen Michell, relict Provin. of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, quha was present with the at that same devilsche danse, awowit and confrontit the same in thy face, befor the prouest, ministe, and sessioun of this burght, in the kirk theirof; and, in lykmaner, vmquhill Jonett Wischert, and vmquhill Thomas Leis, hir son, quha lyk-ways war at the said danse with the, yeid to death that thow was ane of thair numer. And thairfor this thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art indytit as a notorious witche, in sa mekill as vpon Allhallowevin last bypass, at xij houris in the nicht, or thairby, thow com to the Fische Croce of this burght, vnder the conduct of Sathan thy maister, playing befor the on his forme of instrumentis, and thair, accompaniit with thy devilsche companyeounis and factioun, transformit in vther lyknesse, sum in haris, sum in cattis, and sum in vther similitudes, ye all dansit about Provin. the Fische Croce and Meilmercat for a long space; of the quhilc danse vmquhill Thomas Leis was ringleader, quhilc he confessit himseif befor his death, and that thow was ane of the numer; and siclyk, vmquhill Jonet Wischert yeid to death that thow was at the same danse, and was als worthie of the fyre as scho was; lykas alsua, Christen Michell, quha was siclyk with the at that devilsche danse, awowis in thy face that thow was their and dansit with the rest; sua that this thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art indytit as ane commoun witche and sorcerer, be oppin voce and commoun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir many yeris bygane, be vsing of witchcraft and sorcery, be the inspiratioun of the Devill, as thy practezis particularie abowe rehearsit, declaris. And in signe and takin that Provin. this is maist trew, quhensoever any justice air occurrit, thow was contine-wallie fugitive fra the law, and durst never enter. And this thow can nocht deny, and speciallie quhen thow was atteichit for and [ ].
XXXV.

DITTAY AGAINST ISSOBEL BARROUN.

Followis the dittay and accusatioun of Issobell Barroun, vitche:

In the first, thow art indyttit as a manifest and notorious witche, quhilk thow can nocht deny, in as far as thow hauing discordit with vmquhill Elspett Cullen, spous to Charlis Mar, becaus scho gart poynd a kist of thyne at hir instance, thrie yeris sensyn or thairby, thow said to hir in hir awin houss, thow suld do hir a displeasure, and immediatlie thereafter, the said Elspet passing to the kirk, weill in hir belth, com hame agane sair seik, and tuik bed, and lay fyftene vlkis bedfast; the ane half of the day hett and rossin as it war befoir a fyre, and the vther half day consuming with a cauld sweit, and than depairtit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, Twa yeirs sensyn or thairby, vpon sum discord fallin out betuixt John Barbouris bairnis and Mathou Guyldis wyff, thow promisesit to gar the said Mathou repent that ever he discordit with thame; within thrie or four dayes thereafter, the said Mathou tuik ane heavie seiknes and disease; the ane half day burnand as in ane fyrise forness, with ane extreme drouth, that he culd navayes be satiat, the vther half day melting avay lyk ane burnand quhyt candill, and swa continewit, be thy witchecraft cassin on him, sauch vlkis or therby, according to thy promeis. Testifeit be the said Mathou and his wyff.

Item, Thow findand that the said witchecraft tuik nocht effect, and wrocht nocht on him, and that thou gatt not his lyff, thow keist thy witchecraft on his geir, quhairsthrow that, be thy witchecraft cassin on him, in ane halff yeir, his geir wrackit mair nor the valour of ane thousand pundis.

Item, On the Ruidday, in the morning befoir the sonerisyng, thow com to the Nather Myline Burne of this burght, and gadderit ane gryt quantitie of stanes in thy lap, and keist ane pairt therof befoir the in the said burne, and ane vther pairt over thy schulder, behind thy bak, in the samen burne, and tuik thrie suppis of watter furth of the burne in ane dische, and spewit it furth agane out of thy mouth, and therby, be thy witchecraft, thow stayit the watter onrun directlie to the myline, sua that the myline lead culd neuer contene the watter, bot yeid out at the bred syd. To be provin be Andro Gaw and his wyff.
ITEM, The danse of Sanct Katherines Hill, conforme to Bessie Thom, with this elk, and thow being confrontit be the said Christen, thow anserit, Gif I was at that danse, thow com for me, and had me their; and this thow can nocht deny. To be provin be Andro Gaw, Mr. Andro Clerk, and Alexander Vareak.

ITEM, The danse at the croce, conforme to Bessie Thom. Provin.

ITEM, Opin voce and commoun fame.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the crewall and schamfull murthour of vmquhill Christen Knowis, spous to Robert Kelo, in sa far as, be thy devilrie and witchcraft, for sum desdane thow had of hir, thow meting hir ganging to the kirk, thow spak some of thy devilische wourdís unto hir, swa that scho was forcit to returne bak fra the kirk, and tuk bed, and contractis ane heavie disease, the ane halff day burnand as it war in ane fyrie forness, with ane extreme drouth, that hir thirst culd nocht be sloknit; the vther halff day melting away in a cauld sweyet, qhill at last scho consumit away, and de-pairtit this lyff; and during the said Christenis seiknes, remeid being socht to hir, it was tauld hir the disease was incurabill, for scho was witchit. And this thow can nocht deny.

XXXVL

ASSIZE ON CHRISTIAN MITCHELL, BESSIE THOM, AND ISOBELL BARRON.

The Court of Justiciare, hauldin in the Tolbuyth off Aberdene, the nynt day of Marche, 1597, be ane honourabill man Alexander Rutherfurd, provest of the said burght, and Mr. Thomas Leslye, shireff deput of Aberden, justices in that pairt coniunctlie, be vertew of our souran lords commission, laufullie constitut for hauldin of justice courts, vpon all witches within the diocie and shirefdome of Aberden, for the space of fyve yeris to cum. The court laufullie fencit and affirmit.

The said day, Christen Michell, relict of vmquhill Charlis Dwn, litster, Michell, burges of Abridene; Bessie Thom, relict of vmquhill [ ] Coull, Thom, induelar thair; and Issobell Barroun, war accusit be the procurator fischall, Barroun, accusit as as manifest and notorious witches and sorceraris, be vsing of sorcerie and witches.
witchcraft thir manie yeres bygane, as at gryt lenth is contenit in their particular dictay, gevin in aganis thame thairranent, quhilks persones entering on pannell, the said Christen Michell confesit the hail poynitis of dictay gevin in aganis hir, and the said Bessie Thom and Issobell Barrowm denyit thair accusatioun, quhilk was referrit to the knaulege of the assise vnder-writtin chosin, sworne, and admittit in judgement.

Nomina assise.

Edward Donaldsoun; Alexander Stevin; Thomas Fynnie; James Stewart; Dauid Castell; John Robertson, flescher; William Mar, elder; Duncan Donaldsoun; William Thomsoun; Robert Donaldsoun; John Fergusson, younger; Alexander Thomson, mariner; Andro Williamsoun, voister; Andro Forbes, litster; Walter Watsoun; Andro Lealye; Dauid Leslye; Gilbert Henrie; Charls Schilgrein; William Mar, younger; John Fergusson, elder; William Skeyne; Alexander Williamsoun.

The assise chesis James Stewart chancellar.

The hail assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of James Stewart chancellar, convictis and fyllis Christen Michell, Bessie Thom, and Issobell Barrown, as commoun notorious witches, in the hail poynitis of dictay laid to thair charge.

XXXVII.

DIITAY AGAINST MARIOUN GRANT.

The dictay quhairbe, thow Marion Grant, relict of vmquhile John Huchoun in Auchedlie, within the parochin of Meythlik, art accusit as a manifest rank witche and sorcerar, exercit and vsit be the thir dyvers yeres bygane, be the intyisment of the Devill thy maister, as efter folowis:

1. Imprimis, Thow art indyttit as a commoun manifest witche and sorcerar, in sa far as that day, thow being examinit in the paroche kirk of this burght, in presence of the prouest and bailleis thairof, and of the ministris of the said [burght] thow confessit that, tuelf yeres sensyn or thairby, the Devill thy maister, com to the, quhom thow calis Christsonday, in the scheap of a
man, and baid the call him lord, and becom his servand, and thow said nocht want, and callit the dame; and at that same tyme, had carnall deall with the, and thow becom than his servand, in quhais service thow has still yit continewit sensyn. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow confessit that ane everie moneth sensyn, the Devill apparit to the, sumtyme in a hous, and sumtyme in the fieldis, in dyvers scheappis and liknes; sumtyme in the scheap of a beist, and sumtyme in the scheap of a man, and causit the kis him in dyvers pairtis, and worship him on thyn kneis as thy lord.

ITEM, Thow confessit that the Devill thy maister, qhosome thow termes Christsonday, causit the dans sindrie tymes with him and with Our Ladye, quha, as thow sayes, was a fine woman, cled in a quhyt walcot, and sindrie vtheris of Christsondayes servands with the, quhais names thow knais not, and that the Devill played on his forme of instrumentis verray pleasandlie vnto you.

ITEM, Thow confessit thow can charme a sword in sic sort that the awner therof sall nocht gett his bluid drawin, nor reap ony skayth, sa lang as he hes that sword, qhilk charme, as thow confessit, is etter this forme, to caus the man that aucht the sword tak it nakit in his richt hand, and kis the gairdis thairof, and than mak thrie cors in the gett thairwith, in the name of the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Chrystsonday. And this lesson thow confessis thow leirnit at thy maister Crystsondy.

ITEM, Thow confessit that thow baid William Innes of Edingeith tak the croce of a raintrie and put on his richt schulder, and turne him thris about, and beteich him to the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Chrystsonday, and na evill wald dar vpon him. And this thow confessis thow leirnit of Christsonday thy maister.

ITEM, Thow confessit that thow culd help seik cattell, be sayyng of ane oration to tham, qhilk thow repetit this day in the kirk, quhairin thair was a pairt in thir wordis, nyn tymes God swarbett betuene me and thame, and be casting south rynnen watter on thame, in the name of the Father, Sone, and Haly Gaist, and Christisonday, quhairbe thay wald recover their seikness.

ITEM, Thow confessit thow weische James Cheyn in Peine, tuentie dayes sensyn or thairby, with south rynned watter, in his awin hous, and causit his awin hyre woman bring in the watter vnspokin, and quhen he was waschin thairwith, thow causit the said woman cast it in the sam place quhair scho tuik it out, and baid hir keip the sam fra the cattell.
ITEM, On Sunday last, thou confessst the Devil thy master, quhom thow calleis Christissunday, come to the, in the hous of the said James Cheyn, about xii hours in the nicht, in the liknes of a blak staig, and baid the be his servand, with quhom thow consultit a lang space.

ITEM, Thow confessst, in presence of Mr. Thomas Leslie, shiref deput, and sindre vtheris, that the Deuill appeirit to the, within this auchtene and sindre vtheris, that the Deuill appeirit to the, within this auchtene dayis or thairby, quhome thow calleis thy god, within the said James Cheyns pantry, about ane hour in the nicht, and appeirit to the in ane gryte man his lickness, in silkyn abuilzeament, withe ane qhily candill in his hand, and then gave the thy inuiunctionis to vae thy deuilishe practizes and soceris.

ITEM, Sicklyk, thow confessst that, about the space of twentie-ane yiers or thairby, the Deuill, whom thow calleis Crystissunday, appeirit to the in ane blak man his lyknis, and geive the his taikin in thy left hand, withe ane vehement nip in the thik of [thy] hand, at the schakill bean, and then seducit with the, and assurit the, thow suld newir want, obeyand his deuilishe inuiunctionis and consails.

XXXVIII.

DITTAY AGAINST CHRISTIAN REID.

The dittay and auscuazioun, gevin in aganis Christen Reid, vagabund, apprehendit as ane notorious witche and sorcer, and using the airt theirof, thir many yeiris bygane, be the inspirazioun of Sathan, as after folowis:

In the first, thow the said Christen Reid, ar indytiit as a manifest and notorious witche and sorcerer, in that thow com to Walter Innes, myller, at the Mylne of Fedderett, he being standand at the said mylne, and said to him, Ye ar bevichit and your mylne also, and gif ye will gif me any geir, I call get ye remedie bayth for the and for the vther; and as to your mylne call get yow remedie, I call get bir remedie presentlie at hame; but as to your gif ye satisfy me, I call get bir remedie presentlie at hame. And thow say, ye man gang fourtie myllis or ye gett yowr awin heith. And the as Walter Innes anawyr the, I cair nocht samekill for my awin disease.
cair for my mylne; and gif thow presentlie will remeid my mylne, I will re-
compence the therfor. And this thow can nocht deny, for thow hes confessit
this poynit alreddie in the kirk of this burght, befor the prouest, ministrie,
and dyvers vtheris.

Item, Thow art indytit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in sa far that;
in the moneth of Merche last bypast, fourtene dayes or theirby afoir Pasche
last, after thow had spokin in this forme with the said Walter Innes, thow
past to ane Katherine Gerard, spous to Craufurd in Irnesyd, and dochter
to ane Hellie Pennie, that was brint for witchcraft obefoir in Slanis, quha,
as thow alledgit, desyrit the to speik the afoirmentoit wordis to the said
Walter, and said to the said Katherine, I have spokin with Watt Innes,
quha says ye he will gif sum of his geir to remeid his mylne; and the said
Katherine ansuwrith the, Weill than, gif sua be, ye man do a litlill thing for
me at this tyme, and I sall do als mekill for yow agane, quhilk is this; ye
sall gang to the Myyne of Fedderet, and tak vp a litill sand at the wast cheik
of the north dur of the said mylne, and cast the same vpon the stanes and
quheilis, in the name of God and Chrystisonday, and than the mylne salbe
in the auld maner. And vpon this, thow immediatlie theirefter, at the direc-
tioun of the said Katherine, past to the said mylne, and did as is afoir said;
and than the said mylne, quhilk obefoir, be thy witchcraft, and be the witch-
craft and devirlie of the said Katherine, was vnhabill to gang, and the
quheillis quhairof culd nocht be put about be aucht men, grund after hir
auld forme, and made gude meill and scheilling. And this thow can nocht
deny, for thow confessit the same befor the prouest of this burght, and the
ministrie, being posit therupon; lykas, alsua thow confessit at the same
tyme, that thow convenit with the said Katherine Gerard at the scheling
hill of the said mylne; and efter your devillisch deliberatioun and consul-
tatioun, thouk the featour in hand, and keist on the said witchcraft on
the said mylne.

Item, Thow art indytit as a notorious witche, in as far as thow confessis
thy selff, that albeit Katherine Gerard keist on the witchcraft on the mylne,
scho culd nocht tak it aff hir selff; bot it behuvit ane vther witche to tak it
aff, for scho culd nocht tak aff the witchcraft quhilk scho keist on. And,
theirfor, seing thow tak aff that devirlie and enchantment aff that mylne, be
thy devirlie and witchcraft, thow can nocht be clengit fra witchcraft, for nane
can tak it aff bot witches. And this thow can nocht deny.

Item, Thow art indytit as a notorious witche, be oppin voce and com-
moun fame, sua reput and hauldin thir many yeiris bygane, and airt and paert with the said Katherine Gerard in all hir devilische practizis befoir mentionat, and with sindrie vtheris vitches. And this thow can nocht deny.

XXXIX.

THE DITTAY AND ACCUSATION OF KATHERINE GERARD, WITCHE.

1. In the first, Thow art indyttit as a notorious and manifest witche and sorcerar, in that thow, vpon sum deviliche consait thow tuik in mynd, thow cum to the schilling hill of the Myyne of Fedderet, and thow, efter thy devilische consultatious a certane space with Christen Reid, thy callan, quhom thow imploiyt at all tymes, to execut and put in practise thy mischevous and devilische devyssis, thow keist thy cantrapis on the said mylne, and bewitchet the same, quhairthrow scho wald grind name, nor the quheillis wald nocht gang about, no for aucth men, swa that the myller theirof was grytumlie interest and damnefeit; quhill, be thy devilrie and witchcraft, thow causit the said Christen Reid tak off the said witchcraft agane off that mylne, as followis.

2. Item, Thow art indyttit as a manifest witche and sorcerar, in that in the moneth of Mercbe last bypast, the said Christen Reid thy callan, and executor of thy devilische deweittis, having past to Walter Innes, myller of the Myyne of Fedderet, and schawing him that he himself and his mylne war beith bevitchet, and that scho culd remeid therof, gif he wald satisfie hir therfor; and he promesing to satisfie the said Christen, scho returnit his answyir to the; and becaus that thow keist on the witchcraft, thow culd nocht tak it aff agane, therfor thow imploiyt the said Christen, thy callan, ane of thy devilische leage and band, and causit hir tak aff the said witchcraft aff the said mylne, be casting on a litell quantitie of sand on the quheillies therof, swa that fra that tyme furth, scho grund and scheillit efter hir wountit forme. And this thow can nocht deny.

3. Item, Thow art indyttit for the bevitching of the said Walter Innes, be casting of sum of thy enchantment on him, quhairthrow he contractis a heavie disease and seiknes, quhairin he continewit a lang space; the ane half

(1) [Devices:]
of the day birning as it wer in a syrie fornace, and the vther half day melt-
ing ayy in a cauld swynt. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit as a notorious witche and sorcerar, in the be-
vitching and creawel murthuring of vmquhill Mariore Goak, and Barbara
Andersoun, spous to Robert Crystie in Qubythill, in sa far as in the moneth
of Marche last past, thow having gottin a leaf in the place of Fedderet,
thow tackis that leaf, and efter thy devilische inchaumentis and poysoun
laid theron, thow send the same with Elspet Bedie thy dochter, to the said
vmquhill Mariore Goak and Barbara Andersoun, the sam being cuttit in
twa equall halffis, thow causit gif the ane halff to the said vmquhill Mariorie,
and the vther halff to the said vmquhill Barbara, to eatt; and efter they had
eattin therof, they instantlie contract a deadly diseases and sciknes, quherof,
shortlie therefter they deperdit this lyff. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow ar indyttit as a rank witche, be oppin voce and commoun
fame, swa reput and hauldin be all that kent the, thir mony yeiris bypast, in
sa far as thow war airt and pairt, ressett and entertainit manifest vitches
and sorceraris quhilis war sua reput and hauldin, and in speciall, thy
vmquhill mother, callit Hellie Pennie, quha was brint at Slanis as a witche,
of quhom thow leirnit that airt; and siclyk, vmquhill Eras Elspett Moinness,
Christen Miller, and Janet Degerdes, quha war all rank witches, and Mar-
grat Smyth, spous to vmquhill Lamb, quhom thow affermitt thyself to be a
witche. And this thow can nocht deny.

ITEM, Thow art indyttit for the devilische murdering of vmquhile John
Lamb, servand to the Laird Drum, quhilk Margrat Grant heir present
hes presently confessit on the, for sum injuries and wrangis he did to the, as
thow alledgit, and that thow was ane commoun witche and euill brutit this
lang tyme bygane,

ITEM, Thow art indyttit and accusit for the devilischen murthering of thy
swin husband.

XL.

ASSISE ON KATHERINE GERARD, CHRISTIAN REID, MARIOUN WOD,
AND MARIOUN GRANT.

The Court of Justiciarie, hauldin in the Tolbyth of Abirdene, the fyftene
day of April, 1597, be Alexander Rutherfurfd, prouest of Abirdene,
and Mr. Thomas Leslye, syreff deput of Abirdene, justices in that
dart to our soueran lord, lauchfullie constitut be his lieues, for hauly-
ing of Justice Courtis vpone all persones suspect and apprehendit as
witches, within the dioce and syrefdom of Abirdene. The Court
lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

**Nomina assise.**

Hew Craufurd, of Quhythill.                   James Crystie, in Quhythill.
Andro Chalmer, in Irnesyd.                   Robert Crystie, in Quhythill.
Andro Symson, in Auqubaithy.                   Johne Smyth, in the Hill of Tar-
Andro Jaffray, in Doghillok.                   quhat.
Johne Daniell thair.                         Andro Innes, in Saythlie.
Charles Craufurd, in Littill                   Thomas Murray, at the Mylne of
    Awquhorht.                               Adiell.
Andro Massie, younger, in Schevado.           Andro Low, in Craigmynle.
George Dauidson, in Quhytstanes.             Walter Innes, at the Mylne of Fed-
Willeam Craufurd, in Allathin.                deret.
Mathow Symson thair.                          George Tailyeour, in Auchtamfurd.
Willeam Craufurd, in Irnesyd.

The qhilk day, Katherine Gerard, spous of Willeam Byris in Irnesyd;
Christen Reid, vagabund; Marioun Wod, alias Erss Marioun, vtherways
callit the Catnes norische; and Marioun Grant, relict off vmquhull Johne
Huchoun in Achedlie, within the parochin of Methlik; war all four accusit
as manifest witches and sorceraris, conforme to their particular dittayes, red
out this day in judgement. Qhilkis Marioun Grant, and Christen Reid,
confessit the haill poynsit of their dittay, and referrit tham in the mercies of
God; and the said Katherine Gerard and Marioun Wod, denyit thair haill
dittay, qhilk was thairfoir referrit to the knawledge of the assise abouewrit-
tin, chosin, sworne, and admittit in judgement.

The hail assise, in ane voce, be the mouth of Hew Craufurd, chancellar,
convictis Marioun Grant, relict of vmquhill Johne Huchoun in Auchledie,
in sevin poynsit of witchcraft and sorcerie, confessit be hir selff, and as ane
commoun witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.
The hail assise, siclyk, convictis and fyllis Christen Read, in the hail poyntis of witchcraft laid to hir charge.

The hail assise convictis and fyllis Katherine Gerard, in fynge poyntis of witchcraft, contenit in hir dittay, viz. the murthour of hir husband, the witching of the Mylne of Fedderet, the geving of a truff to Robert Crysties wyff, the tacking away of the barme, and the geving of the leaf, and as ane manifest witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame.

Hew Craufurd, Chanler of the Asise.

The justices, in respect of the convictioun of Katherine Gerard, Christen Reid, and Marioun Grant, in the poyntis of witchcraft and sorcerie contenit in thair dittay, orderis than to be hed out betuixt the hillis, bund to a staik, and wirreit thairat quhill thay be deid, and than to be brint in assis.

XLI.


Imprimis, The hail parochin, and in special broasteris, smythis, and mylwardis, deponis (being suorne all), that thei neuer hard ony guid tauld vpone hir, bot all ewil, and mony haid gottin harme be hir, and siclyk be hir dochter, quha wes als ewill sclanderit to be ane witche as hir self, and thei to quhom thei promisit ane ewill turne (as they did to mony), thei war sicker of it.

Theye depone that hir self confessis, that quhat skill so ever scho hes, scho hed it of hir mother; and hir mother learnt it at ane elf man quha lay with hir.

They hard it aledgit, that Walter Ronaldsone haid vse to strik his wyff, quha tuik consultatioun with Scudder, and scho did tak peaces off paper, and sew tham thik with threid off dyverss colouris, and did put tham in the barne amang the corne, and from hence furthe the said Walter did never strik his wyff, nather yit onis fund fault with bir, quhat sumever scho did, althocht scho wes ane westour. And this the said Walter deponis.

Ronald Ronaldsone did oft and dyverse tymeis find hir amang his nolt,
and in his byris, be qubahs witchcraft, sevin heid off his horsis and nolt deit in ane yair and lea.

5. Hir dochter said to James Cruiscank, that scho suld gar him for think it fra the bottom of his hart, becaus he fillit ane laid off muik, quhilk scho suld haiff don, and so, schortlie thairefter, the said James, be hir witchcraft, takis seiknes and deis.

6. William Logan being on his deid bed, and asking at Scudder giff scho culd help him, scho said nay, and till ane vther that he wes passit remede, for it wes cassn on him on ane Sunday, in the morneing, quhilk yeid befoir him lyk mousswobis, and culd nocht be helpit.

7. Scho said to Alexander Walcar his wyff, that scho suld be suire of ane ewill turne, becaus hir lass did bring ane turff or tua, quhilk pertenit hir, fra the feddel(1) qhill flytting, [quhilk] quhen William Walcar, brother to the said Alexander, hard, he commandit hir to the dure, and threatnit to strik hir, and scho ansyrit, sum of tham suld be suire of it; and schortlie thairefter, William Walcar takis bed and deis.

8. Scho cam to William Reid his wyff, and said, Giff me tua off thyn chikkinis, and I wil giff the fuid to the rest; and haiffing gottin ane, and craiving the vther, quhilk was denyit, scho said to William Reid, becaus thy wyff hes nocht keipit hir promise, I sall gar the forthink it from the hart, qusa immediatlie tuik bed and deit, and left his deyth on Scudder, becaus his wyff wald nocht giff hir the vther chekin. And thys the said William his wyff deponis to be trew.

9. Scho came to Margaret Cruikschanck, lying in chyldbed, in Peltichie, and tuik vp the barne, and turneit it thryss ouer and ouer, and haistielie the barne deis.

10. That scho, be hir witchcraft, causit George Barclay marie ane puire husse, quhairat all men wonderit, seing he wes ane man so guidlyk and ritche, and cum off honest parentis, and scho ane vgle harlot quyne, cum off so baise degre, quha now hes depauerat bayth.

11. Janet Mylne deponis, that Scudder cam to hir, and said, Thow knawis quhat guid I haiff done in this perochine to sindrie, in causiing tham marie quhom thei wald nocht vtherways haiff done, and so will I do to the, and cause thy purtie(2) marie the, and mak the guidwyiff of the thred pairt of Standard Steanis; but becaus scho haid nothing to giff hir, fra that tyme

(1) [Field.] (2) [Purtie, Poortith, Poverty.]
The Session held at the Kirk of Fyntrey, the xxii day of February,
1597 yeir.

Imprimis, Comperit the said day the haill broasteris, amytheis, and mil-
wartis within the parishis of Fyntrey, being sumonissit to the said day, for
the wy giffing of ditty aganis Isaebell Straquhan, alias Skuddar; and the
foirsaidis persons being sworne to declar quhat they knew of the lyff of the
foirsaid Isabell, declarit as efter follows:

Imprimis, The said Isabell, as was decretit, cam to Thomas Bauerleyis
chalmer dur, in Woodheid, and wait hier inchantmanstis and witchcraft in the
said dur, and Alexander Craschaik in Garthie, (nocht kновand of the
foirsaid witchcraft), beofir Thomas Bauerley raise, com to the dur, and in
coutinent was strikin with ane wehemment seiknes the space of ane yeir
thairafter.

It was decretit be the foirsaidis, that the said Isabell passit to Krichie, to
haill ane young woman that was seik, and in euring of the said woman, scho
tuik tua oxin, and bynd in on seill,(1) and wait hier inchantmanstis thairon, and
in the morning ane of the cotteris of Krichie camand to the byr, and seing
tua oxin bynd in on seill, pasvit radie to losse the oxin, and in doing this-
of was strukin deid, as is notoriuslie k Nawin.

The said Isabell cam to Elspet Mutray in Woodheid, scho beand ane
widow, and askit of hier if scho had ane pennis to len hier, and the said

(1) "A oxin for binding cattle in the caili;"
Elspet gaif hir the pennie; and the said Isobell tuik the pennie and bowit it, and tuik ane clout and ane peice reid wax, and sewit the clout with ane threid, the wax and the pennie beand within the clout, and inchantit the clout, and gaif it to the said Elspet Multrye, commanding hir to wss the said clout to hing about hir crag, and quhane scho saw the mane quhome scho lowit best, tak the clout, with the pennie and the wax, and straik hir faicce thairwith, and scho so doing, scho suld attein in to the mariaghe of that mane quhome scho luifit, and the said Elspet tuik the clout and keist it into the fyr, and it hed almaist burnit all hir house.

4. It was deletit that scho com to Jhone Clark, in Haltoune of Fyntrey, and bewichit him becaus he dang hir.

5. It was deletit that the said Isobel passit to the Kirk of Dyce, and gatherit ane number of deid folkis baines, and seyndit\(^{(1)}\) thame in water, and tuik the water and weishe Willeam Symmer in Haltoune of Fyntrey (he beand seik), and thairefter cauisit the said Willeamis guidmother tak the said beanis, and cast tham in the water of Don, and quhen they war cassin in the watter, the watter rumlit as all the hilles hed fallin thairin.

6. The said Isbell bewitchit David Glennie ewin to the dethe.

7. The said Isobell com to the Mill of Kaskiben, and askit meill from the milwart, and he refusit to giff hir ony, and for the reweynge thairof, scho passit to the milquheillis, and with hir witchcraft, cauisit both the qheillis of the mill to brak.

8. The said Isobell com to the dame of the Mill of Fyntrey, and wsit hir witchcraft in sic sort, [that be] the spacie of ane yeir thairefter it culd nocht be haddin in nor hald watter.

9. Alexander Cruschankis scheip, in Garlie, being diseasit, that ewerie scheip raid wpone ane wther, the said Isobell com and curitt thame of the disease, as the said Alexander Cruschank confessis.

10. The said Isobell com to Alexander Cruschankis houss, and wsit hir witchcraft in his durris, and his swyne hagnitt first to gang furthe, and in the furthe ganging rinnis wod, and lap wp as if he wald haiff lopin in the air, to the feir and terror of mony, and so it continowit till he diet.

\(^{(1)}\) [To synd, to wash slightly.]
XLIII.

THE NAMES OF THE ASSYS TO BE SUMMONIT AGAINIS ISSOBELL STRACHEIN, ALIAS SCUDDER, AND HER DOCHTER.

Jesus.

In Kyntor, John Leslie, reidder; Thomas Makie and Dinneis Chalmer ther; George Malles, at the Myll of Kyntor; Andro Chalmer in Kintor.
In Kyneller, John Moir and William Huntter ther.
In Bandaucht, Thomas Smyth.
In Meikill Kynaldie, John Fullertown, and William Fyndilla ther, myllwart.
In Clinterttie, Mr. Willeam Fraser.
Johne Jonstoun of Corshill.
Johne Blakhall, in Chappeltown of Staniwode.
In Wodland, Andro Aberden, Johne Moir, and Androw Moir ther.
In Petmedden, Ronald Chalmer, Willeam Chalmer, Alexander Chalmer, Thomas Clark, Ronald Clark, Johne Ronaldsoun, and Arthour Ronaldson ther.
Barthill Leslie, at the Mill of Dyce.
Alexander Leslie, in the Reisttis.
Thomas Scherrer, elder, and Willeam Yongsoun, in Nather Dyce.
Willeam Gordoun, in the Glen of Dyce.
Dauid Walkar and Johne Chalmer, in the Myhill of Skletie.
Alexander Makie, at the Mill of Waltertown.

THE PERROCHEIN OF FYNTREY.

Johne Chalmer, laird, in Waster Fyntrie; Andro Chalmer, elder; and Willeam Cuming, brouster ther.
Johne Wode, of the Myll of Fyntrey, and Adam Bauerlay, his servand, in Wanttones.
Alexander Smyth, in the Haltoun of Fyntrey; and lyttill Willeam Symmer, in the Halwynd ther.
Alexander Cruikschank, in Garthie.
Thomas Bauerley and Alexander Bauerley, in the Wadheid of Logye Fyntrey.

Walter Thomson, at the Walkmill of Logye.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFURD, PROWEST.

John Mercer, brouster, in the Haltoun of Fyntrey.

XLIV.

DITTATYES AND BOLMENT OF CLENGING OF ISSOBELL FORBES AND MARGRAT CLERAUCHT, ACCUSIT AS WITCHES, XXV APRILHS, 1597; WITH THE BOLMENT OF CONVICTIOWN OF KATHERINE M.FERRIES, FOR WITCHCRAFT.

The Justice Court, haudlin in the Tolbuith of Abirdene, the xxv of April, 1597, be Alexander Rutherfurid, prowest of Abirdene, and Mr. Thomas Lealye, syref depute of Abirdene, justices lauchfullie constituted be our soveran lord for haulding of Justice Courtis vpone all persons apprehendit and delatit as witches, within the diocie and eyrestiton of Abirdene. The Court lauchfullie fencit and affermit.

The said day, Andro Paull, burges of Aberden, becom actit for the entrice of Bessie Paull, spous of Thomas Ego in Bieak, befoir the syref of Abirden and prowest theirof, vpun sex dayes warning nixt efter sho beis chargit, and that within the Tolbuith of Aberden, vnder the pane of merkeis.

The said day, Thomas Ego being lauchfullie summondit and attcheit to this day, to vnderly the law for vsing witchcraft and sorcerie, ofymes callit and nocht comperand, the justices declairis the said Thomas fugitive, and ordainis his hail guidis to be escheat, etc.

The same day, the justices decernis and declaris Elspet Strathachyn, in Warthill, vnder the laird of Auchinhuff. and Beat Triss. at the Burn of Logye, vnder the laird of Lesmoir. fugitives fra the l.w. they being whit to this day as witches, and nocht comperand: and ordainis their idis to be escheat.
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

The haill assise quyts and absoluis Issobell Forbes, in Glenmulloch, within the parochin of Lumphanand, of the beveching of Gilbert Malcom, and of the vther twa poyntis.

Nomina assise.

Johne Iryyn of Petmurchie. Andro Ross, in Carnbadie.
Johne Forbes of Campbell. Alexander Coban, in Mylnetoun of Auchinhuif.
Alexander Myln, at the Myln of James Stevin thair.
Johne Roray, in Kintocher. Patrick Iryyn, servand to the Laird of Auchinhuif.
Johne Merser thair. Thomas Elmislie, in Grodie.
Johne Ross of Craigtown. Patrick Iryyn, servand to the Laird of Auchinhuif.
Arthour Adam, in Lumphannand. Thomas Elmislie, in Grodie.
Johne Dugude, at the Myln of Auchinhuif.

This assise servis for Margrat Clerach, and Issobell Forbes.
To caus try out Jonet Cleraucht, sister to the said Margrat.
The haill assis cheissis John Irving of Petmurchie chancellar.

The haill assis quyts and absoluis Issobell Forbes, in Glenmulloch, of the beveching of Gilbert Malcom, in Glenmulloch, and of the vther twa poyntis of her dittay, this day gevin in aganis her; and quytit and absouluit Margreat Cleracbe of the hail dittay.

John Irving, Chancellar.

The said day, Johne Ross, portioner of Cragtoun, become cautinier for the entrie of Elspet Findley in Blelak, vnder Auchinhuif, before the justice, vnder the pane of tua hundreyth merkis, vpon six dayis varnyn.

The said day, comparis Johne Ross of Auchlossin, and become cautinier for the entrie of Agnes Frame, vnder the pane of v* merkis, vponsex dayis varnyn.
Thir persones folowing, choosin to pas vpon the assise of Katherine Ferries, spouse to Alexander Macklagan, in Auchmeran.

Alexander Ingrame thair. George Glas, in Ballastraide.
Patrik Reid, in Migvie. George Measone, in Over Ruthven.
Johne Forbes, at the Myyne of Melgym. George Mackome, in Nather Ruthven.
The assise chessis Patrick Reid, in Migvie, channell.

The hail assise, in ane voice, but contradictioun, be the mouth of the said Patrik Reid, channell, convictis and syllis Katherine Ferries, in the aucht poynis of witchcraft contenit in her dittay, and as a rank witche, be oppin voce and commoun fame. Nota.—This delyuerance of the assise is subscrivit be the channell vpon the dittay roll.

XLV.

PRECEPTS BY THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED FOR THE TRIAL OF WITCHES.

To all and sindrie ministeris of Godis word, eldaris, and deaconis of the parochine quhair the personis efter specifit duellis, and makis thair residence, visheing grace and pace euirlesting; for samekill as it is nocht onknawine vnto your wosdomes, the commissioun grauntit vnto ws be his Maiestie, for tacking and apprehending of vitches, soceraris, consultaris and traffiquaris with witchis, and airt and pair thairof, within the sherifdome of Aberdene, to the quhilk wark weill and happalie begun, we mon ear-nistlie request your guid concurrence and ayde, for tryell of the personis vnderwrittine; and to that effect, to conven your selfis with the eldaris and deaconis of your parochine, and tak vp dittay, be the maist honest personoues,
and sict as hes best knowledge of the lyiff and behauour of the persounes delaittit and gevin vp as witchis and soceraris, be the personis laitlie execuit heir for the said cryme of witchcraft; and sict as ye find, to deliuer to this berare, subscriuit be the minister, and ane certane [number] of the oldaris and deconis; and the dittay being fund, that ye will siclike aduise and consull on the nomer of ane condigne assise, to be summondit for tryell of the persounes efter mentionat, viz. Elspet Smithe, spous to Alexander Cultis in Tillilair; Margrat Sherare, spous to Johne Leithe in Kincardyne; Agnes Forbes, spous to Johne Sange in Waster Kincardyne; Bessie Paull in Blelak, and Thomas Ego bir husband; Jannet Smithe in Cushnie; Jannet Guisset; [Margrat] Reauche in Wodfeidill; Issobell Robie.

The quhilk persounes being delaittit as said is, we can do na less for the advancement of Godis glory, and doune thraw of the kindome of Satan, then to do quhat lyis in ws, eftir your guid informatioun, diligence, and iust tryell, to put tham to the knowledge of ane condigne assise. At Abirdene, the sext day of Appryll, 1597.

Alexander Rutherfurd, Prowest.
Mr. Thomas Leslie, Commissioner Depute.

Johne Thayne, measinger, ye sall charge the lairdis of the ground to tak and apprehend the particular persounes efter following, keip thame in sure firmance, upon their awin geir and expensis, quhill the twentie third day of April instant, at quhilk day thay sall present thame befoir the shirreff of Aberdein, and his deputis, prouest and baillies thereof, justices and commissioneris to our soueran lord, vnder the pane of horning.

Elspet Smyth, spous to Alexander Coutilis in Tillilair; Robert Irvyn
to be chargit for hir and hir husband.
Margrat Scherar, spous to Johne Leith in Kincardin; to charge the said
Johne for hir, and William Straquhyn.
Agnes Forbes, spous to Johne Sang in Waster Kincardin; to charge the
said Johne for hir, and Robert Carnegie.
Bessie Paull in Blelak, and Thomas Ego, bir husband; to charge John
Gordoun of Blelak, for thame.
Jonett Smyth, spous of [ ]; to chargy Halbeid
for hir.
Jonet Guissett; to charge the laird of Aberyeldie for hir.

20
Margret Reauoch in Wodfedill; to charge James Gordone of Drumgask, for hir.
And forder, that ye croce, fence, and areist the hail guidis and geir pertaininge to the saidis persons, and tak inventar therof, to be furthcummand as accordis of the law. Subscryuit with our handis, at Aberdene, the sext of Apryll, 1597.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFURD, Prowest.
Mr. Thomas Leslie, Commissioner Depute.

XLVI.

LETTER FROM JHONE GORDOUN OF BLELAK TO THE EARL OF HUNTLY.

My Lord, Erteir my humble commendation with service, forsaken I haif resauvit your lordships lettre for to bey ansuerable for ane woman off myne, callit Bessie Paull, quhilk I suld haif done one your lordships letter, quhider I haid gottine ane charge be ane officer or nocht, and with better will, because it is to your lordships justice. As to your lordships charge I gat fra your lordship, to assist your lordships officer, sic moyene as I could do for the tyme I did, as he cane declar to your lordship, for the tyme vas schort, and he culd nocht do mekill in that tyme, quhill he had spokin sum off thame that knew their names. Nocht forder at this present to truble your lordship with forder letter, bot the eternall God be your lordships keiper. From Blelak, the secund day of Aprill, 1597 yeres.

Be your lordship, to be commandit with service,

JHONE GORDOUN of Blelak.

To my were guid

lord and maister, my lord
the Erill off Huntlye.
TRIALS FOR WITCHCRAFT.

XLVII.

MINUTE OF MEETING AT THE KIRK OF COLDSTANE.

At the Kirk off Caldstone, the tent day of Apryle, 1597 yeiris.

In presens off Patrik Forbes, off Pittallochie; Jhonne Forbes, in Mylne [of] Melgoun; Arthour Skene off Tulloche; Alexander Forbes, in Dawauche; George Forbes, in Melgoun; Alexander Forbes ther; Willeam Forbes in Kinnaldie; Thomas Elmislie, in Litle Grodie; Willeam Reid, in Caldstone; Jonne Tun, in Balymoir, all elderis off the perroche off Caldstone: The quhilck day, being chargit be Jhonne Coutlis, messingeir, in our souverane lوردis name, be ane commissioune gewin and grantit to the shireffis, provest, and bailleis of Aberdeen, to giff vpe dittay vpoune all suspect persounis off witchcraft, for obedience thairoff we hawe conuninit at the Kirk off Caldstone, and tane sic tryall as we may find vpoun Kathrene Fernshe dittay, giffin vp be the elderis befor namit. Item, Scho beand in James Lakiess hous, vsand the Deuillis soceris, the space off aucth yeiris, syn eyn, ane mane, callit Alexander Welche, come in the hou, quhill thou keist thi socerie one and deitt. Item, Siclyk, thy awin sone confessit at his deid in Aberdene, that thou haid promesit hymne, be informatyoun off the Dewill, that his bluid suld neuer be drawin, and this he confessit or he was hangit. Item, Siclyk, thi sone and thou discordit, and thou said it suld be his best day that euer he suld leiff. Item, Siklyk, thou keist vpon Robert Fyffis wyff, sic devirie, quhairfoir thou was tane and badine twa dayis bunde be the said mane, quhill thou tuik it aff, and thane maid hir frie thair off. Item, Siklyk, George Rychie beand seik, thou come to luik him, and promest to his mother till tak off his seikness, and thou laid it one his sister, quhill scho deitt therefter. Item, Quhair thou and the good wyff off Boig being in the place off the Boig, thou deyuerit hir ane tablett, makand dewellrie and socerie, and bad hir kep that tablet and hing is about hir dochteris craigs ay as thai war mariatt. Item, Quhar thou deyuerit hir ane ringn, and scho hes the same bayth to gidder hingand yit. Item, Quhar the said Elspet Forbes, guidwyff off Boig, send to Willeam Forbes, Scheill, beand sax myle aff, and brocht his bull fra his guidis, hawand ane as fair off hir awine, and held hymne aucth and fourtye houis secrettlie in ane hous, and send hymne agane, the said Willeam hawand ane bull of guidis,
thre yeir thereafter haid neuer aane calf bot aane, euerye yeir, and that deit;
and siklyik, his oxin, gangand in his plewis, deit thre yeir thereafter. Item,
Siclyik, Spaldairg confessit at hir being put off, that scho and Trachak
receuit aene hundreth merk fra the gudwyiff off Boig, to mak wicheircraft to
cut away Willeam Forsbess and his cornis, euerye yeir. Item, Siclyik, the
said Elspat Forsbess off Boig receuit aene belt fra Spauldaireg, and the said
Spauldaireg said, in caise that belt war away, beirdit men suld greitt, and
thair was aene spirit in that belt that spak, and thame quea ever wald put
it about thame the Dewill suld haw thame. Item, Siclyik, the said Elspet
Forsbess caussit hir awine husband bring socery out off Cloak, betuixt his
schukleris, quhilk was his awin deid, and the mark was reid quhair it lay
also lang as he lewit, and bruk continuallie and turnit blak, quhill he deit,
and he cryt ay to straik it with reme for the birning.

XLVIII.

MINUTE OF MEETING AT THE KIRK OF LOGIE-IN-MAR.

The x and xvij dayis of Apryll, at the Kirk of Loggymar, 1597 yeris.

The quhilk day, in the assemblie of the eldaris within the said kirk, with
advye and concurrence of dyuerse vtheris honest and agit personis, par-
ruchenaaris, and vtheris, ewise duellaris to the said parroch. The names
of the eldaris are Jhone Gordoun of Biebak; James Gordoun, in Broym-
hill; James Ross, in Logye; George Glas, in Ballnistrad; George
Masoun, in Over Ruthvane; William Cowtis and George Makcomye, in
Nether Ruthvan; Jhone Blak, in Corrachrie; quha being convenit, with
concurrence of James Gordoun of Pronny; Alexander Gordoun, in Ken-
maris; Alexander Smith, in Ballnistrad; Donald Barrie, Allan Cowtis,
Auchan Glass, in Over Ruthvan; William Gordoun, John and Alexander
Makmoreil; William Gillanderis and William Vischart, in Nether Ruth-
van; Jhune Turnour, in Carrow; Thome Mecheill, in Vester Biebak;
Robert Fyf, at the Miln thair; James Ross, William Oig, and Duncan
Fyf, and Robert Mill, in Corrachry. The saidis eldaris and fornamin
peramis, being also chargit be Jhone Cowis messinger, in queuerane

(1) [Note]
lordis name, be vertew off ane commissioun obtenit be him fra the shirref, provest, and balzeis off Abirdene, direct to the ministerie and elderis, for tryall, delatioun, and uptaking of dittay, vpon all personis delait or suspek of vichcraft, within the said parroch in generall, and in speciall tuiching the tryall, lyff, and conversaion of Thome Ego and Bessy Paull, in Graystane, and Beak Tawis, at the Burnsyd of Logy, quhilk ar alreddy atteichit for the samen cryme of vitchcraft. The saidis elderis and vtheris fornaymit personis, being suorne the gryt aith to gif up dittay leill and trew, efter thair knavlege, and being severally examinat thairanent, deponis, be thair conscience and athis, that nether off thaim knawis ony of the forsaid personis alredye delait, nor vtheris within the said parroch, criminall in ony poyn of vitchcraft, sa far as thay knaw. And in respek that nane of the saidis elderis culd vryt, thai haue desyrte me to subscriwe thir presentis testimonialis, in thair namis, at the kirk of Logy[mar], day, yeir, and place forsaid.

GEORGE GORDOUN, redar at the kirk off Logymar, with my hand.

The assyse summond to the tryall of the personis delat within the parroch of Logymar.

James Gordon, in Broymhill, absent. Jhone Blak, in Corrachrie.
George Massoun, in Over Ruthven. Androw Gordoun, Smith, in Broym-
George Makcomye, in Nether Ruthven. hill.

GEORGE GORDOUN, redar at Logy, with my hand.
ALEXANDER GORDOUN, off the Carmmoir, with my hand.

XLIX.

NOTES BY MR. JOHN ROS, MINISTER AT LUMPHANAN, REGARDING CERTAIN PERSONS ACCUSIT OF WITCHCRAFT.

Elspet Strachund in Warthiel, is indydtit to haue charmit Mage Clark, spows to Patrik Bunny, for the fewers, this last yeir, with ane sleipth and ane thrum.(1)

(1) [A sleeve and thread.]
ITEM, Scho is indytit, this last Halowewing, to haue broucht furth of the house, ane birning coll, and birret the samin in hir avine yard.

ITEM, Scho is indytit to haiff bewitched vmquhill William Bumne, and to hauw causit hime to die; and that becaus he wald haiff taine hir hors, being in the corne, for the said William dweyned tua days after the combat fall out betuix thame for the hors, and the third day died, or tuel houris.

Margret Clerauch, scho is indytit to haue bewitched Adame Gordoun in Warck, and to haiff beine the cause of his deaith, and that becaus scho summing out of his seruiu without his leave, he detained sum of hir geir, quhilk scho promesit to do; and efter his death wantit that scho haid Gottinie assythment of him.

ITEM, Scho is indytit to haiff said to Marcus Gillaume; at the Burn of Camphil, that nane of his barnis suld leiw, becaus he wald not marrie hir, quhilk is cum to pas, for tua of thame ar deid.

Scho is indytit continually to haiff resortit to Margrat Baine hir companie.

Isbe Forbes, scho is indytit to haiff bewitched Gilbert Makim in Glen Mulloch, with ane spendil, ane rok, and ane forl; quhilk Isbel Richie lykewayis testifit.

James Og is indytit to haue passit on Ruddyay, fywe yuir seine, throuth Alexander Cobaine his corne, and haue taine nyne stanes from his avine rig, and cassine on the said Alexander his rig, and to have taine nyne lokis of muilid fra the said Alexander his rig, and cassine on his avine.

ITEM, He is indytit to haue bewitched ane kow to the said Alexander, quhilk he bought from Kirstane Burnet of Cloak, the quhilk kow, efter his wyff had receaved milk from hir the first nycht, and the morning thairefter gaf no milk fra that yme furth, bot died within half ane yuir.

He is indytit to haue passit fyff yuir sein on Lambesday, through the said Alexander his corne, and haueing gaine nyne space, metting the corne with ane quaht wand, to haiff streukine the samine nyne straikis, sua na thing grew that yuir bot fichakis; the quhilk, David and Thomas Duguidis saw hime doing, and Janet [ ]

ITEM, He is indytit, that in the yuir foresaid or thairabout, haifing corne to drey, to haue borrrouit fyr from his nychthour, haifing of his avine than presently, and to have taine ane birne of the corne on his bak, and careit it thrie tymnis woodersonis abowe the kill.

ITEM, He is indytit, that thrie yuir sein, Alexander Cobaine being in

(1) [Look, a small quantity, a handful.]
Leith, with the Lord of Cors his uittal, in ane morning early, that he came wp early in ane morning, at the back of the said Alexander his yard, [with ane] dyisch ful of vatter in his hand, and to haiff casine the vatter in the gait to the said Alexander his dyr, and thane percawing Dauid Duguid, than servand to the said Alexander, behaulting hime, to haue fiedd sud-
dantly; quhilk the said Dauid as yit testifiis.

Agnes Fren, scho is indytit to haiff taine thrie heiris out of hir avine kawis taill, and to haiff cuittit the sam in smal peiceis, and to haue puttine it in hir kowis through, quha thairefter gaif milk, and [the] nychtbouris name. Siclyk, scho is indytit, that [scho tuik] Willame Browne his calf in hir uxtor, and charmit the same; as also, thow tuik the cluis(1) from fourseitt off it, with ane peic of euerry bing, and causit the said William his wyff to yeird the samine; quhilk the said William his wyff confessit, albeit not in this maner.

Item, Scho tuik wp Alexander Tailzier his calf, laitly efter it was calfit, and carret it thrie tymis about the kow. Siclyk, scho was seine caistine ane hors fesser on ane kow.

Isbell Robye, scho is indytit to haue bidine hir guidmane, quhan he yeid [to] Sainct Farkis for to by ky, that gif he boucht ony befor his haim cumming, he suld gang thrie tymis woodersonis about thame, and thane tak thrie rugges off ane dog hillack [and] fesch heime to hir.

Item, That duelling [at] Ardmair, thair came in ane pur mane craving almis, to quhome scho offerit milk, bot he refusit it, becaus, as he than presently said, scho haid thrie fokis milk and hir avine, in the panne; and quhane Elspet Makie, than present, wonderit at it, he said, Meruel not, for scho hes thy forrow kyis milk also in hir pane.

Sicklyk, scho is commonly seine in the forme of ane heir,(3) passing throw the toune; for how soone the hair vanichis out of the sicht, scho apperis.

Margrat Riauch, in Grein Cottis, scho uas seine in the dawing off the day be James Stevine, imbracing euerie nuik of John Donaldson his housse thrie tymeis, quha continually thairefter uas diseade, and at last dead.

Item, Scho said to Johne Richie, quhane he tuik ane tak in the Greine Cottis, that his geir fru that day fuirth suld continualli decay, and sua it cam to pas.

Item, Scho keist ane number off stanis in ane tub, amangis watter, quhilk thairefter uar sein dansing.

(1) [Hoofs.] (3) [Hare.]
Jacon, Quidam who kepis hir schep, who turris the head of the schepin thrice yeves in their mouth.

Jacon, James Stevins saw hir meneing John Domadshome langis: in the worse of the Geriaz Catrin, and castis the water out betwixt hir fin. incerent in the schepis face, and und the dredd all.

Jacon, Who confessit to Patrick Gardoun of Kinrargie, and James Gordoun of Drumgarve confessit that the Devil was in the best betwixt hir and William Richie, hir barlot, and he saw upoun thame baith. and that gine who baptizd to die for witchcraft, that he said ane die, for gif schew was ane devil, he wad trye.

Thair is thrie of thir personis, Elspet Schtrauscheine, James Og, and Agnes Fren, whois ditta the Presbitere of Kincardin. within quhais bounds thay dweel, exercis not sufficient, haing delive considerit the hauit circumstanes, alwaies remitte thame to the tryall of ane amye. gif the judges thinkit it expedient.

Mr. Jeune Bos, Minister at Lumshamese.

L.

NOTES BY THE PARSON OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL, RELATIVE TO CERTAIN PERSONS ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT.

Janet Lucas, in Petamurche, indytet to hame tryst gillie ane woman in Petamurche haid the seavers, be ane thrice and ane alive.

Item, Being lying in the houise besyd the said diseait woman, it appertit to hir, and to all that war in the houise, that the parpan wall schuik, and maid ane noyis as thocht it had fallin, albeit in werie deid ther feall nocht ane stane theroff. Item, the sam nyct, the guideman of the house was trublit with ane lycht four-futes beast, as appertit to him. cuming aboue his bed-elstith; and hawing lychtet ane candell to see quhat it suld be, cold neither find cat, dog, nor na wher beast, in the houise; neither was their ny toy part, quhairbe they mycht enter in the houise.

Isobell Oge, indytet for binging wpe ane bitil in Cragthune of Lum-quauman, for jounding of the wind.

Item, That scho promisait to Katherine Fraser and Maige Ross, in the

(1) "A hog, a sheep of a year old."
Myltoun of Auchinhui, gaung to Banchore merkat with claithe to sell, to
put ane merk on the elaithe qhilk suld caus the sam sell on ther first entre
in the mercat, and ther nychtburs claithe to stand onsauld, qhilk scho did,
and as scho promesit, sua it cam to pas.

Elen Rogie, dochter to Margret Bene. Andro Niccall, tealyour, fand in
hir purse the picture of ane man, oft soft leid.

Janet Dauidsone. Na dittay except common bruit.

Christiane Arcly was takine raschlie, wpone report that scho was giwin
wpe be Margret Beine, bot finding that neather was scho in your roll, neather
culd ony dittay be gottin wpone hir, bot wes estemit be all men, being
sworne, ane honest woman, we thocht nocht meit to truble ane innocent
persone, and sua relewit hir, wpone cautioune always, that in kaice ye may
find ony thing to ly to hir charge, scho sall be delyuerit wpone tuentie four
houriis premonitioune, for the qhilk I haue the obligatioune of responsall
men to delyuer to the commissionars, as John Thean, messinger, can tell
yow, to quhome ye sall wryt for apprehending the rest within your roll that
ar nocht in our bowndis.

Mr. John Strathauchine.
IV.

LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR BLACKWELL,
AND OTHERS, TO JOHN ROSS OF ARNAGE,
PROVOST OF ABERDEEN.

M.DCC.XI.—M.DCC.XII.
LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR BLACKWELL.

M.DCC.XI.—M.DCC.XII.

I.

PRINCIPAL CARSTARES TO PROVOST ROSS.

Edinburgh, 30th July, 1711.

My Lord,

The late General Assembly having made choice of [you] to be one of the members of their Commission, as a ruling elder of this Church, I thought it my duty to acquaint yow thereof, and that the said Commission meets within the Assembly House here, at Edinburgh, the last Wednesday of October, and first Wednesday of March next, at ten of the clock forenoon, and have power to adjourn themselves as they shall see cause; and if you can, with convenient, it is earnestly entreated yow may be pleased to allow the Commission your presence and assistance, when they are considering the matters referred to them; and I hope yow shall not prosper the worse in your other affairs, that yow spare some time for the service of the Church. I am, my Lord,

Your most humble servant,

W. CARSTARES, Moderator.

To the much honored, John Ross of Arnage,
Lord Provost of Aberdeen.

II.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, November 24, 1711.

My Lord,

After a tedious journey of nineteen days, and very bad change of fresh horses, I came here in good health last
night; upon which, Mr. Carstares being so kind as to sit with me two hours, this morning we sent a letter to my Lord Treasurer,\(^{(1)}\) shewing our desire and design in meeting with him, but he was just gone out as his porter got the letter. If the parliament sit on Tuesday (as it is thought it will not), we cannot expect any time of his lordship till the feasting days fall in. If it do not, then perhaps we may very quickly have access, with which, and the issue theirof, yow shall be acquainted.

As to the close conference I had with Mr. Carstares, I cannot put it in writing, and so yow will excuse me till meeting; only, assure your self, that nothing will be wanting (so far as proper measures shall be understood) towards doing some thing effectually, if possibly it can be obtained. As to the peace, there will be a Congresse; the real articles, called the preliminaries, are not publickly known. The Queen hath declared to the French Envoy which was here, that she will not make a separate peace. In case there be peace, the whole officers are to be keeped in pay, at least for a considerable time. As to news of a more private nature, yow will pardon me till I have the satisfaction of drinking a dish of tea with yow, which I am already beginning to think long for, which, with my duty and kind respects to the Magistracy and all our good friends, is all at present from

To the Lord Provost
of Aberdeen.

III.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, November 28, 1711.

My Lord,

Last night my Lord Treasurer allowed a very close conference upon our Churches affairs, and after a very courtious introduction upon his lordships part, wherein he was pleased to give a description of all my fathers relations, which I knew little of before, his lordship granted all could be expected on the first address.

For, First, As to the National Fast appointed by the late Commission, he promised the civil sanction. Second, As to Mr. Burnets and Mr.

\(^{(1)}\) [The Earl of Oxford.]
Gairns affairs, he run it down as the most unaccountable thing they can project; he askt, indeed, several questions before he spoke, with respect to the circumstances of the case, and then absolutely rejected their designs, as persons of all parties, even who are not our friends, likewise doe.

As to Mr. Dunbrecks affair, it is one great branch of the news of the city amongst all ranks, and his friends hath not been wanting to guard all posts that I can attack; for my Lord Treasurer pleaded that the Earl of Marshalls house is not under the jurisdiction of the town; however, his lordship did no ways insist upon it, and, upon the whole, received a draught of a proclamation (which I entreated, before I left Edinburgh, my Lord Advocate to draw), which is designed as a general remedy for all our grievances, it being calculated against rablings, intrusions, and innovations, which his lordship hath given to a lawyer to consider.

How far it will passe, in the present terms its drawn in, I cannot say, for I have had close battles already from members of parliament about it; however, it is under consideration, and Fryday next, at six a clock, my Lord Thesaurer hath appointed another conference, the issue of which yow shall know.

My Lord, I should be very ignorant not to know that I came here to read a very hard chapter, and could not but forsee that I would certainly become very famous for making opposition unto some grand designs of a strong partie, especially when matters stand so above. But, I blesse God, as I have often offered my reputation and all to him, so, though both clergymen and members of parliament are closly attacking me (by whose influence I shall not here set down), yet I am firmly resolved, throu grace, to remember what Church I am a minister of, and to proceed to the very last, in point of means, till the wall hold me again. So that be the issue what it will, as I came up with a peacable breast, from a good conscience of my designs, so I hope to return with equal peace in coming doun.

I am shortly to be with the Bishop of Bristol, my Lord Privy Seal, and with another Reverend brother, of equal dignity, where, yow may be sure, I'll get a hard text to explain. But there is no doing of bussines here, till once yow allow a fair and close reasoning; and, therefore, I must be amongst all ranks, otherwise be reckoned either fool or coward, which are names not much admired by soldiers bairns.

(1) [John Robinson, D.D., Bishop of Bristol from 1710 to 1713; of London, from 1713 to his death in 1723.]
And to help on my unluckiness in this place, my near relations (who otherwise could doe me service, and who, I hope, as it is will doe me no harm,) are all stout Churchmen, and will no doubt wonder, when they feel my pulse, which way I am degenerate.

As for news, as I wrote yow before, the parliament is put off till Fryday come eight dayes, nether is it knon if it will sit then; as for other particulars, yow might have a sheet of paper of them, telling yow the different parties, their different springs, motions, and designs; but being about to turn a courtier, yow know such men write no news, and so, with my humble duty to all concerned, I rest your Lordships

[ ]

Our affairs will goe before the Queen previous to any final determination. Pray write me what Mr. Burnet, etc. are doing, and communicate this only to such as yow think fit. Shew it to my reverend colleagues, Professor Anderson and Mr. Campbel. Mr. Andersons brother, who is very obliging to me, will take care to answer his letter. And please tell my worthy colleagues they sit at much ease and more warmly, in the midst of all their work, and eats and drinks with more satisfaction, then some are like to doe, for all the money they are spending; for there is no house like home, and no cook like a good wife; and, for their subjects, I am confident mine have the most textual difficulties of the two.

To the Lord Provost.

IV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

[London], December 3d, [1711.]

My Lord,

My Lord Treasurer was pleased to allow me some time this forenoon with his lordship, who told me he had a letter from some great man in Scotland, giving a character of me. I know not as yet positively who it is; but I owe very much to Providence for the good will I meet with in this place.

I understood also, that the Episcopal partie are ashamed of Mr. Gairns and Mr. Burnets procedure, and are endeavouring to make an apology for it.
You cannot imagine how obliging it is at court, that neither you nor we proceeded to sentence in Mr. Dunbrecks affair. Our adversaries are much chagrinined at our cautiousnes in this matter; and I cannot but say, considering what I now clearly see, that a good Providence hath guided us in it; as also my coming up in a private capacity, without having made any great noise before judicatories about our grievances, hath rendered me more acceptable at this place, then what you can easily believe.

For, having it to say that we have done nothing, till once we should lay our grievances before the court, in order to a private redresse, they cannot but see, that we have paid all respect and reguard unto them, which goes very far with the persons I have to doe with.

My Lord Treasurer, upon Mr. Gairn and Mr. Burnets affair said, this day, in few words, but very significantly to this purpose, What! sayes he, legally put out, and not legally to be put in; strange! meaning, that he wondered which way they could ever think of getting into those places which they are claiming.

And as to Mr. Dunbrecks affair, when I came upon it, he said, that he would speak to some persons concerned in that matter, which was a proposal I could no wayes object against, seeing the taking off of some persons, may make the remedy the more easily to be obtained.

The lawyer, to whom the draught of the proclamation (which I spoke of in my last, was given) is a man of great account with my Lord Treasurer, and the person who is chiefly consulted in all our Scots affairs. When I learned who he was, I went to him, and there I got the hardest text to read of any I got since I came to this place. He stoutly denied that we had any acts against persons of different principles being in meeting houses, and appealed to our acts of parliament, which he produced. I was no wayes on equal ground with him, however, I desired him to explain act 95, (1) against intrusion, and give me a reason why the parliament distinguished intrusion into paroches from intrusion into churches and manes (as that act expressly bears), unles, they realey intended it against intrusion into meeting houses.

To which, after reading and considering it, and being a man both of good sense and ingenuity, he persisted no longer in the debate, but read next the penalty contained in the act; and, upon the whole, my Lord Treasurer and he is to consider further upon the proclamation.

(1) [Act against intruding into Churches without a legal Call and Admission thereto. 5th July, 1695.]
both because of the approach-

which is upon my Lord Treasurers

that there is any access at all to him;

affairs, I cannot, you know, be so indis-

his lordship. He has indeed promised me

some evening, when he is for a long

t could have weel expected at this time.

my Lord Marr, and my Lord Loudon, who,

have all declared that Mr. Gairn and Mr.

very unaccountable essay.

after all, it should certainly be great weaknes and folly

and, especially at such a juncture, to determine what the

may be, and therefore, all I can promise is, diligence and

and that as I ventured my carcase in coming up, so I shal not

hopes, when I return, you will not, like the Turks, judge

by his successes, but by his diligence.

The episcopal clergy are inexpressibly active against us at this present

A letter hath come to my Lord Treasurers hand, from our countrey,

showing that some of our ministers are from pulpit preaching against the

peace and reflecting upon his lordship for it. It was kind in my lord to

this letter, saying, he did not value the thing, but that it would reflect

upon us. You may drop a word of this to my reverend colleagues; and, 

my own part, I know that my Lord Treasurer hath expressed himself

satisfyingly and obligingly upon the head of the peace.

I know my letters will not goe out of your own hand, and exepts that

some of them, nether the last nor this, will be communicate to any but such

as you can perfectly confide in; and as to the giving any author for your

now, I know it is what you will not incline.

You must really excuse me at my colleagues hand, being truly wearied

with fatigue and writing, as also at my wives hand, shewing her I am in

health. Pray mind me kindly to all our friends, and to worthy Mr. Melvill.

To the much honoured John Ross of Arnege, 

Att Aberdeen, North

(1) [One of her Ma
London, January 1, 1712.

Kind Sir,

I am favoured with yours of the 21 of December, and finds that I am desired to make haste home, which in it self, you may depend upon it, is a very agreeable proposal to me, providing, after friends serious consideration, it be judged adviseable as present duty; and therefore that my Lord Provost, and the rest of the Honourable Magistrats, along with Provost Allardes, and any other of our friends yow think fit, may have a clear view how matters stand at present: Please know, that our adversaries are contriving and designing to the outmost of their power, a total overthrow at once to our Church, if God permit them. And for this end, being big with hopes, they are resolving to introduce a Toleration upon Scotland, as also the Oath of Abjuration, to divide our ministry, and to put us in confusion. We are also threatened with the restoration of the Patronages, all which I hinted in my last to the Presbytrie.

To oppose these designs, there are none here but providentially two or three of us, whereas the Commission itself, to consult with every hour (could we have them) were certainly needful. So that to goe throu amongst members, and endeavour to inform and reason with them, and next to addresse more formally my Lord Treasurer, and other leading men, and from them, in case matters be closely urged, to goe next to the Queen, and represent the unaccountablenes and fatal consequences of such proposals; I say, the doing of these things, as they are certainly present and indisputable duty, so instead of fewer, they would require more hands then what is here at the time.

Nether dare we be too sudden in our diligence, leist we alarum and bolden our opposite party, but must gradually, as we learn their designs, be upon our guard.

Besides, I understand that Dr. Gairden is going on in his process against Professor Anderson, which, if it once come up here, I only wish that the stoutest of yow all had my post but a few dayes, and yow should soon know what attendance and dependance means.
Again, as for our own affairs, I have told you before, that we are still told some remedy shall be given, and that a proclamation is what we are urging for, which we resolve to press for to the uttermost, and particularly are resolving this week of the idle days to make it our busiest time. And further, please consider, that there are such great designs in agitation just now, as renders it in all humane probability impossible but that some very great events must quickly appear; for on the one hand, which is not usual, the House of Lords sits down twelve days before the Commons; how they will improve their time, is not mine to determine; on the other hand, there is an addition of twelve new peers, all English, save my Lord Duplin. The consequences of such extraordinary measures, you must certainly believe, will be very considerable. Besides, the Duke of Cambridge, who is the electoral Prince of Hannover, his precedence in point of peerage, notwithstanding the late date of his patent, is thought will be shortly declared. In short, such are the different contrivances and projects at present on the wheel, that were Richelew or Cardinal Mazarine upon this place, it were impossible for them solidly to determine what measures to take towards accomplishing any publick design, till once they should see some settlement and conclusion of the present motions. And therefore, upon the whole, as I came not up here upon any mean views, and as I had no bill in dependance at court, nor did the season any ways invite me, so before there had not been some honest joynt essay made, towards the prevention of the corruption of the worship of the Church of Scotland, I would have ventured yet more then what I have done.

Although I must, at the same time, take the freedom to say, that although the journey should cost a little money, I have ventured more then what ever I reckoned money worth; and if any be losers upon the head, I shall willingly be equal losers with them. For what ever the event be, it gives me extraordinary peace, that when a church was threatened to be corrupted, which God had kept pure for so many scores of years, yea, since the Reformation, that I offered to add my mite of assistance, along with others, towards putting a stop to the same; in which I hope to have comfort in a dying hour.

However, after all, let friends consider the wholl complex case, as matters just now stand with our Church, and thereafter write their thoughts unto me about staying some little time, or coming off immediatly, and I shall endeavour to shew all due respect unto their sentiments.
At my first coming up, Mr. Carstares was afraid that my representations might make too much noise; but since that time, there hath come up such representations from all corners, that he is as well satisfied of company (though very insignificant) as ever he was, while concerned in such affairs.

I could have lived as comfortably at home as other men, and could have had as little preaching work there as here; but there seems to be such things appearing just now, as would almost make men forget that there are any interests but the publick. Pray give my humble duty to all the Magistrates, and pardon this long scribble from

Sir, yours affectionately,

[ ]

Ill write to my Lord Provost as soon as any thing of moment occurs. The Duke of Marlborough is said to be out of all his places. Prince Eugen is expected every hour.

To Mr. George Fordyce, Baylie,
At Aberdeen.

VI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, January 15, [1712].

My Lord,

I received, with the last Frydays post, your packet relative to the Quakers; but, considering the peremptorines of my Lord Advocats(1) letter upon that head, it seems a thing almost in vain, for me or any other to speak to my Lord Dartmouth(2) upon that subject; more especially, seeing the only point you contend for now, is, that they shall be obliged to swear, which (considering the allowance here granted them in England), is a proposal which would be made a jest of at court.

However, I am to give in the closest memorial your informations affords ground for, as soon as I can have accesse to my Lord Dartmouth. Yesterday, the parliament sat, and this is the day before our fast, so that it will

(1) [Sir David Dalrymple, Bart.] (2) [One of her Majesties Secretaries of State.]
be Thursday before I can be with him, if I can get his lordship in the morning.

Both houses sat only a short while; and, upon the Queen sending a message shewing that bodily indisposition had kept her from coming to the house, but that she hoped to be present on Thursday next, they both adjourned to that time. Her Majesty hath been ill of the gout for some days, so that we have not yet got her answer about our other affair.

I have written again and again, that a little time is like to determine very great affairs; for when two mighty parties are contending to the very uttermost of their ability, it cannot be long till the scale turn to the one hand or the other; and, in a word, according as the scale turns, so, of a sudden, will all dependent matters take a turn with it.

You may expect any material accounts as soon as possible; and next my self, as soon as I have seen whether any thing of consequence can be effectually done or not in behalf of those interests of the Church of Scotland, which I desire, through grace, to have dearer to me than my life; and, therefore, I am loath to part till I see if God will condescend to open some door or another for the relief of that Church for which sometimes he hath done wonders. I offer my humble duty to all the Honourable Magistrates, and to Provost Allardes. I shall be glad to know if you receive all my letters. Give my hearty respects to all my reverend and worthy collegues, whom I heartily long to be with.

I have had no money from Mr. Paterson, but the thirty guineas which you have already payed. There was five guineas since, but I gave it him back again, being to be his opposite partie at court. Please shew my family I am weil, and I entreat your lordship to pacifie an angry wife; for if you mind the entertainment yourself got one day at the opening our door, you will remember there is need of sympathy.

To Mr. John Rosse of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.
VII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, January 24, [1712.]

My Lord,

Our battles are now begun in earnest, so that there is more need of forty than of one or two ministers here at the time, for there is a Bill for such a Tolleration brought in, and once read in the House of Commons, as, if it passe, it will have most lamentable effects upon our poor Church.

And, therfore, since Monday last, Mr. Carstares and I have been running amongst the members in all arts of the city, endeavouring to shew the unaccountablenes of the same; and this day we have been with the Lord Treasurer, who hath promised that some of the most effectual means shall be used towards accomplishing our desire. He was much more particular, but I cannot put the same in write. I was also advised to speak to him, that he might put a stop to my Lord Dartmouths procedure in the affair of your Quakers; and, accordingly, I spoke most particularly to his lordship, and he told me that this day he would meet with my Lord Dartmouth. I was advised to this method as the most effectual way to accomplish our design.

My lord, sometimes when I reflect on the present juncture, I have thoughtful hours about my being here at such a time. Again, at other times, considering how many mischeivous designs were intended at this time against the peace and quiet of the Church of Scotland, I cannot but adore Providence in ordering some few in this place towards informing and reasoning, in order to the prevention of some fatal lengths which matters in all probability would have been carried to, if there had been no opposition at all. In short, a little time now is like to tell us what we may expect for our Church at the time, which will let some of us know, whether we need wait any longer or not; for it is plain that according as this Bill passeth or not, so will the Queens answer be to the memorial we have given in to court, towards a redresse of our grievances. This afternoon, Mr. Carstares, Mr. Baylie, and I, have been drawing up a memorial in answer to the Bill, and are to meet to-morrow with our Scots members who are friendly, that so
the proper wayes for opposing the bill, may be joyntly concerted; and be-
fore it passe, if we see it like to goe that way, wee have thoughts of laying
the matter before the Queen.

This is the sum of what I can say at present, and am sorry I have not
other accounts to write; however, as I wrote before, as I resolve to spare
no pains, nor neglect any proper means, for doing service to our national
Church, so I not only trust to come home with a good conscience, but also
may yet come to be witness unto some signal unexpected appearances of
Providence, in behalf of some interests which are at this day much despised.

I forgot to tell yow that we are advised to appear, by a consel and bill,
before the house, to require that our Church may be heard, before any such
act passe against them. I know yow will make no noise with this letter.

In haste, I rest,

[        ]

The Duke of Marlborrows case is before the Commons just now, and
they are like to sit late. I hear that several members are appearing for
him who were not expected to doe so, and some of the heads, already de-
bated, are gone in his favours; however, what turn may suddenly come,
time must tell.

To Mr. John Rosse of Arnage, Merchant,
Att Aberdeen, North Britain.

VIII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, February 2, [1712].

My Lord,

I sent doun, last post, a print relative to the Tolleration
Bill, which I desired might be given yow. The three ministers here, gave
in a petition to the House of Commons, desiring our Church might be heard
before the bill should passe, but it was rejected. Since that time, those
prints are dispersed amongst the members. And it is supposed that what-
ever the House of Commons doe in the affair, the House of Lords will con-
sider it more particularly, so as to make some alterations upon it; we have
also a report of a design to annex the Oath of Abjuration unto it, which is thought will, in a great measure, disappoint the ends of it as to many who are pursuing for it.

The bill, as it stands at present, is like to be of very dangerous consequence unto our discipline, doctrine, and worship; and if God doe not, by some means or other, either put a stop unto its passing, or bring about some considerable amendments of it, I greatly dread the consequences of it in our poor nation.

It is needless to trouble you with an account of the various measures we have taken, and of others which we are yet to try, to see if possibly our enemies designs can be broke, which, if a sovereign and gracious God would condescend to do, I should reckon a journey, not only to London, but to Constantinople, well spent.

As for my own part, since ever I understood any thing of publick affairs, I never was witness to such a gloomy time; and as little dreamed of any such work when I came up, so our enemies designs seem to be but a beginning, in comparison of what they are resolved, if Providence give them permission, of which you may hear more afterwards. However, although the times be most heavy and nonplussing, not only to some who are but of yesterday, but even to such who have had the greatest experience at court, I cannot in the midst of all discouragements, think of playing the coward, or of turning the back even at such a time; and, therefore, seeing Providence hath had work which was little foreseen, all of us that are here, are resolved to stand to the last, while we possibly have access, to speak or act in the leist in behalf of the Church of Scotland.

Before this bill came in, we were dayly waiting for an answer from court with respect to our affairs, and, as I wrote, had given in at my Lord Treasurers desire a draught of a paper for that end. But now matters are turned into such confusion, by the working and designs of different parties, that our main work and endeavours are turned, not so much about our more private grievances, as towards the preservation of our national Church.

Many a thought of heart have I had of late, what could be in Providence casting me here at such a desperate like juncture, when evry step grows darker then another, but it supports me strongly, that I came in sincerity to this place, to act and appear for God and the interests of his Church; and, therefore, though Gods steps be in the deep waters at present, who knows but the sea may divide, and Israel yet sing.
I have so much writing, and other fatigue, that you must be so kind as excuse me at our presbytries hand for the time. I was refreshed with their letter, but can write nothing more than what is in this, which you will be pleased to shew to my reverend colleagues, Mr. Melvil, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Campbel, who will inform the presbytery of the substance of it. You may also allow them the inclosed print, to read to the rest of their brethren, though I conceive, unless it be come from other hands, that it is fittest not to let it go too much abroad. Pardon this confused note, in haste, from

My Lord,
Your Lordships most affectionate
And much obliged servant,

I offer my humble duty to the honorable Magistrats and Council. Let me know if Provost Allardes got a line from me since I came here; pray let me know what Dr. Gairden is doing. As for the Quakers, their affair is depending before the parliament, so that it is much in vain to trouble private persons about it.

The Tolleration Bill hath been this day before the Committee of the House of Commons, and is to be proceeded in, Tuesday or Wednesday next. As for any thing done in the Duke of Marlboroughs affair, its thought it will issue in little, except some new things be proceeded unto.

Let none of my friends be anxious about me, for, I bless God, he is exceeding kind and gracious, both to spirit and body, and I hope yet to have ground to say that he lives and reigns, and that our rock is not like our enemies rock, they themselves being judges.

To Mr. John Ross off Arnage,
Att Aberdeen, North Britain.
IX.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, February 9th, 1744.

My Lord,

The Bill for Toleration is now past the House of Commons; what the House of Lords will doe with it, as to the making of any alterations upon it, time must tell. The few ministers here are engag’d in reasonings and strugglings from morning to evening, both with friends and others, about this bill, but as yet there is very little ground gained.

As we petitioned the House of Commons, so we are advised to petition the House of Lords, where we are also advised to employ council, and debate the matter in point of law.

The Commissions orders are now waited for, which I wish may not come too late. Our great strait is to know present duty in such an extraordinary case, and what measures to take, both in point of conscience and prudence.

As for some great men, who, some might think, would help us, they are so circumstantiate themselves, that, being obliged to keep in good terms with such and such persons, they cannot appear for us; so that if ever poor men were obliged to look to God, and God only, we are they.

We have stood upon no expences in point of consultation, nor will yet stand, providing we can get but access to have the matter fully heard and debated in parliament.

There are a great many prints already come out about the affair, and the full case, done by the ablest lawyers we can possibly find, will, I suppose, be finished this day. We have also under consideration some new measures, with respect to our making applications to persons whom we have never yet addressed, till once it be judged convenient to apply unto the Queen.

Dyers account with you, of the bill, is most false, for it neither hath any clause in it relative to the Covenant, nor any with respect to the taking the Oath of Supremacy. The clauses we are principally contending against (in case there must be a tolleration), are those which threaten to weaken the discipline and corrupt the doctrine of our Church.

We are just going out amongst our friends in the House of Lords, where the bill is to be read a second time on Monday, so that, in a few dayes, we are
and hath desired us three to draw a bill for 100 lb. amongst us all, payable at the 15 of May; but if I had had any of them here since November, I would have caused them change their note; however, what they will doe afterwards time must tell.

As for my own part, I bless God, I am not anxious about the matter; and before any be uneasie in the least on the account of the expences of this journey, I'll venture the burden of it myself, and firmly trust that Providence will concern itself in me.

I have inclosed this short note only as a hint, that friends might know something of the affair, and shall be heartily glad that they be no wayes losers, who so cheerfully and honestly concerned themselves for the publick interests of the Church, as what I can bear witness that yow and Provost Allardes and others have done.

However, all this is amongst ourselves, and, therefore, when yow have read it to the other two, please destroy this note. And if I return to see the Commission, I must not only charge them with publick expences, but also tell them that this is a place that no man can stay long in, but he is tempted to spend money for books and other things, that he would never have seen in other places; but I fear this article be charged back on the head of the buyer.

Yow are very unkind in your letters, I not having received any but one since I came to this place; and pray let me know if Provost Allardes had a line of mine some good while agoe. When yow have read the presbytries letter to the other two, be sure to seal it. I have sent your letter to Mr. Black, leist it had been intercepted.

XI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, March 18, [1712].

My Lord,

Yesterday I was with my Lord Treasurer, and also with my Lord Dartmoth, about the affair of the Patronages; their answers were kind and wanted not encouragment in them, but when the bill comes to a vote of the house, I suppose few here will promise much about it.
I took notice when I was at the Secretaries office, of Sir William Penn, the Quaker, his being there. So after he was gone, I took occasion to discourse my Lord Dartmouth, particularly upon the head of the Quakers affair in Aberdeen, who told me, that he thought that affair was dropt, upon which I desired, if they anyways insisted, I might be called, which his Lordship promised to doe. I informed him how much encouragment they met with in the matter of trade, and put him in mind, that as to there being freed of swearing, the House of Commons had determined that matter.

This day, Mr. Carstares, Mr. Baylie, and I, waited again upon her Majesty, and presented a second addresse from the Commission, shewing the ministrys scruples as to the Oath of Abjuration; as also there was great plainnes used with her Majesty, as to the affair of Patronages. With respect to this last, her answer was, that it was a Parliament busines; and as to the other, she said she was satisfied of the zeal and loyalty of the Church of Scotland, and that she would continue her protection towards us. What further we may hear when her Majesty hath thought further upon the addresse, yow may come afterwards to know; one great affair we have now to mind, is to endeavour a good Commissioner to the next General Assembly, who is as yet undetermined. And in regard matters of the greatest moment is like to be before them, I would gladly have as many of our honest friends there as may be, and therefore I hope the Town Council will take care to send your lordship, or Provost Allardes, up unto them. When the Council hath made election, yow must intimate it to the Session, for their approbation; and for the peculiar form of the commission, I shall take care of that, hoping to see yow against that time. Give my service kindly to Provost Allardes, and I heartily thank yow both for your letters, and for your sympathy with me, as indeed never did man at court need it more, considering my hard beginning.

You may privatly communicate the contents to my reverend collegues, and to Professor Anderson. I heartily wish B[aille] Orems family may get the sanctified use of his death.

The Bill for Patronages at present makes no great haste, what it will doe afterwards, time must tell. Yow may shew this to Provost Allardes, Baillie Fordyce, and whom other yow think fit. Give my service to all the honourable Magistrates. I hope the Reverend Mr. Melvill is now come.

To John Rosse, of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.
XII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 3, [1712.]

My Lord,

We are unexpectedly detained by new bills coming in before the Parliament, and by a new and third address come up from the Commission, to be presented to the Queen, as also by addresses come up from the Commission, to both Houses of Parliament, all which must be taken care of. The Patronage Bill is like to passe the House of Commons. What the Queen and House of Lords will doe upon the addresses to be given in to them, I cannot determine, only, I am sure they want neither informations nor importunate applications. The addresses I speak of, came only with yestowards post, so that I cannot as yet give you any account of her Majesties answer. I sent a print relative to Patronages to Provost Allardes lately; I hope he hath received it. I have sent another this post, which if your lordship want, you will have it for sending for to my house. We are all three longing earnestly to be home, but can neither for conscience nor credits sake, turn our back upon such concerning affairs, till we see the issue, which I suppose the middle of the moneth may give some account of.

There are several reports about our Commissioner to the Assembly, some speak of the Duke of Athol, others of my Lord Loudon, and more lately my Lord Rosse, begins to be mentioned; but as yet there is no determination. I wrote also that a bill relative to the resumption of publick grants, is before the House of Commons; and some think it is very much designed for the recalling the bishops rents. I have been speaking already to a great man in favour of both our Colleges, and designs to act yet more particularly in that affair.

We have considerable news reported in toun, as yet only privatly, relative to some new proposals for bringing about a peace, but you will pardon my not writing them.

Our conferences for peace at present move slowly.

There are some alterations made upon the Patronage Bill, which I cannot put in write, but at meeting you may hear more of them, together with
the reason of my not writing them now. You may shew this to friends. Give my service to my reverend colleagues, and Professor Anderson, to whom you may communicate this, and tell him I would gladly hope the Resumption Bill will not doe much harme at this time, at leist all pains shall be taken in that affair. We have a report that letters begin to be intercepted; youl pardon my not enlarging. I had a line, dated the 24 of March, from Professor Anderson, this day, for which I thank him, and shall write to him shortly.

To Provost Rosse,

Att Aberdeen.

XIII.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 8, [1712].

My Lord,

This day, the Patronage Bill came up to the Lords, wherupon we gave in a petition, which their lordships were pleased to read, and therupon hath allowed us to be heard on Saturday next, by Counsel, against which time we have been seeking two advocates this day, and preparing a second print; I sent down one already, and the other comes with this post, in both which I suppose you will see sufficient plainness of speech.

When you and I parted, I little supposed to have been in this place till now; far lesse did I expect the fatigue of body and perplexity of spirit I have met with those three moneths bygone; however, I desire to stoup unto and adore an alwise and overruling Providence. In the mean time, being kept from my work at home, I have put over some of my weary hours in this place (when our publike affairs did allow it), by writing and publishing some thoughts relative to the faithful discharge of the work of the ministry(1); as you will see by the inclosed print, which bears only the title page

(1) [Methodus Evangelica; or, A Modest Essay upon the true Scriptural-Rational Way of Preaching the Gospel. Being some Discourses upon the Homiletical, Textual, and Occasional Method of Preaching. Together with an Appendix concerning Lecturing, and an Account of the Matter, Dialect, and Frame, conceived to be most proper for Gospel Sermons. The whole being designed to point out the great Seriousness and Wisdom which,
and the dedication; the book itself being much the bulk of the largest of
the two books I was last concerned in.(1)

When I left Aberdeen, I was so far from any determination of this kind,
that it was not only some moneths before I got up some notes which I had
there, but after they came, the book, which consists of three parts, wanted
one entire third part, and a considerable portion of another which were to
be done in this place; however, all is now finished, and printed some time
agoe. A copy of which to your lordship, together with some few moe to
other friends, may come shortly to hand.

All which I have adventured to give you an account of, thereby to signifie,
that had I been at home, I would willingly have aimed, along with my dili-
gent colleague, at something of the work which Providence had called me
unto; and if it please a gracious God anyways to bleece it for the reputa-
tion and success of the gospel, I shall be more than rewarded.

Pray give my service to all the honourable Magistrates, whom I am
heartily longing to see along with our other friends.

Sir William Penn is coming to catechize me at my chamber, about your
Burgour Oath, and my Lord Dartmouth is to bear the conclusion. We
have not yet got the Queens answer to our last addresse about the Patron-
age Bill; you shall be acquainted as soon as I can let you know any thing
that is material. The commissioner to the [Assembly] is to be determined
to-morrow; at present [the] Duke of Athol is most spoke of, and yet it is
kept so secret, that none can yet be positive.

Having been much toyled all this day, at the parliament house and throu
the city, I am truly so weary, that I cannot write to my reverend colleagues
and Professor Anderson, but shall doe it very shortly. In the mean time,
if your lordship please, acquaint them with the contents. Pray give my
hearty respects to Provost Allardes, who will show you the print which I
have sent to him this post.

To the much honoured Provost Rosse,
Att Aberdeen.

especially at this Day Gospel. By Tho. P Th. P.
(1) [Ratio Sacramenterium, ]
revealed Religion.

Schema Sacram 1710, 8vo.
XIV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, April 17, [1712].

My Lord,

These dayes bygone hath been spent in adjusting matters of the greatest consequence for our General Assembly, so that now there is no fear of an adjournment, which, at this juncture, would certainly have had very lamentable effects. As also, those things which were most likely to create disquiet and heats, I would gladly hope are now much prevented; for both day and part of the night hath been spent this week, to doe what was possible for obviating difficulties in the time of the Assembly; but I cannot, at the time, be more particular in write. The Duke of Athol, our Commissioner, will, I hope, prove friendly, and resolveth to be at Edinburgh against the time.

However, such are our Churches circumstances at present, that it was judged necessary that the Church should have one here during the sitting of the Assembly, that so there may not only be a close correspondence by way of information on all hands, and dispatch given in delivering publick letters, and procuring an answer to the same, but also for the preventing the grosse misrepresentations of the actings of the Assembly, which our enemies might put upon them.

Accordingly, the three ministers here have been obliged to take different posts. Mr. Carstares having been Moderator of the last Assembly, stood obliged to preach and open this one, as also to give all the light in matters which might otherwise prove very intricate, these things required his going down. Mr. Bailie, having a call from a congregation in this city, hath his affairs in dependance before the Commission; so that either there behoved to be no correspondent here, or I behooved to tarry for some dayes. I desired any of them to stay, and I would goe down, but none of them would; thus matters stand, and, accordingly, our great men have been acquainted with our measures, and though some can doe little service here, yet it would have been a reflection upon us all, if, by an ommission of that kind, any inconveniencies should follow. Mr. Baylie went off yesterday, and Mr. Carstares this day, though I dar say none of them loves home better than my
self. The Bill for Resumption of Publick Grants, which our Church is also very much concerned in, is as yet in dependance. The diligence against the other two Bills hath cost us 144 lb. starling of expences over the table; abstract from our necessary expences otherways. The Assembly will be acquainted with this, and what they will doe with it a little time will now declare; only I know I have been obliged to be very troublesome to you and other friends upon that head, though I would gladly hope what is done that way is done with a cheerful heart.

For, suppose that no more had been gotten done then what hath been accomplished within these two dayes, I must say that there hath been much of providence in Mr. Carstares and Mr. Baylie being here, who have truly acted a most conscientious and active part; and if our Assemblys proceedings come to a peaceable issue, I hope enemies may come to be more disappointed then they are aware of. Yow will please communicate this to my reverend collegues and Professor Anderson, if not gone, it being the substance of what I can write at the time, only wishing that never any of them may know such a winter as I have experienced since I left yow, for our joynts have almost been pulled sundry, with driving in hackney coaches through all corners, amongst our great men, for some weeks; to be free of which, at other times, I have often walked till I was scarce able to step farther, so that they have allowed no English beef to grow upon my bones; and now, being all alone, if once the Assembly were sitten doun, I am like to have a fresh repetition of the fatigue. But if once I had gotten the last accounts from the Assembly, if there be a coachman in England that is a good whipman for stage journey, I intend to have him, for then I shall be free of the easy stones of London, and shal bring doun the bones and relics of one old friend to see if the Fairyhill air, and the tutory of the little wife in the Green, will give any reviving. Pray give my humble service to all the honourable Magistrates.

I suppose a bill for ten guineas will shortly come to hand. The Patronage Bill is aggreed to by both Houses, but were I with you, you might have an explication of it, which I cannot write, as I hinted to you before. The state of peace and war is to be laid before the House of Commons, on the first day of May.

I hope the Reverend Mr. Melvil is now come amongst you, so that I hope, as we have not wanted the sacrament those years bygone, we shall have it this year also; for though I have sometimes been made prisoner to
my bed, and at other times kept at Edinburgh, yet still Providence forwarded
that work, and if the Lord allow any tolerable health, I shall yet heartily
joyne with my colleagues in any small assistance I am capable of towards ad-
vancing that design.

To the much honoured Provost Rosse.

XV.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, May 10, [1712].

My Lord,

Since I was left alone, there hath not been wanting abundance of work, for this week there hath come two flying packets, by way of expresse, from the Assembly, to which providence hath been so kind as that not only hath the Queen dispatched her answers to the same, but also hath been favourable therein; and if God shall grant, in the midst of such threatening difficulties, such an issue to our Assembly as will disappoint our enemies, and cause them to be taken in their own snare, I know that both yow and others will rejoice in any insignificant trouble or pains, which publick concerns hath obliged them unto these moneths bygone.

Besides the two packets mentioned, I had a third with the ordinary post which came on yesterday, advertising that another comes with the next post, containing the doubles of the proceedings of the Assembly, which I am obliged to improve here to the best advantage in the present conjuncture. I am heart wearyed of the place, and am longing for the last packet, which I expect once next week, and then, if the Lord will, I hope my work and fatigue here draws near to an end; and I heartily wish, that never any man may see our Church in such gloomy circumstances again, as what some have seen her in this winter. Some copies of the book (which was finished before I sent down its tittle to you) might have been at your hand before this time, some hundreds of them having gone some weeks agoe to Edin-
burgh, but having had so many particulars on my hand to mind, relative to
the Assembly, I hope yow will forgive me till I bring them along with myself. I offer my service to all the honourable Magistrates, and am,

     My Lord,
Your Lordships most faithful
     And much obliged servant,

                             T. B.

Please communicate this to my reverend colleagues, having nothing further to write them at the time.

To my Lord Provost,
     Att Aberdeen.

XVI.

MR. BLACKWELL TO PROVOST ROSS.

London, June 3, [1712.]

My Lord,

     I have so much writing and other work, that I must presume to referr yow to the inclosed, which will give your Lordship a full account of what detains me. Its long since I lost all patience to stay, and yet still some new piece of work relative to the publick falls in. Our great news is about the peace,\(^1\) but whether it be so very near as what is said, time must determine.

     I have just now come from my Lord Treasurer, who will not let me goe till he understand the courts mind so far, as to speak more fully unto me, upon a certain subject. I need not tell your lordship, that there are several difficult and straitning circumstances like to be the case of severals in our Church before long; and if possibly such instructions and directions from court about them could be obtained, as might prove useful, when such cases fall out, I would gladly bring doun all the light I possibly could with me.

     I was never so desirous to be at Aberdeen, and at my old work, in my life, as I have been these weeks bygone; but a man interested in publick concerns is ashamed to leave them till finished.

\(^1\) [Of U
LETTERS FROM PROFESSOR BLACKWELL.

Pray seal the letter before delivery. I give my humble service to all the honourable Magistrats.

Yours affectionatly,

T. B.

To Mr. John Ross, of Arnage,
Att Aberdeen.

ACCOMPT OF MONY ADVANCED TO MR. BLACKWELL
[BY PROVOST ROSS].

Nov. 1711. To 20 Guinnes given him att Edinburgh, £258 0 0
Dec. ,, To his bill to Alexander Patterson, for 32 lib. 5s. st. att 3 per cent. 398 12 0
Janij. 1712. To his bill to the order of Messrs. Drummon and Nimmo, 22 lib. st. 264 9 0
Feb. ,, To his bill to Messrs. Drummon and Nimmo, for 26 lib. 8s. 10d. st. 317 6 0
Maij. ,, To his bill to ditto, for 11 lib. 4d. st. 132 4 0

£1370 11 0

The first soume tacken of, 258 0 0

Ballence due to John Ross, £1112 11 0 £1112 11 0
V.

DIARY

OF

THE REVEREND WILLIAM MITCHELL,

MINISTER AT EDINBURGH.

M.DCC.XVII.
DIARY OF THE REV. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

M.DCC.XVII.

Mr. William Hamilton and I, being sent by the Commission to endeavour redress of the grievances of the Church, came to London the 9th February, 1717.

From the 14th we waited on Roxburgh, Secretary, Argyle, Montrose, Rothes, Annandale, Yla, Sutherland, Belhaven, Jerviswood, Ross, Orknay, Sir William Gordon, Sir James Campbell, Buchan, Loudon, Haddington, Mr. Cockburn, Secretary Stanhope, Sir William Johnston, Secretary Methuen, Culloden, General Ross, Brigadier Grant, Mr. Cunningham, Sir James Cunningham, Mr. Baird, Mr. Pringle, Stairs.

We were kindly received by each of them, and shewed our commission and instructions to Roxburgh; and to the rest, we gave account of our instructions, and solicit their favor for redress of grievances. The Patronage Act, some hard clauses in the Toleration, viz. forbidding concurrence

(1) [Sir William Gordon, of Invergordon, M.P. for Sutherlandshire, 1708—1727.]
(2) [Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglass, M.P. for Argyleshire, 1710—1741.]
(3) [John Cockburn, M.P. for Haddingtonshire, 1707—1741.]
(4) [Sir William Johnston, of Westerhall, M.P. for Dumfriesshire, 1713—1722.]
(5) [John Forbes, of Culloden, M.P. for Inverness, 1715—1732.]
(6) [Lieutenant-General Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, M.P. for Ross-shire, 1710—1722.]
(7) [Brigadier-General Alexander Grant, of Grant, M.P. for the County of Elgin, 1713—1719.]
(8) [Henry Cunningham, Esq. of Balquhan, M.P. for the Dummerline Burghs, 1710—1734.]
(9) [Sir James Cunningham, of Milncraig, M.P. for Linlithgowshire, 1715—1722.]
(10) [John Baird, of Newbyth, M.P. for Edinburghshire, 1715—1722.]
(11) [John Pringle, of Haining, M.P. for Selkirkshire, 1707—1780.]
of magistrates, and want of a doctrinal test; members of our Church being obliged to communicat with the Church of England, and the act anent new e rections. We also told each of them, in all these things we were unanimous, but that we were also instructed in a particular, wherein we were not so well agreed, viz. concerning the Abjuration, with this difference also, that we were expressly charged with all the grievances; but our instructions concerning the Abjuration was only conditional, to endeavor some explanatory clauses, providing the parliament was to appoint a new day; we also told them how that affair was managed in the Commission, that some were for taking out the reference, and that explanation would clear them, but that the Commission were only for an explanation, and several nonjurors owned themselves satisfied in that way.

Each one of them gave assurances of their friendship to the Church of Scotland, and readiness to do whatever the situation of affairs would allow.

[February] 18th. We dined with Roxburgh, where were present Montrose, Robin, Jerviswood; we urged, by several arguments, that our grievances might be first taken into consideration, and redressed. They told us the great spring and cause of our complaints and disorders, was the difference about the Abjuration; that whatever grievances were spoken of, the Abjuration was at the bottom, and that there was a necessity of taking an effectual course as to that. And as to Patronages, they said, for their own part, they could be easy in quitting their Patronages, but were apprehensive others would not go into it, being now a law, and that many would think it was a giving the Church too much power, which she had not well used in setting elders against their masters. We insisted that grievances might be first redressed, and particularly Patronages, because our instructions as to these were positive, whereas as to the Abjuration, they were only provisional, in case the parliament was to appoint a new day, and also because we thought the redressing of grievances would give a good opinion of the parliament, and of those who promoted redress, and serve to sweeten the minds of many, to receive what might be judged necessary for the peace of the Church, and healing our uncomfortable divisions, and even in that, our instructions were for as full explanatory clauses as could be obtained, and to Patronages, we laboured to take off what was said against repealing that act, and expressed our confidence, that if Scots members were to recommend it, it would carry.
In visiting Argyle and others, they spoke in the same way as to Patronages, and added, they were private property, which the parliament would not easily meddle with. But Buchan, Ross, and some commoners, were for rescinding.

[February] 21st. We were introduced to the King in his closet, by Roxburgh; and Mr. Hamilton read the following speech to him in English, Roxburgh having told us that he understood English, and that it was not fit, the custom of speaking in French should be kept up.

"May it please your Majesty,

"The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having appointed us, who, through your royal favor, have now the honor to be admitted into your presence, to represent to your Majesty the case of the Established Church in that part of your kingdom, we cheerfully embrace this opportunity to congratulate your Majesty upon your safe and happy return to Britain, being deeply sensible of the Divine goodness in preserving a life so highly valuable and useful, upon which, under God, the happiness of your subjects and the welfare of the whole Protestant interest doth so much depend.

"May it [please your Majesty], we are directed to represent to your Majesty, grievances of the Church of Scotland, arising from some Acts of Parliament in the former reign; as the Act granting so large and almost boundless Toleration to those of the Episcopal persuasion in Scotland, and the Act restoring Patronages, whereby the legal constitution of this Church was altered in a very important point, and the right of the people in choosing those to whom they entrust the care of their souls, restrained. The zeal of the Established Church of Scotland for the Protestant succession, did expose them to the resentment of a disaffected party, which had in view to exasperat your Majestys faithful subjects in that part of your kingdom, to such a degree against the union with England, as might not only alienate them from the Protestant succession that stands established by it, but likewise might provoke them to join in any attempt in favours of the Pretender. And, by means of their boundless Toleration, their preachers took the opportunitie to spread their unsound and disloyal principles through all the corners of the land, and Papists and disaffected patrons made use of

(1) [Lord Mahon says he was "utterly ignorant of the English Language." Hist. of Eng. vol. i., p. 146.]
their patronages to keep Churches vacant, whereby Popery and gross ignorance were suffered to prevail among the people, and they were prepared to joyn in the late unnatural rebellion, which was wholly carried on by Papists and those of the tollerated party; few, if any, of your Majesty's subjects who are of the communion of the Church of Scotland having had access to it."

"May it [please your Majesty], we are directed to represent the great hardship put upon the Church of Scotland, by obliging those of her communion who are employed in your Majesty's service in England and Ireland, to joyn in communion and conformity with the Church of England, whereas the members of that Church, when called to serve your Majesty in Scotland, do enjoy the full liberty of Dissenters.

"We are likewise appointed to represent to your Majesty that, through the largeness of parishes, and the inconvenient situation of Churches, ignorance of the principles of religion, and disaffection to your Majesty's happy government, is kept up among the people."

"And the Commission of the General Assembly being earnestly concerned that suitable remedies may be provided for these things, have appointed us to lay before your Majesty more full representations thereof, which are contained in addresses presented to the late Queen, and memorials humbly offered to your Majesty by the General Assembly, 1715, and by the Commission of the last Assembly, which we now humbly beg leave to put into your royal hands. And we encourage ourselves to hope that, under your Majesty's wise and good administration, care will be taken to redress the grievances of a Church inviolably loyal and faithful to your Majesty, which ceaseth not to put up most fervent prayers, that your Majesty may be blest with a long and prosperous reign on earth, and with eternal glory in heaven, and that one of your royal family may never be wanting, to sway the British sceptre unto the end of the world."

At our admission, we had the honour to kiss his hands, and during the reading he lookt very agreeably on us, and then spoke in French, as Roxburgh told us:

"I am well satisyed of the good affectioun of the Church of Scotland, and I shall be glad of an occasion to serve them."

Then I putt all the papers given to us by the Commission in his Majesty's hand, viz. Representation concerning Toleration and Parishes, 1712. Memorial, 1715, all in print; as also a short Memorial thereto, and another Memorial on large parishes, both in writ.
[February] 25th, We were introduced to the Prince in his closet, by my Lord Hally, that week Lord in waiting, and the same day to the Princess, by [ ], Chamberlain to her Highness, to whom Mr. Hamilton read the following speeches, the first to the Prince:

“May it please your Royal Hig[h]nes,

“The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having full hopes that, under his Majestys wise administration, care will be taken to ease her of the hardships she came under by some Acts of Parliament in the late reign, have sent us, who by your great goodnes have the honour of acces to your presence, to use endeavours with the King and Parliament for that purpose. And we humbly presume to assure ourselves, that a Church so well affected to the Protestant succession, will not want the favour of your Royal Highnes, a Prince endowed with all royal virtues in so eminent a degree, and of such a distinguished zeal for the Protestant interest.”

Answer. “I will do all I can for the interest of your Church, and of your country in general.”

To the Princess.

“May it please your Royal Highness,

“The Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland having sent us, to use endeavours that redress of her grievances may be obtained from the King and Parliament, we accept, with most humble and thankful acknowledgment, the great honour of being admitted into your presence, and embrace the opportunity, most heartily to congratulat your Royal Highnes upon your late recovery, an event so happie to Britain, for which we can never be sufficiently thankful to Almighty God.

“That constant regard to the interest of true religion, which shines bright among the other princely virtues wherewith you are so plentifully adorned, suffer us not to doubt of your favour to a Church so zealous for the Protestant succession, and which ceaseth not to pray for Heaven’s best blessings upon his Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family.”

Answer. “I am satesfyed of the good disposition of the Church of Scotland to the Protestant succession, and I will not be wanting in what may be for its advantage.”

While these speeches were delivering, the Prince and Princess appeared with a smiling countenance, and the Princess afterwards said, “Gentlemen,
I am sorry your Church has grievances; I hope they do not hurt you very much; but, I beg your pardon, I should have said your Kirk."

[February] 26th. After dinner in my Lord Rothes's, where were present all that had been in Roxburghs the 18th, and my Lord Haddington and Mr. Cockburn, the subject of our instructions was discoursed. They all spoke of the necessity of giving a new day for taking the Abjuration. We pleaded, if it was to be imposed, that the explanatory clauses might be full, that the penalties might be altered and lessened, and particularly spoke against the 500 pound, and depriving of the office of ministers, and alleged that altering and lowering the penalty would be more effectual. We proposed also that something might be done for removing what they term the logical yoke, and that the preamble of the Act might be rectified. At the same time we told them, that these or nothing else would satisfy some, but the more was done this way, the greater number would be pleased, and if the peace of the Church were preserved, such as continued to scruple might be overlooked. But then we told the main of our business was for the redress of common grievances, without which, we could not hope for success in any thing done in the matter of the Abjuration. They said a repeal of the Patronage Act was not to be expected; asked what we would put in the place of it, and offered to remedy some things in the execution of it, with respect to keeping churches long vacant, and disaffected patrons. We told them our instructions were only for repealing the Act, and if they desired, we should write to the Commission on that head; but this they did not agree to. But, as private ministers, we adventured to say, they had it in their hand what to substitute in its place; we did not deny inconveniences in the former settlement; let them remedy these, and take care of the just right of heritors. I happened, in our reasoning, to stick close to a repeal, and alleged that the mending the Act would not relieve us; that the main of the grievance continued, viz. the parish being deprived of the choice of their own pastor, and was told several times, and, as I thought, with some dissatisfaction. Will ye have nothing done because you cannot get all that you desire? And a little after, they said they could not yet say how matters would go in parliament, it was in such different circumstances, and they must discourse members.

In discoursing members of parliament, we told them we did not speak against a Toleration, and not one would have heard us if we had not
against some clauses in it, as that discharging the magistrates to sist, etc., and the want of a doctrinal test. The first was owned by all to be hard, and not really to belong to the Tolleration; and the other was also owned unequal by all our Scots members, but a doctrinal test and confession of faith was opposed as tyranny, and laughed at by the English Dissenters.

The inequality as to the Sacramental Test, and the hardship of the clause concerning new erections, was mostly owned. Some of our members spoke against the severity they said was designed in the execution of the Abjuration Oath, as Argyle, Yla, and Annandale, but not one word for dropping the reference, except Sir James Campbell, Mr. Barrington also.

7th March. Mr. William Gustart, minister of Croyland, came up from our nonjurant bretheren, and delivered a letter, directed to Mr. Hamilton and me, dated 21 February, and subscribed by Mr. Samuel Charters, Allan Logan, James Hart, William Miller, John Flint, John McLaren, Neil M'Viccar; a copy of which follows:

"Reverend and dear Brethren,

"Those things that occasion you're attending the Court for redress, are matter of very deep concern to us, and we heartily wish you good success in your endeavors for relieving this Church of common grievances, which bear equally hard upon all the faithful ministers and members of our Mother Church. May our gracious God, the Master of the House, put all to rights.

"There is, indeed, one thing wherein you know, we differ from you and very many of our worthy brethren, viz. the Oath of Abjuration; upon which we think it better to use a friendly and brotherly freedome, than do what may import a diffidence in you, our dear brethren, by concealing our sentiments and measures.

"So much of the reserve as hath been upon that subject in conversation, though designed to prevent irritation, has, it may be, had influence upon something of estrangement and coolnes towards one another.

"We do not need to go back upon that affair; you know the history of it as well as we; you'll remember that at last Commission a motion was made by those who had not freedome to take the oath, begging that the Commission might use their good offices to have it altered to the satisfaction of their scrupulous brethren, and that the Commission before was applied to the same purpose, but not in so particular a manner. From the
of these motions, the brethren in our circumstances, apprehending it would come to the issue it did come to, did therefore employ their thoughts what might be proper for them to do, to prevent the inconveniences that might follow, if the oath should be re-imposed in terminis.

"And whereas it was frequently alleged, that an explication would serve to clear us all, save a few that are against oaths in general, we consulted our brethren upon that, and found the quite contrary, there being above a hundred who have no scruple to take an oath to the King, and to the Protestant succession, nay, an oath of abjuration too (not sticking at the name), who yet cannot take the oath as it is worded. Most of the nonjurant brethren thought it necessary, that his Majesty and those at Court should be certified of their loyalty, and his Majesty's favour begged, it being no taint of disloyalty, but tenderness of our principles (as we conceive of the oath), that makes us refuse it, and crave that it may not be re-imposed, or altered to our satisfaction, in which, we have done you and our other brethren that have qualified, justice, and to that end have laid upon our brother, the bearer hereof, to repair to London to manage this affair, whom we hereby recommend to your favour, earnestly obtesting, that, as far as your commission and instructions will allow, you may concur with him. We are sure you, our brethren, will do us the justice of reporting and attesting our loyalty, and you cannot but be sensible that forbearing to re-impose the oath will contribute much, very much, to the peace and quiet of this Church.

"Our common enemies are strong enough for our united powers; God prevent a breach, which so far as we can see, is unavoidable, if the oath be imposed as it stands and is worded, and a vigorous execution follow. We need not dip into the consequences with you, that are so well acquainted with the state of things in this Church.

"What will it turn to, if many, nay if any, who have, in all other instances, approved themselves to God, their brethren, and the consciences of their hearers, yea, and to the King and Government, save in this particular, such as shall be ousted upon this account will not hold themselves ipso facto incapacitated, and their office voided, and so probably will exercise their ministry as they can. when they cannot they would. What an irreparable breach will it things take such are sure you ne

Church, a but our own
members, firm and faithful to all her principles and interests. But we need not multiply words upon this head.

"The change in the narrative proposed by the Commission, of restricting the penaltie to the deprivation of benefice, and dropping the reference to the English Act, we know will satisfy most. If no relief can be obtained, the brethren will have the satisfaction of having done their utmost for it; and if it come to suffering (and they have no other view of it, if rigorous measures prevail), they hope to suffer as Christians, not as evil doers.

"We hope you'll accept this with the same candor and freedom that we offer it, and we shall pray that God may honour you to do much good, and give you favour in the eyes of them to whom you apply for redress of grievances, and in due time give you a safe return. We are, reverend and dear brethren, yours, in our Lord Jesus Christ."

This letter, we acknowledged to Mr. Gustart, was very discreet to us, and told him we were ready to do every thing, for the ease of our brethren, consistent with our instructions; that the change in the narrative was agreed to by the Commission, and the restricting the penaltie was not contrary to our instructions; and, therefore, we would cheerfully further those all we could. But as to the dropping the reference, being conterare to the resolution of the Commission, we could not agree to it, and be faithful to our trust. We regretted there should be such differences among the ministers of this Church, and should be heartely sorrie, if any should suffer on that head. Our busines was to procure ease by explanatory clauses, which the Commission judged the safest for the peace of the Church, and, for our part, we acted openly, and had fairly represented all matters committed to us to each one we conversed with on that subject, and had still distinguished betwixt common grivances, with which we are posively charged, and the oath, which we conceive we are only instructed about conditionaly, if the parliament is to appoint a new day; and therefore we have not solicited the imposing it, but the explaining it, if it be imposed. We desired to know of him, whether we might shew his letter to any, for we would use it as he advised. He said we might freely do it; it might do them good, but could do no harm.

Accordingly, we acquainted Roxburgh, Rothes, and Jerviswood, with his coming and letter, and that we apprehended he had brought up an address. They were very dissatisfied with his coming, and said, that it still appeared more necessare to putt an end to that difference, yet it appeared a great
many of them were resolved to keep it up, and what would the consequences be if they should suffer, and it was not to be doubted they had advice and encouragement in what they did, and how it would go in parliament, if once moved, might be uncertain. Roxburgh desired a copy of the letter, which we gave him next day; he also asked us whether it might not be fit that audience should be refused to him. We told him we could not judge of that, only liberty of addressing and petitioning was reckoned the privilege of subjects, and to refuse it might have bad effects.

Some days after, we conversed with Mr. Gastart, and expostulated with him on the bad effects of our divisions, and desired he would, without reserve, tell us if he knew any minister save one, who before the King's accession, desired more than a parliamentary explanation, and asked why more was now insisted on by so many; to which we got no satisfactory answer. We told him we would deal openly with him, and shewed him our speeches to the King, the Prince and Princess, and he shewed us a copy of the address. We used the freedom to observe some things in it; first, that we thought the expression of their having charity for those who had other views than they of the Abjuration, seem'd very narrow; secondly, that they seem'd to make themselves the first movers in the Commissions reasonable warning. We told him it were easy for us to forbear remarks, and if we acted as party men, we would be satisfied how exceptionable the address were, but that we had reason to think that fact would not only be denied, but occasion rising up some things in that affair, which would not be for edification. As to the first, he said he beleived it was well meant; and as to the other, he was sorry it was there, and thanked us for telling him, but said he would leave it out, which surprised us, till he told us he had a discretionary power, and could either present the address, or himself deliver the substance of it. We observed also the sentence, with a line above it. "It would be the hardest part of our sufferings to be accounted disloyal," we asked the meaning of that line; he said these words might either be in or out of the address, seeing what followed was to the same purpose in other expressions. He added he could do nothing till he heard from his constituents, who were to meet at the time of the Commission. We had some zeal, since this occurred, altering a subscribed address, and suspected that he waited some subscriptions, for we observed in the copy shewn to us, that speaking of their number to be above a hundred, 100 is a blank left, which seems designed to fill up what number more must be obtained. While we
were one day in the Park, Mr. Gustard told us, many of his constituents would not be pleased while the reference stood, whatever explanations were given, except after these words, "according to the common and true sense," were added, "and explained in the act." This we did the rather notice, that it is the same that Mr. Linnen and Hart proposed in Montroses, 1714.

About this time, I received a letter from Mr. Charters, one of the seven subscribers, where in the postscript he says, "I can take the Abjuration as it now stands, if I were in England, and I hope the executors of the law will not be so rigid, as not to allow me to go to Berwick and take it." His scruple it seems is wholly on the logical lye; but the above expressions gave me some thoughts.

[March] 15th. After dinner with Montrose, the former company present, they discoursed on the brethren's letter, and being acquainted by us with the heads of the address, of which we had taken notes, as far as we could remember them, they observed, that both in the letter and address, the subscribers had kept themselves free from any engagement to stand to those scruples, for they never spoke of themselves but always in the third person. Jerviswood and we having been in conversation the day before, I insisted on restricting the penaltie to deprivation of benefice, or rather part of the benefice, whereby some objections would be taken of, and the thing also rendered more effectual. In this meeting he told, though he was convinced of the necessity of imposing the oath, yet considering their temper and number, he was afraid many of them would go to the hills; but that what I had suggested to him yesterday, had taken of that fear; for, said he, they'll be ashamed to go to the hills, because they cannot have stipends in their churches. This, said he, with a due care of intrants, will cure the schism in some time, if it can be gott carried for a different penalty from that in England. All of them appeared to be well pleased with this thought, and some moved that patrons and heritors should be absolved from paying them stipends; but others alleged it was absolutly necessarie the stipend should be taken up by a collector. It was also moved by some, that they should be incapable of sitting in judicatories, and voting in the admission; but Mr. Hamilton and I reasoned against this as highly inconvenient, and not necessarie, but spoke nothing on the former question. I proposed it might be but a half of the stipend, and if possible, there might be two days allowed, the neglect of the first to be a third of the stipend, and the other [day] half a year after that, the half of the stipend. I alleged a precedent for
this in England at the Revolution, and instanced some advantages that would attend it. I proposed also, that the act might warrant the adding that clause, after these words, "according to the common, etc." and declared in act enjoying this oath;" and added, that if it were possible, instead of the English act, might be these words, "which stands settled by diverse acts of Parliament." They objected against any alterations in the oath, lest, if once begun, we knew not where we would stop. I alleged these things would satisfy many, and no way prejudice others. This long conference ended, by telling us, they would as yet give no judgment of our matters, till they see how the repeal of the Occasional Conformity Act went, and then they would know more of their strength. We told them there was not now time to speake of our grivances, with which we were positively charged, whereas our instructions in this were only conditional, and hoped they would give another opportunity.

Next day, we represented to Rothes, Roxburgh, and Jerwiswood, that if they proceeded in the Act for the Abjuration, and did nothing for redress of grivances, we would be in a great strait as to our going home, seeing it could not miss to be said, as soon as the Abjuration was done, we left seeking after other things, and minded only to have our brethren persecuted. Jerwiswood spoke of calling a meeting of the members from our country, which we readily agreed to, and told it was what we greatly desired.

[March] 19th. We sent the following answer to our brethren's letter, directed to Mr. Flint, and at the same time sent a copy of it to Mr. Wisheart:

"Reverend and dear brother, we received a letter from Mr. Gustart, of the date 21 February, signed by you and some other brethren. We could not mention all their names in the direction, and therefore must ask the favour that you would communicate to them, with your conueniency, this, as our answer to theirs and yours.

"We agree with you, that the grivances whereby we are appointed to seek redress, are of deep concern to our Church, and accordingly have, with all the earnestness we could, sought redress thereof. What success it shall please the Lord to give, we cannot yet know; but we resolve to continue in our endeavours, desiring from him those graces and so many proofs of his graciousnes to the Church of Scotland, as we have had of late.

(1) [Generally written in the Diary.]"
"The difference that is among the ministers of the Church of Scotland, about the Oath of Abjuration, is to us matter of great concern, and that any should find themselves obliged to act separately, from what the Commission of the General Assembly hath charged us to insist in as their mind. In those things that do not interfere with our instructions, we shall cheerfully contribute our endeavours to do you all the service we can, particularly in these things you mention, the change in the narrative proposed in the Commission, and alteration of the penaltie by restricting it to deprivation of benefice; to obtain which, our endeavours shall not be wanting, if the business of the oath be brought into the parliament. As to the other particulars, of leaving out the reference to the English Act, ye know how our instructions stand, and it will not be expected we should counteract them. But this in general we hope ye will be perswaded of; that, as we are bound to be concerned for the peace of the Church, and that differences among us may be removed, so we have a deep sense of the sad consequences, if any of our brethren should come to suffer on account of refusing the oath; and that its our great desire, as far as is possible, both these evils might be avoided, the keeping up of our differences, or our brethren being brought under hardships; and the great point is, to have things so adjusted as none of these inconveniences might happen.

"As to Mr. Gustard's coming up, if the common interest of our Church doe not suffer by the appearing of differences among us, we, for our part, are satisfied to have a witness of our acting, being willing they should be known. In any conversation we have had upon the subject of your scruples, we have been far from representing them as proceeding from any taint of disloyalty, and shall be ready, on all occasions to do you justice on that head.

"To conclude, as we have a true respect for our brethren who differ from us about the oath, so we earnestly desire these differences may be removed, and that there may be nothing to stand in the way of that entire unity and harmony which is so pleasant and desirable among the servants of Christ. We thank you for your kind wishes. That the Lord may be with you, and bless His work in your hands, are the prayers of,

"Reverend dear brother,

"Your loving brethren and servants in the Lord."

We frequently urged a meeting of the members from our country, but were told that method was taken ill by others, any numbers concerning
parliament business ere it was moved in parliament; that it would have no good effect, but rather embarrass matters further; however, they would think on it; but that first the Court must be apprised of our matters, and particularly about the oath, and it was not fit to go into any resolution, till their mind was known; and in order thereto, we were urged to give our proposals in writ, and make the draught of an Act. We excused ourselves, having no skill, and being what was lyable to exception, but offered a copy of our instructions; yet, being pressed to it, we gave a note, with all the explanatory clauses agreed to by the Commission, and granting liberty to any who desired it, after these words, "According to the true sense," &c. to add, "And declared in this Act." We proposed the penaltie should only be loss of stipend, or rather some part thereof. This we delivered to Jerviswood, and on the 23d [March], we had the draught of an Act prepared by Mr. Patrick Hadden, and, waiting on him that evening, we prevailed with him to soften several things in his draught, and found him much inclined to easie and gentle methods, whereby the penaltie on ministers was to be loss of benefice, to be collected by the collector of the bishop's rents, the one half to be payed to the exchequer, and the other to the minister. Intrants were to lose their whole benefice, gleib, and manse, and to be kept from access to the church by proper officers. Probationers, who did not qualify at the time appointed by this Act, and such who shall be licensed, and do not qualify in three months after, to be incapable of any benefice for seven years. And it is provided, that how soon ministers qualify, they are to enjoy from that time the full of their stipend.

We got also into this draught a clause, appointing magistrats, etc. to assist and concur with church judicatories, whereby the clause in the Toleration discharging it, was taken of. And finding a simple repeal of the Patronage Act altogether impracticable, and being apprehensive the debates and inconveniences of the former settlement stuck with them, Mr. Hadden was so kind as to add a clause, declaring that no presentation by a patron, or appointment by a presbytrie on their devolved right, shall have effect in law, without the consent and concurrence of the majority of heritors in the parish; and the kirk session is to name one of their number who is to be reckoned as one heritor; and for obtaining this consent, three months are allowed after; besides already provided; but only such heritors who qualify are to have a voice.

This draught was likewise read before the Cabinet Counsel;
we reckoned it of some advantage that we had got it framed with such
tendernes to our brethren, which we still pleaded for, and with the above clauses.
A great many objections were moved against the most valuable parts of it, and the difficulty of carrying it in that way were represented, however much they were inclined to gratify us. However, we insisted on the necessity and advantages of it, and urged no time might be lost in doing it, if they intended we should go down to the Assembly.

Its like some will not expect from us such tendernes to our brethren, or be satisfied with any part of this draught; but, though it is not the whole that we could wish, we will not reckon our labour lost, if it pass in this way, which we are very jealous it will not. I spoke further to Jerviswood yet to soften the execution of it, who said, Acts in Scotland are rarely executed.

As to members of the Church of Scotland being obliged to communicate with the Church of England, we were advised not to move in it, lest we stood in the way of the case designed for Dissenters here, and that it was not yet known, whether a repeal of the Sacramental Test Act, or only of occasional conformity and schism would be moved; and that it was not fitt for us to throw up the ball, even with respect to Scotland, till matters were fully ripened.

In conversation with Mr. Gustard, I alledged it would give relief to many, if something were done for taking off the logical lye, which, in my opinion, might be, without dropping the reference in the oath. But he alledged that was matter of scruple to very few, and, as he said, to none of his constituents, wherein I know he was mistaken; yet, finding him against it, and that, as he said, the clearing of that would raise more scruples, I was not so bent on what I once proposed on that head, though I still have a strong inclination to do what I can to satisfy every brother.

[March] 25th. We presented the Commission’s Address to his Majesty in his closet, being introduced by Roxburgh, and were graciously received.

[March] 28th. Mr. Gustard told us he had letters from his constituents to Roxburgh, Montrose, and Rothes, and proposed that we should go along with him, but we excused ourselves, as judging it improper for us. In discourse about the Abjuration, he again spoke against helping the logical lye, which he thought could not be done but by mentioning the Union, which
would raise more scruples. We were aware of this, and I had proposed another way to Mr. Hamilton and some of our nobles, but durst not adventure to impart it to Mr. Gurstart, both because it was not like to take, and because I suspected he or his constituents would be pleased with nothing to lessen the difficulty, and their number, but the dropping the reference. And, for the same reason, and judging, if he found us to yield, he would rise higher in his demands, we concealed from him that clause in the draught, allowing the taker to add these words, "And declared in this Act." This clause was, indeed, objected against by Jerviswood, as that which might open a door to other alterations, and being a new thing, and fearing when they took it with that addition, it might be a handle to perpetuate the schism, Mr. Hamilton was content for these reasons to leave it out, but I insisted on it, as that which I hoped would clear many, which was the design of our instructions, though, indeed, that clause is not named in them; and in answer to the difficulty, told this was properly no alteration, but allowance to add; that the whole Act was an Act of condescension, and that it only allowed them to add what the parliament declared to be their sense; and that, in my thought, it would be far from a handle to perpetuate the schism, seeing it was not popular, which to me was the only hasart, and that it would rather take off what they had objected against us, that we took it with an explanation of our own, which would now be found the true sense; only they had it to say they had explained it ere they took it, which would not go far with the people.

[March] 29th. We called a meeting of all the Commoners from our country, where were present twenty one. Mr. Hamilton told them all our instructions, and desired their advice and assistance. Sir James Campbell said it seemed not seasonable to move in so many particulars, especially considering the difficulties the English Dissenters Relief met with. and was seconded by Mr. Cunningham and Daniel Campbell;[1] but, in a little, all the opposition turned against moving for a new day for the Abjuration. and Mr. Cunningham said, we had just now told our instruction on that, was only to endeavour explanatory clauses, in case the parliament was to give a new day, and that he thought it was better to lett it wholly alone. Sir James Campbell and Daniel Campbell, but Jerviswood, Sir William Johnston, and

(1) [Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, M.P. for Glasgow District of Burghs, 1716—1727.]
Mr. Patrick Haddon(1) spoke for a motion; and, in end, it was agreed to endeavour to repeal the clause restraining magistrates concurrence; and, though almost all despaired of a simple repeal of Patronage Act, yet were content something should be done to rectify it, and the most agreed to move for a new diet for taking the oaths. But all were against moving anything about the Sacramental Test, while the English Dissenters affair was yet in dependance, and a fairer opportunity might come for a total repeal of that Act. They were all of them also against moving for a repeal of the clause anent new erections, which certainly would be opposed, especially being a Scots Act. Some of their number were named to acquaint the Speaker with the first three particulars.

When Mr. Cunningham urged that our instructions were not for reinstating the oath, Mr. Hamilton read that part of our instructions, and none of us spoke upon that head, leaving it to them to judge of it; only I said, our business is to seek explanatory clauses, when that affair is moved; and, as to grievances, we beg’t redress of all, but would not refuse what could now be had to begin with.

[March] 31st. Being the Sabbath, General Ross, Brigadier Grant, Mr. Cunningham, and Mr. Pringle came to us, and told us they were deputed from a meeting of twenty of our countrymen, who, hearing that Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden were to make a motion for a bill anent Toleration, and Patronages, and Abjuration, they thought it was agreed at the meeting on Friday, that there should be another general meeting, ere any motion was made, and, therefore, thought it not fair to take that way, and dealt with us to speak to them to forbear till there was another meeting. We did so, and Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden said they understood it otherwise; but, seing others differed from them, no motion should be made till another meeting was had. Notwithstanding of which, the persons who urged another meeting, and said without it they judged themselves unfairly dealt with, did, of themselves, without acquainting Jerviswood or Mr. Hadden, move, the 2d April, for leave to bring in a bill to regulat Patronages, and some clauses in the Tolleration. This motion was made by Sir James Campbell, when the house was but a-meeting, and scarce forty present. But though others

(1) [Patrick Haldane of Gleneagles, M.P. for Perth District of Burghs, 1715—1722.]
were not pleased, they seconded the motion, particularly Jerviswood and Mr. Hadden.

What the issue of these divided counsels and party struggles will be, time must discover. And as to the Abjuration, which is evidently a party business, I have many turnings of thought; and, from the dangers on each side of the question, am oft times that I know not what to wish, but desire entirely to refer it to Him who knows the beginning and end of things.

[April] 3d. Roxburgh shewed us a copy of the address and memorial which Mr. Gustart was to present. It was about three times longer than the copy which Mr. Gustard shewed us, and contained both a condescension on grievances, and several other particulars, which were not in Mr. Gustarts copy. It may be, he designs all that part of it for a memorial, and what he lett us see for an address; however, the Duke said the whole was in one subscribed paper; and besides several observes that Mr. Hamilton and I made on that paper, we noticed, that there were some things left wholly out, which were in Mr. Gustarts copy, particularly the different reading which we observed before, viz. “It being the hardest part of their sufferings,” etc. We observed, also, that in Mr. Gustards copy, they assert that the things they scruple at, are inconsistent with the principles and profession of ministers and members of the Church of Scotland. But now, there is added, “inconsistent according to the views we have.” How these alterations were made in a subscribed paper, I am at a loss to think. We observed, also, that though there were a hundred and three subscribers, yet the most remarkable, and many of the most forward nonjurors, are not of that number.

The Duke told us he would table the affair of the oath and of the address before the cabinet council; and, as he found them disposed, he would know whether it would be fitt to move in Parliament for a new day for taking the oaths. He desired we would put our observes on the address in writ, and give them to him next morning. We desired to be excused, as improper for us; but he insisting and promising it was only for himself, we told him that, seeing the desire of the address was mostly for dropping the reference, or framing a new oath, we should offer our reasons against that, to go against our instructions; and accordingly, next morning, gave him what follows:

"It was proposed, in the meeting of the Commission of the General As.
sembly of the Church of Scotland, in November last, by some of the non-
jurors, that, for their ease and satisfaction, endeavors should be used to
obtain the leaving out the reference to the act of parliament, mentioned in
the Oath of Abjuration. And after much reasoning upon it, the Commissi-
ion, though disposed to do every thing for the relief of their brethren that
they thought consistent with the peace of the Church, yet could not comply
with this their desire; and some of the reasons inducing the Commission to
refuse it were, That many of the people of Scotland had deserted their own
ministers who had taken the oaths, and would not hear any who had taken
them, alledging, that by swearing the Abjuration without that reference, they
had sworn against Presbyterian principles, and consented to the hierarchy
of the Church of England; in this they have been the more confirmed, by
the practice of several nonjurant ministers, their preaching against the Ab-
juration as a sinful oath, and refusing to allow any that had taken it, to joy
with them in the administration of the Lord's Supper, by which a lament-
able division is made in the Church of Scotland, to the hindrance of the
success of the gospel, and prejudice of his Majestys good subjects; and the
address and memorial seem to be so framed, as to assert that the Abjuration
as it now stands, is inconsistent with Presbyterian principles, so that it is
evident, if the parliament should leave out that reference, or frame a new
oath, as is desired by some of the nonjurants, the division and schism would
thereby be perpetuated in the Church of Scotland, and the ministry of those
rendered useless, who judged themselves bound in duty to take the Abjura-
tion, as being a necessary piece of service to the interest of the Protestant
succession, which at that time was threatened, and who are by far the
greatest part of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, and noted for
their loyalty and zeal to his Majestys person and government, and who, if
supported, might be useful to have matters carried in a peaceful and agree-
able way in the judicatories of the Church.

"The Commission had also under consideration, that till of late, there
could not be an instance given, of any ministers of the Church of Scotland,
unles it were one, who desired more for removing their scruples than a
parliamentary explanation; and the addresses and representations to the
throne, which past with great unanimity, even of scruplers, proposed
no more than an explanation by the legislative; and this rising in their de-
mands, and insisting now for an alteration of the oath, cannot but occasion
some thoughts what the design of this change may be.
"Though the Commission had all tendernes for their scrupulous brethren, whose sufferings in any ways would be a great grief of heart to them, they could not consent to their desire of leaving out the reference, being what would, in the Commissions opinion, greatly hasart the peace of the Church, and the ministry of those who had taken the oaths; but at the same time, offered to do every thing for the ease and satisfaction of those brethren, which would not perpetuat division in the Church, and break the ministry of the jurants; and particularly, to use their best endeavors, for obtaining such explanatory clauses as their nonjurant brethren would propose, for taking off their scruples. Upon which, severals of the nonjurants desired, that the Commission would apply for explanatory clauses, which they said would satesfy them, and others of their acquaintance, to which the Commissiion did agree, and did accordingly instruct those they have sent to London, about the affairs of the Church. And these clauses, with other things in the draft of the bill designed, will be found, when known and considered, satisfyingly to remove the scruples mentioned in the nonjurants address and memorial, and that in a way more consistent with the peace of the Church, and the preseravation of the ministrie of those who have taken the oaths.

"The heads of scruple proposed in the said address and memorial are only four. The first is taken from some expressions in the narrative of the last act of parliament, enjoinning the oaths; this scruple is removed by the designed bill, the expression which gave occasion for it, being entirely left out.

"The second is, that the oath referring to the English Act of Limitation, seems to them to import a consent to the terms and conditions of succession to the crown mentioned in that act, some of which are conterary to Presbyteryan principles. This is satesfyngly cleared by the bill designed, where its expressly declared, that these conditions are no part of the oath, and that the taking of the oath doth not import a consent to them. And for their more full satisfaction, it is proposed to be allowed, that this declaration of parliament may be connected with the oath, in these words: 'According to the plain sense and acceptation of our words, and as declared in the act,' etc. meaning they are to be passed in succession.

"The third thing desired at is, that the act referred to was made before the Union, and therein do we alleadge it was not so said, as in the oath, that it settles the succession of the crown of Scotland, to which is annexed the crown of Britain. But we desire the oath to be allyed, so it proveth
that it will straiten very few, when the other particulars are satisfyingly cleared, considering the weakness of it.

"The fourth and last, ariseth from the penaltie appointed by the former acts, and the bill designed grants the whole, yea, more than is desired upon this head.

"From all which, it appears, that the bill designed doth satisfyingly remove the scruples mentioned in the address and memorial, and upon the matter, grants all to the nonjurants which they themselves do desire. Whereas, if the reference be left out, or the oath changed, it is to be feared there will be occasion taken to say, that they have sworn a new oath, and not that sinful oath which their brethren did swear, who took the oath as it now stands, whereby the peace of the Church of Scotland, and the ministry of those who have taken the oath, would be broken; and whatever security they offer to the government, by the form of the oath they have proposed in the address and memorial, yet the granting of their desire as to the framing of a new oath, exposeth the peace of the Church, and the ministry of others, to the dangers mentioned, which doubtless deserve to be regarded, and the more, that the scruples may be satisfyingly removed, without incurring these dangers, in the way proposed in the designed bill.

"It is also to be observed, that though there are above three hundred ministers in Scotland, who have not yet taken the oaths, there are only one hundred and three or four, who have been induced to subscribe the address, and of this number of addressers, there are several who have been admitted to churches since the oaths were imposed by law.

"In this paper, we have not mentioned several things in the address and memorial, which are exceptionable, nor spoke one word for reimposing the oath, but have confined ourselves to reasons against dropping the reference, or changing the oath."

Since Mr. Gustards coming up, the oath has been more the subject of conversation, by those we visited, than it had been before, or probably would have been; and since Sir James Campbell moved as to Patronages and Toleration, I observe Roxburgh, Jerviswood, and others, keener on the Abjuration than they were before, alledgeing, it was now plainly party business, and the interest of the government to take away that handle of state division, and that Sir James's motion was not handsome and fair dealing, in the way it was managed.
[April] 5th. We had the honour to kiss the three young Princesse hands, who are all three of charming countenance and behaviour. The two eldest asked, in a very obliging manner, from what place we came, and if we came together.

The same day, Jerviswood moved in parliament for leave to bring in a bill, for enlarging the time for taking the oaths, and explaining the Abjuration. Mr. Cunningham spoke against it, and moved for a new oath. He was answered by Secretare Stanhope. General Ross urged that Jerviswoods motion might be dropped, but it was seconded by Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Patrick Halden; and Jerviswood, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Halden, and Sir William Gordon were appointed a Committee to prepare it.

[April] 6th. Roxburgh proposed to us whether we thought it was not advisable that the King should refuse audience to Mr. Gustart. I told him that would be thought to be only his Grace's deed, and, besides, I was tender of the liberty of addressing, and also was of opinion that it would answer the design as well if an answer was given favouring an explanation. He desired we might suggest the materials of an answer, which we did in the following words: "The Oath of Abjuration containing nothing contrarie to Presbyterian principles, the further explaining of it is under the consideration of parliament, and your laying aside your groundles scruples will be of great advantage to the Church of Scotland, and for my service there."

[April] 8th. Sir James Campbell acquainted us that Sir James Cunningham told him that Mr. Gray Nevel(1) affirmed that we had said to him the greatest part of the nonjurants were Jacobites. We had no inclination to follow liyes and slanders, in which some are very fruitful; yet not only being conscious to our innocence, but judging this would spread and be received for truth, we asked Gray Nevel about it, and told him it was utterly false; he had never said so, that is, he, having never more seen that subject with us.

We have often dealt with Sir James Campbell and members of the Committee for the Bill on Patronage. We hasten the passing of it, but were still put off, by saying they would not be adjusted to it.

(1) [Grey Neville, Esq. of Billinghoe, Nabicke, &c. &c.]
The other bill we have seen, with Lord Chief Justice Parker's amendments; the most remarkable of which are, that it be lawful for the presbytery to declare the churches of the nonjurants vacant, and, till then, that [the] Collector of the Bishops' Rents uplift their stipends, and pay them into the Exchequer, except so much of them (not exceeding £100) as the Barons shall appoint to be given for their maintenance.

[April] 10th. We conversed at some length [with] Mr. Gustard, and told him in what form we hoped the bill would come in, which he owned would satisfy many. We suggested our fears, that his friends would oppose what was wholly designed for the ease of the nonjurants.

As we visited members, we found our nonjurant friends had, by themselves and others, written letters in very pressing terms to a great many, which had made impressions on severals, particularly Mr. Barranton, who appears very zealous in their cause, and, if I am not mistaken, he is at pains to bring over others, and alledge, that thereby they will gain several of our countrymen to be for repealing the Conformity Act.

At this time the struggle was in parliament on the King's Message, and it was observed that all those of our country were against it, who opposed the bill about the Abjuration. By the change in the Ministry, matters are at a stand, and the success of our affairs rendered more uncertain than ever, party being formed to embarrass the parliaments procedure.

[April] 14th. We were called to Jerviswoods house, where Roxburgh, Montrose, Rothes, and he, proposed our going down to the Assembly. We desired to be excused, because of the small progress in our affairs, and that should they miscarry, though perhaps our stay would not prevent it, the blame would be lodged on us, and we would bring upon ourselves a load of reproach, both from jurants and nonjurants. We also represented, that it would be mistaken by our brethren, as if they could not hold an Assembly without us; and, farther told, that we were advised by them to continue here, while our business was in dependence.

Roxburgh was somewhat easy, but the rest alledged necessity for our going, and that if business went wrong in the Assembly, we would repent our staying, and Rothes added, he would not go down without us. They further told us, our business was only to be carried by the weight of the Court, and did not depend on our being here; and if we went, they would
make it more their concern, and assured us it should not suffer by our absence. They told us the parliament would adjourn for three weeks, that we had represented our instructions, and the King was concerned in them. They asked us, seeing the situation of things rendered all business uncertain, whether we inclined that the bill anent the oath should be brought in, if they were not sure to carry it. We told them we did think it advisable, that the world might see the tenderness designed by it, and that persecution was far from their and our thoughts; only we were assured, as matters stood, it might carry to leave out the reference. Jerviswood promised he should bring it in; and he and all of them assured us, that the reference should not be left out; that though it should carry in the Commons, the Lords would not pass it, and that the King would not consent to it.

We still objected against their going, and they peremptorily insisted on it, and assured us that neither grivances, nor the affair of the oath, should suffer by our absence; and, in end, desired us to think on it.

Next day, we had a message to wait on the King the day following, and, accordingly, on the 16th, we were introduced to his closet by Roxburgh, who told us, from the King, that he had a just regard for the Church of Scotland, and would take care of her concerns; that he judged it proper for us to go to the Assembly. We thanked his Majesty for his kindness to the Church of Scotland, assured him of the zeal and loyalty of her ministers, and that our endeavours should not be wanting to preserve that good disposition. He told Roxburgh in French, which he repeated to us in English, that he was well satisfied of our loyalty and affection; upon which we kissed his Majesty’s hand. Rothen, who was present in the King’s closet, carried us to the Prince and Princess, and we kissed their hand.

Thus our going was fixed. I am sensible of the reproach we may fall under by it, and it gives me great uneasiness. I proposed the day before to Mr. Hamilton, that if he would stay, I would go, but he would not consent, and offered to go if I would stay.

This day, Roxburgh and I went that Colonel Forbes and Mr. Gustard to present their Address to the King, while we were passing an outer room, but neither kissed his hand, nor gave any answer.

In all the conversations we had with one another since the oath, I never went so far as with Mr. Hamilton, who corresponded with me, too, who, I
pect, will improve it against me, and, knowing their tempers, I should have been more sparing with them than with others. But they went such lengths in favours of the nonjurants, and reasoned, as I thought, so loosely, that I was carried beyond what I used to speake on that subject.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PUBLIC REPORT GIVEN TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN 1717, BY THE DEPUTATION: (1)

"The Assembly, according to a former resolve, called for the report of Mr. William Hamilton, Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, and Mr. William Mitchell, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, Moderator of the Assembly, Commissioners sent by the Commission of the late General Assembly to London, about the public affairs of the Church; and the said brethren, having before laid their said report before the Committee for Overtures, the said Committee did transmit the same to the Assembly. The tenor whereof follows:

"Report of the Commissioners sent to London by the appointment of the Commission of the General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh in November, 1716. In obedience to our Commission, we began our journey about the time the Kings proclamation was published for the parliament to meet and do business; and arrived at London about ten days before it met. Soon after our arrival, we desired audience of his Majesty, which was readily granted us; and we took that opportunity to represent, in a speech to his Majesty, the heads of the grievances of this Church, for which, in his great goodness, he allowed us full time and liberty. A copy of what was spoken to his Majesty, together with his gracious answer, is herewith produced. We delivered, upon that occasion, into his Majestys royal hands, the representations and memorials mentioned in our instructions and commission, which we were appointed to present unto his Majesty; and he received them very graciously.

"We had also the honour to be introduced to their Royal Highnesses

(1) [Taken from a MS. copy (in the Library of The Marischal College) of the Proceedings of The General Assembly, attested by John Dundas, Ct. Eccles. Scot.]
the Prince and Princess of Wales, and begged their favour to this Church. What was spoken upon that occasion, and their Royal Highnesses kind and encouraging answers, are also herewith produced.

"We applied ourselves, during the whole time of our stay at London, with as great diligence as we could, to solicit the redress of our grievances mentioned in our instructions. We insisted particularly on every one of them. We pressed a repeal of the Act restoring the power of presentation to patrons, which we represented as a very great grievance, but found great difficulties were like to lie in the way of a simple repeal of that Act; and as to any rectification of that Act, while the power of patrons was continued, we told we had no instruction about it.

"Also, we used endeavours, according to our instructions, for as full an explanation of the Oath of Abjuration as possible, for removing of scruples, and particularly for the explanatory clause proposed by the Commission, which we endeavoured to have connected with the oath; and, also, we pressed that the penalty might be restricted to the stipend, and if possible only to a part of it; and we urged that care might be taken to remove the scruple, arising from the preamble of the former Act, imposing the oaths. After much pains taken with the statesmen, and members of parliament of both houses, there was moved a bill for redress of grievances of the Church, the title of which is to be seen in the printed votes; and another bill with respect to the oaths, both of which are now in dependence before the House of Commons, and as the title of the latter shews, it is designed it shall comprehend the explanations desired.

"We likewise discoursed with friends, about the way of getting free of the difficulty the judicatories of the Church have, in addressing the House of Lords, by their usual title.

"We did what we could to promote the Synods of Ross and Caithness gifts of the rents of these bishopricks from the crown, and in concert with friends, wrote to them an account of what was thought proper to be done, for facilitating their business; and we were consulted before their answer was sent up, which we understand now in the hands of some gentlemen of that country at London, who are active for it.

"While we were employed in these things, we composed an address to the King from the Commissioners. Mr. Murray was present when it was according to order, and it was given to the House by Mr. Murray; also, we took care to have it published in the daily papers."
VI.

NEPENTHES,
OR THE VERTVES OF TABACCO,

BY WILLIAM BARCLAY, M.D.

M.DC.XIV.
NEPENTHES,

OR,

THE VERTVES
OF TABACCO

BY

WILLIAM BARCLAY, MR of Art, and
Doctor of Physicke.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED by ANDRO HART, and are to be Sold at
his Shop on the North Side of the high Street, a little
beneath the Crosse. Anno Dom. 1614.
NEPENTHES,

OR THE VERTVES OF TABACCO

By WILLIAM BARCLAY

D. OF MEDICINE AND MASTER OF ART.

HERCULES to obey the commandement and will of Ivno, busied himselfe to overthrow the most famous monsters of his time, his Armes were a bagge and a club. A most worthie Ladie, and, if I durst say so, the very Ivno of our Ile hath commanded me to destroy some monstruous Diseases, so that to imitate the most chialrous Chifian of the worlde, I haue armed my selfe with a boxe for his bagge, and a pipe for his club: a boxe to conserve my Tabacco, and a pipe to use it, by those two God willing, to ouercome many maladies. If the hostes of such Diseases doe not betray my endeououres to their hating and hated guests by not using or abusing my weapons. But before I enter in the list, I must whet as it were my wits with these two points, First why doe I treat of a matter so often handled by so many, so odious to Princes, so pernicious to sundrie, and so costly to all?

Secondly why doe I as another Clodius reveale mysteria bona Deae, and prophanee the secrets of Physicke? I answere, that a good matter is not the worse to be maintained by many: and Plus vident oculi quam oculus. As concerning the hatred of Princes, one mans meate is another mans poyson. The wine prince of liquors hateth vehemently colworts, and yet beere, aile, siderwater, oyle, honey, and all other liquors doe well agree with colworts. The King of France drinketh neuer Orleans wine notwithstanding his subjects do loue it well.

I know sundrie men that haue such Antipathie with butter that they dare not smell it. It hath been pernicious to sundrie I grant it, so hath wine,
Galanga, aqua vite, Spanish wine, Anise seedes, oyle of Spicke and such like.

So that the most fine, best, and purest is that which is brought to Europe in leaves, and not rolled in puddings, as the English Navigators first brought home.

The finest Tabacco is that which pearceth quickly the odorat with a sharpe aromaticke smell, and tickleth the tongue with acrimonie, not unpleasant to the taste, from whence that which draweth most water is most vertuous, whether the substance of it be chewed in the mouth, or the smoake of it receiued. Skillie tasters of wine, Bacchus butlers, know the wine

Odore, sapore, colore.

So they which traffique dayly with Tabacco doe know it by these same three senses. In a Goose there is nothing which doth not serue either for meat or medicine, no not so much as the doung: But in Tabacco there is nothing which is not medicin, the root, the stakle, the leaves, the seeds, the smoake, the ashes, and to be more particular, Tabacco may serue for the use of man either greene or dry; of greene Tabacco may be made syrups, waters, oyles, vnguents, plasters, or the leafe of it selve, may bee used mortified at the fire to cure the asthma, or shortnesse of breath, dissolve obstructions, heale the old cough, burning ulcers, wounds, migrain, Colicke, suffocation of the mother: and many other diseases, yea almost all diseases. If the Romanes durst haue wanted so many yeares the helpe of Physick, vsing for all diseases only Colwoort. Truelie I think the Romans might want now all Physitians eternally, if they knew the vertue of Tabacco, seeing the spring of all their diseases is defluxions and cathars for which the only antidot is Tabacco. I intreat here the Lector of this Treatise to haue me excused if I do not set down in special the forme and maner to prepare such remedies of green Tabacco, as I haue mentioned, for I wold wish to do with Tabacco as Aristoteles did with his Physicks, for he wrot to his scholler Alexander, that he had published and not published his physicall Philosophie: So I must assay to say, that I haue revealed and not revealed the quintessence of Tabacco. As concerning the dry Tabacco, it may be vsed in infusion, in decoction, in substance, in smoke, in salt. Touching the infusion and decoction, because they are as dangerous and more, than Elleborus albus, or antimonium, I will forbeare to particularize, remitting the practise of that part to the presence of some prudent
granell are preuented prettily, because the antecedent cause is taken away: it preserueth from the toothach: it cureth the migraim, the colicke, the cogh, the cold: It stayeth growing fatte: it is the antidotte of Hypochon-
driacke melancholie, it prepareth the stomacke for meat: it maketh a clear
voice, it maketh a sweet breath, it cleareth the sight, it opneth the eares,
it putteth away the punaise, and openeth the passage of the nose, it is the
ourse of the lights, it comforteth nerues, and taken in sirupe there is no
obstruction that can abide it: it is present reliefe against the most part of
poysons: And in few words it is the princesse of physical plants. To con-
clude this discourse I must excuse here my plainnesse and simplicitie with
this caveat to the curious Lector, that albeit the newer too much commend-

Tubacco bee of sufficiencie to cure many diseases: yet it is not of efficacie
in al persons, in all seasons, in al temperaments, but it must bee vsed by the
direction of some expert and prudent Physician. There was on a time a
diseased Gentleman, who for to recouer his health sent for a Physician,
the which vsing prudently and artificially his cure, the Gentleman became
wel: and because he was subject to that disease often in the yeare, hee re-
marked well how the Physician had prepared his potion, what herbes hee
had decocted, what simples hee had infused, what electuaryes hee had dis-
solved, howe much of everie one, how long they seethed, or steeped, at what
a clocke he did minister it, how long hee fasted therafter, and at the next assa-
ault of the sicknesse hee tooke the same potion, observing all Circumstances,
but was nothing the better: he sent againe for Master Doctor, and in-
quired what the matter should be, seeing he was diseased with the same ma-
ladic, hee had taken the same potion, he vsed it very rightly with all the
circumstances and obseruations, he had not omitted one jote, No said the
Physician you lacked a principal point, a very necessarie Circumstance and
an essentiaall Cause, that is, you receiued not the same from the hand of a
Physician: for if the patiente by experience tell thee, and seesth to feele the
first hope of his health at the small of his stomach, how much more
shall he be releaved when he seeth thee vsed with care, and the Cuppe
which conteneth the Counder of his constitution, the blood of his Welfare,
and the weapon to destroy his enemies. Happy were thou that had no
need of Physicians, happy then that spent his summe in the buying of the
two sortes, and happier were the two that did divide and redevise the summe
in the lande where the Law of goodnes is not confineth
To the faouurable Lector

health.

There were some pages which I thought not meet to leaue emptie, good Lector, either for thy sake, or for Tabaccoes sake, or for mine owne sake: for thy sake, because I wearie not to talke with thee: for Tabaccoes sake, because the worth of it deserveth some verses: for mine owne sake, because I never having slept in Parnassus, but being a valley Poete, I persuade myselfe that my verses shall be read more for the merites of the matter, then for the value of the Workeman. Therefore I address myselfe first to gaze against a craig, from whence some musicall influence may bedew my braine.

"Vt sic repente Poeta prodeam."
Tobacco.

This is one of the most useful plants; it is used in the course of life. Does it serve the same purpose in work? Does it alter the human soul? Does it make men indifferent to wars, to justice, and to all virtue? Does it make men good or bad for its alone, and does it cause men to waste the Air.

Lector, therefore, for thy soul, because thou art never by my self, do I write the Bishop of Murray.

[Text continues on the next page.]
To the

WHY do you
The hope of
Why doe you
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Both here
And here
A stronger
Is same
You can not
In danger do
My Lord
VII.

MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY,
IN THE YEARS 1745—46.

BY CAPTAIN JAMES STUART,
OF LORD OGILVIE'S REGIMENT.

M.DCC.XLV.—XLVI.
regiment will furnish a captain and 50 men, for his Royal Highness guard. A captain and 50 men on the Canongate guard. Perths regiment will furnish the guards to the camp. Each regiment will furnish a quarter guard before themselves.

My Lord Ogilvy, colonel, orders that all the officers of his regiment provide themselves in targes from the armorer in Edinburgh; likeways, that captain James Lyon be acknowledged quarter master, Thomas Crichton, surgeon, and Captain James Stewart, adjutant, in his regiment; also, that an officer and a serjeant of every company attend every day, at two o'clock, at the commandant of the regiment his quarters, to receive orders; also, that every captain give in a list of shoes wanting in his company. Further, that no officer or soldier shall pretend to ask liberty to go home, till further orders, under the pain of being laid directly under arrest; also, that the officers bring their men under arms to the parade, to morrow, at two o'clock; and that no officer whatever stirr from the camp or quarters, or leave the regiment, without leave from the commandant, under pain of being put under arrest.

Ordered for Leith main guard to morrow, Captain Inshewan, and Lieutenant Lednathy, 2 serjeants, 30 men, and 1 drum.

Orders of the 11th to the 12th October, 1745.


My Lord Duke of Perth Lieutenant-General of the day.

It is needless to repeat here the orders that were given yesterday; his Royall Highness being perswaded, that the officers will observe them punctually; and that besides, the major, or some other officer acting for him, are never to be absent from the regiment; that there will be also an officer of each company continually present, to contain the soldiers, and hinder the disorders that are daily committed, which not only shows the neglect of the officers, but is hurtfull to the Princes cause.

Glengarys regiment will relieve those at Edinburgh.

Atholes will relieve themselves likewise at the Royal Highness guard, and on the Canongate.
all the foot to morrow, at ten aclock in the morning, at Duddistown. The corps that are separated are to repair there at that hour, and such as have guards, will be relieved by others untill after the review.

Glengaryis regiment relieve themselves in town.

Clan Ronald relieves his Royal Highness guard and the Canongate, untill Lochyell passes in review.

Perth mounts the guards on his Royall Highness tent and the guard of the forrage.

The horse will likeways be reviewed at Dalkeith. An officer of each company will daily make the appell of their companys, and give in writing to the major the number of officers and men that are present, and the major will make his report to the colonel, who is to make his to his Royall Highness.

Orders of the 14th to the 15th October, 1745.

Parole. Lewis and Carlisle.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
Glengaryis regiment furnishes his Royal Highnesses guard, the Canongate, and the guards of the town.

Every regiment, in the quarters they are in, will have a guard that will furnish sentries on the different avenues of their quarters, or serjeants posts, if the main guard be too far off from the place where it is necessary to set sentries.

To morrow the quarters will be assign'd to each corps.

Tuesday 15th, Glengary continues in town and Canongate. Wednesday, Lochyell at the ports of the town and Canongate. Thursday, Lord Ogilvy has the town; Glenbucket the Canongate. Friday, Duke of Perth the town and Canongate. Saturday, Keppoch the town, and Duke of Athole the Canongate. Sunday, Clan Ronald the town, and the foot come with Lord Pitsligo, and Duke Tulloch the Canongate. Colloanel Stuart to be constantly quartered at Athole, beyond Jockis Hill, and to relieve his own guard. The guards are to be relieved, take possession of the quarters of the men, are relieved by the above the guard, секр; Lochyell in

Orders of the 16th to the 17th October, 1745.


My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-Generall of the day.
Glenbucket relieves his Royal Highness guard and the Canongate, at ten in the morning.
My Lord Ogilvy the postes of the town, at the same hour.
A serjeant of each regiment will be regularly at his Royal Highness guard as ordinances, in case there were any orders to be sent to their regiments, and will be relieved regularly every twenty-four hours.
An officer and 20 men of each regiment will be present this day, 16th October, at an execution that is to be made between two and three afternoon, at the Links of Lieth.
A lieutenant and 20 men of the Canongate guard will conduct the prisoner, Robert Munro, that is to be executed this afternoon, to the Links of Lieth, and won't quit him untill he be executed. The geoller is to get his arms tied behind, and set the said Munro in the officers custody, who is to answer for him. Six men of the red coates of Perthis, and six of Collonel Stewarts, commanded to shoot him.

Orders of the 17th to the 18th October, 1745.

Parole. William and Glasgow.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
Clan Ronald Colonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Piquet.
My Lord Duke of Perthis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard with 100 men, Canongate guard with 50 men, the town guards with 300
men, at ten of the clock to-morrow morning. A serjeant out of each regiment to be of his Royal Highness guard, to be relieved every day at the hour of the guard. An officer and 20 men of every regiment, are to be at the Links of Lieth, at two a clock this afternoon, commanded by the late Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Piquet, to assist at an execution. Six of the red coats of Perthus, and six of Colonel Stewartis for the execution. A lieutenant and 20 men of the Canongate guard will conduct Daniel Smith, who is to be executed at the Links of Lieth, where the commanding officers will set the court martials judgment in execution. The guard of the Canongate will get the corpse of the said Smith buried near the ground where he is executed.

Orders of the 18th to the 19th October, 1745.

Parole. David and Montrose.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
My Lord Nairn Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Piquet.
Atholis regiment furnishes two captains and 100 men for his Royal Highness guard. A captain and 50 men at the Canongate. Keppoch, the guard of the town. These guards are to be relieved at ten aclock in the morning.

The regiments that are not on guard passes in review to morrow morning, at their quarters. Perthus, that comes off the guard, passes at three aclock in the afternoon.

His Royal Highness is informed of the little notice the officers, especially the majors, take of his orders, as well in not coming regularly at eleven aclock to receive orders, as in not sending the serjeants of ordonnance, as he ordered.

His Royal Highness wonit for officers that are exact, as he reproves those that neglect their duty.
ment at one clock afternoon, and Apinis at the same hour, at their quarters. The regiment to be under arms for exercise to morrow, at nine clock.

Orders for the 21st to 22d October, 1745.

Parole. ANDREW and SCOTLAND.

My Lord Duke of Perth, Lieutenant-General for the day.
Lochvall Colonel, his Lieutenant Colonel, and Major of the Piquet.
Lochvallis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, town, and Canongate.
100 men on his Royal Highness guard.
50 men on the Canongate.
50 men on the main guard of the town;
A lieutenant and 15 men of which on the port of the Neither Bow.
100 men on the Grassmercat.
50 men near the Weigh-house.

All the regiments that are not on guard will assemble to morrow, betwixt twelve and one of the clock, at the camp near Duddistown, his Royall Highness being desirous to make a generall review.
The comendant orders that the whole regiments be in readiness to march to morrow, by nine in the morning, to Duddistown, to be reviewed by his Royall Highness; likeways, that the serjeants be carefull to cause the men keep their arms clean, and qualify themselves for exercise; an orderly serjeant [ ]; also, that the doctor attend cless at Leith; also, report of sick daily to officers and surgeons.

Orders for the 22d to the 23d October, 1745.

Parole. BRICK and IRELAND.

My Lord George and Lieutenant-General
My Lord Ogilvy Colonel and Major of Piquet.
Glenbucket furnishes 100 men on his Royal Highness guard; 50 on the Canongate.

Lord Ogilvy is the town guards; that is, 50 men on the main guard, a lieutenant and 15 men of which on the port of the Neither Bow, 100 men on the Grass Mercat, and 50 men near the Weigh-house.

That the taptoo be beat every night at nine; after which hour, every soldier that is found abroad is to be carried to the guard prisoner, and that patroles be ordered for that purpose.

The commandent orders that the whole regiment be under arms tomorrow, against half nine precisely, on the parade behind the town, in order to detach the Edinburgh guards.

**Orders of the 23d to 24th October, 1745.**

**Parole.**

**David and Holyroodhouse.**

My Lord Duke of Perth acts Lieutenant-General of day.

The Master of Strathallen Collonel, his Lieutenant Collonel and Major of the Picquet.

Duke of Perth this regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, town, and Canongate.

100 men on his Royal Highness guard.

50 men on the Canongate.

50 men on the main guard; a lieutenant and 15 men of which at the Neither Bow.

100 men on the post at the Weigh-house.

50 men on the Grass Market.

50 more at the Parliament Closs.

Lochyeillis major will relieve the posts with the major of Perth's regiment, and shew them where the sentries are to be placed. The officers of piquet, as well as those on guard, will be very exact and alert in making their patrolls.
Orders of the 24th to the 25th October, 1745.

Paine. Daniel and Newcastle.

My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General at the day.
My Lord North Coloum, as Lieutenant-Coloum and Mayor of the
Preston.
Armies regiment-marches for King's Lynn to guard and the Camphagree.
100 men on the King's Lynn guard, and 75 for the Colloquey.
Lancaster renews the town guards.
15 men on the main guard, a lieutenant and 7 of which on the part of
Neather New.
50 on the Great Market; 70 men on the Parliament Close.
100 armed and ready against the Weigh-house.
The officers of march, and those on guard to be very exact in their
patrols.
All the regiments are advertised to keep every thing ready for them-
 selves, so as to be in a condition to march on twelve hours warning.

Orders of the 25th to 26th October, 1745.

Paine. John and Sam.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
Lancashire Coloum, as Lieutenant-Coloum and Mayor of the Preston.
The Ranelagh regiment-marches for King's Lynn to guard and Colloquey
disguises the guards of the town.
100 men on the King's Lynn guard.
15 men on the Camphagree.
15 men on the main guard, a lieutenant and 7 men of
which are to be numbers, 70 on the Great Market.
15 men on the Parliament Close.
a lieutenant, and 70 men more.
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY.

at night to one of the houses of the Abbayhill. Mr. O'Sullivan will place them.

The officers of picquet, as well as those of the different posts, will be very exact in making their patrols.

His Royall Highness orders absolutely that the majors wonit fail to send a serjeant of each regiment to his guard at Holyroodhouse.

The Duke of Perths regiment will march, arms and bagagè, to-morrow, 26th, to Musleburgh, where quarters are appointed for them.

Glenbucketis regiment will likewise march there to-morrow.

There will be bread brought from Dalkeith to Musleburgh for their convenience.

The colonels and other officers are to give strict orders that the bakers should not be molested, nor no wrong done to them.

The colonels that are at Edinburgh and in the neighbourhood, are advertised that the soldiers will find bread of a right weight at Holyroodhouse, where Mr. Graemes will get it delivered to them, the bread being of a better weight than in the bakers shops, where they are imposed upon. Mr. Greimes will get the bread brought to the different quarters, if the colonels desire it so.

My Lord orders exercise twice a-day, at eight and three aclock, per companys. Also, notes of cloathing wanting in the several companys.

Commandant orders a man per company to clean their quarters.

ORDERS from 26th to 27th October, 1745.


My Lord George acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.

Glengary Collonel, Lieutenant-Collonel, and Major of the Picquet.

Glengaryis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, the town and Canongate. 100 men on his Royal Highness guard; 50 on the Canongate; 50 on the main guard of the town; 50 on the Grass Mercat; 50 on the Parliament Closs; 100 men near the Weigh-house; a lieutenant and 15 men of the main guard on the Neither Bow port; a lieutenant and 15 men of his Royal Highness guard, in the night time, on the Abbayhill. All the
troops are advertised to keep themselves in readiness to march on twelve hours warning. The officer of piquet, and those on different posts, are to double their attention for the patrols. An officer and 12 gentlemen of Pitsligos horse, will come to Edinburgh about five aclock this afternoon, where they will receive further orders.

Orders of the 27th to the 28th October, 1745.

Parole.  
HENRY and YORK.

Duke of Perth Lieutenant-General of day.
Lochbery Colonel, his Lieutenant and Major of Piquet.
Glengary will continue his Royal Highness guard, the town, and Canon-
gate, to morrow.
The officers of piquet, as well as those on the posts, are to be on the alert, and make exact patrols.
Keppochis and Appinis regiments are to have a guard on their quar-
ters, and the officers to be with the men, especially at night, in case of an alert.
The postes of Lieth, the Cannymills, and Newhaven, are likewise to be alert, and patrol frequently.
An officer and 12 gentlemen of Pitsligos, will patrol this night from Lieth, along the seaside, by Newhaven; the officer of this corps that patroned last night, can give them the directions he had.

Orders of the 28th to 29th October, 1745.

Parole.  
CHARLES and WALES.
of which will be posted at night on the Abbeyhill; 50 men on the Canon-
gate; 50 on the main guard of the town; 50 on the Grass Mercat; a
100 men near the Weigh-house; a lieutenant and 15 men of the main
guard on the Nether Bow port. All the troupes are advertised to keep
themselves in readiness to march on twelve hours warning. The officers
of picquet, as well as those on the postes, are to be alert and exact in
making their patrouils. Clan Ranoldis regiment furnish a 100 men this
night, at Royston House, to support Newhaven. Lord Ogilvyis regiment
will furnish the like number at Newhaven. An officer and 12 of the Life
Guards are to patrouill westwards of Lieth, untill the break of day.

ORDERS of the 29th to 30th October, 1745.

Parole.              WILLIAM and ABERDEEN.

My Lord Duke of Perth acts as Lieutenant-General of the day.
Keppoch Colonel, his Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major of the Piquet.
Keppoch regiment mounts the guards of the town;
Apinis, his Royal Highness guard, and the Canongate.
A 100 men on his Royal Highness guard;
A lieutenant and 15 of which, are to mount at night on the Abbeyhill.
50 men on the Canongate guard.
50 on the main guard of the town;
A lieutenant and 15 men of which, are to be on the Neder Bow port.
50 men at the Parliament Closs, and 50 at the Grass Mercat.
A 100 men at the Weigh-house.
Ogilvyis regiment will furnish a 100 men at Newhaven.
Clan Ronaldis regiment will furnish a 100 men at Roystoun House, and
will sustain Newhaven.
An officer and 12 of the Life Guards are to patrouill this night as usuall,
from Lieth by Newhaven, along the seaside.
ORDERS AND GENERAL MISTAKES.

Orders of the 20th to the 31st October, 1746.

From...

General...

29th October.

My Lord, 

The Generals, Colonels, Lieutenants-Colonels, and Majors of the Regiments, 

Your Regiments continue in guard of the Town tomorrow.

The mayor, the aldermen, 

Your adjutants of each regiment is to convey to the Mayor, High Sheriff, Justice, and all the freemen of the Town, the orders from their command, My Lord.

My Lord, 

Your Regiment will continue in the same posture, with arms and baggage, to go to Unbridge, where they will receive new orders.

A copy...

My Lord, 

Your Regiment will march without any ceremony to Unbridge, where they will receive new orders.

A copy...

My Lord, 

Your Regiment will march to Exeter, where they will receive new orders.

A copy...

My Lord, 

Your Regiment will march to Exeter to receive new orders.

And a copy...
prayed to take care that the soldiers have water enough in their cantines when parting, that they may have no pretext to quit their ranks. To avoid this inconveniency, the majors are prayed to name two captains, and as many lieutenants, every day of march, to take care that the soldiers keep their ranks; the captains will march in the rear, and the lieutenants on the flanks of their regiments.

When any regiment passes a defile, these officers are to stay there till all their men have marched up and joined their colours; and before they leave the place, are to be relieved by as many officers of the following regiment.

The majors are also prayed to bring to the major-general, when they come for orders, an exact list of what recruits they may have made that day, and another of the men amiss, by desertion or other accidents.

It is seriously recommended to all the officers, to take care that the most exact discipline be observed, as they are to be answerable for their respective corps. It is forbid, above all things, to shoot sheep, hens, etc., or break open the country people's houses, or cause any disturbance.

There must be a serjeant, as ordinance of each regiment, constantly at the generalis lodgings, who shall not stir from thence without an order from the general or the major-general.

Macphersons regiment, when come up, are to make the rear-guard during this march. Roy Stewart is to be attached and serve as a guard to the artillery and baggage; 50 men whereof to be chosen as a particular guard for the bread waggons, with 50 of Perthis; other 50 of Perthis regiment are to be chosen amongst the gardeners, carpenters, and other workmen, to serve as pioners, who are to march at the head of the artillery.

All officers detached from their corps, will take care to send a soldier of their guard, as ordinance to their respective regiments.

Every man to have twelve shot.

Captain Ogilvy of Inshewan appointed paymaster to the regiment.

That no man, under pain of severe punishment, pretend to shoot off his ammunition in the idle way they have done.

That every company have two baggage horses, and their proportion of tents, etc., given them by the quarter-master, which they are to take care of; that every man carry his full arms, and no man put them upon the baggage wagons. Ordered, That an officer of each company stay always in quarters with his company, and send an orderly man to the comandant's quarters to attend for orders, likeways a drum.
ORDERS from the 4th to the 5th November, 1745.

Broughton House.

Parole. CHARLES and YORK.

At Broughton over Tweed.

The army to march upon the 5th November, 1745, at seven o'clock in the morning, for the rendezvous, and then to Bield, Pomaid, and Crook, with a proper guide. The Duke of Perth's battalion is to have the van of the march of the army. The Duke of Atholl's men, commanded by Coloneel Mercer of Aldie, are to guard the artillery, ammunition, bread wagons, and baggage of the army, and to be accountable during their charge thereof. The army, and the baill baggage and artillery thereof, are to rendezvous at Moss Finnain Haugh, by eight of the clock in the morning at farthest, in order to march. The artillery march first, next to which the stores, thereafter the Princes baggage, and after that the regimental baggage, conform to the station of each in the march, and all to proceed in their proper situations; the same orders with respect to discipline on the march which were given out yesterday are continued, and particularly recommended, as are those concerning the general and particular quarter-masters.

The adjutant-general and majors are expressly appointed to attend for orders, and the orderly serjeants are to be exact in their attendance.

The Master of Strathallan, Coloneel; Sir William Gordon, Lieutenaut-Coloneel; and Major Patrick Gordon of Glenbucketis, are officers of the day and Piquet.

Under the Duke of Perth, Lieutenant-General.

ORDERS of the 5th to 6th November, 1745.

Parole. LOUIS and AXE.

At Erickstown Braefoot; marched to Grantoun.

Officers of the day, Lord Ogilvy, Coloneel; Sir William Gordon, Lieutenaut-Coloneel; and Major Stewart, of Perthis. All the troops are to
march to-morrow from their respective quarters, early enough to be at Erickstain Brae by nine aclock, from whence they will march in good order to Moffat. Lord Ogilvy's will have the van, and Glenbucketis the rear. Glenbucketis regiment will find the artillery on their march, and will leave them a 100 men for their escort. The light equipage will file off after the troops; the artillery and heavy baggage are to follow.

The majors are prayed to send a man of a company, with the quarter-master, the major, or adjutant of each regiment to Moffat, for the lodgings, where they will address themselves to Mr. Brown. None of them must part till they be all assembled. No regiment is to march into town without seeing that the other two are at hand, that they may all come in at once. The Master of Strathallan will detach a lieutenant and 30 men in the morning, as well to hinder any straglers from coming before, as to prevent the cruel plunder of which their Graces the Dukes of Athol and Perth complain, and earnestly recommend to the officers of each corps to have an eye to their soldiers behavior. Perthis major will warn the number of captains and lieutenants requisite to hold a court martial to-morrow, at Moffat, on the criminal of Perthis regiment, now prisoner. It is hoped the majors will not forget to send daily to the generalis lodgings a serjeant, as ordered.

Orders of 6th to the 7th November, 1745.

Parole. John and Strathallan.

At Moffat; regiment at Kilpatrick Kirk.

Officers of the day, Mr. Mercer, Colonel; Faskely, Lieutenant-Colonel; Mr. Rattray, Major. They will mount to-morrow a captain and 50 men, at seven in the morning, of Lord Nairns regiment, at the gate of Moffat that leads to Lockerby.

The major of his regiment who is to post them there, must chuse for them a convenient guard house. A lieutenant and 30 men of Mercers regiment will relieve, to-morrow morning, a lieutenant of the same regiment who is on guard on the Princes equipage.

The officers are prayed to see that their respective corps get their arms
and every thing else in good order, as they shall be reviewed next day by the Duke; the artillery is likeways to get every thing ready for a march.

It is strongly recommended to the majors to observe the exactest discipline, and to mind that in their different cantonments the men dont pillage.

The commanders of the corps are prayed to examine, to-morrow, that nothing be wanting for the men to encamp.

The majors are desired to give an exact state of the men they have lost, by desertion or other accidents, since they departed from Dalkieith.

It is again recommended to the majors to send every day a serjeant, as ordinance, to the generallis lodgings, where there shall be a guard house fixed for them.

A captain and 50 men of Lord Ogilvyis will mount the Duke of Perthis guard to-morrow, before eleven forenoon.

Orders from the 7th to Friday the 8th November. 1745.

Parade. James and Nairn.

At Moffat. Sejour 7th.

Officers of the day, Menzies of Shian, Colonel; Faskely, Lieutenant-Colonel; Kinnachin, Major. The Duke of Perthis, Ogilvyis, and Glenbuckets regiments are to part at six in the morning, and to march on the road to Dumfries, to a village six miles off, where they are to wait for the rest of the column. The regiments that are cantonned are to march at five in the morning, to join those that are to wait of them six miles off; then all the columns will march, Ogilvyis in the van, Lord George Murrayis in the rear.

My Lord Ogilvyis regiment is to have three pieces of the French artillery in their front, with one cart of ammunition. The artillery must part at three in the morning, except the 3 pieces that go at the head of the troops.

A captain, and 50 men of Lord George regiments, is to stay behind an hour after the troops are parted, to help on all the accompanying soldiers. All the majors of the troops in the van are to take a serjeant, and one man of each company, at four in the morning, to Mr. S. O. de Margue, as he is to part exactly at that hour. It is recommended that the troops to march in good order after they have received a some stores for their men.
fries, and to have their arms in readiness for action. A captain of Lord
Georges regiment is to march an hour before his troops, to join the equi-
page on the road to Dumfries; he is to have with him a lieutenant and 70
men. If the troops come up to the baggage that parted this evening, this
captain, with his detachment, is to join his corps, as the regiment is to make
the rear of the equipage. The majors of the troops cantoned, with one
man of each company, will be at a village five miles off, on the road to Dum-
fries, at five in the morning.

Friday, 8th November, 1745. The regiment marched from Kilpatrick
Kirk, near Moffat, by Johnstown Kirk, to Lockerby (in Annandale.)

Saturday the 9th. The regiment marched from Lockerby, over the
border, to Newtown.

Sunday, 10th November. Regiment marched near to Stanhex, hard by
Carlisle, where they lay on their arms all night; and, on the 11th Novem-
ber, by day break, marched to Riccarby, half a mile off Carlile. On the
12th November, Tuesday, the regiment marched to Naworth Castle.

13th November. Returned to Riccarby; betwixt which place and Stanhex,
was Lord Ogilvyis post, in forming the blockade on the north side of
Carlisle.

Thursday, 14th November, and 15th November, the blockade continued.
Carlisle parleyed and capitulated, Saturday, 16th. On Sunday, 17th No-
vember, the regiment marched through Carlisle to Butcherby.

ORDERS OF THE 18TH TO THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1745.

Monday.

Parole. Fortune and Carlisle.

At Carlisle.

The army sejours to morrow at Carlisle, and will keep themselves in
readiness to march the next day, at the break of day.

Thirty of my Lord Pitsligois horse will part to morrow, at the break of
day, to go on the road of Newcastle, by Brampton, to have an account of
the enemys motions; theyll receive further instructions to morrow morning.

The regiment in quarters of cantonment, at Butcherby, within a mile of
Carlisle.
Orders of the 19th to the 20th November, 1745.

Tuesday.


Carlisle.

Atholes brigade, Ogilvy's, Glenbucketis, Roy Stewartis, and Perthis regiments march to morrow, at the break of day, arms and bagage, with my Lord George, under whose commands they are.

The Artillery marches to morrow likewise, and will receive their orders from my Lord George.

The colonels and officers of those regiments are to leave their heavy baggage in the Castle of Carlisle, and absolutely forbid to suffer any women to follow.

The regiment at Butcherby.

A draught made of 6 officers, 50 men, and 2 serjeants, to the Castle of Carlisle.

21st November, Thursday. Regiment marched from Butcherby to Clifton, 18 miles. Head quarters at Penrith.

22d November. From Clifton to Kendale, 18 miles.

At Macesfield.

Orders against all women, but soldiers wives; and horses only allowed to field officers and staff officers, or such whom their colonel can declare, upon his honour, cannot march on foot, old, etc.

Orders from the 22d to the 23d November, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Penrith.

The troops rest here to morrow, except the Life Guards, Lord George Murray's, and Shians regiments, that march upon a command. It is recommended to all the officers to be lodged with their men, and to be much with them, and to take care they commit no abuses, and pay every thing in their quarters, or else where.
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY.

An officer of each battalion to be at Lord George Murray's quarters, to-morrow, by ten o'clock.
Lord Nairn's battalion furnishes the guard of 150 men.

ORDERS from the 23d to 24th November, 1745.

Kendal.

Parole. CHARLES and YORK.

The main body of the army rests here to-morrow, and marches straight for Lancaster on Monday.
The four battalions of Perth, Gordon, Ogilvy, and Colonel John Roy Stewart, form the rear guard, and the cannon are to be betwixt the main body and rear. If the cannon come up in time, both them and the rear guard are to march on Monday, but no further than Burton, for convenience of quartering. The commanding officers of each battalion to be at his Royal Highness's quarters to-morrow morning, by nine. Glenbucket relieves the guard of his Royal Highness, to-morrow at midday, with a hundred men.

ORDERS of the 24th to 25th November, 1745.

Parole. JOHN and LANCASTER.

Order for march to-morrow, Monday 25th.
Kenmureis troop of Life Guards has the van. Kilmarnockis after.
Cluny the van of the foot.
Glengary.
Clan Ronald.
Keppoch and Glencarnock.
Appin.
Lochyle.

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THE SPALDING CLUB MISCELLANY.

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Glenbucket the rear of the foot.
Pitsligois horse.
The Hussars.

These corps are to be ready to morrow, at the break of day. His Royal Highness is to be at their head.

Clan Ranoldis regiment has the royal standard.

The baggage marches between Pitsligois horse and the Houssards, which are to have the rear of all, with an officer of each regiment. Perthis regiment, Ogilvyis, and Roy Stewartis, are to make the rear guard of the Artillery, and to quarter to morrow night at Burton, half way from Kendal to Lancaster.

If the Artillery marches this night, Perthis regiment is to furnish a fresh detachment of a 100 men and 2 captains to escort it.

The corps or regiments which do not find themselves ready to take their rank according to the order of march, are to stay in the rear, not to interrupt the march of those that are in readiness.

Monday, 25th November, 1745. The regiment marched to Burton. 8 miles (the Princeis quarters at Lancaster).

Tuesday, 26th November. Regiment marched to Garstang. 18 miles (head quarters at Preston).

27th, November. To Preston, 10 miles.

ORDERS OF THE 27TH TO THE 28TH NOVEMBER, 1745.

Parole.       HENRY AND PRESTON.

The Life Guards, Ogilvyis, and Roy Stewartis regiments, will decamp to morrow, at six in the morning, and will follow for about eight miles the road from Preston to Wigan; will quit that road and strike to the left, to go to Leigh, where they'll quarter. They are to send some intelligent officer before, to mark their quarters, and assure provisions. They'll part from thence the next day early, to join his Royal Highness at Manchester. The Life Guards go to Sir ;

Wednesday and further than Leigh, and will join the next day at Manchester. They are to take guides from Preston. Mr. Vatian will go with my Lord.
ORDERS of the 29th to the 30th November, 1745.

Parole. Henry and York.

Sejour at Manchester, in Lancashire, 30th November, 1745.

Orders from the 30th November to the 1st December, 1745.

Parole. St. Andrew and Scotland.

The army decamps to morrow from Manchester, at the break of day.

The Hussars have the van.
The Life Guards.
Appinis.
Lochellis.
Cluny the Royal Standard.
Glenbucket.
Glengary.
Clan Ronald.
Keppoch and Glenknoch.
Atholeis Brigade.
Perth. The Artillery and baggage.
Ogilvyis.
Roy Stewartis.
Pitalgois horse.

An officer of each regiment is to keep in the rear with Pitalgois horse, and will not quit them until they come to their quarters.

Kilmarnockis horse will part early from their quarters, and follow the road they are in to Didgebyfoord, where they pass the river Mercy, from that foord they will follow the road at least to Eltringhem. If they join the column there, or wherever it be, they will march between the Hussars and the Life Guards. An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard will escort the treasure.

A colonel, with 150 men, will mount his Royal Highness guard for the future.
The colonels are to prevent their majors, that each regiment is to furnish a certain number of men proportionally, to mount out guards for their own surety.

If it doth not rain this night, the army will pass by the shoords of the river Mersey. His Royal Highness orders, notwithstanding, that the Bridge of Crosshoord may be repaired for the good of the country, and that Generall Wade may pass more diligently with his army.

Orders of the 1st to 2d December, 1745.

Parole. JAMES and NEWCASTLE.

The army decamps to morrow, at the break of day, from Macklesfield.
The Hussars have the van.
Lord Ogilvy is the van of the foot.
Roy Stewart. Glenbucket.
Perthis. Atholeis Brigade.
Kilmarnockis horse in the rear.

The Artillery Swedish canon, with two carts of powder and ball, between Perthis regiment and Atholeis brigade.

Atholeis brigade the Royall Standard.
The colonels are to recommend to their officers, that the soldiers are to provide bread and cheese for two days, not knowing but we may be in the enemy's presence to morrow. The officers will take care that the arms may be in good order. The baggage, with the rest of the artillery, in the rear.

2d December, Monday. Sejour at Macklesfield.

Orders of the 2d to the 3d December, 1745.

Parole. CHARLES and LONDON.

The army decamps to the break of day from Macklesfield.
Pitzigoilis, with a field officer, in guard.
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The six Swedish pieces, with powder and ball necessary for them, follows.
Clan Ronald. Keppoch.
The rest of the Artillery, and all the waggons and baggage horses of the army.
Appin and Glenbucket in the rear.
The rest of Pitsligois horse in the rear of all.
A serjeant of each regiment, and an officer of the Artillery, are to be every night at his Royall Highnesses quarters, to carry orders to their respective corps, in case of necessity.
Glengary has the Royal Standard.
An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.
An officer of each regiment to keep in the rear with the horse, to bring up the straglers.

ORDERS of the 3d to the 4th December, 1745.

At Leik.

Parole. HENRY and NEWCASTLE.

The army decamps at twelve this night from Leik. The Artillery and baggage are all to be ready at the same hour.
A field officer and 50 of Pitsligois horse, to be in the van of all.
Cluny the van of the foot.
Glengary, Clan Ronald, Keppoch, Appin, Lochyell, and Glenbucket, in the rear. All the Artillery and baggage of all kind after this column; it being absolutely forbidden that any baggage horse should mix with the troops.
Roy Stewartis, Perthis, and Ogilvyis, in the rear of the Artillery and baggage. The rest of Pitsligois horse bring up the rear.
A serjeant of each regiment, and an officer of the Artillery, as likeways an ordinance of each troup of horse, are to be every night at his Royal
Highness quarters, to wait for the orders that may be sent to their respective corps. An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

Clan Ronald has the Royal Standard.

The officers are to be very vigilant this night, and they are to visit their posts and their soldiers quarters, that they may not sleep, but keep themselves in readiness at the least hours allarm. Manchester's regiment will follow direct the baggage.

ORDERS from the 4th to the 5th December, 1745.

At Derby.

Parole. JAMES and LONDON.

The army to be in readiness to morrow forenoon, when the pipes play, which is to be the signal of an immediate march, but the pipes are not to play until there be a special order.

Atholeis Brigade has the van of the foot, the third battalion of which is to carry the Royall Standard. Ogilvy next to Athole, Perth, John Roy Stewart, Glenbucket, Manchester, Glengary, Clan Ronald, Keppoch. Appin, Lochyell, Cluny the rear of the whole foot.

Life Guards the van of the horse, and to be before the Athole brigade.

Hussars on the skirts of the army.

Kilmarnockis in Clunyis rear.

Pitsligois the rear of the whole army. The whole Artillery and ammunition in Glenbucketis rear. The baggage to be altogether either in front or rear, as they shall receive orders before marching. All the officers in each regiment to keep their respective ranks, and to contain their men accordingly.
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY.

ORDERS FROM THE 5TH TO 6TH DECEMBER, 1745.

**Derby.**

**Parole.**

**John and Bristol.**

The army decamps to morrow, at break of day. The Life Guards the van. Kilmarnockis next.

Athole brigade the van of the foot, and has the Royal Standard. Perthis, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, Glenbucketis, and Manchester regiment. The artillery, and baggage of all kinds, as well carts as baggage horses, are to march after Manchester regiment, viz. the six English canon in the van, and the six Swedish pieces, with powder and ball necessary, in the rear of all the baggage.

Glengary in the van of the clans, and follows the artillery.

Clan Ranold, Keppoch, Appin, Lochyel.

Cluny the rear of the whole foot.

Pitaligos horse in the rear of the foot.

The Hussars in the rear of them, which will be disposed of as his Royal Highness thinks proper.

An officer of each regiment in the rear, with Pitaligos horse, to bring up the straglers.

A serjeant of each regiment are to come every night to his Royal Highness quarters, to wait in the guard room for the orders that may be sent to their respective corps.

The officers are to march at the head of their companies, and to keep their troops always in order, in case they may meet the enemy.

An officer and twelve men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.(1)

(1) [The retreat from Derby commenced on the 6th December.]
Orders from the 6th to 7th December, 1745.

At Ashburnham.

Parole. Richard and Manchester.

The army decamps to morrow, at six in the morning, from Ashburnham.
The Life Guards the van.
Atholeis brigade the van of the foot, and has the Royal Standard.
Perthis, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, Glenbucketis, and Manchesteris, form the first division.
The Artillery, and bagage of all kinds, departs at four in the morning, and marches in the same order they were in to day.
Clan Ronald the van of the second division.
Keppoch, Appin, Locheill, Cluny, and Glengary, who has the rear of the second division.
Kilmarnockis horse in the rear of Glengaryis regiment.
The Hussars in the rear of all, to be disposed of as my Lord George shall think proper.
An officer of each regiment in the rear with Kilmarnockis horse.
Pitaligois horse will escort the quarter-masters.
A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men of Glengaryis regiment to mount guard this night, at the end of the street that leads to Derby. The lieutenant and 20 men of this detachment will mount at the Turnpike House, and will keep two sentrys out, and the gate shut; the officer is advertised that there are two detachments of horse to go out by that gate to patroll.
A captain and 50 men of Glenbucketis will mount guard this night, at the Mercat place. Perthis regiment will furnish two captains and a 100 men to guard the Artillery.
An officer and twelve of the Life Guards of Lord Elchois troop will patrol about a mile out of town, on the road of Derby, and will be relieved by an officer and twelve of Kenmureis troop, so that the patrol may continue till break of day.
An officer and 12 men of Kilmarnockis horse will patrol on the road that leads to Burton, in the same manner as the guards; this road separates from that of Derby at the turnpike, and strikes to the right hand.
An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

An officer of each regiment to be in the rear with Kilmarnockis horse.
A serjeant of each regiment to keep the night, at his Royal Highness quarters.

7th December, Saturday, 1745. The regiment marched from Ashburnham, by Leik, to Macesfield.
8th December. Marched to Stockport.

Orders of the 9th to the 10th December, 1745.

Manchester.

Parole. St. Taffy and Wales.

The army sejours at Manchester to morrow. Two captains, two lieutenants, and 100 men of Appinis regiment, will mount guard this night at the Townhouse.
A captain and lieutenant and 50 men of Clunyis regiment will mount guard this night on Scotland Bridge, at Millgate.
A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 men of Glenbucketis, on Salfoord Bridge, between the two towns.
A captain, a lieutenant, and 50 of Glengaryis men, besides the guard that Perthis regiment furnishes, on the Artillery.
Atholeis brigade will relieve his Royal Highness guard to morrow, between ten and eleven in the morning, by a field officer, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, and 200 men.
Lochyeil will relieve at the same hour Appinis guard at the Town-house.
Cluny will relieve his own guard.
Glenbucket likewise his own guard.
Glengary likewise his own guard.
Appinis guard, which is the main guard, are to take the prisoners, and to have special care that they should not escape, it being of the greatest consequence. All the guards and posts are to patroll very exactly about their posts, every half hour, and oblige their sentries to cry one to another,
every half quarter of an hour, that all goes well, or to advertise if any mob or noise be near them.

An officer and twelve of the Life Guards are to patrouill, untill the break of day, about a mile out of the town, on the road of Rochtal, going by Scotland Bridge, where there is a post of Clunyis regiment; they can take, if they think proper, each of them a man of this post behind them. The Life Guards are to relief one another as usual.

An officer and fifteen of Pitsligois horse are to patrouill in the town, and towards the Artillery Park, on the road that leads to Crossfoord Bridge.

An officer and 15 of Kilmarnockis horse will patroll likewise on the road that leads to Stockport, and on the road they are in themselves.

10th December. Regiment marched to Leigh. 11th December, to Chorley. 12th, to Preston.

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ORDERS FROM THE 12TH TO THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Durham.

Preston.

The army marches to morrow morning, precisely at break of day; but the Artillery, with Colonel John Roy Stewartis before it, and Lord Ogilvys behind it, exactly at four of the clock, with candle or flambeau light.

The Duke of Perthis regiment goes along with the Artillery, that so many may be with each carriage; the remainder of that regiment to be immediately in the front and rear of the Artillery.

Glenbucket has the van of the line of foot, and Cluny the rear.

Pitsligois horse have the van of the foot, and Lord Elchois Life Guards the rear of all.

Clan Ronald has the Royal Standard.

Glenbucket the prisoners, whom he must receive from the guard in the morning, as the march begins.

Twenty-five of Lord Elchois Life Guards are to patroul betwixt the bridge and the town, on one side, and the Wiggan road on the other. Glenbucket mounts a guard of 100 men, a field officer, two captains, and four subalterns, in the house and offices his Royal Highness was lodged in
when last in town. In case of an allarm, some of the guard of that house are to fire their pieces, and one cannon to be charged with powder alone, always to be ready to fire in that event. The pipes are to play when hearing the cannon; and the place of rendezvous is the fields betwixt and the bridge, upon a certainty of any enemy’s approach.

Kilmarnock’s horse upon the wings of the army on their march.

Every colonel to have a guard of a man at least, out of each company of his regiment, to advertise the regiment, in case of any sudden allarm.

If any one stays after the rear guard, it is at their own peril, as they are not to be waited on.

Orders from 13th to 14th December, 1745.

Parole.  Edward and Lancaster.

The army sejours here to morrow.

Each regiment of foot is to mount a guard of a man of each company, at the colonel’s quarters, or more, if required.

Roy Stewartis, Keppochis, and Ogilvyis, which are lodged at the extremity of the town, on the road of Preston, are to assemble their 25 men each, at the barn near the house called the White Cross, at the very extremity of the street, where they are to mount their guard, and sustain, in case of necessity, the patrols of horse, by that side of the town.

My Lord Fushigoys horse will patrol, with an officer and 12 men, untill eight in the morning, on the road of Preston, somewhat behind the windmiln, which is on the left hand the road from this to Preston, about half a mile from the town. An officer, and six of Kenmureis guards, are to patrol like ways till the same hour, on the road to Hornby. Atholis brigade relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow.

The regiments will be advertised the orders of to morrow, for those that are to mount guard, and where.
Orders of the 14th to the 15th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Northumberland.

The army decamps to morrow, at the break of day, from Lancaster.
Lord Pitaligois horse are to assemble, at six in the morning at the Mercat Place, and to escort the quarter masters.
Lord Kilmarnockis horse has the van of the army.
Elphünstonis troop of Life Guards to wait for his Royal Highness, and to assemble before his quarters, at break of day. Atholis brigade has the van of the f loot. Glengary the van of the Clans. Clanronald follows. Keppoch after, and has the Royal Standard. Lochyell, Appin, Cluny, the rear of the Clans. Roy Stewart followes Cluny; Ogilvyis the rear of all the f loot. Lord Elchois Life Guards the rear of all, and are to assemble, at break of day, at the extremity of the street that leads to Preston, where they will wait, as well as Ogilvyis and Roy Stewartis regiments, untill my Lord George orders them to depart. The colonels are to give orders to their respective regiments, that their sick and baggage may part before day. The officers are to see this night and provide carriages for their sick. The officers are also to advertise, that if their bagage be not in the van of all, that it will be left altogether in the rear, exposed to the enemy. As we expect to meet the enemy to morrow, the officers, as well as the private men, that are in a condition to act against them, are to be on foot, and in their posts, and to send their horses to the front, as well as all the women and children. Those that are not in a condition to act against the enemy, may stay on horseback, but must go to the van of the army, and not stay with their regiments. Lord Kilmarnockis, the prisoners on horseback.

An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasure.

Atholis brigade mounts his Royal Highness guard, and is charged with the prisoners.

Glengaryis, Clan Ronaldis, Keppochis, Appinis, and Lochyelis are to prepare 50 men each to mount guard at their arrival.
Kilmarnockis horse is to patrol, with an officer and 20 men, on the road that leads to Preston; the post of Roy Stewartis and Ogilvyis regiments, that is, at the extremity of the street that goes to Preston, will advance an
officer and twenty men towards the Cross, that is near the windmill, each
time that the horse goes on to patrol. This patrol is to begin at ten o'clock,
and continue till the break of day.

ORDERS from the 15th to the 16th December, 1745.

Parole. Henry and Peterhead.

The army decamps to morrow, at six in the morning, from Kendal.
Lord Kilmarnockis horse at the same hour, before his Royal Highness
quarters, to escort the quarter masters. Two officers and 24 of Lord Pit-
sligois horse are to be in the rear, with my Lord George. The rest of
Pitsligois horse are to march for the quarters with Kilmarnock.
The Life Guards, as well my Lord Elchois as Elphinstonis, to be in
the van of the army. The detachment of Lord Pitsligois that is to be in
the rear, is to assemble at seven in the morning, betwixt the inn called the
Cock and Dolphin, and the bridge over against it, that leads on the road to
Lancaster, where theyil wait with Glengaryis regiment, that has the rear of
the foot, untill all the army and baggage be out of town, when they will
receive Lord Georges orders.

Atholis brigade has the van of the foot.
Clan Ronaldis the van of the Clans, and Glengary the rear.
Locheyl has the Royal Standard.
Perthis, Ogilvyis, Glenbucketis, Roy Stewart, and Manchester regiments,
are to escort the Artillery, and to part at five in the morning. They are to
march by Ortoun; there will be particular orders given for the march of
the Artillery. The officers are to take their precautions for their sick,
which are to part with and follow the Artillery, as well as all the heavy
baggage, viz. carriages. The baggage horses are to part before the column
of the army, and go the same road.

An officer and 12 men of his Royal Highness guard to escort the treasur.
Atholis brigade mounts his Royal Highness guard, and is charged with
the prisoners.
Keppochis regiment mounts the main guard on the Mercat Place.
A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Glengaryis regiment, on the bridge
Stewartis the rear; Lord Elchois Life Guards, that will be with the column in the front of all. The baggage to be in the rear of Colonel Stewartis battalion, and the gentlemenis servants that have clockbags, in the rear of all. It is recommended to the officers to be very carefull of their mens marching in order, and that when, by reason of any bad step or defileis, that they are obliged to go out of their ranks, they must fall into them again as soon as possible. The field officers to go frequently from front to rear of their battalions, to cause their men keep order in marching, and not to mix with any other regiment; and upon no account whatsoever to be allowed to go into houses upon the road. And that all the men are to be advertised, that if they should stragle or fall in the rear, they must do it at their hazard, for they will not be waited for, and the country through which we march is full of armed militia.

The majors of each battalion are desired to be at Lord George Murrayis quarteris, at six at night, and to receive any other orders.

Lord Georges battalion is to relieve the guard. It is recommended to the officers to advertise every private man to carry along with him a dayis provision.

[Address by Prince Charles Edward to the Army.]

Dumfries, December 22d, 1745.

The Highlanders in generall, Chiefs, and Principal Leaders of the Clans, called by his Royall Highness, not only to communicate his further intentions with regard to the carrying on of the campaign, but also to satsisfie them with the late encouragement he has received from abroad, whereof such as are proper to be publickly known, are as follows: As also, the encouragement he proposes for them in the meantime, and hereafter, both on account of the very great regard he has for their heroick actions already done in his service, and the singular confidence he has in their future merit.

Primo, He is glade to have occasion of advising them, That, by letters from the King of France, by Lord John Drummond, he has all the assurances of sending a powerfull army, sufficient to defeat the forces in England; but has also, in the meantime, sent a considerable number of forces, and
such warlike stores as may easily make Scotland his own, as well forts as others. And, to begin the good work, Lord John has his Highness orders to invest the Castle of Stirling, and, after, that of Edinburgh.

Secundo, He intends before he joins the rest of his royall army att Stirling, and to begin that immediatly, as an opportunity offers, to give them cloaths for a coat, tartan for hose, shoes at the six weeks end from their receiving the last; two shirts and a bonnet for each; and that, the Ffrench Ambassodor (by whom his Royall Master now declares his alliance with his Royall Highness) confirms. That the first five guineas shall be paid immediately upon the Ffrench landing in England, and the other five guineas against the Restoration.

Tertio, At the same time, that notwithstanding all the above reasons of his Royal Highness, in regard there are still two things has been too much practised, That the following resolutions are forthwith resolved on, in order to remove them, viz. In the first place, plundering, which not only has gained us the disaffection of all places wee go to, but likeways a curse against us, and is the only chance that opposes our happy success; and that therefore, since our most gracious Prince has been pleased to give us our full pay due for our subsistance, and now proposes to cloath us, there can be no further excuse for our continuing that practice; therefore, you'll know, that it is unalterably resolved, that the care of each company is putt intirely upon its particular officers, who are made liable for the skaith done, and they, by their colonells advice to punish the delinquents corporally, and are likeways to give in their names to the generall muster master, by which they are to forfeit the first and last guineas promised. And to prevent any excuses for leaving their ranks, if any man fall sick, so that a horse is necessary, let him apply to his officer, who will provide him with one; and also, if there is reason, either of hunger or thirst, let him in the same manner advise his officer, and let that officer stand at the door, and call for either of these necessaries, and see the house keeper satisfied.

That no soldier have any concern in a bagage horse excepting the sick, and every man carry his own arms as well tergets as others, and that no man throw away any terget upon pain of whipping, and that there be no women or boys on horseback, certifying that if any shall happen to have any plunder or others that he is not able to carry, let it be instantly disposed of, assureing them, by first opportunity, the same shall be lookt into, and what is unnecessary burnt, and let no man absent from his regiment
either to front or flank on his march, but by a line from his colonell or field officer that he is sick or otherwise invalid.

That now, as wee are returning our nearer homes, the next thing feared is desertion, which will intirely ruin our whole intention, and leave both our Prince and our selves at our enemies mercy, to prevent which, our most strict resolutions are, that, if any desert, their goods shall not only be burnt and destroyed at home, but shall also be made example of by the loss of their lives, with this exception allenarly, that if his Royall Highness shall think proper to take winter quarters in Scotland, that such as shall be thought proper shall have their liberty upon furlow, and officers sent along with them to see them return against the time appointed, when they shall have their pay that runs on.

N.B. Wee have wrote in the mean time to Lord John Drummond to guard the different passes before us, and to take up all deserters, whom wee are to punish with death.

Orders from 23d to 24th December, 1745.

Douglass, 23d December.

Parole. Ogilvy and Down.

That two sentrys be always at the outside of the guardhouse, that they may be ready to turn out the guard in case of an allarm, and the rendezouze at the generalis quarters, but still ten men to be kept in the guard room, and the drum to beat.

It is expected that the order of march will be better observed than it was this day.

John Roy Stewart the van; Ogilvy next; Glenbucket next, etc.

To march precisely at break of day.
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY.

Orders from 24th to 25th December, 1745.

Hamiltoun, 24th December.

Parole. Elcho and Edinburgh.

The column to be ready to march at an houris warning when the pipes play, which is supposed will not be before midday to morrow.

It is again and again recommended to the officers to keep their posts in the march, which is the only way for to make the men do the same.

The Athol brigade has the front of the fleet; the other three battalions follow in their course of rotation.

Lord Elchois Life Guards marches in the front of all; the baggage in the rear, with the servants and clockbags, as before. It is recommended to the officers to cause their men pay whatever they call for of provisions or any thing else.

Orders of the 25th to 26th December, 1745.

Glasgow.

Parole. Henry and Hamilton.

The officers of each regiment will take particular care of their respective company, and in case of an alarm they are ordered to assemble at the Cross.

The officers of the guard will be careful to visit their sentinels from time to time, and if any thing occur at their respective posts, the officer of the said post will acquaint the captain of the main guard therewith, that he may either acquaint Lord George, or act as he shall think proper, as the occasion requires. The majors or adjutants of each regiment will call at Lord George's quarters, about nine o'clock to morrow morning, to see if there be any new orders for them.
Orders of 26th to 27th December.

Thursday.


Collonel Menzies mounts the main guard with 60 men and three officers. Glenbucket furnishes 20 men and an officer to each post. The officers of the respective regiments are to take particular care of their men, and in case of an alarm they rendezvous at the Cross.

Orders from 27th to 28th December, 1745.


The army sojourns at Glasgow to-morrow.

Appinis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer and 100 men. Locheylis regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 60 men on the main guard of the town. Glengaryis and Keppochis regiments will furnish each of them 2 officers and 40 men. Clan Ronald, Roy Stewarts, Ogilvyis, and Glenucketis will furnish an officer and 20 men each. Those detachments are to mount guard on the posts or gates of the town, with an officer and 20 men on each post, being eight of them, and will draw lots among themselves for the posts they are to mount at. Those posts will hinder any disorders from being committed in their neighbourhood, and will give all succour to the inhabitants that will require it of them against the troops that may insult them. His Royal Highness forbids, absolutely, that any officer or private man should seize upon horses or arms without a particular order, signed by Mr. Murray.

In case of an alarm the different posts are to advertise the main guard. Those guards are to mount between eleven and twelve o'clock to-morrow.
Orders from the 28th to 29th December, 1745.

Parole. Henry and Galloway.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.
Lochycellis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer and 100 men. He furnishes likewayes 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard, and 20 men and an officer at the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; an officer and 20 men at the Gallowgate, where we came in from Hamilton, in all 200 men. Glengaryis regiment will furnish 120 men, with six officers, an officer and 20 of which will mount at each of the posts or posts following, viz., at the Bridge, at the Townhead Port, at the port by the North West Kirk, at the Rotten Raw Port, at the Drygate, at the port or passage leading into the Green. Each and every of these posts will advertise the main guard in case of an allarm, and will hinder any disorder from being committed in their neighbourhood, and, particularly, that nobody should seize on the forrage that comes in for the use of the army, nor on the horses that brings it; that each post should send 2 men to escort the forrage to the Fish Market, where the storehouse is.

His Royal Highness forbids absolutely, that any officer or private man, except general officers, should seize upon horses or arms, without a particular order, signed by Mr. Murray.

The guards are to be relieved at eleven aclock.

An officer and 6 Hussars are to patrol, this night, within a mile of Hamilton, to know what passes in those parts, or if they can learn any account of the enemy.

The majors of each regiment are to assemble to morrow, at ten aclock, at his Royal Highness quarters, to receive orders.

The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of the regiment that mounts his Royal Highness guard, are to visit the posts the night they are on guard, at different hours.

Appinis regiment is to visit them this night.
The guards are to assemble before his Royal Highness quarters, where they will find a soldier of each post to conduct the guards to their posts.
The regiments that have furnished guards this day, are to advertise the
officer that mounts guard to send a soldier to his Royal Highness quarters, at ten noone, to conduct the guards that are to relieve them.

Thirty of the Life Guards must patrol to morrow, when they will receive particular orders to seize upon any servant or other person who shall offer to molest the forrage from being delivered into the magazine, or who shall seize on any horses; this order they are to execute at their peril.

Orders from 29th to the 30th December, 1745.

Parole. Edward and Edinburg.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

There is to be a general review of all the foot and horse to morrow, at ten o'clock.

The rendezvous, or place where they are to assemble at, is the Green, towards the Point House. All the guards or posts, except his Royal Highness guard, are to join the regiments for the review, and will go to their posts after, that they may be relieved by those that are to mount guard. The colonels are enjoined that no soldier should be left with officers equipage, but that all may be present, the commissary having strict orders to pass only the effective.

The horse, as well the Life Guards as Pitaligois, Kilmarnockis, and the Hussars, are to draw up behind the foot at the same hour. The regiments of foot will take their ranks according as they arrive. Cluny's regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer and 100 men, as soon as the review is finished; this regiment will furnish likeways 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard.

Clan Ronalds regiment will furnish 160 men on the gates or ports of the town, viz. an officer and 20 men at each gate. The gates or ports where Clan Ronalds regiment are to mount is the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; the Gallowgate, which we came through from Hamilton: the port at the Bridge; the Townhead Port; the port by the North West Kirk; Rotten Raw Port; the Drygate; and the port or passage into the Green.

An officer and 12 of my Lord Elchois troop of Life Guards will patroll
this night from eleven aclock until break of day, about a mile from this, upon the road to Dunbarton. The guards are to be relieved immediately after the review.

ORDERS FROM 30TH TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1745.

Parole.  John and Dover.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

Glengaryis regiment to mount his Royal Highness guard with a field officer and 100 men. This regiment will likewise furnish 60 men with double officers on the main guard, an officer and 20 men on the West Port, an officer and 20 more on the Bridge Gate, an officer and 20 men on the Gallowgate, that is on the road to Hamilton. Keppochis regiment will furnish 130 men, viz. twenty men with an officer at the Town-head Port, an officer and 20 men at the North-west Kirk, an officer and 20 men on the Rotton Raw Port, an officer and 20 men on the Drygate, an officer and 20 men on the Green, a serjeant and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat. The main guard will furnish a serjeant and 6 men on the stores for the forrages on the Fish Mercat.

All those guards or posts are to be very exact; the officers to visit their sentrys often; to hinder any disorder to be committed near them, and give succour to those that require it of them; in cases of an allarm, to advertise the main guard. It is particularly recommended to the officers of each guard or post, to send 2 men of their guard, to conduct all the hay and oats by their posts, to the store of forrage on the Fish Mercat, let whose will be in possession of it; the officer will be answerable for it if otherwise.

ORDERS FROM 31ST DECEMBER TO 1ST JANUARY, 1745–6.

Parole.  Henry and York.

The army sojourns at Glasgow to morrow.

All the colonels are to assemble to morrow morning at eight aclock, with-
out fail, at his Royal Highness quarters. Clan Ronald mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer, and 100 men; he furnishes likewise 60 men, with double officers, on the main guard.

Ogilvy’s regiment will furnish 170 men on the posts of the town, viz., an officer and 20 men on each post or port, and an officer and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat; the posts or ports are, the West Port, near his Royal Highness quarters; the Bridge Gate; the Townhead; the Gallowgate, on the road to Hamilton; the North West Kirk port; the Rotten Raw port; the Drygate; the Green, and the Flesh Mercat, with 10 men. The same orders of last night, for the exactness of the guards, and for conducting any forrage that shall come into town, to the stores in the Fish Mercat.

The main guard will furnish an officer and 20 men during the night, and an officer and 10 men in the day time, on the store at the Merchants Hall; the main guard will furnish likeways a sergeant and 6 men on the stores for the forrage at the Fish Mercat. The Life Guards, Pitsligoi, Perthshire, and Kilmarnock’s horse, and the Hussars, are to assemble to morrow, at ten in the morning at latest, on the place called the Green. An officer and 12 of the Perthshire horse are to patrol this night, from eleven o’clock, till break of day, about two miles from the town, on the road of Dumbartoun; the Hussars will patrol as usual.

Orders from 1st to 2d January, 1746.

Parole.

LEWIS AND PARIS.

The army sejourns at Glasgow to morrow.

The majors of all the regiments of foot are to assemble at his Royal Highness quarters to morrow, at eight o’clock in the morning, to receive orders for the shirts and hose that are to be delivered to their regiments.

A sergeant of each regiment is to be this night at his Royal Highness guard, and is to be relieved at the same times as the guard, and continue daily so, as well as a man from each of the regiments, with a life guard of each company. Keppoch’s regiment furnishes the Royal Highness guard to morrow, with a field officer, and two officers, and likewise 60 men, with double officers on the main guard of the road to West.
Port; an officer and 20 men on the Bridgegate; an officer and 20 men on the Townhead; an officer and 20 men on the Gallowgate, which makes in all 220 men. Glenbucketis regiment will furnish 90 men, viz. an officer and 20 men on the North West Kirk.

An officer and 20 men on the Rotten Row.
An officer and 20 on the Drygate.
An officer and 20 on the Green.
A serjeant and 10 men on the Flesh Mercat.

The main guard will furnish an officer and 20 men during the night, and an officer and 10 men in the daytime, on the store at the Merchants Hall. The main guard will furnish likeways a serjeant and 6 men, on the store for the forrage, at the Fish Market. The guards of each port are to send two sentries to conduct the forrage that passes by their posts, to the store on the Fish Mercat, without any regard for the persons that may be in possession of it. An officer, and 12 of Perthshireis regiment, are to patrol from eleven this night, till break of day, about two miles from the town, on the road of Dunbartoun.

The Houssards are to patrouil as usual.

Orders from the 2d to the 3d January, 1746.

Parole. Andrew and Scotland.

The army decamps to morrow at break of day from Glasgow, and marches altogether for about a mile from the town, at which distance the army seperates in two divisions. The Clans forms one of them, commanded by my Lord George. Atholis brigade, Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, and Glenbucketis form the other division. The first division that is ready to march, will take the van of the whole. Lochyell has the van of the Clans, and Appinis the rear. Atholis brigade has the van of the other division, and Glenbucket the rear. Lord Nairnis regiment has the Royal Standard. Lord Georgeis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, with a field officer, and 100 men; and the other regiments of this division will keep a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in readiness to mount guard on their arrival at their quarters.
The Artillery is to part at break of day, and will take the van of all, un-
till the division separates, when they will follow the Athol brigade. Per-
this regiment is to march at the same time, to escort it; the baggage follows
their own division.

Colonel Elphinstonis troop of Life Guards, and Perthshire Horse, march
with the division of the Athol brigade, where his Royal Highness is to be.
Perthshire Horse has the van of that division, and the Guards the rear.
Lord Elchois troop of Life Guards, Pitsligois and Kilmarnockis horse,
march along with the Clans; the Guards has the van of that column; Pit-
sligois and Kilmarnockis the rear. An officer and 12 men of Lord Nairnis
regiment are to come to his Royal Highness quarters, to escort the
treasure.

The Hussars follow the Clans. Lord George will give them orders
where they are to quarter, when they are on march. An orderly serjeant
of each regiment, as well as an orderly man of each troop of horse, are to
be at his Royal Highness quarters, and not depart from thence, without
orders, or till they be relieved. It is strictly recommended to all the officers,
to keep the soldiers in their ranks, and march in order, not knowing but we
may meet the enemy. The carts, with the cloathing of the foot, march
with the artillary.


Orders of 4th to 5th January, 1745-6.

Bannockburn.

Parole. Henry and Essex.

The army sojourns in the quarters they are in to morrow, except Glen-
buckets regiment, which marches from their quarters to Saint Ringanis to
morrow morning, where Lord Ogilvyis and Roy Stewartis regiments are.
Lord Nairnis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow. El-
phinstounis guards are to be at his Royal Highness quarters to morrow by
break of day. A captain, lieutenant, and 50 men of Perthis regiment will
be ready to march and under arms at New Market, at two o'clock in the
morning. The post of Lord Georgis regiment that is at Mr. Forresteris house will be relieved in the afternoon. The majors of the regiments to assemble to morrow at eleven a-clock for orders.

Orders from 5th to 6th January, 1745–6.

Bannockburn (His Royal Highness quarters). Ogilvy, St. Ringans.

Parole. Edward and Stirling.

The army sejourns here to morrow.

Locheylis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard. Heill furnish, likewise, an intelligent active officer with 50 men at Mr. Forresteris house, near the river, of which heill detach an officer and 20 men in a little house near the river, to hinder any boats from going up with provisions to the town, as corn, meal, biskuit, bread, or coals, and will oblige all the boats that are going up or coming down the river to come to them, seize on the boats, and send the people to his Royal Highness quarters to be examined. The regiments in their different posts will be very alert, and not faill to have guards and make their patrols regularly.

Glenbucketis, Roy Stewartis, and Ogilvyis regiments, will furnish the same number of men they did this day to make fascines. The Hussars will patrol in the quarters they are in.

Atholis brigade are not to take possession of the mlin till night.

Orders from 6th to 7th January, 1745.

Parole. Charles and Stirling.

The army holds themselves in readiness to march to morrow. The majors are to come to morrow at ten a-clock to his Royal Highness quarters, to receive orders whether they'll march or not. Lochyellis regiment mounts his Royal Highness guard, and they'll furnish likeways 70 men, viz.
a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men at Carsemiln, and an officer and 20 men in a farm called Broad Lies, a little east of Livelands; Mr. Chrystie, adjutant of Duke of Perth's regiment, will place them. Those two posts of 70 men are to assemble this night, as soon as possible, at New Mercat, where they'll meet with the Duke of Perth's regiment; those 2 posts will send a man from each of them to conduct those that come to relieve them of the same regiment. The officers of those posts are not to let any body pass into the town or come out of it, but to seize upon them (to secure the provisions or letters), if they are bringing any in, and those that are going out, oblige them to return after they are searched. They are to have continual patrols, during the night, from one post to another. Roy Stewart's, Ogilvy's, and Glenbucket's regiments will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men, in the village of Newhouse, a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in East Livelands, and they'll furnish, likeways, the same number of men for the fascines. Mr. Grant will pay them to morrow for what they have done already. My Lord Nairn's regiment will furnish a captain, lieutenant, and 50 men in the village of Torbuck. Atholis brigade will furnish 150 men, to make fascines; Mr. Grant will be at their quarters to give them directions how to make them; the men shall be paid for their labour. All the posts that form the blockade of Stirling, are to be extremly vigilant to let no body come in or go out of the town, and to have continual patrols, especially at night. Perth's regiment will relieve to morrow their posts at Mr. Forrester's house.

Orders from 7th to 8th January, 1745-6.

Bannockburn.


Lochyellis regiment relieves his Royal Highness guard to morrow, and will relieve, likeways, the two posts of 70 men, viz. the post of an officer and 20 men at the farm called Broad Lies, below the house of East Livelands, and a captain, lieutenant are to observe the most exact
upon any man, without distinction, that does not come to the guard at a
call, and that neither man or woman be suffered to come out or go into the
town. Roy Stewarits, Ogilvyis, and Glenbucketis regiments will furnish
the same guards as last night, viz. a captain, lieutenant, ensign, and 50 men
in the village of Newhouse, the like number in East Livielands; this post is
to sustain, in case of necessity, the post of Lochevells regiment that are in
the farm and mill above mentioned; they'll furnish, likewise, the same
number for the fascines. Atholis brigade will receive orders this night, and
will be posted according to his Royal Highness orders. Perthis regiment
will relieve the post of his Royal Highness equipage, the post of Forres-
teris house, and will be very exact, for what is already consigned to them, in
not suffering any boats to go up or come down the river, and to hinder all
persons going to or coming from the town of Stirling. It is very strictly
recommended to all the colonels and officers to be extremely vigilant, and
keep their troops always in readiness to march at a call.

Orders from 8th to 9th January, 1746.

Stirling; St. Ringans.

Parole. Drummond and Perth.

Atholis brigade relieve the posts they furnish this night.
Ogilvyis, Roy Stewartis, and Glenbucketis, will likewise relieve the posts
they furnished.
The posts that are actually for the blockade of the Castle of Stirling are
fifty men at the Duke of Argyleis house; 100 men on the main guard; 100
men on the Churchyard; 100 men at the Meal Mercat, which furnish 30
men at the Borrowis Port, and 15 on the Friars Wynd; 50 men at the port
of the Bridge. The officers of these posts are to be extremely vigilant,
and not only to visit their sentries, but that the officers should make rounds
of all the posts at different hours.
Orders from 10th to 11th January, 1745-6.

Stirling.

Parole. Henry and York.

The guards are to be relieved at three this afternoon, as follows, viz. the Athol brigade furnishes 150 men, of which 100 at the Duke of Argyleis house, and the 50 at the main guard; Lord Ogilvyis, 50 men at the main guard; Duke of Perthis regiment, 50 men for the Church and Ministeris house; Glenbucket, 50 for the Borrow Gate and Friar Wynd; Roy Stewartis, 50 men at Saint Maryis Wind Gate; Duke of Perthis furnishes a field officer, who is to see that all the officers and soldiers of the different guards be very allert in their duty, and all those that are not on duty, in case of an allarm, which is to be by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately with their arms in the Mercat Place, near the main guard. The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that all the menis arms be fixed, well charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stoping all persons, untill examined by the commandng officer of the guard. These are by the order of Major-General Gordon, commander-in-chief of his Royal Highness troupes in Stirling.

Orders for the 11th to 12th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. Charles and Athol.

By order of Major-General Gordon, Colonel Innes, and Major Gordon, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two this afternoon, as follows: fifty men of General Gordonis, and 50 of Collonel Royis, at the Duke of Argyleis house; 133 men of the Duke of Atholis brigade, and 17 men of the Duke of Perthis, they will mount the main guard and the guard at the ministeris
MARCH OF THE HIGHLAND ARMY.

house; 50 men of Lord Ogilvyis at the Burrow Port and Ffriar Wynd; 50 men of the Duke of Perthis at Saint Mary Wynd Gate.

All that are not on duty, in case of an allarm, which is to be notified by pipe and drum, are to assemble immediately, with their arms, on the Mercat Place, near the main guard.

The officers of the different guards are to take particular care that their menis arms be well fixed, charged, and primed, and that they be most exact in challenging and stopping all persons untill examined by the commanding officer of the guard.

The majors are to attend particularly each morning after this, by ten of the clock, at the generallis quarters, to receive orders.

The officers of each particular guard are ordered, each morning, to make a report to the generall of their guard.

Orders from the 12th to the 13th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. Stewart and Gordon.

The Athol brigade mounts the guard at the Duke of Argyleis house with 100 men, and the Burrow Port and Ffriar Wynd guards with 33 men; the ministeris house guard with 50 of Collonel Stewartis; and the main guard with 60 of Lord Ogilvyis; and 60 of Glenbucketis at Mary Wynd Gate.

Officers of Piquet, Sir William Gordon and Kynachin. The orders to be observed as given out yesterday.

The different guard rooms to be immediately furnished with sufficiency of coals and candles, the streets to be lighted with lamps as usual, and lanthorns to be placed at the doors of the houses where the field officers quarter, and a dozen of lanthorns to be provided for visiting the different posts; that none of the soldiers walk the streets without their arms, and that the guards be relieved at twelve aclock; all that are not on guard to be in readiness in case of an allarm, which is to be notified by the pipers playing.
Orders of 13th to 14th January.

Parole. 

Charles and James.

Colonel Roy Stewart and Major Fletcher on the Piquet. The guards are as follows to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon. Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men, and the Athol brigade 50 more for guard, at Duke of Argyll's house.

Athol brigade, 50 more on St. Mary Wynd Port guard; 50 of Glenbucketis, and 50 of Colonel Roy's at the main guard and the ministeris house.

Athol brigade furnishes 33 men more for the Burrow Port, 2 men out of each of the five above regiments are with a sergeant to mount guard on the Friar Wynd over and above these above-mentioned numbers. The rest of the orders, as formerly given out, are strictly to be observed.

Orders for the 14th to the 15th January, 1746.

Stirling.

Parole. 

Wallachis Oak.

Colonel Forbes and Major Patrick Stewart, officers of the Piquet.

The guards are to be relieved at two o'clock this afternoon precisely. The Duke of Perth furnishes 100 men for the Duke of Argyll's house; the Irish piquets furnishes 50 men for the ministeris house; Glenbucket furnishes 50 men for the main guard; Lord Ogilvy furnishes 50 men for St. Mary Wynd Port; Colonel Roy 50 for the Burrow Port, and Firar Wynd. The Duke of Perth, besides the above 100 men, relieves the guards on the ship and the boat is to be sent out in the last. All the rest of the orders, as formerly given out, are strictly to be observed, particularly the men and officers that are at Edinburgh, to assemble at the Market Place. A set party will be made out of each battalion are to meet Major Gordon at the Athol Port to get the party
and ball precisely at twelve aclock this day, which amunition is to be carried to the main guard, where it is to be divided among the different corps.

15th to 16th.

Stirling.

Parole. Charles and Stirling.

16th to 17th.

Stirling.

Parole. Gordon and Drummond.

Guardes. Blockade, and trenches.

Thursday night, the 16th January, 1746.
The ground broken a little below the Bridge Port.
Friday, 17th. Lord Ogilvyis 2 batallions marched out of Stirling, to review at Bannockburn, from whence marched with Royal Standard, in second line, to Hill above Falkirk, where the Prince engaged the enemy, under General Hawley, routed them, took their artillery, baggage, amunition, and tents, and quartered that night in Falkirk. Two men of Lord Ogilvyis killed, and three wounded. A standard taken.
Saturday, 18th. Wee marched back to Stirling to assist at the siege.
Sunday in the trenches, as also Munday and Tuesday.

Wednesday, 22d January, 1746.

Parol. God Speed the Trenches.

2 y
Thursday, 23d January, 1746.

Regiment mustered 181 men, 20 serjeants and drums, and [ ] officers, and mounted 100 and 20 men on the town guards, 2 captains and 7 officers.

Parole. William and Glasgow.

Friday, 24th January, 1746.

Parole. Lewis and Inverury.

Saturday, 25th January, 1746.

Parole is Have at them at Edinburgh.

Sunday, 26th January, to 27th.

Parole. Harry and Essex.

Regiment on guard in trenches.

Orders from Monday, 27th, to 28th January, 1746

Parole. The Castle of Stirling.

Regiment on the Stirling guards.
From 28th to 29th January, 1746.

Parole. Have at them to-morrow.

For piquet, Sir William Gordon and Major Fletcher.
For the town guard, Stonywoodis battalion. For the guard of the trenches, Monaltryis men and Duke of Perthis.
100 men very early in the morning of Abachyis men.

From Wednesday 29th to 30th.

Parole. Charles and Lithgow.

Orders from 30th to 31st January, 1746.

Parole. Philip and Peterhead.

Piquet: Sir James Kinloch, and Major Glascoe.
Town Guard, the 31st. Monaltryis battalion, and Duke of Perthis.
Trench Guard, first battalion of Lord Ogilvyis. Workmen early in the morning, Stonywoodis men.

My Lord Duke of Perth desires that the men that mount the town may be paraded precisely at three o'clock over against the main guard; and those that mount the trenches, at five o'clock, in the same place.

Orders from 31st January to 1st February, 1746.

Parole. Henry and York.

Piquet: Colonel Colbert and Bieuak.
Town Guard, the 1st February: 100 men of the first battalion of Ogil-ryys, and 150 of Stonywoodis.
Trench guard: 100 men of Stonywoodis battalion.

Orders from 1st to 2d February, 1746.

Parol is [ ] [ ]

The regiment marched, on Saturday, the 1st of February, 1746, from Stirling, by the ford of Frow, to Dumblain.
February 2d, to Perth. February 3d, to Coupar of Angus.
February 4th, to Corteacy. Colours lodged, and men dismissed for two days.
5th, there. 6th, to Clova. 7th, there.
8th February, Saturday, to Corteacy. 9th February, to Clova, with colours.
Monday, 10th February, stormastaid in Clova. 11th February, there.
12th, to Spittal of Glenmuick.
13th, to Glenmuick Kirk.
14th, Friday, to Colston, in Cromar.
15th February, to TurIan.
16th February, Sunday, to Kirk of Renn.
17th February, to Keith.
Tuesday, 18th February, marched to Findrassie. 19th, to Elgin. 20th, there. 21st February, Elgin. 22d, Saturday, 23d and 24th February, at Elgin. Tuesday, 25th February, marched to Fochabers. 26th, to Cullen.
27th, Thursday, at Cullen.
28th February, sojourned there.
Saturday, 1st March, the camp there.
2d March, marched to Glencoe.
Orders from the 2d to 3d March, 1746.

Parole. CHARLES and INVERNESS.

All the troops are to be in readiness to march to-morrow morning, but the pipes will not play, nor drums beat, till further orders. The commanding officers of each regiment are desired to keep their men in readiness, at a momentis warning. Lord Ogilvyis first battalion to relieve the guard to-morrow, with three officers and sixty men. My Lord Drummond desires there may be always an officer at his quarters, of each regiment, to receive what orders he may have to give. In case of an alarum, all the troops lodged at Fochabers are immediately to assemble, with their arms, at the cross. Colonel Crichtonis men will relieve their own guard at Gar- mouth, and be very exact. They will also send an officer to my Lord Johnis quarters, to receive orders. Any regiment that has heavy baggage are desired to send it to Elgin, to-morrow morning, by break of day, under an escort of their own men.

Orders from the 3d to the 4th March, 1746.

At Gordon Castle.

Parol is FITZ-JAMES and ABERDEEN.

It is once more recommended to the commanding officers of the different regiments to keep their men together, so as to be ready to march at a minuteis warning, and to have an officer of each corps, who will stay all night at my lords quarters, to receive what orders he shall think proper to give. Last night there was only an officer of Lord Ogilvyis first battalion, and none of all the other corps. Two officers and forty men of Fitz- Jamesis horse to relieve the guard; they are to be in town by eleven of the clock. Colonel Crichtonis men will relieve their own guard, and be very exact and keep a strict discipline.

All those who have any heavy baggage, and did not get it carried over the river to day, are desired to do it to morrow morning without fail.
As there is some meal expected from Keith this night, the officer of the guard who is of Lord Ogilvy's first battalion, is desired to give a serjeant and ten men to escort them to Elgin. The officer will be pleased to make the meal pass the water immediately on its arriving, and make the same horses that brings it carry it to Elgin.

Orders from the 4th to the 5th March, 1746.

At Fochabers.

Parole.

SPEY AND STRATHBOGIE.

The commanding officer of the guard is desired to send a corporal and some men to see that all the boats are fastened on this side of the river, so that the water do not carry them away. There is one boat too far down, which must be brought up with the rest.

Roy Stewarts men relieve the guard to morrow with three officers and 60 men; the guard that mounts must always have a piper who may be ready to play in case of an alarm. A serjeant and 10 men of Berwick's piquet to mount guard this night at the Castle of the Duke of Gordon, and are to relieve themselves to morrow. Crichtounis to relieve their own guard to morrow at Garmouth.

Orders from the 5th to 6th March, 1746.

Ibidem.

Parole.

CHARLES AND ELGIN.

The guard of Roy Stewarts men are desired to make frequent patrouils out of the town on the roads that go to Cullen and Keith. One of the officers are desired to be always with the patrouil, who will strictly examine every one they meet either going or coming, and if they stop any suspected
person, will send him in the morning to my Lord John Drummond. As the Prince may come here to morrow, the commanding officers of the different corps will have all their men in readiness to receive his Royal Highness commands. The first battalion of Lord Ogilvy's regiment will furnish 3 officers and 60 men for the guard to morrow. A serjeant and 10 men of Berwick's piquet this night for the guard at the Castle.

Crichtonis men will relieve their own post at Garmouth. There is 150 horse load of hay past on the other side of the river; the guard will have a particular care that it is not touched without orders.

Orders from the 6th to the 7th March, 1746.

Parole. Murray and Portsoy.

It is strictly recommended to the guard on the water side to examine all strangers that pass and repass the river, and they will send all suspected persons to my Lord John Drummond; no body to be suffered to go or come over the river during the night unless it be for the Princeis service. The patrols on the roads of Keith and Cullen as last night; they will be very exact in examining every body they meet.

As there is hay and other provisions for the Princeis army going frequently through the town, to be passed on the other side of the river, it is absolutely forbid for any officer or others to stop the horses or carts that brings it, and whoever shall do it for the future shall be responsible to my Lord John. Lord George Murrayis regiment to relieve the guard to morrow with three officers and 60 men. Crichtonis to relieve their own post. Berwick and Fitz-James relieve theirs.

Orders from the 7th to the 8th March, 1746.

Parole. Perth and Inverness.

The patrols as usual; and above all things to be very exact on the road of Keith, and to stop all suspected persons; the guard on the boats to be
very exact and visit every body that passeth or repasseth. My lord is in-
formed that, notwithstanding the orders given to be very exact, several
persons pass the water without being examined; he recommends more ex-
actitude for the future. The majors or side majors of each corps will give
the orders they receive here to the commanding officer of the guard of their
own regiment. The guard on the other side of the water will take care of
the different effects that are put there, and not suffer any thing to be taken
away.

ORDERS from the 8th to the 9th March, 1746.


The patrouilles as usual. As it is Lord George Murray's regiment that
mounted the guard at Fochabers, they must make frequent patrolls on the
roads going to Keith and Cullen; there must be alwayses an officer with
them; they must strictly examine every one they meet on those roads, and
send every one they suspect to Lord John Drummond. Lord George
Murray's regiment will relieve their own guard at Fochabers. Creighton
will relieve theirs at Garmouth. Crichton will send a serjeant and 10 men
to guard the hay, oats, etc. opposite to the Ferry of Fochabirs. Lord
Ogilvy's second battalion will give a serjeant and 10 men, under the com-
mand of Mr. Henderson, to be at nine of the clock at the Boat house on the
other side of the water.

ORDERS from the 9th to the 10th March, 1746.


My Lord John Drummond has had generall complaints that the soldiers
are continually firing their guns; that they come even to Gordon Castle
and kill the cockis and hens, at the door; he desires the commanding offi-
cers of the corps to put a stop to such irregularitys, and to severely punish
those who are guilty of it for the future.
There will be meal distributed every morning, at the granaries of Fochabers, from eight to nine of the clock in the morning, in paying for it; the officer of the guard will give a sentry to the granary, if required.

Lord Ogilvyis 1st battalion will relieve the guard to morrow.

Crichtonis regiment will relieve their own posts. My Lord recommends a great exactitude in the patrouilles and the passage of the river.

ORDRES from the 10th to the 11th March, 1746.

Parole. CHARLES and MONTROSE.

The patrouilles and visiting the boats as usual. My Lord John Drummond is informed that at a ford, about two or three miles up the river, people pass and repass without hindrance, and as my Lord Ogilvyis 2d battalion is lodged near that place, my Lord desires they may put a guard there, and not suffer any body, on any pretence whatsoever, to pass there.

Lord George Murrayis regiment will relieve the guard of Fochabirs to morrow. Crichtonis will relieve their own posts.

ORDRES from the 11th to the 12th March, 1746.

Parole. KILMARNOCK and STRATHBogie.

As Abachyis men are on the guard, they are to make the patrouilles on the roads of Cullen and Keith; it must be with an officer and six men of the guard, and must be made frequently during the night; they will examine every one that passes, and stop all those they suspect, and send them to Lord John Drummond; the major or adjutant of the regiment that is on guard, will give these orders to the commanding officer of the guard. It is forbid the soldiers to fire their guns in the streets, or molest any of the inhabitants. Abachyis battalion will relieve their own guard.
Letters from the 12th to the 13th March, 1746

From: Major and Lieutenant

Letter Gyngen. For permitting anyone to go out in the night, they must make it with an officer and six Fusiliers. On the roads that go to Culm and Keret, and that several times during the night, they must examine every one that comes or goes, and send all suspicious persons to the Lord John Jerumann.

My Lord John is informed that several gentry passes to go over the water on horse or on the bank and to suffer any one to pass the water without a pass signed by himself or Major Zane.

Letter Gyngen. The reason will relieve their own guard, and the other corps will relieve their own passes.

Letters from the 13th to the 14th March, 1746

From: Major and Lieutenant

The passes as usual.
Letter Gyngen. The reasons will relieve their own guard.
The other corps will relieve their own passes.

Letters from the 14th to 15th March, 1746

From: Captain Lowe

The passes as usual.
Letter Gyngen.
ORDERS from the 15th to the 16th March, 1746.

Parole. Strathallan and Portsoy.

The patrouille as usual, and a very great exactitude in not suffering any body to go or come over the water without having passes. Yesterday, there was brought into the town a great deal of straw and oats, which was all taken away by the negligence of the officer and his men on guard; but, as there is more expected, my Lord John Drummond expects there will be a greater attention in preserving it; and the officer that shall be upon guard is desired to send a return to my Lord of what he shall receive, and not suffer any one to take it without an order from his Lordship; and, in case any should be wanting, the officer shall be responsible to my Lord John for it.

Lord Ogilvy's 2d battalion will relieve the guard to morrow at Fochabirs.

ORDERS from the 16th to the 17th March, 1746.

Sunday, Gordon Castle.

Parole. Ogilvy and Montrose.

It is recommended to the guard on the water side, more exactitude in regard of those that go or come over the water. The inhabitants of the town complain that the soldiers take away the peats that belong to particulars, and carry them to their lodgings: it is absolutely forbid to do it any more, and any soldier that shall be caught doing it for the future, shall be severely punished.

Lord Ogilvy's 2d battalion will relieve the guard to morrow.
The partridg in name especially in the town of Kent, and with the greatest caution and economy every one the same pass.

Lorst Obytivas 1st division will relieve the guard to-morrow.

Cursus from 14th to 15th March, 1741.

Gordia Carte, Tuesday.

Perthshir and Eleph.

Lorst Obytivas 1st division relieve the guard to-morrow.

Lorst Obytivas 1st division which guards the guard this night, will have a great attention to observe what shall pass on the other side of the water, and in case of alarm, will send immediate and immediate Lordi Dem- mornt will be judged at the assizes of Speymouth. Two serjeants of Lorst Obytivas 1st division will stay all night at my Lord's lodgings, to receive what orders he may think proper to give. One of each corps will stay all night at the barracks, to receive what orders may be given.

Lorst Balmerinos horse, and the Pethshire squadron will formist the same number for the partridg for to-morrow, as was furnished to-day.

Wednesday, Regiment comman about Trip to guard the boards of Spey.

Thursday. Beset there.

Friday, 2d March, 1741. Beset.

Enemy uncertain. Enquiries just begin up in Kent.

The_attention_guards the_lords which is posted at Kent, consists of...

The number_victims, and is in number_lords of whom were killed, and a number...
ORDERS from the 21st to the 22d March, 1746.

*Parole.*  
**Keith and Elcho.**

There will be meal distributed to the several corps to morrow morning. The majors or adjutants are prayed to be at the distribution, and take for their own regiment, and give a receipt to the commissary for what they shall take.

Lord Ogilvyis 2d battalion furnish 50 men for guard of the barracks. *Item,* 100 men for Fochabirs guard; out of which will be detached one officer and 30 men for guard at the Firrs, on the hill side; the whole will repass the river in the evening, if they receive no orders to the contrary. All soldiers to retire in the evening before the guard, or to be obliged, and the guard to allow none to pass over after.

Sunday, 23d March, 24th, and 25th. Wee cantoned about Diple, guarding and patrolling the foords of Spey.

From 25th March to the 2d Aprile.

Cantoned at Diple, and patroling to Orton, with guard on foords.

*Parole.*  
**Ogilvy and Montrose.**

ORDERS from the 2d Aprile to 3d, 1746.

*Parole.*  
**Balmerino and Fochabers.**

Field officers for the 3d Aprile, Sir James Kinloch and Major of Stonywood.

The patrols on the river side to be made with the greatest exactitude, and to begin early and not finish till broad day; the guard of the barracks
to patrol both up and down till they meet those on each side. McIntoah furnishes 50 men for the barrack guard, and 100 men for town guard, to mount as usual at eight o'clock. Abachyis relieve their own post at Lord John Drummond's quarters, and patrol on river side. As Lord Ogilvyis 1st battalion is too much scattered in their quarters, so that it is very difficult to assemble them in case of an alarm, it is my Lord John Drummond's orders that they be closer quartered, to be ready to defend their post, and assemble when ordered; and that to be done this night.

At Dipple to 8th Aprile.

ORDERS from the 7th to the 8th Aprile, 1746.

Parole. Gordon and Banff.

Field officers for the 8th, Colonel Drummond and his Major.
Duke of Perthis regiment furnish 50 men for the barrack guard, and 100 for the town guard.

Lord Ogilvy is 1st battalion will furnish a serjeant and 6 men to morrow morning to escort some prisoners to Elgin; the serjeant will come to the Duke of Perthis quarters to receive his orders.
The patrouille, etc. with the greatest exactitude.
Dipple.

ORDERS from 10th to 11th Aprile, 1746.

Parole. Charles and Elgin.

Stonywood, 150 men to barracks and town guard. In case of allarm, the bell of the kirk near the Duke of Perthis quarters will ring, at which time all the troops will join immediately their corps. Patrolls with greatest exactitude.
Orders from the 11th to the 12th April, 1746.

Parole.  CHARLES and ELGIN.

Field officers for the 12th, Stonywood and his Major.
Stonywoods battalion will relieve the guard on barracks and town.
Patrols strictly recommended to the barrack guard up and down the river.
Lord Ogilvy's 1st battalion patrols towards Orton and towards the barracks.
The guard of town to day retires at night, and reinforces the barrack guards, and assists at the patrouilles.

Saturday, 12th April, army retreated from Spey side before the enemy, and marched to Forres.(1)
13th, marched to Park, near Nairn.
14th, abandoned Nairn in sight of the enemy, and marched, in two columns, to Culloden (2 miles off Inverness), the enemys light horse half way in the rear.
15th, on the field, and marched at night to surprise the enemys quarters, but returned re infecta, day coming on.
Wednesday, 16th April, battle, and retired to Currybroch.
17th, to Balnahaspeich, by Aviemore, Strathspey.
18th, to Ruthven of Badenoch, where army dispersed inde, to Glenfisky in Badenoch, sub dio.
19th, by Deeside to Balmurrel.
20th, by Keppel to Clova.
Monday, 21st, ibidem.

(1) [The Royal Army forded the Spey on the afternoon of the 12th April.]
VIII.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY

OF

THE REVEREND JOHN BISSET,

MINISTER AT ABERDEEN.

M.D.CC.XLV—XLVI.
DIARY OF THE REVEREND JOHN BISSET.

M.D.CC.XLV—XLVI.

TO THE REVEREND MR. ROBERT WILLOCK, MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL ATT ECHT.

Reverend and very dear Brother,

After all our compliments to you, etc., I have hardly any news to send you, after what you got on Thursday night. The news of the rebellion, in the prints, is either like men that have not due intelligence, or who perhaps think not fitt to publish all they know. In the prints there is really nothing in the least worth the writting concerning the rebels, as ye will see, and to write you a rapsodee would serve no purpose. If I thought not that you will have the news by the bearer, I should write you some things in the prints, but that is needless.

Some say General Cope, with the forces under his command, will be here at farthest on Monday, and are to incamp on the level ground beside the Windmill. I am told some officers came yesterday to town, to pitch out the place of their incampment, but how long they will stay here I cannot tell. Every thing here is ransomed. Our bakers are vastly busy, they tell me, at the first instance, baking above an hundred bolls of meal.

I hear many of our countrygentry are not at home, but people know not where they are. There is an imbargo laid yesterday on the shipping here. There are vast clubbings and caballings among our people. The Pretenders manifesto is in town; I have not yet been able to obtain a sight of it; if I get it this night, as promised, I shall indeavour to send you a coppy of it.

Our people, who think themselves the heads of witt, I see making a jest of the whole. I am none of these, though, blessed be God, as yet I find much
inward quiet and composure. I must break of, after I have written you nothing; I would not have blotted paper, if it had not been to gratify you.

Tell Johnie to come home on Tuesday. It would be stupid in him not to incline to see a camp. In haste, I am,

Very reverend dear Brother,

Your, etc., etc.,

John Bisset.

Aberdeen, September 6, 1745.

I see a strange story from Edinburgh, that, when the presbytery to which Stromness on [ ] belongs, were going to settle a minister, the ministers and gentlemen, as it is worded, were forced by the people, who shut up access to the church. A party of thirty soldiers got from Cathness, where I thought there were none, the opposition continuing. Several of the people are wounded, and a woman is killed.

Reverend and very dear Brother,

No Scotch news come, and therefore I can write you nothing but what I pick up, and cannot bid you depend on the truth of every story, which I give you as I get them, without improving upon them.

We are told that one Hickson, the popish vintner in Perth, is apprehended at Newcastle, with letters in the heads of big gloves; that, after a night in prison, he cut his throat, but not mortally. If this be true, great discoveries are expected.

General Guest, governor of the castle, threatens to bombard Edinburgh, if they send not in provisions to him. The Edinburghers laid the case before the P[retender], who sent them the following answer, which some body or other sent me a copy of yesternight:

Gentlemen,

I am equally surprised and concerned at the barbarity of the orders that have been sent you from the castle, and which they who command in it say they have received from the Elector of Hanover, at the same time that they own they have six weeks provision left. If he looked upon you as his subjects, he would never exact from you what is not in your power to give; and should we, out of compassion to you, comply with this extrava-
gant demand of his, he might as well summon us to quite the town, and abandon those advantages which Providence has granted us, by crowning the valour of our troops with such signal success. I shall be heartily sorry for any mischief that may befall the city, and shall make it my peculiar care to indemnify you, in the most ample manner. In the meantime, I shall make full reprisals upon the estates of those who are now in the castle, and even upon all who are known to be open abettors of the German government, if I am forced to it by a continuation of such inhumanities.

Holyroodhouse, September 30, 1745.

The difficulty of getting any news makes me incapable of telling you what motions the Government are making. The governor of the castle, they say, hath delayed bombarding Edinburgh till Monday, that the city have word from London.

All the men that have yet gone from the shires of Bamf, Aberden, and Merns, by the best information I can have, come not as yet up to six hundred; but the Lord can do his work, whether in a way of mercy or judgment, by most unlikely means. The rebels, as yet, are not by far so numerous as given out, and at the late battell are said to have lost ten times the number they gave out.

Lord Pitsligo, etc. etc. came here on Sabbath last; went from us on Tuesday, horse and foot, including a few who followed after, and many of them boys, not one hundred and fifty, or not above that number. John Hamilton, etc. who went before, one hundred. Glenbucket, etc. not two hundred, or not above it.

There was no sermon Sabbath last in the chappel, or families. I knew nothing to hinder it, unless it was the presence of the enemy, who gave us no trouble. All of us prayed express as before, and [against] the troubler of Israel; [and] ever since this work began, hath preached and prayed more express, if more could be, than before.

The synod have recommended to all their members to pray nominatim for King George, and have addressed him, at the present conjuncture, with strong enough expressions of loyalty.

Every day they speak of landings in England; but the truth is, I do not remember all the stories that are talked, nor have I time, being Saturday,
to write you more, though I had ought to write. I think you and I need not be afraid of troubles that may never happen; sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. I wish I may be fitted at last to seal the testimony, if called to it. I assure you all my care and fear at present is for that time, though I cannot promise how soon other cares and fears may overwhelm, but hitherto hath the Lord helped. All our compliments as before from

Very reverend and very dear Brother,

Your, etc. etc.

Aberdeen, October 5, 1745.

October [ ]. Glenbucket and John Hamilton are got to the camp with their several troops.

The castle fired till Munday, when seven or eight houses were burnt, then desisted. Communication from the town being opened, the Highlanders keeping guard at the [Town] house, below the cross, and retiring by Bells Wynd. It is reported that in the [time of] the firing on some house, by the falling of a stone, Lochell is mortally wounded.

We were amused here on Tuesday, of the landing of one hundred and sixty men at Montrose [that] day from a French privateer of sixteen guns, with five hundred chests of arms, four chests of [ ]; but the 10th instant, it is come down to the Master of Strathallan, two Irish officers, a French Count, ambassador to Charles, and if you will believe some, it is Henry ——; the old gossip, with Earl of M——l, is to follow; now, only fifteen or sixteen hundred stand of arms, —— pistols, swords, bayonets, three thousand weight of lead, fifty thousand pounds sterling, loading eighty carts all trussed the way of Brichen for the camp; but in the opinion of others, nothing but smuggling goods.

The Fox man of warr is a great grevance in the Firth to the rash adventurers. We hear that many Highland men are deserting, and that the armaments of militia in England continue. besides the Dutch, and troops from Flanders. Field Marishal [ ] in chief there. The forces canno long march; and as the rebels are such accessions to them as are tall.

The President is fortifying an'
said the Frasers, with Mackinnans, and others west of them, are rising for the Pretender, but not the Mackenzies; however, they are not very quick in their motions.

I hear Laird of Grant, Earl of Finlater, and Lord Braco are garrisoned in Castle Grant. O what a pity that Scotland brings such just disgrace upon itself as to be doing nothing for the Government, especially, that had they who pretend to be well affected to the Government done their part, they might have stopped the progress of this rebellion; for by the best and surest accounts I can make, I do not find, including gentlemen, and jack-men, and raw boyes, as yet, at least not above six hundred men, from Barnf, Aberden, and Merns shires.

I cannot tell what progress Marishal Wade hath yet made, but General Oglethorpe is said now, many days ago, to be come to York, amidst the loud acclamations of many friends he hath there. His Georgian expeditions have not raised his military character nigh to what it is for virtue and probity; which last, if true, I hope shall fit him to be the best soldier. Sir John Ligomier comes for Scotland; he is much talked of. I wish there be not too great a dependence on such things.

[October.] Lord Presidents house of Culloden hath been attacked by two hundred men. Those in garison fleing in the night time, raised that seige. The besiegers left a good deal of blood on the road, with one man sore wounded, who, it is said, tells that the party was commanded by Lovat's son, or his order.

Earl of Lowdon hath been north in a man of warr with money; and the Earl of Sutherlands, Lord Rays men, the Rosses, and Monros, etc., are like to make such an appearance, as at least to hinder any more from going out of the Highlands to the south countrey.

The ship that came in at Stonehaven brought for the rebels use some of the canon taken from the English at Fontenoy. Another ship is yet at Stonehaven, the master and the sailors British, came to Aberdeen on Sabbath night, burnt then the custom house boat; went of on Monday.

James Chalmers is fled for it, refusing to print any more of their declarations. I am afraid we shall have no more of his news schedules.(1)

(1) [Probably handbills containing the news of the day. They were succeeded, in 1748, by the Aberdeen Journal, printed by Mr. Chalmers, being the first newspaper in Scotland printed north of the Forth.]
Crichton of Auchingoul, a papist, in the parish of Forgue, now a captain in the Duke of Perth's regiment, it here recruiting.

October 21. Two men of war went by Aberdeen with arms and ammunition for the Highlanders in the north, to be commanded by Earl of Lowdon, and, it is said, four thousand marines are to be sent him north, how to act I know not.

The very mob in London are high against the Pretender, and a Scotchman is lookt ill on, because of our rebellion, and no wonder.

Seven brass cannon for the rebels were landed at Stonehaven.

October 24. This day, there was a beating up for recruits to Lord Lewis Gordon, for the Pretender. Stonnywood is also at Aberdeen recruiting; they come little speed. I am ravished to hear that, when the drum beats, not a few of the boys cry God save King George. I love an early seasoning against the spirit of Jacobitism.

I have heard of a Whig lady in Aberdeen, stiled Talisker, who, with her two daughters, have been at Edinburgh, who, being kissed by the young Pretender, are returned, proclaiming his praise; were Absalume living, and among us, he was like to do great execution among the Whig ladies, though, if I remember right, his claim was very unnatural.

November 1st.

The rebels are not as yet 6000 men, or above it, for all their boastings; the desertion among them is great, and I am told of a gentleman among them who writes that they are in great confusion, and at the last point what part to act; they boast of a battery of cannon on each side the Forth, at Alloa, by which their convenient passage is secured; they talk every other day of French landings; but all these stories have had such ridiculous issues, that we are hardened with them. I hear, indeed, that on Wednesday last another ship, with arms for them, from France, is landed at Montrose; some say that this is a sign they are to expect further help from France.

Lord Lewis Gordon is north. The Pretender accounts he is coming here every other day to visit one of Lieutenant General Scott, as under him, made the drum go.
Wednesday, the King's birth day. There were many resolute persons here would have rung the bells, if they had got access, but Provost Os[or]n forbade the ringing of the kirk bells, yea, it is said, took up the keys, so that church doors and gates were lockt, and the presbytery neither met in the church, nor had any bell rung, so excessively prudent is the Principal at all times; but when the eight hour bell rung in the College Kirk, some went up and continued ringing till late. Although the masters of the Grammar School drop King George name out of their prayers, it rather inflames many of the young people, who, when Mr. Howison was praying this week, upon his omitting the Kings name, cried out King George; and one of the boyes, after prayer was ended, cried out, None pray for King George, God bless him; but when it comes to the turn of one of the doctors to be hebdomader, if he resumes not King Georges name, I shall offer him no more advice.

I never saw so many bonfires, nor so much encouraged, as on Wednesday, by the young people, and I behooved to have one at my gate, with such a covered table as became the youth. The cries through all the streets, that afternoon and evening, were, King George for ever; down with the Popish Pretender; back to Rome with him. This, with many men through the town firing at guns and pistols; and a convention of them on the Castle Street, before the place where Stonnywood was drinking, did, in the open street, drink all the loyal healths, with a discharge of such arms as they had.

In a word, we are disgraced that access to the bells was barred up; I shall believe, after this, that many keep the birth day more out of love to the wine, than loyalty to King George, when they discourage a test of loyalty when it was the proper time to give it; for, in the ordinary course of things, I never affect these rejoicing days, but now was the time, and I am rejoiced to find many here at last so animated. Mr. B——t hath the honour to be blamed for stirring up the people, though little hath he done that way, but what he attempts seems more acceptable to some than he expected, when he sees others disposed to be Jacobites or anything.

It is said every hundred pound of valued rent must equip out a man for the Pretender, or pay one hundred merks.

When the valiant men who burnt the Custom house boat were convened, I am told some of the ruffian kind in this place, said to the commander of that party, We wonder ye do not chastise Mr. Bisset for what he hath spoken against the Princes late declaration this afternoon; and got for
answer, God damn you, what have we to do with him; the Devil a bitt
him will we meddle with. However, when Lord Lewis comes, all are to
put to order.

November 2d. The Thursdays post came not till yesternight last
brought no English prints, but the Mercury, with little or nothing in it
sides reflections on some things in the English prints, boasts of new
enforcements, and two new declarations from the Pretender, one to his
Kings soldiers, another to his seamen, who, I believe, will regard these
they did the former. They say, that some of their armours that was got
of one of their ships from France, was the week before the last, at the
Bridge of Dey for the north; but I do not hear that Lord Lewis hath
made many men to use these armes.

I hear Pr[ovost]t Osb[orn]n took not up the keys of the church door, but
what was the same, laid the key keeper under the strictest discharg.
This day it is reported here as if the young Pretender had assomde
some fear if he and his army do not face King Georges army, that he will
not go abroad, but by concealed some where or other till the spring, or
be see what help he get from abroad.

I just now hear Mr. Pollock is come, and that the rebels have taken 3
Farruhaurs horses, but they are again returned, being taken by some of E
saddles men.

November 5th.

Many gentlemen are come north from the Pretender, as is given o
about business. I believe it will be two weeks before the troops get up
Edinburgh, they are expected to be 20,000 men.

Mr. Charles Dun, being at present hebdomader, prays stonily for Ki
George by name, and against his enemies. I hear Pittam doth so, ve
much, and I am told that Mr. James Dun hath prayed this morning miss
natim, it is like after the example of another. I know not what progre
Lord Lewis makes, but I am told a good deal of the arms which went nor
to him, are sent to Aberdeen; which would not have been, if he had gott
men to use them.
November 20.

Whatever hath been reported from Aberdeen, that Lord Lewis Gordon had raised 1000 men in Badenoch and Strathboggy, a letter from Lord Lewis is likewise in the Castle, bearing, that all he is able to make amount only to 50 men, owing to the vile stories of the Presbiterian ministers, but that he had issued out orders forbidding the like hereafter.

November 22.

Yesterday, payment should have been made to Governor Longmey\(^1\) of cess, taxation, and excise, but, not coming speed, they quartered their men upon the recusants. I have heard of some of them, such as Premnay, Cairnbulg, etc.

Poor Chalmers, the printer, is from home, not yet able to walk on his strained leg he got jumping a window to escape the ruffians, Saturday was eight days. This last night they have committed great outrages in his house, breaking open an outer door, when not let in, setting fire to an inner door, and, when let in, scattering his types, searching his house, burning papers, and breaking presses and drawers.

November 23.

Shetland ship, as they call it, is wrecked near the Hill of Newburgh, on Friday or Saturday last, which is good prey for our new guard. The town being admirals, the new governor manages that affair.

November 25.

I hear some hundreds of rebels are come to Montrose, have rescued ship taken by the Hasard sloop, the storm driving it to their hand; have staved the Hasards boat, [and] killed one or two of their men.

The most of our people without quartering, and others, after quartered upon, pay up the old taxation, which makes it ly the heavier on those who

\(^1\) [Lord Lewis Gordon was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Aberdeen and Banff by Prince Charles Edward. He nominated William Moir of Lonmey, to be his Deputy Lieutenant and Governor of the Town of Aberdeen.]
hold it out; eight, ten, twelve, men being quartered on some of them. The
royal will become general, when they shall impose a new taxation, which no
doubt will be done shortly. I am told that ships that came into the harbour,
must pay the custom to their new collectors.

There are come this day thirty-six more men. If the rebels at Carlisle
return not to Scotland, the rise of the rebellion in Scotland is like to be in
Perth, Angus, Mems, Aberden, and Bamff shires. We were fools to think
of escaping so easy.

I might write a sheet every day, if I wrote you all that is talked, though
I pretend not to vouch all that I write you, as I am not the maker of the
stories, so I proof them a day or two before I write them down.

This night, after family worship, a man came from the country, and told
me that he was this day at Stonehaven; saw a French ship come in their
with 100 soldiers, Irish, who were in the French service; saw them drawn
up to receive their billets, and required to be ready again to morrow, at
eight in the morning. There were likewise 50 officers, and it was said
there were four or five more ships coming with men and arms.

Likewise, heard of an express from Montrose, bearing that there was
come in there, one twenty and another sixteen gun French ship, who had
taken the Hasard sloop.

My news are like to swell disagreeably.

November 26.

Carlisle capitulated. I hear not of any battel at Perth, nor of the Carl-
sile militia being taken prisoners.

Echt is safe at home in his own house. Neither our conceiver, nor any
other of our traders, have been forced to swear allegiance to the Pretender.

This, with what I had written before, answers all your letter. I have
been immediately preaching, and when I have breakfast, am going forth to
cathepse, and hear not yet of the yesterdays post being come, nor have I
time to enquire till afternoon, but shall write you a journal of what occurs
against Friday.

Had your last scroll waited till this afternoon, you had received more news.

This day, Monaltry and Blealack brought 84 men hither, and there is in our
harbour a French ship that came in this day with 40 men, and baggage of
a greater number, so that at present we are not under 260 men.
It is talked that two transports are to unload at Peterhead, with more men from France, and that a ship came in yesterday, a French ship, to Montrose, with Lord John Drummond aboard, and no doubt some men. The Hasard sloop is taken there.

November 27.

This day came in with Auchinhive, between 30 and 40 men, with some omitted in the above account, sent in by Elsick, make about 320 presently here.

I hear 300 French are landed at Peterhead, that there are 1500 at Perth, and a gentlemen this day was wagering there would be from the north shortly at Perth, 2800, with the Earl of Cromarty, etc.

The Hasard is demolished at Montrose. I hear Admiral Bing chased in to the harbour of Montrose the French 24 gun ship, with Lord John Drummond; went not after, but went back to sea and returned again, and is like to revenge the loss of the Hasard.

I was told that yesternight there came an express to Lord Lewis, missing him; Stoneywood and Longmey were enquired for. The express said there had been a battell, but gave no other account; either there hath been no battell, or, if there had, the bells had told us if the rebels had gained the day.

November 28.

The masters of the Grammar School now continue praying nominatim for King George, excepting the old Doctor, who was lately, in his own conceited opinion, on the road to heaven, with such full assurance. I hear he hath been bullying some of the rest, as a man not to be put out of his measures. Whatever be the issue of matters presently in dependence, I shall not expect to see good days, unless the churches and schools be purged of such miscreants.

December 2.

Saturday night there came in here a sloop with more arms, and yesterday 100 of the French soldiers from Peterhead. The ship with arms came from Peterhead. Smith, junior of Inveramsay, and Hary Elphinstone, junior, in Aberdeen, are taken, and prisoners in Edinburgh Castle.
December 3.

This day, our French soldiers took their rout south.

December 4.

I believe I wrote you before of an English ship which hung out a white flag at Peterhead, and got aboard two young men of that place; I hear it now said that some English ships north in the Murray Firth, acting the same part, have got aboard 30 men and a popish priest.

I have it from a good hand, that the man of warr who chased in the French ship to Montrose, aboard of which Lord John Drummond was said to be, sunk the Frenchmans long boat, full of men, and that since that time, 24 dead corpses are cast in thereabout.

December 5.

I hear the prisoner whom Governor Mergie some time ago took at Stonehaven, and sent prisoner to France, was one of the Pretenders agents, Sir James Stuart, a degenerate plant, in that way to cover his embassy.

I long to hear of the old Pretender his having actually taken on the Cardinals cap. O how honorable and safe will it be for us, our religion, and liberty, to have the son of a Romish Cardinal for our King! Some complain that King George hath a foreign patrimony, that it is hurtfull to Britain; but though the Pope and his Cardinals have lost much of their power, yet nothing of their appetite.

Though the scraps I send be not much worth, yet designing them as memorandums to my self, as well as informations to you, and not having time to write them twice, I must beg you to keep them, that I may, at a proper time, have them returned; otherwise, I am afraid I find not leisure to send you any more of them.

December 9.

This evening, a gentleman told me that the Papists yesterday had mass
publicly at Montrose. I said, I hoped they had it not in the streets or in the church, and if not, it was not more publick than in this town, for I hear it was much noticed yesterday, what multitudes, in the most publick manner, came out of Priest Gordons meeting, besides another meeting of that kind, which made a stranger passing by say, was that Pauls Chappel, it being but a few gates from it. But what need I speak of yesterday, when, before this rebellion, the two popish meetings, openly and without controul, hold their meetings here, and quarterly pay in their collections for the poor house, which, no doubt, they esteem a taking them under protection; and, though this storm were blown over, I see no appearance of this being remedied, unless the Lord raise up men of another spirit than our late or present managers or professors.

December 10.

I never heard of any hesitation about keeping the fast the 18th. I wish there be will to keep it. I daily have been reckoning with the Jacobites, and think it my duty then to reckon with my self, and others of our selves. I saw the Kings paper in the news and no other copy, it is common form. I have no paper drawn up, unless I should mutatis mutandis read a former draught, which I have not time to transcribe, nor can another do it, in respect of the write and interlineations, but, if I be well to preach on Sabbath, it is like I will do all by word of mouth, which I think may be as well done as preaching by word, and not by reading.

The Governor here, on Saturday last, hath summoned all who were elected for a new council at Michaelday last, to pay again Thursday next, under the pain of military execution, the subsidy for 1745, amounting to 5700 pounds Scots, which they are not to do. What will follow I know not.

Several men of warr are cruising on our coast.

Yesterday, many cart loads of military baggage went south from this, and, when Lord Lewis comes here, it is said, all are to march south; but I hear that Lord Lewis will not to be here till next week.

December 11.

This day I hear Lord Lewis and Elsick are come to town, and, what is most wonderfull, Lord John Drummond also. By the news, you have
him at Perth, and taken in the Soliel, and this day, at Aberdeen. I have been told, that when the present managers made their French officers burghers, Priest Seaton, in this town, got a ticket also.

December 12.

This day, the towns drum went advertising the Michalmass elected council to meet with a proper number of Burghers, as is usually done in laying on the taxation, and to [ ] for payment of the demanded 5700 pounds Scots, which must be paid against Wednesday next. This is thought a favour in comparison of the first demand, but it seems to be the same thing, excepting a five days delay. Advertisement is likewise made for the inhabitants to meet, and stint themselves for each 100 pounds sterling on trade; and each 100 pounds Scots in rent, a man, or an hundred merks.

I hear there are thirty Macgregors come to town this night.

December 14.

He, called Lord John Drummond, is gone south from this; but, last night, an armed force have obliged Mr. Chalmers boys, himself being on hiding, to print the papers, the one a declaration from Lord John Drummond, commander in chief of his most Christian Majesty's forces in Scotland, bearing his orders to attack as enemies all who will not immediately join or assist to their power the Prince Regent, his ally, whom, with the concurrence of the King of Spain, he is resolved to support, dated at Montrose, December 2d; the other, a letter from the Earl Marshal, dated at Paris, November 1st, N. S., to Lord John Drummond, to use his endeavours to raise his friends in Aberdeenshire and Merns, since he cannot immediately do it himself, being obliged to attend the Duke of York to England with a body of French troops; to which is subjoined a letter from Lord John Drummond to Lonmeay, dated Aberdeen, December 11, desiring him to communicate the letter to such gentlemen in this country, as are well affected to the Prince Regent, and who retain regard for the Earl of Marishal.

The other is a letter from Lord John Drummond, dated at Perth, December 6th.
December 17.

It is like both town and countrey will soon pay the cess for 1745; but what is doing, or will be done, as to the payment of five pound sterling out of every hundred pound Scots of valued rent, I have not yet heard. The money for men required here, I am now told, in this manner, in proportion as landed gentlemen pay 60 pound for every hundred pound which payes 14 pounds Kings subsidy; so the Aberdens subsidy being above 5800 pounds, they must pay as many five pounds sterling as there are 14 pounds in 5800 pounds. The Old Town have till Thursday allowed them for payment of 200 pounds sterling; and you will see that this town must pay about 2400 pounds sterling; and this, over and above 5800 twice over, for 1744 once, and for 1745 once, all laid together, will considerably exceed 3000 pounds sterling.

December 18.

The fast was kept; but fore and afternoon sundry people were called out of the church to have their houses searcht for arms. In the afternoon, when I was preaching, Provost Cruckshank was called out of the church, telling him fire was set to his gate, but he did not stirr; and they thought fitt to do no more harm. I preach to a very numerous audience, with usual freedom.

Between four and five, after our congregation was dismissed, I hear some scores more of Lord Lewis men, under command of David Tulloch, came in; and, if we shall believe reports, some of their rebel troops are to be brought north to face Lord Lowdon, who is expected here very shortly; but others think these men are come from the north to be out of Lowdons way, and possibly may move south.

We are said to have a sad rant here on Friday, which is said to be the young Pretenders birth day.

December 19.

Yesternight, a poor man, lately at Edinburgh about his business, was sent here under a guard from Stonchaven, and was presented to our governor, for spreading bad news; who, being examined, asserted that he was informed at Edinburgh that the Pretender and his men were killed and
routed, and that he heard the castle firing, the bells ringing, and saw the windows illuminated on that account.

December 20.

When the rebels were busy here yesterday, ordering parties on the inhabitants for this years cess, they were put through other with news of some hundreds of Lowdons mens being at Old Meldrum, and many hundreds at Inverury, so that a beat to arms was betimes this morning. All the out parties are called in, and I believe, from what I myself saw and heard of, there are here and in the Old Town about 500 men.

I saw about 300 this forenoon, under arms, at the Heading Hill; about 40 came in afterwards, and 140 went to the Old Town. They had on their wallets and pocks, in a posture of marching; and between eleven and twelve no orders were given for the rejoicing, this being the young Pretenders birth day; but either upon intelligence that Lowdon was not to be here this night, or, as others say, that a great rout from the south, of French and others, are to be up with them, to resist Lowdon, they went to quarters, [and] ordered the bells to ring.

It seems certain, what at Inverury and Kintore, what at Old Meldrum, 2200 of Lowdons men, to be lodged there this night, will be in to morrow.

If I shall believe some accounts, Lord John Drummond is to be here this night, with 700 men; and it is reported that the Highland army at Perth, afraid of a descent upon them from Stirling, are to rout northward. I wish Lowdon be well advised and directed.

December 21.

This day the rebels marched out of town, with five piece of cannon, taken out of ships; pitched at the Bridge of Don, stiled their cannon, set a guard, and returned in the afternoon, when they were joined by 316, partly French, partly country men from the south, and would then be near 900 men.

About five or six at night, there was an alarm as if Lowdons men had been at the ports. Then there was a furious beat to arms, and, after watches and guards set, in and about the town, the rest marched out, in a
very bad night, as far as Cottonis parks, and returned, having met with
no opposition.

At night, John Dingwall, merchant here, was brought in prisoner; I
have not yet learned where he was taken; as was also David Bartlet with
him, who was taken at Inverury, providing quarters for such of Lowdons
men as were coming there. These two are kept in different rooms in the
tolbooth, so straitly, that with difficulty some necessaries are got in
to them.

December 22.

By the mornings beat to arms, we expected a present march, but it was
delayed till two. Worship was gone about here, without disturbance.
After a guard left in the town, the whole posse marched towards Buck-
burn, were joined by 100 French and country men, so that I believe, in-
cluding the towns guard, they might be between 1000 and 1100. They
returned at night to their quarters.

December 23.

There was an early beat to arms, and they were all marched out before
it struck ten, excepting some straglers that followed after, and about
70, who at eleven marched with a few cannon, and some wheel carriages;
and a strong guard, not under 50 or 60 men, left in the town.

I am told that the French, with some others, to the number of 300,
got the Tyebagger road, and all the rest the way to Keith-hall, by the
Bridge of Don.

This night our guard were very vigilant in the streets, and at the ports,
so that I hear some were taken up to the guard before nine, but civilly
enough used. I was told that they had five ships cannon planted at the
cross, before the guard house; that one of the guard either drew, or threat-
ened to draw, his sword to Baillie Nicol, for looking in about them, between
sun and sky. I my self, much about that time, passed through their
cannon, and lookt as narrowly as I could both to their men and the position
of their cannon, but met with no incivility. They knew I fight with other
weapons; and indeed I had no curiosity in the matter, but that I behooved
to pass that way.

I think before nine at night, we were alarmed with accounts of a battel,
Our posts that were on the road to Edinburgh are returned, and from
the post office there, any more for some time forbid to come; why this is I
cannot tell, unless we be thought unworthy of the Government's care or cor-
respondence; so then I shall need to send to you for news from the south,
who possibly may see some travelling chapman; but if I were as well laden
of money as other people, I should defy them, as long as I were at liberty,
to keep me from intelligence from the Lands End to John A Groats House;
but an ill heady cow hath short horns.

December 25.

Yesternight came in the prisoners, 59 brave Highland men, who have ac-
quired immortal honour; Mr. Chalmers, Regent; Mr. Gordon, Ardcho-
son, with whom I conversed, who was taken covering the escape of his uncle,
Culcairn; and this night, Mr. Maitlan of Pitrichie; your friend Echt, with
the other prisoners.

This day more men came here from the south, though called a great
many more, yet only 180; I don't believe we are much stronger than Mon-
day morning, all that we have got since will not do much more than recruit
what have been lost, and wounded at, and have deserted from, the battle of
Inverary.

The brave Highlanders from the north, you may depend on it, were not
300 ingaged, they being obliged to canton their men as far as Old Rain,
Inverary not being able to maintain them.

January 6.

These of our Highlanders here, called the Southboggy battalion, went
from this yesterday, and this day these called the Dee side battalion, so
that there remain not 300 with us 100 men.

I shall not write you much from the north; and I will tell you that Lon-
don is come the length of 6000 with 3000 men, with such a number of
Hessians as I shall not be surprised at Inverary.

I find false news among you as well as amongst them, which is the
reason that the one end of the letter is sent, you don't receive the other.

It is now a very difficult time; your cousin, the General, though
our posts do now go south, makes a great尽力 to get across the Forth; it seems he sends over
the countrey upon them. Some say he is come to Stonehaven with a force of men, and a young man. I hear of, come from Angus to the college, reports that 2000 of the Kings troops are on this syde of Tay; but, till further information, I shall not bid you depend on these things. When any thing more certain of the Inverury action casts up, I shall write it.

This day at one aclock, neither the Thursdayes, Saturdayes, nor Mundayes posts are come; so no news from the south, England, or abroad, is here more than with you.

At three aclock, I saw 150 men, countrey men, come in here from the south, with French officers on their head.

I am told that Lowdon, with his troops, is returned to Inverness; word being brought that Lovat, who was hostage in the Castle of Inverness, had got home, and the event of that was feared. I freely own I was never of opinion that Lowdon should leave Inverness; for this I have many witnesses, and that for two reasons, First, The importance of that post; for though we here might suffer a little, the success of the main cause would bring us relief, and any advantages gained by the rebels at Inverness would retard that success. Second, I feared it would but affront our Aberdens people, who, I was persuaded, would concurr little with any help that might be sent them, and I am sorry I guest so sicker, for I am informed that the men who came to Inverury for our relief, expected to be joined by 300 men from Aberden; and a man of war and two sloops who lay here last week, had arms for our men, if in any proper creek they had been called for. If this had been done, and they had acted the part of the strangers, you had heard another account of the Inverury action; but instead of this, I know not if there was 4 Aberdens people there. So unconcerned have we been, when yesterday morning intelligence might have been sent, yet there was none till the rebels were upon them, some at dinner, others diverting themselves, and not all of them at hand.

I hear it said, that not a few men from this followed the rebels on Sabbath to Bucksburn, as on lookers, but had good arms under their coats; and I hear it likewise said that, as above 1000 rebels went from this yesterday morning, so, when out of town, were joined by not a few from this, so that at Inverury they were not under 1200, and the loyalists that could be got together, scarce half the number.

I am told a merchant from this, rebelliously disposed, is come home wounded. We may afterwards get more particulers.
but posts that were on the way to Edinburg are returned, and from
the post office there, any more or some time forbid to come; why this is I
cannot tell, unless we've thought unworthy of the Government's care or cor-
respondence: at least I saw need to send you for news from the south,
who possibly may see some traveling companion: but if I were as well laden
to money as other people, I would stay them, as long as I were at liberty,
and keep me from audacity from the clans Eita to John A Groats House;
but all I really can say short cuts.

December 25.

Yesterday came unto us prisoners, 9 brave Highland men, who have ac-
tained immortal honour: Mr. Chalmers, Seaman; Mr. Gordon, Ardoch's
son, with whom I conversed, who was taken covering the escape of his uncle,
Chalmers; and this night, Mr. Macan of Pitreuchie: your friend Echt, with
the other prisoners.

This day more news came here from the south, though called a great
many more, yet only 100: I doubt whether we are much stronger than Mon-
day morning, at that we have not since will not so much more than recruit
what have been lost, and wounded, and have deserted from the battle of
Inverness.

The brave Highlanders from the north, you may depend on it, were not
100 engag'd: they being obliged to cantou their men as far as Old Rain,
Inverness not being able to maintain them.

January 6.

These of our Highlanders were called the Strathmore battalion, went
from this yesterday, and this day these called the Dee sid battalion, so
that they remain not now with us 100 men.

I shall not write you news from the north, some will tell you that Low-
don's some 60 miles from Stirling, with 5000 men, and that such a number of
Hessians as I shall not name, are landed at Inverness.

I shall raise news among Whigs as well as among Tories, which is the
reason that the one end of the gener is sent you to contradict the other.

It is now a very difficult matter to get any news, in respect that, though
our posts do now go south, General Guest allows them not to pass the
Forth: it seems he sends over post letters, and takes these over from this
side, but will allow no person to come from the north to the south side of the Forth.

The gentlemen prisoners from this write from Dundee, that they are civilly used, and are allowed the liberty of the town.

The ministers of Dundee, on the fast day, because they would not engage not to pray for King George, were obliged to leave the pulpit, and several other Angus ministers were hindred from keeping the fast.

_January 7th._

Our town is now quite evacuate of men to about 50 or 60; I am told 80 went away this day. Though the Mundayes post were come, as he is not, it will be difficult to get news, in respect they are not allowed to cross the Forth to Edinburgh.

To write you reports would be endless. I hear it this day said that Lord Pitsligo is dead; if so, and his son hath not been in the rebellion, the father dying under no sentence, I judge it may preserve the estate and honors to the son, but I may be mistaken.

I have heard of one Ramsay, in Roshartie, who had a post in one of Lord Pitsligos troops, who went through this town some few days ago, and had escaped from the rout in England, who gives out as if all were lost, and a sad dispersion among the Pretenders men, and this, joined with another report, as if Tonlay had written that they had no more an army in England.

_January 8._

The report of this day is that Carlisle is taken, with 900 of the rebels, and so many more of them are taken in Dumfries. It must needs be a prodigious dash to them that they have been able to make nothing in England, and a dash at their future hopes though France should invade England. You may believe I am disaffected to many things in the Union, but had it not been presently subsisting, we had had at this time a Scots king, and, as a distinct nation, been involved in a war with England, who, in the event of conquest, might have given what laws to us they pleased.

Our town is at present quite evacuate of military men, and the guard house door shut.
I hear it likewise said, but believe it is a story, that one, in the habit of a gentleman, came in the Kinghorn boat to Frasersburgh, asking about Lord Strichen, [and] was told he was then at Philorth, Lord Saltons, whereupon he went immediately thither; the Jacobites in Frasersburgh, repenting they had let him out of their grips, came to Philorth, would have the stranger, who, seing that, called Lord Strichen to another room, gave him dispatches; returning to where they were, gave his watch and money to Lord Strichen, then gave himself up to the Fraserburghers, who made him their prisoner, but finding nothing about him, could have been content they had not made him their prisoner. Immediately Lord Strichen horsed for Lowdon. I write you such stories as an amusement for lack of news, but I have seen the day when the Fraserburghers would not have dared to surround Lord Saltons house. It was a pity they did not carry the two lords with them, prisoners also.

It is now said Lord Pitsligo is come to Glasgow, in the Pretenders chase.

January 13.

If you have any news, I shall be fond to hear them; but you are not like, for the present, to be much the better of mine, since the post that should have come on Thursday is only returned this day without any news, not having access to cross the Forth, though he waited eight dayes for that end. There returned with him the two succeeding posts, judging it needless to go forward; and what they are doing south the Forth, you perhaps know more than I.

I hear 150 of the French have stayed at Montrose, having rigged out the Hasard sloop, and put their baggage aboard, she essaying to go to sea, was turned in by the Glasgow man of warr.

January 14.

This day, a man of warr or two have been afore here; we are so cowed that none I hear of from this have essayed to send out a boat, only I hear Mr. M—d—n, and the college people in the Old Town, had sent out a boat, but I have not heard if it got up with any of the Kings ships.

I am likewise tolerably well informed that Echt and the other gentlemen prisoners from here are, on their proll, allowed to come to Forfar and some miles around it.
January 15.

Another man of warr was this day before, to whom a boat went out, but got no news, she having been many dayes at sea; but a letter to a private hand referred to the ships before this yesterday, to whom no boat went out, so that we lost that intelligence. We expect one from the south, on Sunday or Munday, but perhaps with as little news as any of the former posts or carriers. If the rebels be allowed tamely to take Stirling, it is like they will be as strong as ever; so that our rebellion may lengthen out with the lengthning of the day.

Pitrichie, Echt, etc., are actually come to Forfar, but are not allowed to go without the town. It is good to have the open air, in a quiet place, and free conversation together.

January 16.

There is a man of warr who is to cruise on our coast for a moneth, which came from Leith Road, Sabbath was eight dayes, and sayes that a deputation was sent south from Edinburgh to the Duke of Cumberland, inviting him there; that he was to come, but others say he is returned to England.

January 18.

One called Black, a merchant in Foveran, well spoken of, whom I have not seen, came this day here from Edinburgh. Reports that when he came away, which was on the Wedensday afternoon, with a pass from Baillie Dundass, the Castle of Stirling was not then taken; at least, no accounts thereof at Edinburgh. That, on Tuesday and Wedensday morning, there marched out of Edinburgh 11000 regular troops, for the west, and 3000 militia, whereof 1000 Sueders; that the Duke was expected that night in Edinburgh, with 7000 men; that the advanced posts of the King and Pretender were within six miles of other, the one, the Kings, at Lithgow, the Pretenders at Falkirk; that probably yesterday or this day, a battell.

January 20.

All the news I am able to have for this day is, that it being Prince Fredericks birth day, the young people, students, etc., rung the college and
Bells, at the usual times on rejoicing days, had bonfires, and in crowds buzzed through the streets till about nine at night; after which, I am told crowds of Jacobites made disturbances through the streets, but came not my length.

January 21.

Yesterday we were rejoicing on Prince Fredericks birth day, and this day, at three in the afternoon, our bells began to ring for a compleat victory obtained by the rebels over the Kings troops. I cannot yet tell you whether the battell was on Thursday or Friday last, being since Sabbath confined again with the gout. One Daniel Smith, a rebell merchant here, they say, comes from Perth with this account, adding that more than 3000 of the Kings troops are killed, many taken prisoners, with their baggage and artillery.

It is strange a more particularly vouched account from the rebels is not come here since Friday.

There is some thing in this matter, to us as yet misterious. A post come this day, who came from Edinburgh on Sabbath, sayes, as I am told, that he saw 8000 of the Kings troops come in to Edinburgh, from the battell of Borrowstowness; that they had with them Capoch, and several other prisoners of distinction, from among the rebels, and 300 French, some say 400, with 4 officers.

January 22 and 23.

I hear for certain, that on Tuesday night a good number of men broke Principal Chalmers gate, broke in upon his house, threatening to kill him if they had found him; broke not only the glass, but the timber frames of his windows; were terribly rude in his house. What do I owe to the divine preservation, that, notwithstanding of my continued freedom, unless it was the breaking my street window on their rejoicings for the battell of Prestonpans, and their young Pretenders birth, I never met with a wry look nor a rude word from any one.

I forgot to tell you that, among other reports, it is said their Pretender hath got a wound in the heel.

If you will believe other reports, there were eight Presbiterian ministers
killed at the battell; that the Pretender gave orders to bury all the rest of
the dead, but forbade to bury them till it should be known to what places
they did belong; but this may be as true as the ministers and preachers
killed and wounded at the battell of Inverary; but if true, under pretence
of knowing to what places they belong, their naked bodies will be exposed
to dogs, the fashion in France with the dead Protestants. I wish there be
not more of this before long. At a time when French imbarckations were
said to be laid aside, we were never in greater hazard from that quarter,
which made expedition, night and day, in fair and foul weather, against
the rebels necessary.

January 27.

Upon Friday last, a French ship came in to Peterhead with money and
arms, 3 or 4 French officers, and some gentlemen, who talk of a great many
transports, with men of warr, being on the road.

Yesterday savenight, Mr. Aikin, I hear, preacht at Montrose, and Mr.
Bisset, of that place, having come in about St. Ceres, from an English
sloop, was taken by the country people and carried prisoner to Montrose.
Whether the Hasard sloop got out of Montrose harbour or not, as I wrote
you, I have not any further information; I wish it were false, since I am
informed that the Shark sloop hath come in to Montrose harbour, is un-
rigging ships, and hath relieved prisoners, among whom is Mr. Bisset.

The above mentioned French ship, at Peterhead is now called a Spanish
ship, and some say it is a smuggling vessel; a little time will explain this.

January 28.

Yesternight came in here 30 men from the south, to be followed by
more, no doubt to gather up their Candalmas money.

I hear Governor Mergie had apprehended Mr. Smith, assistant att Gar-
vock, for freedom of speech.

I also hear that, as Lowdons men are increased, there are of them quar-
tered at Nairn, Forrress, and Findorn, and all by north Spey is in profound
quiet.

I am just now told that the Shark sloop hath gone up to Dundee, but not
to Montrose, so that Mr. Bisset will not be relieved.
I hear we have this afternoon got in 80 more men, and that, by their direction, carts are going out to Peterhead for what is said to be brought them in the ship there.

I also hear that Laird of Grant is appointed Lord Lewtenant of Murray, and Earl of Findlater of Bammf, and that we will soon hear of militia being raised in these shires.

It is also told me that the Kings troops kept the field of battell, searched and, I doubt not, stript, of what was worth their pains, the slain rebels, of which they found a thousand.

January 29.

If I should credit the clatters of this stormy day, I should tell you that the Duke of Cumberland came to Edinburgh on Fridayes night, and that the Pretender and his men are come to Perth, yea, that the Pretender is expected here this week; but as we have no posts, so nothing certain can be writt you, unless it be that the Macgregors we have got go in to houses, and are more homely than welcome. If we have a visit from the Princely army, the absolute hereditary right men will not, I hope, complain if, from an absolute Sovereign, claim be laid to their goods. If I should add to report, I should tell you that some of our new garison, who actually went north this day, and are actually returned, were said to have gone for guarding the ship come in to Peterhead, but had returned upon hearing of a descent of men by order of the Earle of Findlater, now said to be Lieutenant of Bammf shire! But whether so ever these men were bound, I fancy the stormy day hath made them return.

January 30.

We are like to have no more posts, or hastic returns of some said to be gone south for intelligence, nor doth this day furnish with any noticeable story, unless it be that seventy casks, like twenty pint fuces, are brought in from the Peterhead ship, and, as I hear, was to be secured in the tolbooth, said to be powder, but, after all, suspected to be run goods, though attended by a small guard of Highlanders, who possibly might be hired by the smugglers.

Our new guests not only go in to houses of which they are informed, but
to others also, demanding, and what they please, and at night, in the streets, demand money, and force people to acknowledge the Pretender. In short, we are presently under the government of robbers, and shortly expect more of them to extend their dominion by a more general pillage, though, as yet, I myself have not met with any trouble of that kind, but I know not how soon, perhaps this night, such is our uncertain state under these discretionarey magistrates.

Whatever it be that is in the Peterhead ship, besides what is above, a great many cart and packet carriages, in barrels and boxes, are brought in. A little time will discover if it be arms and ammunition.

Our new guests have last night been in quest of my house, and came rapping at our gate at eleven at night, and no doubt will give us a new visite.

February 1.

The ship come in at Peterhead came from the Groin in Spain more than three moneths ago, was detained at the Orkneys by bad weather; came out with three more, two of which were taken by the English, and one no account of, at least as yet; some say they came in long ago at the West Highlands.

This day a part of our sweet guests is gone south with the ammunition and arms as yet brought in from that ship.

The engineer who fled first from the battell, and disordered all, being taken into custody, thought to have killed himself by a stab in his arm, but it was tyed up, and he either hanged over the castle wall or to be hanged.

It seems, since the late battell, a countrey man was driving a cart in to Edinburgh with geese, which are pluckt before they come to the market, some of the Argyle militia, quartered about the West Kirk, would buy some of the geese; the driver said he had orders not to sell any of them till he came to such a house, which raising a suspicion in the Argyle men, they ceised all the geese, and found their bellies filled with letters to people in Edinburgh, where Jacobitism is still rampant, and where the people talk loud that way, notwithstanding of all the military men there present.
February 3.

Yesterday, came in here from the south, Loumay, Tonlay, Robert Sandilands, Charles Moir, and one they call Captain Ferrier, and I am told four more gentlemen came at night, whose names or designations I have not yet got.

I hear our Quarter Master hath got orders to provide billets for 1000 men to come in this day or to-morrow, though possibly half that number may not come.

This afternoon, there are come by here fourteen boats from Buchan, loaded with the arms and ammunition in the Peterhead ship. These boat fulls, I am told, will load many more horses then went loaded from this with such goods on Saturday last.

This day, the drum went warning all yet deficient in paying their cess, in the name of Lord Lewis Gordon, to repair with payment to the quarters of one Hacket, impowered to gather it up, under the pain of military execution. I wonder the payment is not to be made to Lonmay, who before acted as Deputy Governor.

I write you whatever occurs, or is presumably told on either side, without pretending to decide what is true or false in the most of it. However little worth this journal is, I hope you will preserve it carefully, since I have no other memorials of this affair. Whether I have written you by way of journal or missive letter, you will preserve both. It will disappoint me some what if you do not.

February 4.

I am told that not only the most of the men from this place are returned, but also many of the gentlemen from the shire.

Echt, Pitriche, etc. have actually been close prisoners in Stirling. Some of their friends told me this day that they are remanded to Perth, to be kept in some gentlemen's house there or thereabout.

February 5.

This day, a great many of our gentry are come north, and Lord Pitsligo, with the gentlemen with him, are to be here this night or to-morrow.
It is now certain the Duke of Cumberland came to Edinburgh on Thursday morning, at three o'clock, was to march west on Friday, which hath occasioned a hasty revolution among the rebels, some of whom were for fighting, but the general voice was against it, so that they have taken a rout from Stirling, and if the common reports be true, one division of them goes north to Inverness, another to the west Highlands, with the Pretender, and a third to be here with Lord Lewis Gordon, Lord Ogilvie, Lord John Drummond, with the French; but a little time must explain their rout, since they cannot have many men to divide. Three thousand of their best Highlanders having loaded themselves with plunder, deserted after the battell of Lithgow Muir.

February 6.

This day continues the confirmation of what we had yesterday. Whether Pitsligo be yet come, I cannot learn; some say he went through this town yesternight, with twenty horses; but late and air the rebels are passing. I saw this afternoon seven or eight horses loaded on each side with cloak bags. If I should believe some reports, the Pretender, instead of the Highland road, is gone to Slains, but the first is most probable.

Lommay hath been acquainting his friends to hide their goods for fear of a plunder from men to come in this night; but as no body of them is yet come, it is thought this is given out to frighten them in to present payment of the levy money, about which a grand committee met at three. I have not yet heard what they have done; but as it is strange assurance for them, in present circumstances, to demand it, it will consummate this cities disgrace to give it, especially that by Saturday at the farthest a body of dragoons are expected here.

What is become of Echt and Pitrichie I do not hear; but Gordon, junior, of Ardach, Dingwall, and Bartlett, have plaid them the slip, and are got in to Edinburgh.

I begin to think that Lommay hath been, since he returned, mocking this place with accounts of hundreds and thousands every other day coming here; for since they behoved to have left Stirling on Friday, perhaps Thursday last, having got intelligence four hours after the Duke came to Edinburgh, at the rate of ten miles a day, they had been here this night, but no
word of them, or if any be to come here, I cannot tell who they should be; not the Highlanders, for, according to themselves, they are gone to the heights again, and our own and Bamf shire men had most of them deserted home before now, and others drop home daily; not the men by south of us, for they will readily take up with their own homes by the way, unless the rebels have some new project, which, if they have, it is strange to find their leaders retiring home. So that if any body of men come here, it must be the French, who, though they were all alive, would not exceed 500; but I hear many of them are killed; yea, Inverury made a slap among some of them. That story that was told of 300 of them being taken at the battle of Falkirk, seems not to hold; no, nor that they were taken the day before near Lithgow.

You must allow me the common privilege of other news writters, that often the one part of my paper shall contradict the other. I am not confident of the most of the stories I write you; but you will easily guess what may be true, or hath some probability in it.

February 7.

I have nothing as yet for this day, but that the gentry are always passing through here. What motions are making either from the south, either of friends or foes, I am not able to give you any sure account.

I hear the payment from this town of the levy money is delayed till tomorrow.

I do not yet hear what our old magistrates and counsellors are doing, but were I in their favour, and would they have taken my advice, my opinion would have been that they should have sent a respectfull deputation to wait of the Duke of Cumberland, though it were as far as Edinburgh, but my [ ] of conversation is with a few poor bodies, whom if I wanted, Aberdeens would crush me quite.

I am pretty well informed that last night not under 100 horse passed through the Old Town, and by what I myself have seen, and am well informed of, not many fewer here, and through this place, this day, the great Lord Pitsligo came this night.

Two men of war being afore this day, one of them anchored, and some of our well holden guests carried some ships canon to the Timber Head, to
fire on her, which might be interpreted rather a bravado than what would do any harm to the man of warr.

Lonmay, I hear, hath this day ordered billets for some thousands, when there seems not ground to expect hundreds; this order is like to continue till the levy money be paid. A pity if that be done.

It is observed that the rebels have better horse, and more of them, than when they went away.

The Highlanders who went of after the battel, carried of horses and baggage from their own men, the Lowlanders; so that it is said all Lord Pitsligos baggage is taken.

I hear Pitfoddels eldest son was killed at Stirling, and that Balmurrell came right bad to Perth in a chaise.

I also hear that Echt, etc., are escaped, and can assure you, from eye sight, that horse have gone this day very throng from Stonehaven to this, bringing back the arms and ammunition.

It is said that the Pretender, and sundry of the French, went of in the Hasard sloop from Montrose, Munday seven night, and that the remaining French are in Drummond Castle. We are informed that another Spanish ship is fallen into Lowdons hand at Inverness.

I do not think that so many horse men went from this countrey as have returned this way; there would seem to be many strangers, in respect that many passing through the Old Town, ask the way to the Bridge of Don.

I might have written you before that the rebels had a magazine in St. Ninians Kirk, which was blown up, and severals killed.

I see among the Carlisle prisoners one called John Burnet; I know not if this be young Campfield.

February 8.

No post from whom I can have any news, but still rebels flocking hither and through this place, late and early, and, as I wrote before, many more than at first went south this way; what the meaning is, time must explain.

The motions of the rebels have been, and continue to be, misterious; for ought that appears, we are to have them all, having got, of horse and foot, this afternoon, I am informed, about 1500, and am told before to morrow we are to have as many; and I am sure, since Sabbath morning, there have not under 1000, if not above it, passed this way and through this countrey together. We have got all the French, Lord Ogilvies men, of himself I
have not heard, Lord Elcho, Lord George Murray, and Lord John Drummond, and I know not how many. You may guess what confusion is here Where they have been since their rout from Stirling, God and themself knows, which you will think the more misteries, when I tell you that the have come hither this day from Laurence Kirk and Drumleithie, as I as told.

Whether this place shall be spoiled by them or not, I cannot tell; but this day, the remaining 500 pounds sterling from this city is paid.

Many of the Pretenders Life Guard are seen here with the rest of their army, which occasions sundry conjectures about their master.

You will perhaps think me whimsical when I tell you, that either Wedensday or Thursday last, about noon, I called up my wife, and told her that I was for a good while that forenoon deafned with the noise and sound of pipes from the Green and Back Wyod. I behoved to put her in remembrance of this, when so many of them were sounding loud in these place this afternoon.

I am informed by an eye witness, that, after five aclock, there came up the Nether Kirkgate above a dozen of horse, finely accoutred; there was riding in the mide a young gentleman upon a fine gelding, and wrapped in a scarlet cloak; all his attendants had their swords drawn, but no sword in his hand; before him rode one well mounted, with a French horn; immedately before him, with drawn swords, rode some bare headed; at some distance behind, a boy, richly mounted, beating a brass drum; and one lodges at Kirkhill with truste guards, and none got in without a pass. It is easy to guess who is this. It is said the quarters was changed to Hallheads.

If I believe some accounts, we have this night 2000 foot and 500 horse but I believe we are not altogether so many. This night, Mr. Ogilvie hat got 2 officers to quarter with him. and I hear some got billets on the Principal. Some of them merely sought a billet on me, but I have not as ye got any of them, though I know not how soon, especially if more come. Principal Osborn hath also got lodgers.

I preached this fore usual freedoms both
usually. There were many common Highlanders in the church, severals of the French, and not a few of their officers, among them a Life Guard man; they all behaved decently. I feared no disturbance, and I met with none, and I give them no thanks who would endeavour to discourage me by lying stories.

I hear we have got here also Lord Ogilvie. I know not how many the Life Guard consists of, but there are many of them here, and a servant of a French officer told one that their Prince was come along with them.

My wife was made uneasy yesternight by a story that one of the Life Guard was swearing to shoot me in the pulpit; as for myself, I reckoned it a base ly, and, tracing it to the fountain, found it so. You may think I would not have been very easy, when one of the Life Guard came in the time of my lecture, and, not pleased with sundry seats, moved about till planted opposite to and very near the pulpit. But the gentleman behaved decently, as did some other of their officers, though I hear one of them, who lodges with my neighbour, alleged I might have spared some things, especially the insinuation in my prayers as if they were broken, which he said a few dayes would explain.

February 10.

Yesternight and this day, a good many more of the rebels are come to town, among whom is Stonnywood, in good health. I have not heard of Blalack.

A good many of them went out of town, to guard their baggage; the greatest part of which consists of the arms and ammunition brought from the Spanish ship. I know not if they have come your length to press horse, but they have gone the length of New Machar.

This day, two Life Guard men were billeted upon me. They got a share of our dinner. It seems the one of them was not pleased with the expressions of loyalty he observed with old and young in my house, so that after dinner, I saw him no more; but the other came in at tea time, and stayed in all that night, and would have been a guard to my house if any attack had been made upon it; but he got not that ado. I never was more moved with compassion to one than to this sweet youth, a gentlemen son nigh Dumfries, I believe drawn in to this measure by bad influence, and since their retreat from England. After all the arguments I could use, I as if he had been my own, he became very grave and
THE SPANDING LEG MISCELLANY.

Any second thoughts, as the sun sets over the plain.

As the sun sets over the plain, the wind begins to whisper tales of the unknown. Soon, the sky fills with the colors of twilight, painting a canvas of infinite hues.

But as the darkness closes in, the stars begin to twinkle, each one a tiny candle, lighting up the vast expanse of the universe. And in that moment, one can't help but feel a sense of wonder, a reminder of the beauty that lies just beyond our reach.

As the night deepens, the world falls silent, each creature returning to its own private world. Yet, even in the stillness, there is a sense of connection, a realization that we are all part of something much larger.

In the end, it's not about the destination, but about the journey. For it is on the road to unknown places that we find our true selves, and it is in those moments of discovery that we discover the beauty of the unknown.
February 12.

I hear the men who came in yesternight are called Stonywoodis men, and are said to be 100. It is like Lord Ogilvies are yet to come.

Earl of Kelly is here indisposed, and if Kilmarnock and Nairn have been here, you have them all, except Tullibardin, who they say is indisposed.

February 14.

No post either from south or north, but some people from the countrey report that parties of the rebels are gone to Peterhead, Frasersburgh, the midle parts of Buchan, to Old Meldrum, Inverury, Strathbogie, Turreff, and Banff; and not under, if not above, 500 in this town.

This day, there is brought about here, in a boat from Stonehaven, several arms, two canon, nine pounders, for the rebels.

February 15.

This day, six or seven score of our Highlanders are gone north from this, as I am told, the way to Old Meldrum. I doubt not but we will have about 500 behind. They are at present pretty calm.

I hear the rebels carried their arms and ammunition to Strathbogie, and again from that to Banff.

Several of the Angus men have this day deserted, for want of pay, and I hear more of them are threatening to do so.

Our hairy caped Hussars are not like to travel so far south as Montrose, in respect a man of war hath landed some marines there.

February 17.

Yesterday, the rebel Hussars came from the south, amusing their own and other people, as if some advanced parties of the Kings troops had been come the length of Stonehaven; but that seems to be as true as if some dragoons, Thursday last, had been at Montrose.

We expected, this day, the remove of them all from this place, their drums beating a march from six to ten this morning, but, as I am informed, only about 100 removed.
I hear daily of deserters, for lack of pay: and they prove rude to severals in the streets, though I own I have never as yet met with ought of it.

February 18.

This day as yet produceth little or no news. We have as yet no post from south or north. Our accounts of the motions of the King's troops are uncertain: only they, with the Duke on their head, are expected here some time this week. The Duke is to lodge in the College; the hall will admit many to see him. I am told 320 of the rebels went from this north, this morning; I don't think we have now above 100, excepting Hussars, who as yet continue to travel south and north: whether any shall return upon us from the north, as some give out, I cannot tell, only it seems pretty certain that all who have passed this way are as yet in the shires of Aberden and Bamf, and, for oughit I can learn, not many of them as yet in Bamf shire.

This day, two large men of war are afore here: and I am told this evening that a great part of our garrison are gone down to the Block House, fearing a landing of marines.

February 20.

No posts as yet from south or north. It is to me a strange thing that when the rebels have their Hussars travelling south for intelligence, the King's troops send no parties north for intelligence, especially that it were easy for them to make the few Hussars retire.

I wrote you before that this day, as I heard, was to be the rendezvous of the rebels either at Bamf or Keith, more probably at Keith than Bamf, and I shall make no doubt but then they shall make 4000 strong; and if the West Highlanders come again, they may make up their old number.

To support what I say, of their making 4000 without the West Highlanders, let me assure you that Abachie went through Tarland on Wednesday last week, with 200 men, and Lord Ogilvie having gathered together his Angus stragglers, as did Monaltrie and Bleack theirs, they went from Tarland on Sabbath last, with 300 men, and add to these those they will pick again up of deserters and others in Strathbog and other northern places.

The 200 men with Abachie, and 300 with Lord Ogilvie, Bleack, and Monaltrie, marched from Tarland the way of Kildrummie.
I am informed the Bamf post reports that a great body of the rebels that were at Bamf, moved yesterday from that, as he says, toward Spey; but presumably to the designed rendezvous at Keith this day. I do not think that Keith is above ten miles from Bamf.

I am also informed that a man from Strathdon reports that he hears that the Spanish arms and ammunition, carried about with them, is to be brought from Strathbogie to the old Castle of Corgarf; if so, they infallibly design to wheel south about again from Corgarf, through the head of Glencairn, Crathie, Brae Marr, Glenshee, Strathardle, and Athole, through which places a great body of men can never follow them, if other methods be not fallen upon than as yet.

I must still beg you will carefully keep all I have written you since this affair began, for I must have all again.

February 22.

It is certain that the large ship afore yesterday, from which a landing of marines was expected, is a French ship, from which an officer came in here yesternight, who reports that they have many men aboard, and that there are other five nigh the coast with men aboard, if we shall believe them, to the number, in all, of 1800, though possibly not a third of that number; but if a third of that number, judge ye what encouragment that will be to the rebels, and how that will be magnified in order to influence a new rising. The guests here, immediately for fear of what they were in little hasard of, of word being sent south, set watches on Dee side, from the mouth of it to a good number of miles up the river.

Our guests who, for certain, were yesterday designed to evacuate this place; after a march was beaten this morning, and all ready for the march, are gone again to their quarters, from which we may conclude that none of the Kings army will be here this day.

I just now hear that a letter is come from Echt, dated at Castle Grant, who is said to have escaped out of the hands of the Highlanders, at Badenoch; more particulars of this may be afterwards heard of. I also hear that Regent Chalmers, John Dingwall, and David Bartlet, are coming along with the Kings troops. I have not yet heard of Pitrichie.

This night, at nine o'clock, we have got, as they say, 200 French from Stonehaven, this day landed there from a French ship, and it seems there French ships hovering upon our coast.
This night, it is reported, but how true I cannot tell, that the rebel army that went from this and from other places, and rendezvoused, as is said, at Fochabers, are got safe over Spey, which I believe themselves expected not, and every body thought would have been disputed with the

This night, there are centurys set up Dee side, and all around the tow without the boundary of which none in this place can pass without leave for fear of carrying tidings south, of which they need be in little fear.

February 23.

The French who came here yesternight made not one hundred in number this day betwixt two and three, this place is once more clearly evacuat of these rebels, and that in some hurry. It is reported that some of the advanced parties of the Kings troops had this day killed one of the Hussars.

February 24.

I am now beginning to write, in good earnest, in writing any more journals: our disappointments are so great, and our informations so uncertain and contradictory.

We expected some of the Kings troops this day for certain: none them are yet come. I wish any of them come to morrow, and when t' Duke and the rest of the army will come, I shall not say till they be at hand.

Boats that have gone out to them, report that two ships before this day are French, the one of them a large vessel, and the other of them a less one, who being informed that the Kings army was leaving near, said then they would steer to another port. I hear this written from Forres, that 60 French are landed from a small boat, which came on board set heavy artillery.

February 25.

Before I went to bed last night I was informed that one of the ships before here was seized, and being on the Frenchman in chase, and now it taken. As to the other more ships being taken there are not sufficiently assured.

This afternoon two ships of dragoons are three or
ments of foot. Excepting a guard here, they are quartered in the Old Town, and parish thereof. Brigadier General Bland is in this town.

February 26.

The three foot regiments that came here yesterday are the Royal Scotch, Putney's, and Flemings, with two troop of Bland's dragoons.

This day we have got Ligoniers, Barrels, and Blackeys regiments of foot, and have a report of another French ship taken.

February 27.

This day came here three regiments of foot. As I am told, they are Wolfs, Blights, and Battera's, and the rest of a regiment of black horse.

There came, I am sure, at the least, 1000 Argyle Highlanders, pretty men, and in fine order.

There are for certain two French ships taken, but on what part of the coast I cannot tell; but there are in them 300 French soldiers, 5000 pounds sterling, in a military chest, besides the officers privy purses.

Yesternight, some officers wanting access to some rooms in Pitfoddel's lodging, for their accommodation, they happened to be Priest Seaton's. By special order, I hear, they were opened, and some papers, mistically written, for five or six years back, found.

February 28.

This day, I am told, a very considerable body of horse and foot are marched this morning over the Stockwood head, as are the Campbels the Bridge of Don road.

Though some are confident that the Pretender went by Athole, the [news] in the latest prints begins to be doubted but that he came this way, which is my opinion.

Another French ship, with men and arms, is driven by a man of warr to the sands of Cruden, or Slains, and a party of men are ordered out thither.

I was invited, yesterday, to wait on the Duke, with the ministers of the two towns and the two colleges; but when I found that the message was
only sent for access to the colleges, I did not choose to go with them, day, at eleven o’clock; nor did I go with the synod, but told Mr. Wiham, the master of ceremonies, that I had reasons for being alone.

promised to introduce me to the Duke, but wished I would come with synod. I told him I would not. I went in alone to the drawing room where was the Duke in the middle. Provost Aberden did me the favour reach his hand to Mr. Windham, who telling the Duke, who asked who was, I made up to his hand. He came forward a step, stretched out kissed it, made my speech, and retired back, till I heard the moderator the synod express himself, in a few words; after which, they came in by one to kiss his hand, and then retired.

This day we have got three more regiments, Howards, Prices, Monros.

Mr. Bruce of Kennets son is setting up for clerk to the Assembly.

March 31.

On Saturday evening, two rebels were brought in from Strathbog The one, a spy, was hanged, at the Bridge of Don, on the branch of tree, with a paper on his breast bearing his crime, for the terror of other. His name is Daniel Campbell, from Argyle, a stupid fellow. I am afraid of attending him, as of being, on his account, also at the Gallow Hill, till he should see two of the Englishmen, who robbed Mr. Howes house, hanged; two men monstrously stupid; denied their crime with the last breath, though the stooling fang was found about them. Four were pardoned.

I stood out by at a side with one Mr. Ross, minister of Fern, in Ro A regimental chaplain read prayers to the Englishmen: and upon all the am both sick and weary.

This day the synod being over, I met Mr. Bruce moderate. I see they made such despatches so that the whole day was out of doors in the afternoon, from when came the very surprising news of Novy Cus and others complained of the late Proceedings on both sides as most at moderation, but had a word or two with me of what they had a
objections against the presentee. If any ecclesiastick management at present would astonish me, some of the answers given to the reasons of complaint would. However, the synod, after a while’s hearing of parties, without a vote, confirmed the presbyteries procedure. This is of a piece with the presbytery of Aberdeen’s conduct in the settlements of Fintray and Belhelvy, last year. What could you or I do in such judicatories as these, unless we were quite to renounce our presbyterian principles. Not one member argued in the contrary.

April 2.

The synod debated some time about a proper censure on Mr. Whyte, who was on tryals before the presbytery of Deer, but since a captain among the rebels. Some moved summar excommunication; in my opinion, a proper censure. Another moved to neglect him, alleging a rope and a tree would be his fittest reward. I frankly own, if I could not have obtained the first, I would have been for the last; but both were overruled; and in the depth of their wisdom and zeal, it was concluded to declare him for ever incapable of a license, and that no presbytery might take him on tryals. This is to be published in the news, which will be matter of scorn and laughter to many readers, when it will afflict others who shall observe such trifling.

April 5.

What shall I write you, when I am told of such a ridiculous story is written from Dundee, that an hundred spies should be taken up at Aberdeen, in women’s cloaths.

April 7.

All was in a great hurry here yesterday, in expectation of the armies marching this day; but as yet no marching, as it seems, was designed. This afternoon, there came in about 500 men, made up of men who had been tender, or had been upon parties in the south; so that here, and north of this, there will be fifteen pretty full regiments, two of horse, about 1000 Campbels, and the Duke of Kingstons light horse.
Mr. Innes is carried prisoner with the armie; whether the way of Old Meldrum or Inverurie, I do not yet know; there are three with him, but it seems of little consideration.

The priest Falconer, of whom I wrote you, is put on board a man of war to serve there.

I am told Kirkhill is bailed for 1000 pounds by Skeen, but yet to be kept under guard in his own house.

April 9.

Yesternight, the Duke lodged at Meldrum, and it is said the army that marched that way are to be at Bamm this night; a long march, perhaps they go not farther than Turref.

A good many ships were seen pass by here on Sabbath; it is said that it is the transports with the regiments coming from Lowdon, who, now that the Duke is gone from this, will no doubt land at Bammf, or at any coast place where his quarters may happen to be.

I hear that on Sabbath night, a party of the rebels came as far as the Bridge of Cairnie, three miles north of Strathbogey; such of the Kings scouts that were posted there, retired to their head quarters at Strathbogey, but it is said that one of Kingstons Light Horse sticking in a mire, his rider and another man fell in to the rebels hands.

You have heard that Gordons Hospital is garisoned; a well is made in the closs, ramparts and palisades are made about it, so that they may defend themselves against a good body of the rebels, should they be attacked; but should such a body of rebels come here as that garison could not chase away, I am afraid these crafty rebels let them injoy their fortification, since, at the same time, they could spoil this town at their pleasure. If any parties of them come here, which God forbid, though I am not without fears of it, it is like I must seek for another lodging, lest if the rebels attack the fort, they possess my house as one rampart to them, or lest, for preventing that, the governor in the fortification be obliged to demolish mine and some other houses.

I beg you will listen to no idle reports to make [you] uneasy about how we shall set about the blessed memorial; for, if I have access to preach, through the Lords grace, I design to set about that work, even should the rebels return. If I should listen to every heedless report, I shall hear it
said, but I know not how it comes, that some of these strollers exp
hear sermon here on Sabbath; but I hope they will not be so hardy, as
I earnestly wish they be prevented.

This afternoon I hear that the rebels hewed the Light Horse in
pieces.

This day came in 200 Marines, who go aboard some men of war to
road there; came along with them 100 of the Yorkshire Blues, who
follow the Duke.

*April 11.*

I hear the Duke was on horseback at Meldrum on Wednesday mor
for Braemar that night, with such of the army as have marched that
and the whole army will be soon joined, I suppose, at Fochabers, when
the rebel army advance, we may shortly hear of a bloody action. My
Lord, for his name's sake, for the sake of his cause, make it hap
prosperous, and give good counsel and conduct to the Duke. O how
doth depend upon the issue of this expedition.

*April 12.*

The reports of this day are very agreeable, may they be confirmed
that the Duke, with the army at Cullen, was to be at Fochabers y
night, joined by the army from Strathbogie.

That the rebels are not to stand it on the Spey; instead of that, 4
the Irish Brigade have come and laid down their arms at Spey side, I
pose to the army from Strathbogie, who might be there a day before
Duke, otherwise an account of such an event could not be here as yet.

Unless it be the dragoons that landed at Stonehaven the Saturday
to the army came here, to the number of 60, and such as escaped fi
ship run in upon the sands of Cruden that week, I know no more t
the rebels had from abroad, besides the few remains after the rout at
ling, unless there hath been an accession of more; I question if th
would amount to 400, and if not, such a number have not laid down
arms at Spey. I wish there be truth in the story, though there shou
some difference as to the number.
Aprile 14.

Yesternight, accounts were brought to town that on Saturday last the Duke, with the army, crossed Spey, without the loss of a man. What number of the rebels might be on the north side of the river, is not certainly told, only that they were not many hundreds; four or five of whom, among whom one Major Glasgow or Gladsmuir, were killed by the fire from the army on this side the river, the rest took to their heels. The Duke came to this side the river all night; whether he lodged in Gordon Castle, or in the ministers of Belly, I am not yet yet certainly informed.

It is informed by Mr. L—— of Towie, that Glenbuckett was last week above them with some men, and had sent and searched a gentlemen’s house in Towie for arms. What these unhappy rebels mean to do, I cannot as yet learn, no, not by conjecture.

Last week, the rebels on Spey side went down to Garmouth, thinking to receive a ship, as they apprehended, coming with stores to the army, but were disappointed by a broadside from the Saltash man of warr, which having made some havock among them, they retired with more haste than speed.

Aprile 15.

This is a day of great joy here, as being the Dukes birth day. It is reported to day that the Duke lodged at Elgin, Saturday night.

You see how uncertain our accounts are at a short distance; if he was at Elgin on Saturday night, I believe by yesterday he shall have been at Inverness, and shortly we must expect some important news.

I heard it reported this day, that Glenbucket hath warned the Earle of Aberdens tennants in Cromar, to carry some hundreds of bolls of the Earles meal to some place, but whether I have not been told, and that under the pain of fire and sword.

I can assure you that the army marched on Sabbath day south of the Kirk of Alvaston, and into and through Forres, from which they had only twenty-four miles to Elgin, they might have reached yesternight, if there were
It is not worthy of writting, that after the camp was pitched by Alves, that there was said to be several of the rebels in the Den of Rothes, since I am told that some hundreds of the Grants came to Elgin on Sabbath night, which they could not have easily done, if thousands of the rebels had been in the Glen of Rothes.

As little is it worthy of writting, that the Pretender is dead and buried; he is but a mortal man, but, were he dead, that would be kept an absolute secret, or his rebellious followers would disperse.

I hear one Innes, a dyster in Bamf, for treasonable informations, was hanged there last week, and another at Boyndie.

The boats at Spey, by Fochabers, being all destroyed, the army rode and wade through, and luckily the water was pretty low, so that I hear of no loss but of a dragoon, his wife and child, by the horses falling in the water, and a bread cart that went down the water; whether the horse was drowned, or the traces cut for his relief, I have not been told.

April 17.

It is certain the Duke and the army incamped at Nairn, twelve miles from Inverness, on Munday afternoon; but it seems on Sabbath night the Campbells, Kingstons horse, with some dragoons, went up to Nairn, surrounded that little town, killed 3 Hussars, took 7 prisoners, and so surprised the rebels as to prevent their carrying of a granary they had there of above 2000 bolls of victual.

It is said the rebels are to make a stand at a place called the Claans, three or four miles from Nairn to Inverness, where the highway lyes betwixt a lake and a moisy marishy ground.

Our garrison here is not numerous in the new fort, but our new militia are very vigilant and upon honor, and as they who judge in such matters say, on the Dukes birth day, fired better than the regulars.

If I should write you an idle story of this day, it is that Pretender Charles, or Pretender Edward, or, if you please, the man with the many names is not dead, but so bad of a flux as to be carried about in a bed with his troops.

We are now abundantly impatient for news from the north.
April 18.

Our town is now pretty quiet, and our houses free of strangers.
The Lady Arnage offers her compliments to you, and expects your lodging with her while you are in town, on our ensuing solemnity.

April 19.

This morning we have got yet a more favourable account of the battle south of Culloden. The rebels having left a garrison in Inverness, the Dukes army was in sight of them, the 16th, at twelve at noon, as is now said, half way between Nairn and Inverness. The rebels being advantageously posted, having a strong battery of cannon, the Kings army marched and countermarched, to three afternoon, till the rebels were got out of their advantageous ground. Two lines of the Kings army were formed, when the cannonading began. The rebels cannon did little damage, being pointed too high. The Kings cannon soon dismounted theirs. The army discharged thirty coehorns and royals, which did great execution. The Frasers and Macdonalds came down on the Kings left wing, and attacked the regiments of Barrel, Monro, Pultney, and the Fusileers, who gave the rebels two fires, on which they run confusedly, on their firing, and charging them with their bayonets.

The right wing of the Kings army was not ingaged. On the flight of the rebels, the light horse and dragoons pursued, and gave no quarter; by which more were killed in the pursuit than in the battell.

The army arrived at Inverness at five in the afternoon, the Duke and all the general officers well; Lord Robert Ker, second son to the Marquise of Lothian, the only officer killed; Colonell Rich, and 4 subalterns wounded; 53 private men killed, 37 wounded.

The rebels had killed in battell and pursuit, 3752; of private men, about 500 wounded, of which several died before the declarant came away; there are also 1500 taken of the rebels prisoners.

Of their killed, Duke of Perth, Lord John Drummond, Glengaire, and some others; prisoners of note, Glenbuket, Lords Kilmarnock and Elcho, and a large room full of prisoners of distinction.

The cannon and baggage are all taken in the field and at Inverness, seventeen in number.
A letter written to the Duke of Rothesay to Mr. Chalmers on the 26th of June 1746, concerning the Pretender.

To Mr. Chalmers.

Whether in the above account there was a great number of prisoners in the Pretender's army at Inverness, or not, I cannot say. It is certain that there were some prisoners in the Pretender's army at Inverness, or in any part of the account, and they were not the same as the numbers where the account was only known. Chalmers letter says that there were no more in the army of Inverness.

As it appears from a number of letters, we know they were more prisoners than was shown in the account.

He gives the Pretender in the island of Inverness, surrounded with the Pretender's army, as well as see in the account, the Pretender having built and armed ships and buying arms in Spain and sending them to the Pretender.

He writes that Cowen was in the office of Chalmers with the Pretender, and that the Pretender had written him to write the letter to the Duke of Rothesay and that he was to give the account to the Duke of Rothesay, and that the Pretender had written to the Duke of Rothesay that there were many more prisoners in the Pretender's army than was shown in the account.

Mr. Chalmers writes that he had no great reason to believe that the Pretender was on his way to the Pretender's army, and that the Pretender had no great reason to believe that the Pretender was going to the Pretender's army, and that the Pretender had no great reason to believe that the Pretender was going to the Pretender's army.

April 22

I will now give over writing any more about what is going on in the Pretender's army, since I must return to my last story. One having declared before the Pretender that he was at Bute and was at Echlinvile to the Pretender, and that the Pretender came with Lord
Pitsligo, presumably he may be in Buchan, concealing himself in some place near the sea, since it is assured that Lord Pitsligo lodged at Bridge of Gairn, on Friday night, no doubt he would come from Ruthven to Brae Marr, and from that to Bridge of Garden; he went by Craigvar on Saturday, lodged in some friendly house of his on Don side; others say he was seen at Lumphanman on Sabbath. This marching and counter marching, if true, may be to make it less credible where he may be.

Lord Lovats house at Castle Douny is burnt, and there the amazonian Lady Macintosh was taken.

_Aprile_ 23.

Our militia are, upon honor, very alert, daily taking up the rebels as they return here. Our prison is like to be soon crowded; I believe the poor fellows who went from this place expected not such handling at their return.

_May_ 14.

It is said that many of the rebels are going about in the habite of beggars.

The rebellion appears to be effectually quelled, and yet matters from abroad appear vastly misterious, at least in the accounts of them.

A proclamation from the Duke was yesterday read over our Cross, for all in publick trust their apprehending the rebels, and against receipting them under high pains; and for ministers of the gospel giving up accounts of the behaviour of their parishioners, and of the haunts and places of abode of such rebels as may be lurking in their several neighbourhoods.

_May_ 15.

This day were brought in here, under a guard of soldiers, about 63 prisoners from Angus and some places south of this, of whom about 17 or 18 horsemen, who are gentlemen, and had been officers in the rebel army. I have not yet got their names, unless it be Sir James Kinloch, his two brothers and brother in law, and Hunter of Burnside. I hear the prisoners in our tolbooth are to be carried with them, and all of them to Inverness, to be shipped of there for London.
May 19.

I hear two of the Shepherds and Mr. James Lumden have written to our governors that Skeletter and other gentlemen have some body of men in Strathdon; their letters are sent to the Duke.

Yesterdays afternoon, our militia searched two houses for Romish priests: came on priest Gordons lodging, as his congregation were dismissing from their sacrament; he escaped by a back gate. This evening, his books and trumpery were carried down to the Clerks Chamber.

The Commissioners of Supply having met to choose a Collector, have issued out orders to the Buchan gentry to send in victual to Aberdeen, as ordered by the Duke, but have excused the Countess of Errol, Faichfield, Lonmay, Kininmount, etc. I wish you would give in your informations to Sherriff Grant or these noble justices.

May 21.

John Elphingston is walking the streets again, but I have not heard as yet on what terms.

May 23.

If you have occasion to write any letters to Deer, you will remember that the Lady Kinmundy hath given it the name of Dear William.

I hear John Elphingston hath been at Edinburgh, and hath been admitted to bail by the Justice Clerk.

There are sad reports here of the extortion of merchants from this place, who either went to Inverness or sent goods thither; they have been obliged to make great returns of their extortion to the soldiers, so that I am told that one core of soldiers had no less than 30 pounds sterling of compensation money for their share.

The Duke is yet at Inverness.

May 26.

Yesterday, between twenty and thirty transports passed this place, in which were many of the rebel prisoners. Also, came here under a small escort, 26 or 30 French officers, taken with the rebels on their march south.
IX.

LETTERS FROM LORD LEWIS GORDON,
AND OTHERS,

TO

THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

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M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.
IX.

LETTERS FROM LORD LEWIS GORDON,
AND OTHERS,
to
THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.
LETTERS TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

M.DCC.XLV—XLVI.

I.

[ORDER] BY LORD LEWIS GORDON, LORD LEIUTINANT OF THE COUNTYS OF BANFF AND ABERDEEN.

You are hereby desired and required to deliver to James More of Stonywood, six hundered stand of arms, with ane hundered weight of powder, and six thousand ball, and this, with his receipt to you for the same, shall be a sufficent warrand for so doing. Given att Forfar, the twenty-first of October, 1745.

Lewis Gordon.

To all captains and masters of ships, or other persons, civill or military, who have the custody of the arms and amunition, etc. latly arrived for his Majesty's service.

II.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stoniewood, Esq.

Dear Sir,

Your favours of the 24th curant I received about ane hour after my arrivall at this place, and aproove very much what you have done, and ame very glade to hear you have such fonds to be raised, for you may
believe I shall have use for all the money can be got, having great reason to believe that I shall be very successful in raising men. You have acted very prudentially as to the collector of the Bishop's rents, and I approve of your securing him and the books [as] soon as you are in a condition of doing it in the way you propose. It is not in my power to fix the day that I am to be with you, but you may be sure of hearing from me soon. You shall have the arms you mention with all proper speed. Your good news is most acceptable, and must beg to hear from you often as you think convenient; and as to Mr. Duff of Premna, I shall settle that affair when I go to Aberdeen. Offer my compliments to your lady, and all my other friends in and about Aberdeen. In haste I am, dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

Huntlie, 25th October, 1745.

III.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.

Att Aberdeen.

These

Huntly Castle, October the 29, 1745.

Dear Sir,

When I wrote you last, I was fully resolved to set out for Aberdeen in two or three days, but since that time, I have received intelligence of such consequence from Inverness, that, had it not been that I intended to set up the standard on Thursday, I should this very day have set out for the Highlands; but I propose going there on Friday, by day light, to raise a party of chosen men without delay, which I find is absolutely necessary for carrying on my business in the low countries; mean time, I have an entire confidence of your prudence, and make no doubt but you will use all the arguments possible, to convince all the gentlemen of your country of the impossibility of my being att Aberdeen for these six days at least; and as my absence from them is entirely occasioned by a necessity of serving the Prince in another place, I hope they will just make
all due preparations as if I myself were present. I would have you make
diligent enquiry for proper persons to supply the different offices under my
direction, that when I come myself, I may have nothing to do but to put
them to act in their respective stations. The moment I can spare you a
proper party, they shall bring you the fifty stand of arms you require. I
must recommend to you to spare neither pains nor expence to get good in-
telligence, which is the life of such a cause as ours, and to exor all the gen-
tlemen from me to show their alacrity to defend their country, when every
thing that is valuable to men of honour and honesty is now att stake, shoul-
d the Prince miscarry. I am sure, when they seriously consider of this, it
will be alone sufficient to make them aquiesce in every thing that the Prince
or I demand of them. I have one thing more to recommend to you, which
is, that I am informed by the Princes best friends in this country, that his
affairs have suffered by the vile and malicious behaviour of the Pryebiterian
ministers, who abuse his Highnesses goodness by irritating the minds
of the common people, in telling them a parcell of infamous lyes. I there-
fore require and direct you to issue out an order in my name to all the min-
isters in your part of the country, intimating that if they dare to say a dis-
respectful word of the Prince, or any of his friends, that I will punish them
as the law directs. I have now nothing to add, but to wish you good suc-
cess. I shall inform you of my motions, that you may meet me at Inverury.
I beg my compliments to all the gentlemen, and believe me to be, dear Sir,
Your most affectionate friend and Servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

I beg you'll not forget my pistols.

IV.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Huntlie Castle, 31st October, 1745.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th I received yesterday about three of
the clock afternoon, which is mostlie all answered in a letter I hade dispatched
to you that forenoon. As to searching the Huntlie bag and all strangers,
I shall take particular care to have it done. You may beleve it gives me
the greatest satisfaction the arival of so many ships from France; there is
one landed at Peterhead with arms and money, which will oblige you, or some person you can confide in, to go to that place with such a partie as you can raise, and forward the arms, military stores, and money to such places as you can find proper officers that have powers to receive, and forward them, as no time must be lost of having the whole transported to Dunkell. Be sure to have the French officers well used, and if they have letters for any of the gentlemen at the Princes Court, let them be forwarded, per express, to Perth, and from that Lord Strathallan will forward them to Edinburgh; if any more ships is arived, you must be diligent and careful to have cargos and gentlemen forwarded as above. I cannot fix a day for being at Aberdeen, but shall be sure to writ you befors I set out. To morow I intend to send you the last stand of arms from this place to Inverurie, and you shall have the partie wanted soon as I return from the Highlands. Suppose my cussen, Chumie Gordon, is past the age of action in the field, yet he may be of great use in the countrey, and I hear his son is a very fine young gentleman, and may be of great use; and now when every thing that is valuable is at stake, he never can have a more glorious opportunity.

Yours of the 30th I received this morning about three of the clock; when any thing further occurs, writ me. In hast, I ame, dear Sir,

Your humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

P.S.—You must have some bodie ready to receive the arms at Inverurie. This is writ at eleven forenoon.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.

W.
night. After a great deal of pains and trouble, I have come pretty well off as to raising men. I write this to inform you that I sett out from this place for Aberdeen, att twelve aclock, and I propose lying this night att Lord Kintores house, so youl meet me to morrow morning at Inverurie, as soon as possible. Mr. Petrie, by the Princes orders to me, is to be continued in his former implyment, and Pittodery, if he will accept, is the man pitched upon by the Council to be Governour of Aberdeen under myself. I shall not trouble you att present with a long letter, since I am so soon to see you. I hope the arms came safe to hand. I beg my affectionate respects to all the gentlemen. I am very happy to think of seeing Aberdeen; I am personally obliged to many there. I have nothing more to trouble you with, and I am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your assured friend and servant,

Lewis Gordon.

Thursday morning, att eight aclock.

VI.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Huntly Castle, November 25th, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I received, last night late, your letter of date Tuesday night. You may be sure the good news it contained gave me great pleasure. Every thing goes on well. I hope the event people wait for will soon come on. I am glad Blelak and some men are with you, and we all think here that you have men enough for collecting the cess of the shire; and as there is not one Highlander come here yet, we shall want fifty men att least, to do the different dutys of Banfshire, and particularly the publick money, which must be collected with the utttmost dilligence. You will easily be convinced that it is impossible for us to march southward, with a body of six or seven hundred men, without a certain fund to pay them punctually; att least, till we join the Prince. All that I can do is to send, by a trusty hand, a full detail of what we have done, and of the situation of this country, to Lord Strathallan; and, in the meantime, to take all
possible pains to gather in the money quickly. I set out this morning to Achintoul, to have a full consultation with Generall Gordon, and to hear his advice; and to morrow I propose getting to Banf, to dinner, where we will take all possible pains to promote the Prince's service. I am not the delay of the Highlanders, and you will be much surprised to hear it is owing to the Duke of Gordon, who has been so rash as to send his attentions for his people not to obey my orders; but Avachys conduct in my absence, and now my own presence, has almost put an end to the bad effects of so imprudent a step. We have all got most urgent business, and we have to deal with a set of low minded Gro-wretches, who prefers their own interest to the good of their country. The indispensable duty they owe to their lawful Prince. However, it is easily proved that we have and will do all in our power for the cause, we cannot help the success. You will see, by the inclosed letter, that 50 men were to have march'd to you, if the information of Bleal being with you had not made us alter our measures, after mature consideration on the affair. I believe none of the lieutenants or governors think proper to stay behind us. I shall take care not to say anything that affair but to ourselves. I hope in God we shall soon be able to return this country; I assure you there is no body wishes it more than I do. The loans, I am fully convinced we shall not get so much as we expected; but Mel'rum has promised, and Captain Urquhart promised. I stopped a letter going to the Lyon, that says the last troops from the northward that marched to Perth, to join the Prince, consists of 140 men. I think I have nothing material to add, but assuring you and Lord... my good wishes; and I shall conclude with being, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

Lewis Gordon

The express sets out between one and two o'clock.
VII.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

The Honourable
Colonnell James More of Stoniewood,
at Aberdeen.

Huntlie Castle, 26th November, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I received your letters, dated the 8th, 16th, and 24th curant; all which I would have answered sooner, but the weather has been so extreamlie bad, that it was with the outmost difficultie I got to this place last night. I ame sory your touns people continue so backward, especialie that those people who were intended for the councill should show so much unsteadines. As for those violent people, who threaten mobing, and have insulted the gard, I wish they hade been proceeded against with a little more rigour: for, though lenity and moderation is commendable in most casses, yet, in the present conjuncture of affairs, it may only tend to fortifie those zealots in their obstinacie, and make them persevere in thare tumultuous practices. I ame to send you 50 or 60 men from this place, which I hop will be sufficent, with what you already have, to enable you to reduce the outstanding people to reason. If more is necessary, they shall be sent when called for. Meantime, I must intreat you will go vigourslie on with the levies of men, in the districk apointed you. I find it is the oppinion of every bodie that hase tried the recruiting in that way, that there is no receeding from demands, or giving the least concessions; and I doubt not but you will find it the best way to threatne a great deall, and even do some strong things to those who are most refractory. I have a letter from Blelack, who hase execute his orders to very good purpose, notwithstanding what opposition he met with from Invercale, whose people, as well as Lord Bracos in that countrie, he hase obliged to comply. I expect them, with Lords Aberdeens and Aboyms men, here in a few days, which, with Strathdoun, Glenlivet, Cabrach, and Achindoun men, that are ready, will enable me to salute Lord Lawdon befors he crosses Spey, should he attempt to leave Invernes, which, considering the situation of his troops, is hardlie
...
your orders. We are going very well on in this country, and the sooner you give your direction to raise the men, according to our agreement, it will be the better, and you will find soon that all the lenity you can use will be to little purpose, and that some severity will be absolutely necessary. I hope the addition of this party will enable you soon to raise the publick money, of which I begin to be in great want for paying the men. I set out to morrow for Banf, and I shall spare no pains to get up the publick money that is owing in that shire. We intend to send you more men as soon as possible, and I will give you all the assistance in my power to carry on the Princes service with vigour. As to what you mention of the Councils not performing their words, it more and more convinces me that there are many men in the world that neither regard their own character nor even the common rules of honour and honesty. I have nothing material to add; Avachie and Mr. Lessly join with me in wishing you health and success, as also in our compliments to your wife, mother, and all the rest of our friends. And I am, with great sincerity, dear Sir,

Your most affectionate friend and servant,

Lewis Gordon.

To Stonywood. [N.B.] You be so good as to pay Mr. White as a lieutenant, and Mr. Paterson as an ensign.

IX.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Fyvie, December 10th, 1745.

Dear Sir,

I yesterday wrote you a short note by Mr. Gordon, and now, being a good deal nearer you, I thought it proper to send this express to you, to enquire how affairs at Aberdeen and its neighbourhood go on. In one of the last letters I wrote you, I desired you would prosecute the levies of the men according to the stint of the valued rent, with all possible expedition; and as you do not mention that any men have come into you, in
consequence of your orders on that head, I am afraid that we have not such speed as we could wish. Although I have got some voluntiers, I assure you that at least two thirds of the men I have raised is by the station att first agreed on, and all those that have not as yet sent them in, have been wrote too, in very strong terms, and I doubt not but a complemt of men from Banffshire will be att Huntly in four or five days farthest. We have been obliged to use great threatenings, although no hardships have been used; and take my word for it, that, in the last state the country is in, together with the unnatural methods the ministers and other disaffected people make use of to restrain the people from doing their duty, there is no raising the quotas of men in the country without a serious violence; therefore, as you have a very strong party in Aberdeen, I nestly recommend to you to levy the men in the shire as fast as possible; as I only wait the return of my express to march forthwith, it is General Gordon opinion, as well as my own, that where you find any great difficulty to raise the men, you ought to take money in lieu of them: and so Lord Strathallan's letter, that it is the general opinion that money will be our greatest want. I beg that you will have every other thing in read for our marching. I hope to be att Aberdeen in eight days, and, in the meantime, shall have every thing in our part of the country ready ag. that time. Aberdeen is, without doubt, the only place for the general devous; and as all our wants will be well supplied there, we shall meet without hurry or confusion. I am sorry to acquaint you, that we shall but few Highlanders along with us; since, notwithstanding all the pains have been taken, and the strongest oaths and assurances from them, when I went up in their country of their being down, yet the Duke of Gordon ordered them not to stir, has had more weight than both my promises or authority with them; but, as I can easily prove that I have spared no pains to promote the service, I must make my self easy, since it is in vain to fret any misfortune that happens, when we cannot avoid it. I am glad to hear that the collection of our cess goes well, and I hope one way or other we shall get enough to pay our men. I send you inclosed a letter, written in their style, which I think will contain good news. I trust you will wait here till my express comes out. I must get your answer in the next place, and I hope you will in all the haste, as you can of transport Drummond, and the other things wanted upon the march. I hope
more to add of any consequence. I beg my complements to all friends; Mr. Lesely joins with me in this. I beg you will always believe that I am, dear Sir, with great esteem,

Your most assured friend and Servant,

Lewis Gordon.

X.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Moir of Stony wood, Esq.

Meldrum, 13th December, 1745.

Dear Sir,

When I was within two miles of this place, I met two express. The letters is inclosed in one to Lord John Drummond, with a flying seall, which, after you have perused, you must, without loss of time, forward to Montrose, by some gentleman you can trust that will be expeditious, for this will admit of no delay; and when his Lordships answer is returned, be sure to forward it to me at Fyvie; and, in the meantime, call in all your outparties that they may be in readiness at ane hours warning. This is my positive orders, and I expect you will not fail to put them in execution; at the same time, I have ordered all the men from Huntlie to your toun, if Loudon attempts to cross the Spey; and, by the time we are all joined, I make no doubt but we shall be able to give the rebells a warm reception, with the assistance of some hundreds from Lord John Drummond. Offer my compliments to Lonmay, and believe me to be, dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Lewis Gordon.

P.S. Forward Lord Johns letter wherever he is. Send me your opinion per bearer.
XI.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Fyvie, 16th December, 1745.

Dear Sir,

The bearer goes express from me to Lord John Drummond, and I refer you to himself for the reasons; only must beg of you to get him provided with a horse, so that he may lose no time at Aberdeen. As I ame to see you soon, have no more to ad, but my compliments to our freind Lonemay. And ame, dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

XII.

LORD LEWIS GORDON TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD AND OTHERS.

To Lieutenant Colonel More of Stonywood.

At Gargunnock or Tough.

These

Banockburn, January 15th, 1746.

Gentlemen,

This comes to desire you to have all the men under your command in readiness to be in the field by this morning as soon as possible. As you know the signal, I hope to see you to be att eight o'clock, as the others are about to be reviewed. In the meantime, it is my express order that the Prince may do all in his power to make the men as good as possible, and if for that, or any other cause, they are not ready in some of the tents,
for to you. As thiese orders are of great consequence, I make no doubt of your endeavours for complyance. And I am, very sincerely, Gentlemen,
Your most affectionate friend and servant,
LEWIS GORDON.

To Mr. More of Stonywood, and Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie,
Commanding Officers of the Aberdeen and Aboyne Battallions.

After perusing this letter, send it by a trusty hand to Abuchie, who is to follow the orders likewise. Ten aclock att night.

XIII.

THE LAIRD PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stonewood, Esq.
Att Aberdeen.

Sir,

I had a letter from your uncle, desiring me to come to Aberdeen Mundaye nixt, he haveing something to saye to me that will do better in convers then writing. I understand he baxe wraten to a good many to meet him att Aberdeen also, and I hastely, by his bearer, wrate him I would see him the day apoynted. But now, as I begine to think it is to propose my takeing some imployement in managing the toun or shire, I repent that I wrate I would keep the appoyntment, as I am determined to take no consern in that sheap, for when my Lord Mar vanted me, in the fifteen, to consern that waye, I absolutly refused, and beged to be excused in so strong a maner, that he passed from me. However, since I wrate Longmaye I would come to toun, I resolve to do it, and to call at Stonewood in my waye to see how all is ther; but if you see your uncle befor Mundaye, you maye tell him my resolutione, and I supose he would not desire me to come to toun, least my refuseing to act in the above sheap might ocasions some others to refuse also; and I am so peremtor about this, befor I had to [

] with toun or shire, I would go to the armie, notwithstanding of
my broken constetutione, though I be shoure, without pouder or ball, the
sayes, that, with what troops latlie arived, ther is above seventie thousand regular and new raised troups in Britan; he also mentions ane intercepted letter of Lord Lues Gordon, wherein he says he writes that he baxe only goot fiftie men, much oueing to the whige ministers discouraging the people; I cannot tell if Lord Lues wrate such a letter. Yow mentione beeing in a hurrie when yow wrate me; yow gave me one proof of being so, yow sent me three Caledoniane Mercuries of the 14th November each, however, they will be of use to send about; but the Courant of November 14th, yow sent me, is a verie od paper, yow should read it. Wee hear the town of Aberdeen is to give batle befor they ansuer Lord Lues demand of money. I fear three thousand pound is to much. I think I wrate yow in my last, that none that is not ingaidged will pay cess without a pertie. The bearer was much de fate by bad traveling, and I took upon me to lett him staye this daye. I hope his absence for a daye will be no loss. God grant yow have good neus to write me by your nixt. Give my kinde servis to your lady, and to the governor, and all freinds. And I sinceerly am, dear Sir, Your affectionate Uncle and humble Servant, Thomas Erskyne.

Pittodrie, November 21st, 1745.

XV.

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Dear Sir,

I have yours of December 14th, this afternoon. Your bearer could not, it seems, geat over the water [of Don] till he came to Kemnay; and when he came here, Mr. Maitlen, Mr. Horn, and Mr. Innes, Tillefoure, was with me, and as wee wase two and two, no doubt wee differed in our sentements, but all of us agreed wee saw no servis forsed melitia could do; and, to tell yow plainly, I wonder how any person that allous themselves to think, can imagen they will be good for any thing, as the sanction is five pound sterling for each man. If the gentelman that proposes it will consider the sitivatione of the countrie, that all the monie generalie, and in this corner in particular, is in the hands of the merchants who bought ther wictuale, and that in the present sitivation those merchants
come back a good partie of men from Perth) put a stope to your men or sess in this countrie, for they assert that Mackleunde, with 400 was at Fochabirs Sunday last, and that a party of Grants was within miles of it that night, and that Lord Lauden was at Elgen, with 120 on ther march to Aberdeen. No doubt yow have ane account of this time agoe, and surly base it confirmed by the men came into yow yest from Strathbogie. What will be Laudens conducte so long as he is neighbourhead, I know not; but if he call for sess and men, the countrie be in a miserable sitestatione, for ther is little or no money in it, at least tenants assures me if they should be hanged, as weel as brunt, they can raise the money demanded. If the demand had been double sess, it opinione that [ ] been answere, and, as the monie is so small, I firmly believe there would come more money that way then by the manner proposed, and it's not in the tenants poure to geat a man to go and gieving him at least five pound, and I know there is not one tenant am twentie that can in any shape furnish the money. However, I neede trubled yow with this, as it does not interly depen yow, and as not sure but yow may march soon, which, with my servis to your lad all freinds, is from yours, etc.

December 19th, 1743.

XVII

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD

James More of Stonewood, Esq.
Att Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

...
for blowing up the Kirk of St. Ringens,(1) it makes a noyse, and I wish it had not been doon. If your armey march by Inverurie, I wish yow would do what yow can to protecte my intrest; they in Conglass and Balhalgardie have sufered so much already, that I will vant the third of my ferm. No doubt yow have such a coraspondence settled yow will from time to time be advised of the D——s armeys motions; yow will also know if yow ar to march north, or if yow ar to staye att Aberdeen, till it turn too warm for yow. If yow can, without prejudice to your self or the cause, informe if the Prince goes to Inverness directly or higher up. I hardly think he will atempe the takeing in the Castle of Invernes, nehther think I he hase cannon fitt for it, and I should think it would be hard work to cary any cannon north, and not posable except it be the repared road. As I was goeing to the meeting house upon Sundaye, as I was crossing the Aberdeens road, I mett three of your people upon horseback; I asked them if desertione was the cause of your cominge north, they said no, ther was other reasons for it, and that all the Clans that had gone home with bagage vare returned, and seven hundred more, befor they left Stirling. This I do not belive; but wee have so many different acounts wee know not what is trew or what is fals; and your acounts of the last batel made the defeate greatly to large. Give my kinde servis to your lady, and I hartelie wish to hear that yow and all our freinds and countrie men ar in good health and spirits, for the old proverb is verie trew, Lose hart, lose all. I ever am, yours, etc.

T. E.

February 12th, 1746.

XVIII.

THE LAIRD OF PITTODRIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

James More of Stonewood, Esquire,
Att Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

Having the opportunety of this bearer, I wish yow joye of your young son, and your lady a safe recovery. I knew nothing of it

(1) [St. Ninians.]
when I vrate you last; and you was not so kinde as take notice yours. I know nothing what the wordle is doing, and beg you with me as much neus as you think proper, particularly what you know the armies just now. I finde ther is parties out for levie money a.

In my opinion you should begine att the ritch people; besides, as I stand ther ar whole corners of the shire of Aberdeen, and the mos shire of Banf, that neither levie money nor sess have been demanded only presses those that ar neirest. I think the old Shirreff Mu should be made the last of makeing a demand upon, and I will et much freindship from you; and, to tell you the plaine treuth, I hav att all pains with my tenants, and several of them have not gotten half that was demanded provided yet, and I am so [ ] that not money to do it for them [ ]. If the whole five pounds be demanded of each hundred pund of waloved rent, I know not how tenants ar, but surely myne cannot answer it, let the event be what [ ] of them have sufered so much already. And for your French as they call them, they have had fine doings; since they came to the trie they robbed, they stole, and shot sheep and fouls at pleasure; in they are liker highwaye men then any thing els, and I am surpris of officers allsosem to oppres the countrie so; as for takeing meat for payment, I think not so much of that, and that is a good deall to their lives neir the publick roads, for ther is many of myne and other tenants that by that means have exhausted more meall in ther familys; then would have served them all the inshoing sumere; as this is it cannot be thought those men can advance money also, and I can ass the most of them wishes the cause so weel, they would cheerfully give if they had it. This you may think upon, and do me all the favor can, as I ever am,

Verie much yours,

February 19th, 1746.
XIX.

THE TOWN CLERK OF INVERURY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To the Honourable

Mr. Moor of Stoniewood, Esq.

Sir,

As you have the command of the forces at Aberdeen, at the desire of our magistrates presumes this freedom to advise you that on Wednesday last, one William Smith of Mr. Andersons men, that past here, as he told, express to Lord Lewes Gordon, call'd for a horse to care him to Strath Bogie, which was procured him on promis to pay hire. He returned again Friday night [with] the horse, but as the horse was pressed for his use made [the] man a little more nice in reciving him again, being informed that he was overroad, untill he shou'd be sighted, and dammadge as well as the hire payed. But Smith pretended that the servant who (was also presed to goe along with the horse) had listed with him, to whome he had given a shilling of bountie money, had disercted him; therefor desired that the magistrates might pay the horse hyre of his elfects, and the balleance to come in to him, and threatnd the poor man to ruine his, or these terms; but the magistrates humblie thinking this an uncommon method of acting by a poor man, and apt to give a generall dislike to others that have, and are willing to give, any assistance to this just cause that 1ys in their powr, causd value the horse, and the dammadge, with the hire, was estimate at ten shillings sterling, which is too much for a poor man that has nothing but this beast to win his bread to lose, and humblie flatters their selves youl approve thereof, and take such a prudent method in ordering the poor man restitution as you find convenient, which encuradjg the magistrates to continew their friendship to this appluwsable undertaking. This morning, Mr. Taylor, with a command of the same men, cam here in search of arms, attacked Bailie Fergusons howse. When I and some others asked libertie to pass their centries, used their weapons in the most unmercifull way, so that its with the greatest pain I write you this; the bail[ie] him selfe struck, beat, and bloodid. All we wanted was to pass in and enquire of their warrand; and if they had any such thing, to give them a full search of the place. His wife and familie is so supprrised, that I cannot express their present con-
dition, as this was alwise a loyall place, and upon all occasions shewed regard. Its belived this method will not be indulged, and expects so good to transmit us such a write as may prevent such abuses in future. Were there any armes in the place, you shoud commanded th now; but realie there is non. And although the baillies house was rumm too and free, not so much as ane sword or pistoll was found, nor kno any in the place, els I'd caus'd them be delivered up, and offerd a generall search of the place, as we lie on the road twixt the north Aberdeen; expects youl be so generows to give such orders, and write here that this hostill manner may be prevented in the future. Excus dom, and belive me to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE SC

Inverury, 2d December, 1745.

Shall expect your answier in course.

XX.

HUGH INNES TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonel James Moore
of Stonywood, Esq.

Honourable Sir,

The constant loyalty I bear towards my Prince, as regard I have for your large character, though never priviledged wi honour of being acquainted with your person, make me bold to adreas after this impertinent, but I hope not disagreeable, manner.

Upon my first hearing of his Royal Highness Prince Charles's la in Scotland, I was determined to give him the mean assistance of my pe and resolving to go in company with those few gentlemen who went Murray to join his army, was detained therefrom by ane unexpected drance, too long here to be insisted upon. However, after that disaement, I privaty engaged nine servant lads to go with me, which would answered, had not the diabolical lyes of their Prisbyterian preacher
such a sudden change on them; that though my friend Captain Tullech
came, upon the report of it; among them, for oubt I think none of them
engaged with him; nevertheless, I'm convinced that was I now among
them, by showing my authority from you, I might yet gain ground on a few,
as none of their acquaintances or countrymen in the army has ever yet been
among them; and, if your honour shall deem it proper to grant me onley
ane ensigns commission, since I was not so fortunate as get off with the
gentlemen of my countrey, I shall think myself yet happy in the service of
my King, look on no labour as severe which can purchas men for your regi-
ment, and make it my peculiard bussines to provide for what your honour shall
be pleased to command. I might, indeed, have got recommendations of
this kind from severals of my relations, but did not chuse to acquaint any
of my friends till I had got your answer. As the writer is the bearer, I
shall not weary you here with a relation of my parentage; but asking par-
don for this presumption, most submissively, I conclude, much honoured Sir,
Your very humble Servant,

Hugh Innes.

Kings Colledge, Aberdeen, December 2d, 1745.

XXI.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonel James Moer of Stomniwid,
At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

Imedicatly upon recept of yours, I set owt for Strathbogie;
but, to my great disappointment, I fould he(1) is at Bamph, or some other way
through the cuntrie. I have an express in quest of him, who is not re-
turned, but for what I can learn hire, his Lordship will not be soon redie,
and, by God, its almost certain we will be left. Whither Lord Luies has
coresponded with Lord John Drumman or not, is what I cannot yet learn,
but there is wan thing that I most beg of you, in the most earnest maner,

(1) [Lord Lewis Gordon.]
that yowl acquaint me when ye have any return from Lord John
as I am perfitly shour ye have not negleectted to write him
when or how he designes to march, for if we are left behoid hi
will be lamentable; in short, the fear of being lift is tormentin
me hear all the news ye can. This bearer promises to deliver ye
to morows night, and I beg yowl let me hear from yow, per es
one of my own men, upon Thursday, and by that same expres
yow know what I dow with Lord Luies. My complaments,
And hoping to hear from yow soon, I shall onlie ad, that I me
am, dear Sir,

Your most sincer humble Servant, while I am
Charles
Huntly, 3d December, 1745.

For God sake, don't fail to write me.

XXII.

THE LAIRD OF PITFODDELS TO THE LAIRD OF STONY

To James Moir of Stoniewood, Esq.
Att Aberdeen.

Pitfoddes, December the

Dear Sir,

I send you here inclosed ane account of the
sterling I receved from you for payment to my men. You will
said account, that I have debursed twelve shillings and six pence
I receved. Being bed fast my self, I hope you will remitt to I
Crighton, upon his receipt, money for their subsistance, allowing:
end of it the twelve shillings and sixpence I am out of pocket.
mightily oblige, dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant,
Gilbert M
November, 1745.

26. Received from James Moor of Stonnywood, Esq., the sum of five pound sterling, for payment of twenty-five men I brought to Aberdeen. The said money was debussed as follows, viz.:

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XXIII.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Mbir of Stoniewid, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have yours just now with Mr. Mackie, and would very reluctant comply with your desair, in giving him the party ye desair, if Munltry and I had not sent of a good many of the men we had upon fitt with Mr. McGrigar of Inverenzie to Aberdeen, which will be with you befor this comes to your hand; in short, any number of men in the cuntrie are such a plague that its a torment to manage them, and we have just now but scrimply as many as serves to rais Lord Aberdeens men in the cuntrie; and as to the gentlemans project of geting volenteirs, I'm afraid his succes 3 L
will not be great, for the method of sieing has put an effectuall stop to that; in short, as ye have an inclination to serve the yowng man, the most effectuall method ye can take is to give him an order to rais some perish or other, and a party to assist him, and in that case, he may get a good maney. I'm oblidged to you for good news; God increse them, for every thing goes on most delaitfully. I shall acquaint the gentlemen in this cuantrie of your sess. Munaltrie wroth the Governor to send owt discharges for the sess of several paroches up and down through this cuantrie, so ye may dow in this as ye and he thinks fitt. I shall write yow fuly in a day or two. And, on great hast, I most sincerely am, dear Sir,

Your most sincere humble servant, while

CHARLES GORDON.

Tarland, December 9th, 1745.

XXIV.

THE LAIRD OF LONMAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.

At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

I got the order, which I shall forward to George Forrest. Youle please cause Mr. Dirom make out ane abstract of the taxation; and to quicken the payments, I think you should cause the officers goe through their severall quarters of the town, with two or more soldiers, as you judge proper, to intimate to the several inhabitants to make payment of their taxation, conforme to last years stent.

Youle please cause quarter on those who were deficient in sending in carts for transporting the French provisions, for paying the carts that were hyred. I gave Mr. Petry the letter sent me from Stonehaven, anent one of the casks of bread being broke open, which youle inquire into; and, like-waves, Mr. Dirom has a note of some of the carters that broke one of the parcells. I think you should intimate the roup of the provisions on hand, by the drum, on Monday next, to be sold on Weddnesday forenoon; Mr. Ban-nerman and Mr. Forbes will advise the putting them in proper lots.
LETTERS TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

1745.]

The above is what occurs to me just now, but if any other thing is necessary to be done you'll do it, and any letters to me you'll make open, and act for me as you judge most expedient. I am, dear Sir,

Yours,

WILLIAM MOIR.

Aberdeen, December 13th, 1745.

Mr. Petry has the order for paying the tax and furnishing the men.

XXV.

THE LAIRD OF BLELACK TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To James Moer of Stonieweid, Esquire,
At Aberdeen.

Dear Sir,

At my desair, the Earl of Aboyn's tenents sen in their sess by the bearer. They and those concerned for them, incline to have a discharge in terms of the inclosed coppie; therfor, providing the sess be payed, I think its but a mater of indifference how the sess is conceived, so that I expect yowl satisfie them by sending the discharge in terms of the coppie. I have sent the list of the ses Lonmay inclosed to Munralrie, up the cuntrie, where he is just now, who will certainly ack conform to the directions.

I am just now sending a part of our men of to Aberdeen with a line to Mr. Ross, who will give yow an exact list of their numbers, and receive pay for them, as he does for those thats formerly sent. I was indeed hertely vexed that I could not have the honour of wating of Lord John and Lord Luies Gordon. I'm indeed impatient to know if they have taken any resalutions concerning the time of our marching, which I beg yowl let me know assoon as possable; for, although we were to be hire till Whitsunday, their would be a good dale to dow at the last; onlie I most, in the most earnest maner, guard against our being left behaund, for, by God, I rather almost be a hangman, or I drove this trade longer.

I have minded your commissions as to your plaids and tartan, which shall be sent yow in the beginning of the week. Pray be so kind as con-
tinow to give me what news accurs to yow; its most refreshing hire. I my most humble servise to the Governor, and I always am, dear Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,

Charles Gordy

Mill of Giellan, December 14th, 1745.

XXVI.

The Laird of Lonmay to the Laird of Stonywood.

To James More of Stonywood, Esq.
Commanding officer att Aberdeen.
These
Colliston, 16th December, Two afternoon.

Dear Sir,

Just as I was taking horse to come here, I saw a ke from Auchmedden, which gave the most agreeable news of the Prince his army being within twenty miles of London, on Wednesday last. way he came to know it was by a son of his, who had come down a sloop of war that carried arms to Inverness. He was put ashore Portsoy on Saturday, and tells that they sailed from Harwich on Wed day last, and then heard that the Elector had set up his standard and drew out the guards, and train'd bands, who were reckoned to be 14,000, very affected. That the Prince's army was within twenty miles of them, and, the Ipswich Journal, were reckoned 30,000. That the city of London all England were mad in favours of the Prince, so I hope in God the Pri is now in possession of London, without bloodshed. The Prince march through Derbyshire, and gave William of Cumberland the slip, who far behind him. God make us all thankfull for the Princes success.

I have sent you this by express, who promises to be with you again seven o'clock or sooner, in which case I will give him eighteen pence. So this toon Alexander Budge, whom will forwared it to Pe by the next way he can, so you probably may be there bef Lord John and your other friends will hear of it there. acquaintance at Aberdeen, and if you think proper send
to Lord Lewis by the way of Fyvie; for, though the news came from the north, it is possible Lord Lewis may not have heard of it.

From Loanmay.

XXVII.

THE DUKE OF PERTH TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Sir,

I received your letter, and am very glad to see your recruiting is in so good a way; but as for what you demand of further orders, I think it useless, since, by the Princes letter, you are authorised to rise in arms, and that by the manyesto, you are allowed to do whatever is for the advantage of the Kings arms; but, in case you want any further orders, let this letter authorise you to do what you shall see most convenient. I hope we shall see you soon, and in the meantime, I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

Perth.

Edinburgh, the 23d September, 1745.

XXVIII.

GEORGE LOGIE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

For James Moir of Stonywood, Esq. Aberdeen.

Sir,

The many favours I have received from your family, encourages me to give you this farther trouble.

I have, for these eight or ten days, been obliged to abscond from my own home, because Mr. Garioch of Mergay has granted a warrant to apprehend me; for what reason I know not, except because I did not attend a meeting he appointed of the inhabitants of Stonhieve, in which every one was ordered to pay five pounds sterling, or furnish a man; neither of which I was able to
THE SPALING MILITARY

The situation is that the world is divided into different zones, each with its own mission. One of the zones is dedicated to research, with the objective of advancing knowledge and understanding. The zone's leaders work tirelessly to ensure the advancement of science and technology.

...
XXXII.

THE EARL OF KINTORE TO THE LAIRDTS OF LONMAY AND STONYWOOD.

To Lonmay and Stonywood.

Gentlemen,

I give you this trouble to acquainte you that Captain Lewis Gordon has been quartering here for several days, for cess, men, and money; and as my factore is from home just now, I can not doe any thing with the tennants myself untill he returns, which will be in a day or tow hence, and against Moonday neibt I shall send him into town to clear all the demmands upon my estate as to cess, etc. I understand you wante either men or money, which one of the two will be ordered sometime on Moonday neibt. I hope you'll forgive this scruple, it is wrote in hast. And belive me to be, Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,

KINTORE.

Keith-hall, Januuary 1st, 1746.

XXXIII.

THE PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY IN KING'S COLLEGE TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Honorable Sir,

The tenant of Carntradlin tells me just now, he is partyd on for levy money. I did not think I had merited any peculiar hardship, as I paid as cheerfully as others the five pound layd on me already, and have no other property than what belongs to that mortification, of which the house [I] live in is a part. You know besides, that mortifications, as Carntradlin is, do not pay any publick dues of cess, etc.,
nor is it in the cess books, since by Act of Parliament it is free. I ne
ever represent, over and above, the straits I have been in all this summer's subsistence to my family by stoppage of my salary, it lying all on public funds, except that poor spot of ground, out of which I have got nothing this twelve moneth of money, but from one plough sarmee by the bearre with the milk. If you take these things to consideration, I will exer your sympathy and forbearance, which, with the compliments of the season is humbly offered by, Sir.

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN LUMSDAY.

Kings College, January 4, 1745[6].

XXXIV.

THE LAIRD OF AUCHRIACHAN TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Colloenel James More of Stonywood.

At Aberdeen.

Honored Sir.

I was sorry to have miss'd you at Bremmar, where I expeected to have received orders, as I was within twelve miles of my own country, and wanted to get home to raise more men, particularly my desereters: however, my men declined going by Aberdeen, and would by no means condescend to go untill they once got home to see their families, and my going without them along was loosing them for good and all, so that I presumed to go along with them, in hopes of making some few more, and to keep them together. However, I thought it my duty to run you this express, to receive your orders, and to warn you when I am to meet and join the battalion, which I am to be a General of Honour. If you march to Inverness I have these within twelve miles of my house.

I spoke of Mr. Alexander More, was sent for as a man with a great name. He is a very good man, if he were a very good man, but he is not.
and I'll endeavour to provide in some. I beg you'll forgive this freedom, and beleive me to be, honored Sir,

Your affectionatt humble Servanttt,

DONALD FARQUHARSON.

Invercald, February the 9th, 1746.

XXXV.

THE LORD ARBUTHNOTT TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Colonel James Moir of Stonywood,

In the Princes Camp.

Sir,

I have putt the inclosed under this cover, which you'll please take the trouble to deliver to Lord Pitsligo with your conveniency. Lady Nicolson has not recovered her own sadle horse, which was a blue pownie, and can be of little use for a camp. I am hopefull youl be able to prevail with Captain McInnes and Birkenbuss, to return him, which will do the lady a singular favour, as it will not be an easy matter for her to find out any other horse that pleases her so well as this does. The bearer gave me a very particular and distinct account of the late battle near Falkirk, in which the Princes army gain'd a complete victory, and without very great loss on their side, which was a very extraordinary thing, considering the regular army they had to encounter with, and the experienced generals that commended it; but God has all along, in a very surprizing manner, favoured the Princes cause, and I am hopefull will ever continue to do so to the end. The town of Aberdeen is in the greatest confusion and disorder imaginable; and, if something be not done soon to preserve peace and order in it, it is much to be feard that the inhabitants will enter into blood with each other, which I wish may be prevented in time. God Almighty preserve you from all the dangers you shall be exposed to in the field and every where else, and keep you alwaies under His special care and providence. I offer my compliments to your uncle and all friends, and am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ARBUTHNOTT.

Arbuthnot, January 31st, 1744.
XXXVI.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

Old Rein, 12th February, 17...

Sir,

I find, by reason of this storm, our people will not be vp so soon as I expected, and consequently we will not pass the Sp severall days. I'm convinced nothing can be of greater use to the than staing as long as you can, with safety at Aberdeen, with the reg of foot and the Hussars; and if once we had dispersed those people Lord Loudon, I believe I shall send most of the horse, and some more back to Aberdeen. In the mean time, be as busy as possible in collectin cess and militia money. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE MURR.

XXXVII.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF LONMAY.

Strathbegie, 13th February, 174...

Sir,

I received yours of yesterday this evening. I wrote to Collonel Bagot, to which I referred you, and I am more perswaded that the battalion, commanded by Col. Moir, should remain at Aberdeen till Collonel Bagot, you, and they both agreed it necessary for the tire to this place; but I would fain hope the remaining will be moved forwards before that time.

As for Sir William Gordon, Sir James Ogilvie, and many of the Ogilvies men, they will proceed, with all expediency, to low us into Murray. I find it will be Monday,
Elgin, by reason of this great storm, and the many carriages we are obliged to take along with us. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEORGE MURRAY.

I leave some men at this place. I hear Lord Loudens men are all retyrred to Inverness.

XXXVIII.

LORD LEWIS DRUMMOND TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Mr. Moor,
Commandant at Aberdeen.

Inveroury, 14th February, 1746.

Sir,

The bearer being wife to a very honest man, sergent of our regiment, and not in a condition to march further north, I have sent her to Aberdeen to wait our marching south. I beg you will be so good to cause procure her a lodgeing, and reccommend that the poor woman may be civilly used in whatever she has occasion for. I hope you wil excuse this trouble from, Sir, your most humble and most obedient Servant,

L. DRUMMOND DE MELFORT,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Scots Royal.

XXXIX.

LORD GEORGE MURRAY TO THE LAIRD OF STONYWOOD.

To Collonel James Moir, or the
Governour of Aberdeen.

The express is paid. Opened and sealed again,
by James Kinloch Nevay.

Castle Gordon, 16th February, 1746.
Eight at night.

Sir,

I have just now your letter of yesterdays date, and I am surprised the Governour of Aberdeen should have been absent upon so cri-
I must refer you now to the necessities I set out and what I have since written. As long as it is safe to say so, I shall do so. It is now time the enemy should appear of America, and they must have a warmer winter. I reckon you will be able to keep them off. At the time of your being exposed in some ways, you will have more to think of than a war and what expressions it brings to bear on us. I am very much in hopes you will have the time to write me a letter. I am glad to hear you are in better circumstances. Do not forget to write me a letter in the near as I can to answer. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant.

[Signature]

To James Encke in the Land of Franklin.

[Signature]

To Mr. Encke.

Yours being sent from York, surprises me very much. I will write to Lord John Cumnong for you to come over to the place. The letters come to be forwarded by Captain Graham of Oswego, who forwarded them yesterday by one Mr. Brown of the troops. I reckon you'll march straight back by the way. I have not heard from you in a week or more, but I have been thinking about you. I was much interested about your last letter, and I am sorry to be informed that you have been detained so long. I am glad to learn that you have had all the letters from home, and I am sure you will have the time to write me a letter in the near as I can to answer.
John Murray of Broughton to the Laird of Stonywood.

Sir,

His Royal Highness desires you may, immediately upon receipt of this letter, send 100 of your men to Findhorn, where they are to go on board some boats provided there for a search expedition. I beg you may make all possible dispatch, as the boats are to sail to morrow night. If there are numbers sufficient already at Findhorn, your people will stay there to gaurd the place. I am, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

John Murray.

Inverness, past nine, Monday evening.

(1) [The order contained in this letter refers to an attempt made by the Prince to transport some of his troops across the Moray Firth into Sutherlandshire. "Two hundred of Stonywood's men, whom they were attempting to embark at Findhorn, deserted." Scots Magazine, vol. xviii., p. 146.]
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