

ACCOUNT of the PARISH of HADDINGTON,

By the Rev. Dr. George Barclay, of Middleton, one of the Ministers of that Parish.

SECTION I.

Situation, Boundaries, and Topographical Description of the Parish, Number of Inhabitants, Ancient and Modern Seats, Nature of Soils, State of Agriculture, Rivers, Bridges, &c.

HADDINGTON, the county town of East Lothian, is situated in 55 deg. 57 min. north latitude, about 17 miles east from Edinburgh, and is the first stage on the great post road to London. The word Haddington seems evidently to be of Saxon origin; I have been at

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some pains to discover its etymology, but without success. The greatest extent of the parish to which it gives name, is six miles from east to west, and about the same length from south to north; but, in many places, particularly towards the eastern part of the parish, it is much narrower. The river Tyne runs through it from west to east, and nearly divides it into two equal parts. It is bounded on the west by the parishes of Gladsmuir and Saltoun, on the north by Aberlady and Athelstaneford, on the east by Prestonhaugh, and on the south by Morham, Yester, and Bolton. It contains about 12,000 acres of land, and 3915 inhabitants; of these, 2055 reside in the burgh of Haddington, 512 in the suburbs called Nungate and Giffordgate, and 1348 in the country. The parish, though still very extensive, was once much larger and more populous than it is at present. But, A. D. 1674, it having been represented to the Commission for plantation of kirks and valuation of teinds, that the parish of Athelstaneford was very inconsiderable, and Haddington spacious and populous, the village of Drem, together with Drem hills, Muirton, Clackmae, and Garleton, were disunited from Haddington and annexed to Athelstaneford; and A. D. 1692, a new parish was erected, called Gladsmuir, composed of part of the parishes of Haddington and Tranent. The lands taken from Haddington were the barony of Painston, belonging to Baillie of Lamington; the barony of Samuelston, belonging to the Earl of Haddington; and the village of Trabrown; together with Coatts, Leverocklaw, and Merryhatton, the property of various heritors. The lands now annexed to Gladsmuir contain about 500 or 600 inhabitants; but, supposing them to have been formerly a little more numerous, it is still evident that the parish of Haddington was more populous about the end of the last century, than it is at present. Because it appears from the register of baptisms that the number of births, taking them at an average for seven years

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preceding A. D. 1684, amounted annually to 199*, which supposes a population of about 6000 inhabitants. This decline of population is chiefly to be ascribed to the engrossing of farms, for it is an undoubted fact, that the inhabitants of the town of Haddington, including the suburb called Nungate, are increased within these last 40 years.

The western part of the parish consists of a large tract of moorish ground called Gladsmuir, formerly possessed by the burgh of Haddington as a commonity. The rulers of the burgh were advised, about sixty years ago, to inclose and plant it; and, had they done so, it must have yielded a very considerable revenue. But, instead of complying with this advice, it was feued out in small parcels to favourite citizens, who, after all, were generally losers by their grants; for, after spending a good deal of money in inclosing, liming, &c. the lands for the most part proved sterile and unproductive. On the failure of the original feuers, great part of the commonity has been acquired by Mr Buchan of Lethem, who has planted many acres of it with oak, fir, birch, &c. which in general are in a thriving condition, and in a few years will be of considerable value. Contiguous to the territory of Gladsmuir, on the east, is the estate of Lethem, the property of John Buchan, Esq; and adjoining to it is the barony of Clerkington, formerly church lands †, but feued out long before the reformation to a family of the name of Cockburn. Several persons of this family have been men of distinguished merit and abilities, particularly, Sir Richard Cockburn, of Clerkington, was Lord Privy Seal,

* A. D. 1677 215, 1678 195, 1679 198, 1680 199, 1681 190, 1682 208, 1683 189. Before the revolution every parent was obliged, under a severe penalty, to have his child baptized by the established clergyman, and registered. At present few dissenters register the names of their children.

† In a charter of David I. he grants Clerchetune to the church of St. Mary de Haddington. Vide Appendix.

Seal, in the reign of James VI. and one of the commissioners named by parliament 1606, for treating of an union betwixt the two kingdoms. This barony was once much more considerable than it is at present, the estate of Lethem, and many other lands, having been at different times dismembered from it: About 18 years ago the remainder of it was sold to Mr Joseph Williamson, advocate, who adorned it with a very elegant modern house; by him, in a few years, it was sold to a person of the name of Hunter, during whose possession, a very remarkable inundation of the river Tyne, of which a more particular account is given afterwards, totally destroyed the house, the family making a very narrow escape, by taking refuge, a few minutes before it was destroyed, in a part of the old house, which had been left by Mr Williamson, and which stood the shock of the inundation. Hunter's affairs going soon after into disorder, the barony of Clerkington was purchased by Lieutenant General Preston, of the royal North British dragoons*. Adjoining to Lethem and Clerkington, on the north, is the estate of Alderston, formerly belonging to a baronet of the name of Hay, from whose heir it was lately purchased by George Buchan Hepburn of Smeaton, Esq; who has changed the name of the house and policy from Alderston to Smeaton Park †. Adjoining to Alderston, on the north-west, is Nunland or Huntington, formerly belonging to the monastery of Haddington; it has of late often changed its proprietors, and now belongs to Captain Deans of the royal navy.

The northern part of the parish is composed of the barony of Byres: This has been always esteemed one of the finest estates, of

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* After General Preston's death, Clerkington was sold to Dr Walker, from India, who built an elegant mansion, but soon after sold it to Captain James Anderson, from India.

† Mr Hepburn, A. D. 1788, sold Alderston to Captain Alexander Tod, but retained Ugfton and West Garleton.

its extent, in the whole county. It pertained, for many centuries, to a noble family of the name of Lindsay, ancestors of the present Earl of Crawford. Sir William Lindsay of the Byres, was, by king David II. created Lord Lindsay of the Byres; and exchanged with Sir William Keith, Great Marshall of Scotland, the lands of Dunotter in the Mearns, for the lands of Struthers in Fife, which afterwards became the chief residence of the family. His grandson David Lord Lindsay, was distinguished for his attachment to James III. and commanded the army of that unfortunate monarch at the fatal battle of Sauchieburn. His speech, recorded by Lindsay of Pitcottie, exhibits both a striking picture of the speaker, and of the manners of our iron-clad Barons in that age. The barony of Byres was sold by the Lindsays, about the beginning of the last century, to Sir Thomas Hamilton, King's Advocate, afterwards President of the Session, Secretary of State, and Lord Privy Seal. He was created, A. D. 1613, Lord Binning and Byres; and, A. D. 1618, Earl of Melrose; but, not chusing a title taken from church lands, he exchanged it for Earl of Haddington, 1627. The barony of Byres was sold, about the end of the last century, to Charles Hope, afterwards Earl of Hopeton, in whose family it still remains.

Having thus given some account of that part of the parish which is situated on the north side of the river Tyne, I proceed to the south side of that river. And here the western part of the parish is composed of the estate of Lethington. This, for many centuries, belonged to the Giffords of that ilk, who had very extensive demesnes in this county; and, by them the tower or fortalice, which is still inhabited, and makes part of the present house of Lethington, was built. Sir Richard Maitland, ancestor of the present Earl of Lauderdale, purchased the estate of Lethington from Sir John Gifford, about the end of the 14th century. His charter, from David II. is dated 17th October 1396. Lethington, together with the baronies

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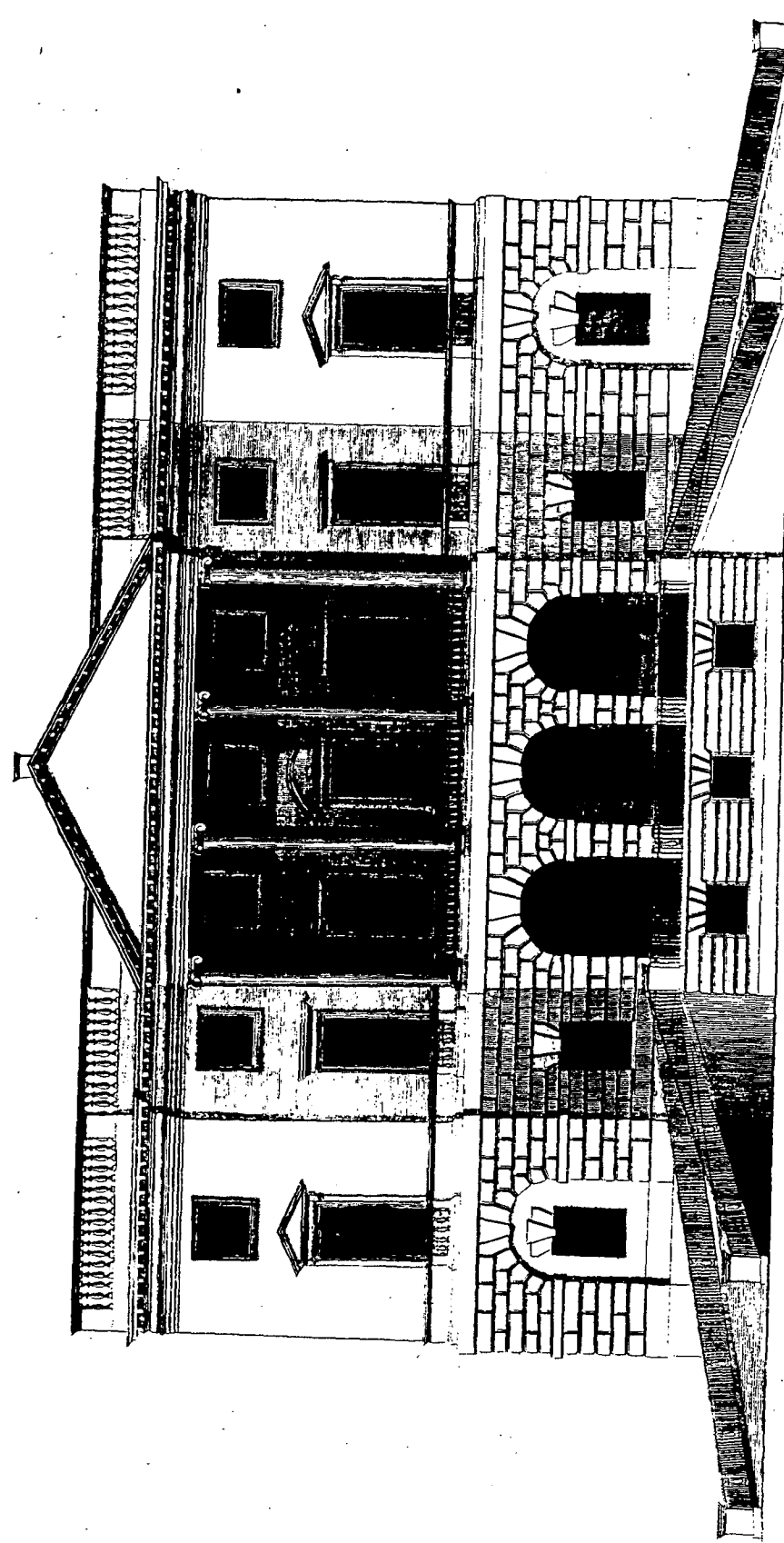
of Bolton and Papple, was sold by Richard Earl of Lauderdale, the translator of Virgil, about the end of the last century, to Sir Thomas Livingston, afterwards Viscount Teviot, from whom it was soon after acquired by Alexander Lord Blantyre, who changed its name from Lethington to Lennox-Love, in honour of, and gratitude to, his munificent benefactress, Frances Dutchess* of Lennox and Richmond, who had bequeathed him a legacy of L. 20,000 Sterling, which enabled him to make the purchase. It was from a window in the uppermost storey of this house that John Duke of Argyle had a fall, when an infant, and escaped unhurt. The window is still shewn on that account, as a curiosity to strangers, and, considering the height from which he fell, it seems surprising that he was not dashed to pieces. The fact is mentioned by Campbell, in his life of that illustrious Peer, but he commits a mistake in calling it the house of Dunibirle from which he fell. Lethington being the jointure house of the Dutchess of Lauderdale, formerly Countess of Dyfart, her daughter Lady Lorn, afterwards Dutchess of Argyle, resided there during the time of her father-in-law's forfeiture; and such was the colour of the times, or at least so dark the cloud that then hung over the family of Argyle, that I have been informed by a person of high rank and character that he was told by the Dutchess of Argyle, that, during her long residence there, neither she nor her family were so much as inquired for by any person whatsoever. The park of Lethington contains about 400 acres, formerly surrounded with a wall 12 feet in height, the work of John Duke of Lauderdale †; but,

* Daughter of Dr Stewart, son of Walter first Lord Blantyre. She was a lady of the greatest beauty and accomplishments. Bishop Burnet says, Charles II. disgraced Chancellor Clarendon, because he prevented his marriage with her, by procuring her marriage with the Duke of Lennox, without his Majesty's knowledge. The King's regard for her is evident, from his ordering a coinage, whereon her portrait is represented in the character of Britannia on the reverse. See Fenton's notes on Waller.

† It was built by the Duke of Lauderdale on the Duke of York telling him, before his first journey to Scotland, that he heard there was not so much as a park in Scotland.

but, a few years ago, the late Lord Blantyre reduced it to seven feet. It was at this place that the excellent species of apples, called Lethingtons, were first cultivated in Scotland, having been brought to it from France about the middle of the 16th century. Adjoining to Lethington, on the east, is Monkrigg, formerly church lands, belonging to the abbey of Newbottle, now the property of a gentleman of the name of Hepburn. Contiguous to Monkrigg, on the east, is the estate of Amisfield, belonging to the right honourable Francis Wemyss Charteris Earl of Wemyss. Amisfield is a capital modern house, built by his Lordship about 25 years ago. The body of the house is 109 feet in length, by 77 in depth. That ingenious architect, Mr John Henderson, has adorned this essay with an elevation of the north front. When the wings and the whole design is completed, it will be one of the most magnificent houses in Scotland. The apartments are large, elegant, and numerous. The gallery contains many capital paintings, some of them by the first masters; particularly a crucifixion by Imperiali, Venus and Adonis by Annibal Caracci, the sacrifice of Iphigenia by Pompeo, a sea piece by Vandervelt, flight into Egypt by Murillo, Vertumnus and Pomona by Rubens; this last is a very capital piece, for which his Lordship assured me he was offered 800 guineas. He was so obliging as to favour me with a catalogue of all his paintings and portraits, and it is annexed in the appendix No. 1. He has lately inclosed a large field for a garden, with a most elegant free-stone wall, 16 feet in height, adorned with a most beautiful turret upon each of the corners, supported on columns of the Doric order. The parks of Amisfield contain about 700 acres, and the estate of Amisfield, together with that of Barns, formerly belonging to the Seatons, a cadet of the family of Winton; Bearford, formerly belonging to the Hepburns, and other lands now the property of the Earl of Wemyss, compose above a third part of the whole parish. Adjoining, on the east, is Stevenston, the seat of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. this, for several

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North front of Amisfield House the seat of the Right Hon. the Francis Charteris Earl of Wemyss.

ral centuries, belonged to the Stevenstons of that ilk*. About the beginning of the last century, it was acquired by the ancestor of present proprietor. About half way betwixt Amisfield and Stevenston, but on the opposite or north bank of the river Tyne, is a little village called the Abbey, formerly the seat of a considerable monastery, now so entirely demolished that not a vestige of it remains, unless a few vaults or cellars; but, of this religious foundation, a more particular account is given afterwards. The barony of Coalston composes the southern part of this parish, which has, for several centuries, belonged to an ancient family of the name of Brown. That respectable judge, Lord Coalston, was father of the present proprietor. The whole of the parish of Haddington is arable, unless a few hundred acres of the summit of the ridge called Garleton hills, and about the like quantity of woodlands, on Gladsmuir, and the estate of Coalston.

So extensive a tract as this parish, must naturally be supposed to be composed of a variety of different soils, which is the case; however, far the greater part is clay, which is indeed the state of the whole county. The western part of the parish is very sterile, as has been already mentioned. The soil, likewise, of Bearford, Coalston, and others towards the southern extremity, is a thin clay, and not equal in quality to many other parts of the parish. The county of East Lothian has been long considered as in the most advanced state of improvement in agriculture of any in Scotland, and it is but doing justice to the farmers of the parish of Haddington, to say, that they yield, in attention and industry, to none of their neighbours. The whole of the parish, therefore, is in a state of high cultivation, and all inclosed, unless some fields in the neighbourhood of the burgh of
Haddington,

* Joannes Stevenston, de eodem, was one of the first benefactors to the Abbey of Haddington. See Appendix.

Haddington, which, being either burgage lands, or let by the neighbouring heritors to labourers and other poor people, are sometimes managed in a very slovenly manner. The rent of lands in this parish is very various, depending not only on their intrinsic value, but on their vicinity to the town of Haddington; lands in the neighbourhood of the burgh being generally rented at L.3 Sterling or 50s. per acre, whilst others of equal quality at the distance of two miles, are not let for a third part of the sum. The late Earl of Hopeton and Sir Thomas Hay of Alderston, gave leases to their tenants of three 19 years endurance; but the generality of leases in this parish are only for 19 years. The extent of farms, not only in the parish of Haddington, but also in the county of East Lothian, will best appear from a printed list of the ploughgates in the parish, and an abbeviat of those in the county, of which a copy is annexed (appendix No. 2.); only it is to be noticed that one tenant frequently occupies two or three different farms. The price of provisions is nearly the same as at Edinburgh, and the price of labour just the same as in the neighbourhood of that city.

Besides the river Tyne, of which mention has been already made, this parish is watered by a beautiful rivulet, called Gifford or Coalston water, which runs through it for three miles from south to north, and pays its tribute to the Tyne, about a mile west from Haddington. There are two stone bridges, of three arches each, over the river Tyne, in this parish; one at Haddington, the other at the Abbey, and both of them of great antiquity. Part of the bridge at Haddington was broken down during the memorable siege about the middle of the 16th century, of which a more particular account is given afterwards; and it is rebuilt of stones of a different colour and texture from the rest of the fabric.

There are no mines in the parish, though there is every appearance of coal in the tract called Gladsmuir; a feeble attempt was made

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to work it about 25 years ago, but soon dropt, though there are two considerable coal mines in the fields immediately adjacent, one of them belonging to the barony of Painston, the other to Mr Hamilton of Pencaitland. The air of this parish, like the county in general, is temperate and serene, consequently healthful; instances of longevity are frequently to be met with. A very extraordinary instance occurred in one family, Mr Alexander Maitland and Catharine Cunningham were married August 6th 1657: The ages of nine of the children of this marriage amounted to no less than 738 years. Another thing remarkable of this marriage is, that the 18th year of it produced trines, and the 21st year twins. The ages of the trines amounted to 256. The fact is ascertained beyond all possibility of doubt, for it was communicated to the author of this essay, by his intimate friend Mr Robert Keith, lately deceased, a gentleman of the strictest honour and probity, and who was himself son of Isobel, one of the trines.

The oldest surnames of the farmers in this parish and county are Hepburns, Sherriffs, Skirvanes, Dudgeons, Howdans, Carfraes, and Begbies. The valued rent of the landward part of the parish is L. 14,847 Scots; but the real rent, if the lands in the natural possession of the proprietors were set at the same rate with those of an equal quality adjacent to them, would amount to above L. 8000 Sterling. The number of farms in the parish is 30, and of ploughgates 109; besides several hundred acres in the neighbourhood of Haddington, possessed by the inhabitants of the burgh, land-labourers, carters, and others.

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SECTION II.

Its Antiquity, Civil Government, Police, Trade, Manufactures, Remarkable Occurrences, &c.

THE town of Haddington is undoubtedly a burgh of great antiquity; for, when the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum* subsisted, there was an appeal from the sentences of burrough courts to the Chamberlain at Haddington*, who was empowered to summon an assize, which was to consist of three or four respectable burgeses from each of the towns of Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, and Roxburgh; or, after the two last were possessed by the English, Linlithgow or Lanark. The sentence of this assize was final. At what precise time Haddington was erected into a royal burgh, is uncertain; for the town having been several times burnt by fire, and often laid waste by the inroads of the English, all its ancient records are lost or destroyed. There is a charter amongst the public records from James V. dated 1542. But the most ancient charter they are possessed of in the burrough records, is one from James VI. dated 13th January 1624, confirming all their ancient rights and privileges, of which a ratification was obtained in parliament, A. D. 1633. Of this act of parliament I have annexed a copy in the appendix No. 4.

The burgh is governed by a Provost, two merchant and one trades Baillie, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, eleven merchant and one trades Counsellor, and seven Deacons of crafts. The magistrates are elect-

* See the *Curia Quatuor Burgorum* annexed to the *Regiam Majestatem*.

ed annually, in the beginning of October; but it is customary to continue them two years in office, though instances to the contrary, and some of them very recent ones, are not wanting. The revenues of the burgh are not very considerable, amounting only to about L. 400 Sterling *per annum*, arising chiefly from the rent of their mills, petty customs, feu duties of Gladsmuir, &c. Haddington is the tenth in the order of precedency amongst the royal burghs, and pays L. 1 : 16s. in every L. 100 of their assessments. The Hepburns of Nunraw had a grant from the Priores of the monastery of Haddington of the office of Baillie of the Nungate, which, about sixty years ago, was adjudged to the burgh of Haddington, from Nunraw, in payment of a debt; and the Magistrates and Town Council nominate a Baron Baillie, who presides over the Nungate.

The town consists of four streets, which intersect each other nearly at right angles, and though the buildings are not very elegant, yet they are at least equal in appearance to those of most of our Scots burghs. The only public buildings belonging to the burgh, of any consequence, are the Town-house and the School-house, for both of which they were greatly indebted to the liberality of Andrew Fletcher of Salton, Esq; their late worthy representative in parliament. The town-house was built from a design of the late William Adam, A. D. 1748; and the school-house, which is large and commodious, contains the best accommodation for boarders of any I know of in this part of the united kingdom*. By their charter they have two annual fairs, which are appointed to be held, the one on the feast of St. Peter, and the other on Michaelmas; but, since the alteration of the stile, they are held in the beginning of July and October. Neither of these fairs are much frequented. They have also a weekly market

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* An elegant Assembly Room, adjoining to the town-house, was built A. D. 1788.

market on Friday*, which is reckoned the greatest market in Scotland for all kinds of grain; and, accordingly, the Haddington weekly prices of grain have, for many years, been constantly published in all our newspapers. The fairs of this county are likewise in great repute, and, as the manner of striking them is singular, it may not be amiss to mention, that a few years ago a process was raised by some traders, for reducing these fairs, in respect that, by an act of federunt 1723, the fairs over all Scotland are appointed to be struck in each county, by the verdict of an inquest or jury. In consequence of this, the sheriff was ordered to exhibit a condescence of the mode or manner practised by him in striking these fairs, (of which I have annexed a copy in appendix No. 3.) and, after a very obstinate litigation, the Lords gave judgment 8th March 1771, finding, that the rules by which the sheriff proceeded, seemed well qualified for fixing the price of victual with the greatest accuracy, and which has justly given his fairs such great authority through the country, and therefore repels the reasons of reduction, affoilzies, decerns, and finds expences due.

Haddington has been long a seat of the woollen manufactory. For several centuries past a species of coarse woollens have been manufactured here, particularly in the suburb called Nungate. During the time of Cromwell's usurpation, an English company, of which one Colonel Stanfield was the principal person, expended a very considerable sum of money in establishing a manufactory of fine woollen cloths: For this purpose they purchased some lands formerly belonging to the monastery of Haddington, erected fulling mills, dying houses, &c. and called the name of the place New Mills. After the
restoration,

* By the above mentioned charter, the burgh is granted two weekly markets, one on Wednesday, and the other on Saturday; but, for many years past, Friday has been the only market day.

restoration, several Scots acts of parliament were made for the encouragement of this company; and Colonel Stanfield had the honour of knighthood conferred on him. Sir Philip Stanfield was barbarously murdered, A. D. 1687, by his eldest son, who was tried, condemned, and executed for the murder, and his head and right hand placed on the east port of Haddington. The trial, which is a very curious one, is published in the State Trials; and what appears remarkable, is, that even at so late a period the superstitious notion seems to have universally obtained, that if the body of a person who has been murdered, is touched by the murderer, the wounds will bleed afresh: For not only was Sir Philip Stanfield's body taken up several days after it had been buried, and his son compelled to touch it, but Sir John Dalrymple, then King's Advocate, afterwards Earl of Stair, though a man of the greatest abilities this country ever produced, and who possessed a mind as little tinctured with vulgar superstition as any of his contemporaries, lays great stress in his charge to the jury, on the circumstance of the body's bleeding when touched by young Stanfield. After Sir Philip's death the manufactory declined, and the affairs of the company going into disorder, Colonel Charteris purchased their lands and houses, and changed the name of it from New Mills to Amisfield, in honour of the very ancient family in Nithsdale, of which he was descended.

Under the auspices of Andrew Fletcher of Milton, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a company was established A. D. 1750, for carrying on the woollen manufactory, and a large sum subscribed; but the trade proving unsuccessful, the company was dissolved, and a new one formed, consisting, in part, of the former members, by whom the business was continued, but on a narrower scale. This company was also finally dissolved about ten years ago,

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and the business was then carried on by Mr Sawers* clerk to the former company: By him, broad cloths, flannels, and particularly, blankets, were manufactured, which last are esteemed equal in goodness to those of Witney, in Oxfordshire.

Many weavers, particularly in the Nungate, still carry on the manufactory of coarse woollens; but the number of persons employed in this branch, is greatly diminished of late.

Of so inconsiderable a town as Haddington, the history cannot consist of many important articles; I shall only mention such as I hope will not be judged undeserving of notice.

A. D. 1244. the town was totally consumed by fire, and, although in that period, not only our towns, but even cities, being mostly built with wood and covered with thatch, made them liable to frequent calamities of that kind, yet, when we are told (Fordun, lib. ix. c. 64.) that the same night in which Haddington was burned, Stirling, Roxburgh, Lanerk, Perth, Forfar, Montrose, and Aberdeen, all underwent the same fate, we are led to suspect that the misfortune happened by design and not accident.

November 6th 1355. The Scots taking advantage of Edward the third's absence in France, seized the town of Berwick by surprise, and laid siege to the castle. This was a manifest violation of a treaty concluded at Newcastle, and ratified by the King of England and Commissioners from the kingdom of Scotland, the preceding year,
for

* Mr Sawers dying A. D. 1787, the house and utensils were purchased by Mr William Wilkie, by whom a manufactory of coarse woollens is now begun.

for the release of their captive King David Bruce*; but they were influenced to this step by the King of France, who had sent over some of his troops, and remitted a considerable sum of money in order to effect it †. Edward, on receiving the news, immediately left France, and returned home; he arrived at London November 17th, and obtained from the parliament, which was then sitting, a subsidy for six years, of 50 s. on every sack of wool sold ‡ in the kingdom, in order to enable him to carry on the war. He staid only three days at London, and set out for the north at the head of his army. He reached Durham the 23d of December, when he issued a proclamation, ordering all men from 16 to 60 to repair to his standard against the 1st of January §. Berwick soon capitulated, and Edward, to be revenged on the Scots, laid waste the whole country the length of Edinburgh, burned the town and monastery of Haddington, as likewise the church of the Minorites or Franciscans. 'Opus' says the continuator of Fordun, lib. xiv. c. 13. 'certe sumptuosum mireque
' decoris ac totius patriae illius solatium singulare, cujus chorum qui-
' dem ob singularem pulchritudinem, et luminis claritatem Lucerna
' Laudoniae communiter vocabatur.' This devastation happening about the beginning of February 1355, it was many years after remembered by the name of the *burnt Candlemas*. The account which the above mentioned historian gives of the wreck of the English fleet, on which Edward depended for provisions, is extremely entertaining, and exhibits a very lively picture of the superstitious ideas of that age: 'Tempore illo facile potuisset terram Scotiae, tam
' procul quam prope dissipare, demolire, ac perdere; immo funditus
' devastare,

* Rymeri Foed. tom. v. p. 793.

† 40,000 mutons, a gold coin with the impression of the Agnus Dei, which the vulgar mistook for a sheep.

‡ This produced 350,000 merks per annum; so considerable was the wool trade.—Walsingham p. 171.

§ Rymeri Foed. tom v. p. 828

‘ devastare, nisi miserorum remedium Mater et Virgo genti Scotorum
 ‘ in hoc casu celerius subvenisset. Nam Rege adhuc apud Haddington
 ‘ existente, et Scotorum sanguinem sine intermissione sitiente, fons et
 ‘ origo pietatis Virgo, singularis a filio suo qui dixit sine me nihil po-
 ‘ testis facere, illius venti violentiam ac aeris ipsius inclementiam piis
 ‘ precibus procuravit, ut naves undivagis vorticibus, et scopulis con-
 ‘ quassatae, ac etiam ab invicem submersae et separatae victualia re-
 ‘ gi nusquam veſtitarent.’ This singular interposition of the Blessed
 Virgin was regarded as a chastisement inflicted by her on the English
 sailors, who had impiously broke into her church of Whitekirk, and
 robbed her image of its costly ornaments. ‘ De navibus exeuntes
 ‘ irruerunt in nostrae Dominae Albam Ecclesiam, et imaginem illius,
 ‘ quam in malo nullus hominum impune attigerat, aureis monilibus,
 ‘ annulis, et armillis, aliisque pretiosis ornamentis, decoratam (quae
 ‘ fidelium pia oblatione ipsa decenter gestabat) spoliabant.’ Nearly the
 same account is given us by Boethius lib. xv.

On Christmas eve 1358, there happened a most extraordinary inun-
 dation: The rivers, swollen by excessive rains, rose above their banks
 and swept away many villages, houses, and bridges, and many persons
 lost their lives whilst endeavouring to save their property*. Not only
 cattle, but tall oaks and other large trees were torn up by the roots, and
 carried off to the sea. Sheaves of corn were carried off the adjacent fields,
 from whence it appears, that the harvest that year must have been re-
 markably late. The suburb of Haddington, called Nungate, was le-
 velled to the ground. As it approached the Abbey of Haddington, a
 certain nun snatched up the statue of the Virgin and threatened to
 throw it into the water, unless Mary protected her Abbey from in-
 undation. At that moment the river retired (says the continuator
 of Fordun) and gradually subsided within its ancient limits. This
 nun

* Fordun, lib. xiv. c. 21. Buchanan, lib. ix.

nun (says the same historian) was ‘ simplicitate quadam fatua, sed
 ‘ mente quamvis non secundum scientiam devota.’

April 1548. The year after the fatal battle of Pinkey, Lord Grey
 of Wilton, to whom Somerset the Protector had entrusted the lieu-
 tenancy of the north, entered Scotland, laid waste Lothian and the
 Merse, built a fort at Lauder, garrisoned the castles of Dunbar, Yef-
 ter, and Dalkeith, and strongly fortified Haddington, leaving in it a
 garrison of 2000 foot and 500 horse, under Sir James Wilford. The
 Scots were at that time so depressed and dispirited, that the garrison
 of Haddington ravaged the whole country, and made excursions to
 the very gates of Edinburgh, without the smallest opposition. The
 Queen Mother, and Arran the Regent, having convened an assem-
 bly of the estates at Stirling, they applied to Henry II. of France for
 assistance. He sent over Andrew Montlamberi, Sieur Deffè, an emi-
 nent French general, who landed at Leith, June 16. 1548, with an
 army, say some English historians, of 10,000 veterans; but, accord-
 ing to Beague, a French officer who served under Deffè, and who
 writes the *History of the Campaigns 1548 and 1549*, they were only
 6000. Of these D’Andelot commanded the foot, D’Etanges the
 horse, the Rhinegrave the Germans, the famous Leo Strozzi the
 Italians, and Dunoan the artillery. Their arrival raised the spirits of
 the Scots, who joined him to the number of 8000. After frequent
 consultations, it was resolved to open the campaign with the siege of
 Haddington. The scheme was put in execution, the place invested,
 and several batteries opened, which greatly damaged the newly erec-
 ted fortifications; but Wilford the governour, who was the life and
 soul of the garrison*, made a most gallant defence; and, in spite of
 Deffè’s activity, Sir Thomas Palmer, and Holcroft, from Berwick,
 H. forced

* Knox, p. 89.

forced their way, and relieved the town with a supply of men, provisions, and ammunition.

A parliament was convened, July 7. 1548, at the Abbey of Haddington, that is, in the camp itself, where, in consequence of the influence of the Queen Mother, the French general, and the ambassador Sieur D'Oyffel, the consent of the parliament was obtained to the young Queen's marriage with the Dauphin, and her education at the court of France. Many, and in particular all those who favoured the reformed religion, declared their disapprobation of the measure, and were for accepting the terms offered by the court of England; but the majority were secured by French money and promises; both of which were distributed very liberally. Of this number was the Regent, who had a promise of the Dukedom of Chastelherault, together with an annual pension of 12,000 livres for himself, and for his son the command of the Scots guards, commonly called *Gens d'Armes Escosse* *. The young Queen was delivered to Monsieur de Brezè, who had been sent by the French King to receive her.

In the mean time, the siege was carried on with vigour. It would be tedious and unentertaining to recount all the particular operations of it; but I must not omit, that the Rhinegrave having laid an ambush for Sir Robert Bowes, warden of the west marches, and Sir
Thomas

* This body was established by Charles VII. in the beginning of his reign, as a mark of his confidence in, and gratitude to the Scots nation, for their powerful assistance, under Archibald Earl of Douglas, whom he created Duke of Tourain, they had the precedence of all the French troops, and the command was always conferred on a prince of the blood, or a nobleman of the first rank; in the reign of James VI. it was bestowed on Prince Henry, and after his death, on Prince Charles, and in their absence was commanded by L. Duke of Lennox. During the exile of Charles II. it was commanded by his brother the Duke of York.

Thomas Palmer, on their march with 1000 foot and 500 horse, to throw fresh supplies into the place, entirely routed them, taking Bowes and 400 soldiers prisoners. To revenge this loss, and to raise the siege, Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury was sent with an army of 22,000 men, whilst Lord Seymour, admiral, and brother of the Protector, had orders to invest the coasts. The admiral made a landing with 1200 men, at St Monance in Fife, but was repulsed by the Prior of St Andrews, (afterward Murray the Regent, natural brother of the Queen), who killed 600 and took 100 of the English prisoners. The admiral made a second attempt at Montrose, but was again defeated with a considerable loss by John Erskine of Dun. On the contrary, Shrewsbury not only raised the siege of Haddington, and supplied the place with every necessary, but marched towards Musselburgh, in the neighbourhood of which Dese had entrenched himself. Though the Earl attempted in vain to draw Dese from his strong camp, yet he decoyed part of his cavalry into an ambush, where many of them were killed and taken prisoners; and amongst the former, two officers of distinction. Soon after he returned to England, burning Dunbar, and several other places. After this, Dese resolved to attempt Haddington by a *coup de main*. The enterprise was conducted with such secrecy, that the English advanced guards were slain, and the bas-court before the east gate was gained, before the garrison was alarmed. The assailants were employed in breaking open the gate, when the place was saved by a deserter, who had left Dese's army a few days before. He fired a piece of artillery, which killed many of the assailants, and threw the rest into confusion. The noise alarmed the garrison, who immediately got under arms; and a party falling out through a privy postern, made such a furious onset with spears and swords, that very few of those who had entered the bas-court escaped alive. The brave Dese was not dispirited with this repulse; and, in the morning, he thrice renewed the attack; but was at last obliged to retire with considerable

lofs *. Next summer Dese was recalled, at the request of the Queen Mother, the Regent, and the nobility, to whom he was become extremely odious, on account of his arrogance, and his protecting his soldiers in all their depredations †. He was succeeded in his command by Chevalier Thermes, a knight of the order of St Michael, who brought over with him a reinforcement of 100 cuirassiers, 200 horse, and 1000 foot. The first action of the new French general was to build a fort at Aberlady: This greatly straitened the garrison, as it prevented them from receiving any supplies by sea. At this time, the garrison being reduced to great extremity for want of provisions, and being informed of a supply having arrived at Dunbar, the governour marched out with a strong detachment, to endeavour, if possible, to convey it to Haddington; but, being attacked by a large body of the French troops, and overpowered by numbers, the gallant Wilford, after an obstinate resistance, was taken prisoner, and the greatest part of the detachment cut to pieces. As the Chevalier seemed determined, at all events, to get Haddington into his possession, which the English found impracticable to preserve, not only on account of its distant and inland situation, but because of the plague, which had broken out in the garrison, and swept away numbers ‡; the Earl of Rutland determined, that neither soldiers nor military stores should fall into the hands of the enemy. He therefore marched into Scotland with 6000 men; and, entering Haddington in the night, he safely conducted all the soldiers and artillery to Berwick, October 1. 1549. The fortifications of Haddington are now so entirely demolished, that hardly the least vestiges of them remain.

A. D.

* Sixteen carts were filled with the wounded, and 300 left dead on the spot. Hayward.

† Buchanan, lib. xv.

‡ Lesly, p. 505. Knox, p. 95.

A. D. 1598. Almost the whole town was again consumed by fire: This calamity is said to have been owing to the carelessness of a servant maid; and ever since, a curfeu goes through the town at eight o'clock at night, when, after tolling a bell, a cryer repeats a few rude rhymes, mentioning the misfortune, and warning the inhabitants to greater caution for the future.

To this calamity John Johnstone evidently alludes in the following beautiful verses:

Planities praetensa jacet prope flumina Tinae,
Fluminis Arguti clauditur ista sinu
Vulcani et Martis, quae passa incendia fati
Ingemit alterno vulnere fracta vices.

October 4th, 1775. There happened another very extraordinary inundation, which was undoubtedly owing to the bursting of a water spout, to the southward, amongst the ridge of mountains called Lammer-muir, for the day was not very rainy; and the inhabitants of the country, a few miles to the northward, when told next day what had happened, could hardly believe it, until, with their own eyes, they beheld the dismal effects of the inundation. The main branch of the river Tyne, which rises about twelve miles to the westward, was not remarkably increased, it was from the rivulet called Gifford water, that the immense flood poured into the river Tyne, which, about two o'clock afternoon, began suddenly to increase to an uncommon height, and in less than an hour rose 17 feet perpendicular above the ordinary bed of the river. It continued in this state for several hours, and then gradually subsided. The mansion house of Clerkington, and the beautiful Chinese bridge over the river near the woollen manufactory, were immediately swept away. The whole suburb called Nungate, and more than half of the town, were

were laid under water. The inhabitants were obliged to abandon their houses, and take sanctuary in the fields: Had it happened in the night, many must have perished; but happily no lives were lost, though several of the aged and infirm were saved with great difficulty.

SECTION III.

Abbacy of Haddington, Parish Church of Haddington, and other Religious Foundations, with the succession of Ministers since the Reformation, and other particulars relating to Ecclesiastical History.

ADA Countess of Northumberland, daughter of the Earl of Warren in England, widow of Prince Henry son of David I. King of Scotland, and mother of Malcolm IV. surnamed the Maiden, and William surnamed the Lion, Kings of Scotland, founded a priory of nuns A. D. 1178, near Haddington, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It was situated about a mile to the Eastward of the burgh, on the banks of the river Tyne, where there is still a little village called the Abbey; but the monastery itself, as has been already observed, is entirely demolished. The foundress bestowed on the convent the lands of Bagbie, and several other temporal lands, near Haddington; Hugo de Gifford bestowed on it the lands of Nunside or Nunlands; Richard, Bishop of St. Andrew's, with the consent of the Prior and Canons of St. Andrew's, bestowed on it the kirk of Athelstaneford, with all the teinds of that parish, and the teinds of the lands of Byres, Barns, and Harperdean. It was of the Cistercian or Bernardine order, and was afterwards enriched with many other benefactions. It was, says John Major, who was himself a native of this county,

county, 'Monasterium pulchrum et opulentum.' Eva, the Prioress of Haddington, is a subscriber to Ragman's roll, A. D. 1296*. I have annexed (Appendix No. 6.) a charter of James II. dated 31st of August 1458, confirming a charter granted by William, Bishop of St. Andrew's†, to the Prioress and monastery of nuns at Haddington, dated the 21st of May 1349; which charter, from the Bishop, proceeds on a narrative, that, in consequence of the destructive wars that had long subsisted betwixt Scotland and England, not only the rights of many religious houses had been destroyed, but even the monasteries themselves burned and laid waste, and that particularly the monastery of nuns at Haddington, being situated near the marches of England, had been frequently plundered by the English, and its charters, bulls, and muniments destroyed; and that therefore, in consequence of a humble supplication made to him, and after a strict inquisition concerning all ancient writs and evidences relating to this monastery, and particularly, a search into the ancient registers belonging to the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and on the uncontroverted testimony of many witnesses, both clergy and laicks, he had clear and undoubted evidence, that the Prioress and nuns of Haddington possessed the churches, teinds, lands, tenements, and others therein particularly specified. The revenues at the time of the reformation, as appears from the books of assumption, in the advocates library, amounted to L. 308 : 17 : 6, money, wheat 7 chald. 11 bolls, bear 40 chald. 1 boll. 2 firr. 3 pecks, aitts ‡ 42 chald. 4 firrets, meal 11 chalders, paid out of the temporal lands about Haddington and Crail, with the lands of Bagbie, Garvald, Newton, Carfrae, Newlands, and Snadoun;

* Prynne, Vol. III. p. 656.

† This Bishop's name was William Landals or de Landalis. Keith's Catalogue of Scots Bishops. He was, says Fordun, 'Vir magnae generositatis, dapilis et benignus, lepidus et munificus, hilaris, mitis, modestus, pulcher, et pacificus, diligens canones tanquam natos proprios.' He was consecrated A. D. 1342, and died 1385.

‡ Anglice Oats.



A View of the Church of Haddington from the South East

Snadoun, the kirklands of Barra ; and out of the teinds pertaining thereto, viz. the teinds of St. Martin's-kirk, the teinds of Barns and half of Harperdean, and the teinds of the kirks of Garvald, Athelstaneford, and Crail. It also makes mention, that in the convent are 18 nuns, each having in the year 4 bolls of wheat, and 3 bolls of meal ; and for flesh and fish, each of them, for every day in the year 8s. and for clothes, in the year, L. 4. The rental likewise observes, that graffums, carriages, capons, and poultry, are omitted. The Prioress, with the consent of her chapter, A. D. 1567, disposed the greatest part of the lands belonging to the monastery, in favours of William Maitland younger of Lethington ; and they were afterwards erected into a temporal lordship, in favours of John Master of Lauderdale.

In the town of Haddington there were monasteries of Dominicans and Franciscans ; at what time founded I have not been able to discover. That the Franciscan monastery was of considerable antiquity, is evident from their church being so magnificent, when it was almost destroyed by Edward III. A. D. 1355, that we are told by Fordun and John Major, it was stiled *Lucerna Laudoniae* ; and the last historian, after inveighing bitterly against these fathers for building so costly a fabric, makes this curious observation : ' Fortasse in eorum et villae peccatum voluit Deus omnia incendio dare.' The monastery itself stood on the same spot where a house has been lately built by John Henderson, Esq; of Leaston.

The parish church of Haddington is a very large and venerable structure ; from the stile of the architecture, it appears to have been built in the 12th or 13th century. My ingenious friend, Captain Hutton, of the royal artillery, has adorned this essay with a beautiful drawing of this church, and I have annexed an ichnographical plan of it. The length of the fabric, from east to west, is 210 feet ;
the

the length of the transept or cross, from north to south, is 110 feet; and the breadth of the nave is 62 feet. Only the western part of the church is now used for public worship, and might, if properly seated, accommodate 2000 hearers; the remainder of the fabric is unroofed and going fast to ruin.

It appears, from many Charters and other documents in the Cartulary of the Priory of St. Andrew's, that the Parish church of Haddington, and most of the teinds of the parish, belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew's. I have inserted the following very ancient charters in the appendix No. 7. et seq.

Carta Ricardi * Episcopi (St. And.) de Ecclesia de Hadintun, cum terra de Clerchetune, Ecclesiae St. Andreae et Canonicis.

Carta Rogeri † Episcopi, de Hadintona.

Carta Wilielmi ‡ Episcopi, Vicariae de Hadingthoun.

Carta Davidis § Episcopi, de Ecclesiis de Hadintun, et Lynlitheu, data anno gratiae 1253.

Cart. Davidis Regis, de Eccl. de Hadinton.

Cart. ejus de terra Clerchetune, data Ecclesiae de Hadinton.

Confirmatio Comitum Henrici, de Eccl. de Hadintun, et de Clerchetune.

Carta Adae Comitissae, de Tofta in Hadintun.

Carta Wilielmi Regis, de Ecclesia de Hadinton.

I

Inter

* Chaplain to Malcolm IV. he was elected A. D. 1163, and died 1173. Keith's Catal.

† Son to Robert third Earl of Leicester; his cousin, William the Lion, preferred him to be Lord High Chancellor A. D. 1178. He was consecrated Bishop of St. Andrew's 1198, died 1202.

‡ William Malvoisin preferred to be Lord High Chancellor 1199, translated to St. Andrew's 1202, died 1233.

§ David Benham or Bunham, Bishop of St. Andrew's.

Inter Priorem Sancti Andreae et Conventum ex una parte, et Magistrum, Priorissam et Moniales de Hadinton, ex altera parte compositio, data A. D. 1240.

As few of the above charters have dates, I have subjoined the times when the Bishops who granted them filled the see of St. Andrew's, from which their dates can be nearly ascertained.

The Earl of Morton, whilst he was Regent, appointed the Bishop of Caithness Commendator of St. Andrew's; but, to use a cant phrase well known at that time, he was only a *Tulchan Prelate**, for he immediately granted a lease to Morton and his heirs male during their lives, and for five or nine years after his decease, of the whole revenues of the Priory, for a very paltry tack-duty. The Priory reverting to the Crown by Morton's forfeiture, James VI. erected it into a temporal lordship, in favours of his cousin Esme Duke of Lennox: His son, Ludovick Duke of Lennox, disposed the patronage of the parish kirk of Haddington, and hail teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, belonging thereto, November 2d 1615, to Thomas Lord Binning and Byres, afterwards Earl of Haddington; and he obtained a charter of them from the Crown, August 1st 1620. The patronage of the parish church, with the rest of the Earl of Haddington's property in the parish, was sold to the family of Hopeton, about the end of the last century.

In the suburb called Nungate, are the ruins of a small Church called St. Martin's; this belonged to the Abbey of Haddington, as is evident from the rental of the monastery, above inserted. It appears from the records of the presbytery of Haddington, which are extant as far back as A. D. 1592, that the cure of the churches of Haddington,

* Tulchan was a calf's skin stuffed with straw, to cause a cow give milk; so a Tulchan Bishop caused the bishoprick yield its revenues to the Lord who procured it. Petrie's Church History, p. 374.

dington, St. Martin's, and Athelstaneford, were served by one clergyman, Mr James Carmichael, from A. D. 1592 to 1602, and probably for several years preceding that period. One Mr George Grier, was ordained minister of St. Martin's church A. D. 1602, but he appears to have had no successor.

An Episcopal visitation was held September 16th 1635, when it was agreed, in presence of the Bishop of Edinburgh, the magistrates of Haddington, and several of the heritors, that a second minister was necessary to the kirk of Haddington; and the year following Mr William Trent was collated to that charge. His stipend consisted of 600 merks, all paid by the town of Haddington out of the revenues of the burgh. There was a remarkable law-suit, A. D. 1680, betwixt the Earl of Haddington and the burgh, about the right of patronage to the second charge; and there is a very elegant pleading of Sir George M'Kenzie, in support of the town's right, published by him in his *Specimen Eloquentiae Forensis Scotiae*; the point, however, was determined in favours of the Earl of Haddington; which decision was pled as a precedent in the late cases of Culrofs and Whitburn, where similar decisions were given by the Court of Session and the House of Lords. I am decidedly of opinion, that the present parish church of Haddington is the same that formerly belonged to the Franciscans, and, which Major says, was called *Lucerna Laudoniae*; as a field now converted into a garden, and which is still stiled the Friars Croft, lies contiguous to the church yard, and is not above thirty yards distant from the parish church.

Besides the parish church, there is, in the town of Haddington, a very elegant Chapel, for those of the episcopal communion, built A. D. 1765: To this the present Earl of Wemyss was a very liberal subscriber, having contributed in all about L. 400 Sterling, which is nearly one half of the expence of the building.

Mr Patrick Cockburn, son to Cockburn of Langton, was the first protestant clergyman settled at Haddington after the reformation. Having, when young, entered into holy orders, he went over to the university of Paris, where he taught the oriental languages with great applause. Returning home, he embraced the reformed religion, and officiated as minister of Haddington, until his death, A. D. 1568. Dempster gives him the character of being the most learned and moderate of all the Scots reformers.

The succession of the ministers of Haddington since the reformation, collected from the presbytery records, is as follows:

Haddington 1st Charge.

Mr Patrick Cockburn.

Mr James Carmichael, time of his admission uncertain, died 1628.

Mr Alexander Hamilton, collated by the Bishop 2d December 1629, died December 1645.

Mr Robert Kerr, translated from Prestonpans 21st April 1647, died 1677.

Mr James Forman, translated from 2d charge 1677, died November 1702.

Mr John Currie, admitted 29th June 1704, died 18th June 1720.

Mr Patrick Wilkie, translated from 2d charge 1720, died August 1771.

Dr George Barclay, translated from 2d charge 17th March 1772.

Haddington 2d Charge.

Mr William Trent, ordained July 1636, died February 1675.

Mr James Forman, admitted 20th April 1676, translated to 1st charge 1678.

Mr

Mr James Gray, ordained 20th January 1681, demitted because of the test 1682.

Mr William Denune, ordained 26th April 1683, translated to Pencaitland 1685.

Mr George Dunbar, admitted 12th November 1685, died 1713.

Mr Patrick Wilkie, ordained 5th May 1714, translated to 1st charge 1720.

Mr Robert Patoun, ordained 18th January 1722, translated to Renfrew January 1731.

Mr Edward Steedman, ordained 16th September 1731, died 9th June 1756.

Mr David Wark, ordained 9th June 1757, died 14th January 1766.

Mr George Barclay, admitted 17th July 1766, translated to 1st charge March 1772.

Mr Robert Scot, ordained 25th October 1772.

SECTION IV.

Eminent Persons who were natives of the Parish of Haddington.

JOHN KNOX, the reformer, was a native of this parish. He was born in the Giffordgate, one of the suburbs of Haddington, leading to the village of Gifford, which probably has occasioned the erroneous account of him by Dr. M'Kenzie, D. Buchannan, and others, who tell us he was born at Gifford. The house in the Giffordgate, in which Knox was born, still remains; it has but a mean appearance; and, together with two or three acres of land adjoining, belonged for several centuries to a family of the name of Knox, until they

they were purchased, about ten or twelve years ago, by the present Earl of Wemyss.

Sir RICH. MAITLAND of Lethington, born 1496, and who died 1586, aged 90 years, was a man of distinguished merit and abilities. He was many years a Lord of Session and Lord Privy Seal. King James's letter, published by Sir David Dalrymple, in his catalogue of the Lords of Session, is a very remarkable one: It is dated 1st July 1584, and bears, 'That Sir Richard Maitland had served his grand-fire, good-fire, good-dame, mother, and himself, in many public charges, whereof he dutifully acquitted himself; and having been many years a Senator, he has, with much integrity and sincerity, served therein; and being grown debilitated through age, though nothing in spirit and judgment, the Lords have granted him immunity and licence to attend when he pleases, having all commodities as if he were present; yet, moved in conscience lest justice should be retarded in his absence, he has willingly demitted his office in our hands, in favours of Sir Lewis Bellenden.' James IV. the King's grand-fire or great-grandfather, was slain at Flowden, ann. 1613, so that Sir Richard must have been employed in public offices above seventy years. He and his lady died the same day, as appears from the following verses, written by his son Lord Thirlestane:

Unus hinc, mens una, duos mors una diesque
Junxit, ut una caro, sic cinis unus erit.

Del. Poet Scot. p. 141. tom. II.

Mr Knox accuses Sir Richard of taking a bribe from Cardinal Beaton, to engage his kinsman, Lord Seaton, to liberate him from his confinement, after the death of James V. And no sooner was that artful prelate at liberty, than he had the address entirely to defeat the treaty just concluded by the commissioners of the two kingdoms
for

for a marriage betwixt Queen Mary and Edward Prince of Wales; but Sir Ralph Sadler, who was perfectly acquainted with all these transactions, says, Arran the Regent gave Lord Seaton orders to liberate the Cardinal, though, to save appearances with the King of England, he attempted to justify himself by throwing the blame on Seaton*.

Mr Pinkerton has published two small volumes of poems, by Sir Richard and other contemporary writers, taken from a manuscript collection of poems, presented by the Duke of Lauderdale to Mr Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty during the reigns of Charles II. and James II. one of the earliest collectors of rare books and manuscripts; and who, by his will, ordered the Pepysian library at Magdalene college in Cambridge to be founded, to preserve his very valuable collection, which is the most curious in England, the British Museum excepted.

The celebrated WILL. MAITLAND, younger of Lethington, Secretary of State during the reign of Mary Queen of Scots, was eldest son of Sir Richard. The character and fate of this accomplished, though unfortunate statesman, who at a very early period of life discharged, with the greatest reputation, the most important national affairs, are so well known to every person who is not an absolute stranger to the history of this country, that it seems unnecessary to add any further particulars. All the Secretary's brothers were men of uncommon merit and abilities, and, like himself, reflect a lustre on the place of their nativity.

JOHN MAITLAND, next brother to the Secretary, rose deservedly to the highest honours. He held first the Abbacy of Kelso in Com-
mendam,

* Sir Ralph Sadler's Letters.

mendam, which he exchanged for Coldingham, in favours of John Stewart, natural brother of Queen Mary. He was preferred to be Lord Privy Seal A. D. 1567, on the resignation of his father Sir Richard; but, having joined the party against Morton the Regent, he was deprived of his Abbey, which was given to Home of Manderston, and of the Privy Seal, which was bestowed on Mr George Buchannan. Being engaged with his brothers in holding out the Castle of Edinburgh, under Kirkcaldy of Grange, he narrowly escaped the same doom with that gallant but ill-fated hero. After this he lurked privately for some time, then went abroad and applied himself to the study of the law, until Morton's fall A. D. 1578, when he returned home, and was, by the Earl of Arran, promoted, first to the office of Vice Chancellor, and afterwards to that of Secretary of State. On the removal of that flagitious minister, he succeeded him in the dignity of Chancellor, which he held till his death, 3d October 1595. So that he was advanced to the office of Lord Privy Seal when he was only 22 years of age. Archbishop Spottiswood, who knew him well, gives him this character: 'He was a man of rare parts and of deep wit, learned, full of courage, and most faithful to his king and master. No man did ever carry himself in his place more wisely; nor sustain it more courageously against his enemies*.' Robert Johnstone gives a character of him somewhat different: 'In prima juventute multis discriminibus obnoxius; post calamitatem Ledingtoni fratris, aliquamdiu latuit, provecta aetate gradatim honores, et publica reipublicae munera adeptus, non sine magna invidia procerum administravit, quam immodicis jocos provocavit. Super vacaneum est singula maledicta referre, per quae in proceres, inimicosque suos contumeliosus fuit. At specimen excelsi animi semper edidit: Inter adversas factiones, magnam laudem prudentiae, industriaeque,

* Spottiswood, p. 411.

'industriaeque tulit; reliquit clarissima monumenta doctrinae suae, epigrammata Latino fermone conscripta*. Senescente invidia, quam dies mitigavit, fama ejus vario fermone vulgi celebrata; quibusdam natura dicacior visus, et ne inter tempora curarum verbis facietis factis temperans, alias, ubi officio satisfecit, lenis, remissus, urbanus, procul a tristitia ut severitate, jocos temperatos seriis permiscens†.' He likewise brings against him a more serious charge, of being the person who instigated Huntley to the murder of the Earl of Moray‡; but without assigning sufficient evidence for such an aspersion. Had there been any foundation for it, the famous Mr Andrew Melvin would have been the last man to celebrate him so highly as he does in the following verses.

Ille Metellanus cui regni inclaruit ingens
Annulus, et regis mentisque manusque sui,
Cui rex incubuit, regni dum versat habenas,
Quo duce cuncta fuit pax foris atque domi,
Qui claris prognatus avis, et sanguine prisco,
Laude nova veteres nobilitavit avos.
Haec Urna situs in parva tibi furdior aula,
Intonat hoc: Si vis vivere disce mori.

Del. Poet. Scot. p. 116. tom. II.

There is a most superb and costly Monument of the Chancellor and his Lady, in the aisle of the church of Haddington, belonging to the Lauderdale family, 24 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 18 feet high; there are two compartments supported by three black marble pillars 5 feet high each, with capitals of white alabaster of the Corinthian order, arched above. In the western compartment are figures of Lord Thirsketane and his lady, at full length, in white alabaster, close to each other, in a recumbent posture.

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The

* Del. Poet. Scot. Tom. II.

† Rerum Britt. Historia, lib. vii. p. 204.

‡ Ibid. lib. v. p. 159.

The Latin inscriptions on this part of the monument I have given in the appendix No. 5.

The verses of King James in praise of the Chancellor, which Dr. Robertson justly remarks are far from being inelegant when compared with the productions of the times, were also engraved on the top of the monument; but the marble which contained them is thrown down and defaced. The verses have been often published.

Thomas Maitland, youngest brother of the Secretary and the Chancellor, was a most accomplished scholar and gentleman. He is one of the Colocutors in Buchanan's celebrated dialogue *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*. Many of his Latin poems are published by Scotstarvet, in his *Delitiae Poetarum Scotorum, Tom. II.* Some of them are very elegant, particularly one in praise of Lethington, the place of his nativity, on his return home, after many years absence.

JOHN, first Earl of Lauderdale, son and heir of the Chancellor, was a nobleman of the greatest worth; though he had been long at great enmity with Lord Balmerino, yet, when he was nominated one of assize in the ever memorable trial of that peer, he strenuously opposed the verdict finding him guilty*.

Dr. Arthur Johnstone gives this character of him:

Prisca novis confer, nil martia Roma Metello.
Nil Metellano Scotia majus habet.

Poetar. Scot. Musae Sacrae, p. 37.

In the east compartment of the above mentioned marble monument, in the aisle of the church of Haddington, are figures of the Earl

* Burnet, Volume I.

Earl and his Countess, similar to those of the Chancellor and his Lady. The Latin inscriptions on them I have likewise inserted in the appendix.

The famous JOHN Duke of Lauderdale, eldest son and heir of the Earl, was born at Lethington the 26th of May 1616. The part this nobleman acted first, as a most zealous covenanter*, and afterwards, in support of the royal cause; as also his long and most despotic administration after the restoration, are so well known as to render all further detail superfluous. Only it is worthy of notice, that, though he inherited a very opulent fortune from his ancestors, and possessed, for a period of above 20 years, the most lucrative offices under Government, and was at one and the same time High Commissioner to the Parliament †, Secretary of State, Lord President of the Council, first Commissioner of the Treasury and Exchequer, Lord of the Bed-chamber, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Governor of the Bafs ‡, and Agent for the Royal Burghs at Court, and also

K 2

is

* He was one of the Commissioners appointed to carry the Solemn League and Covenant from the Convention of the Estates of Scotland to the English Parliament. He was likewise a Member of the Westminster Assembly, as a Ruling Elder of the Church of Scotland. Burnet's Memoirs of the House of Hamilton, p. 239. Printed Acts of the General Assembly 1643.

† His Salary, as Commissioner, was L. 50 Sterling *per diem* during the sitting, and L. 15 *per diem* during the recess.

‡ The Bafs is an island or rather rock on the coast of East Lothian; it was purchased by the Crown from Sir Andrew Ramsay, soon after the restoration, for L. 4000 Sterling, and converted into a prison for state criminals, during the reigns of the two brothers. It was the last place in the British dominions that held out for King James, not having surrendered till the year 1692. The Lieutenant Governor at this time was Captain Maitland, brother to the General of that name. After his surrender, the General carried his brother with him to Flanders, and presented him to King William, then at the head of the allied army, who offered him a Captain's commission, telling him he

is accused of the greatest rapacity*: Yet, such was his profusion, that at his death his heir was obliged to sell a great part of his estate to pay his debts. The leaden coffin which contains his body, and a vase inclosing his bowels, are deposited in a vault in the aisle of the church of Haddington. The Latin inscriptions on them are likewise inserted in the appendix.

APPENDIX

he was confident that the man who had served his late sovereign with such uncommon fidelity would likewise be true to him: He thanked his Majesty for his favourable opinion, but declined the offer. This anecdote, which reflects honour both on the heroic Prince who made the offer, and the officer who refused it, I had from Captain Maitland's nearest relation.

* In the space of nine years he fleeced the city of Edinburgh alone of above L. 11,000 Sterling, for his patronage and protection, as appears from the city records. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, p. 101.

A P P E N D I X

TO THE

ACCOUNT *of the* PARISH *of* HADDINGTON,



A P P E N D I X, No. I.

Catalogue of Pictures at Amisfield.

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
1	IMPERIALI,	A Crucifix.	9	9	by 6	6½
2	Snyder,	A Stag-hunting.	6	7	9	9
3	Rofa de Tivoli,	A Camp piece, with Goats and Dogs.	5	4	7	11
4	Snyder, the figures by Rubens,	A Boy overturning a wheel- barrow with fruit in it.	5	7	8	4½
5	Pompeyo,	The Sacrifice of Iphigenia.	5	0	6	2½
6	Rubens,	Vertumnus and Pomona.	4	8	6	4
7	Annibal Carrachi,	Venus and Adonis.	4	4	5	10
8	Vanderveldt,	A Sea piece.	4	5	6	8
9	Murillo,	Flight into Egypt.	4	3	5	2½
10	Ditto,	A Portrait full length of Massianiello.	6	8	4	4
					11	Amiconi,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
11	Amiconi,	Boys painting.	3	11	4	11½
12	Murillo,	St. John.	5	5	3	9
13	Verboom,	A Landscape.	4	5	3	10
14	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	4	5	3	10
15	Caffali,	Sufanna and the two Elders.	4	1½	3	4
16	Vandyke,	A Portrait.	4	1½	3	2
17	Spagniolet,	Duns Scotus.	4	1½	3	2
18	Hondicooter,	A variety of Fowls in a Landscape.	2	9	3	8
19	Potter,	A Piece with cattle.	2	9	4	1
20	N. Pouffin,	The Baptism of our Saviour.	2	8	3	6
21	Howyonte,	A Landscape.	2	4	3	4
22	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	2	4	3	4
23	Decker,	A Landscape.	2	2½	2	9
24	Jacob Reyfdale,	A Landscape with Ruins.	1	9½	2	1
25	Vanderwarf,	A View in Holland.	1	3½	1	3½
26	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	3½	1	3½
27	Guido Rheni,	History of Apollo keeping the Sheep of Admetus.	0	11½	1	5½
28	Peter Neef,	A Church.	1	3½	1	9
29	Vangoen,	A Landscape.	1	2	2	0
30	Ditto,	Ditto.	1	2	2	1
31	Backhoufen,	A Sea piece.	1	1	1	5½
32	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	1	1	5½
33	Wooverman,	People a hawking.	0	9½	1	3½
34	Sol. Reyfdale,	A Landscape.	2	4	3	9½
35	Paul Veronefe,	A Venus.	4	2	3	3½
36	Brugel,	A Dutch Winter piece.	4	1	5	4½
37						
					38	Sir

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
38	Sir Godfrey Kneller,	An Old man's Head.	2	0½	1	6½
39	Old Mears,	Lot and his Two Daughters.	0	11½	0	9
40	Charden,	Children at School.	1	8½	1	3½
41	Berghem,	A Cattle piece,	1	10	1	8
42	Joannes Metfis,	A Merry-making.	2	5	3	5
43	Amiconi,	Boys playing with a Dog.	1	2½	3	6
44	J. T. Compe,	A View in Holland.	0	10½	1	2½
45	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	0	10½	1	2½
46		Dead Game.	4	8	5	9½
47	Scott,	A View of Westminster Bridge.	1	10½	3	10
48	Ditto,	Ditto, its Companion.	1	10½	3	10
49	Polensburg,	A Woman at a Toilet.	1	3	1	0
50	Nevay,	King Charles's Children.	4	5	4	10
51	Sir John Medina,	Apelles and Campaspe.	4	1½	4	0½
52		St. Jerome.	4	4½	4	7½
53	Michael Angelo,	A Flower piece.	4	2½	6	7
54	Stobima,	A Landscape.	3	4	4	1½
55	Rembrandt,	An Old man's Head.	1	6½	1	4
56	Sir John Medina,	Two Children.	2	0½	2	5½
57		A Landscape with figures.	2	0½	4	5½
58	Wooverman,	A Dutch Kitchen.	5	10½	1	1
59	Teniers,	A Dutchman smoking his Pipe.	0	10½	1	2½
60	Neilson,	One of the Muses, in crayons.	2	1½	1	11
61	Potter,	A Landscape, with a Cow.	0	10½	1	1
62		An Old man's head.	1	5½	1	2½
					63	Albert,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
63	Albert Durer,	The Wise men making an Offering to our Saviour.	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
64	Pompeyo,	Judith and Holofernes.	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
65		An Old man's head.	0	10	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
66	Brecklecamp,	An Old woman counting money.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
67	Rembrandt,	An Old woman's Head.	0	9	0	7
68	Shalkan,	A Candle Light piece.	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
69		Head of a Mastiff Dog.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3
70		A Landscape, with figures,	1	0	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
71	Jacob Reyfsdale,	A Frost piece.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
72	Gerard Dow,	Saint Francis.	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
73		A Dutch Merry-making	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
74		A Portrait of Corelli.	4	3	2	5
75		A Rendezvous of Beggars.	2	8	3	5
76	David Teniers,	Elijah fed by the Ravens.	2	0	2	9
77		An Old man's head.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
78	Peter Vanlints,	Socrates's Death.	1	7	2	1
79	Andrea Sacchi,	A Portrait of Pope Innocent XI.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	10
80		A Dutch Merry-making.	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
81	Looft,	A Madona.	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
82		Diana bathing, a piece of needle-work.	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
83	Sir Peter Lelly,	A Portrait of Mrs Greenhill.	2	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
84		Ships in a Storm.	2	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
85	Honzonti,	A Landscape, with figures.	2	4	3	4
86	Wooverman,	A Landscape, with figures.	2	1	2	11

87 Neilson,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
87	Neilson,	A Portrait of a French painter.	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	11
88		A Landscape, with figures.	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
89	Holbeen,	A Portrait of Sir Thomas More.	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
90	Rembrandt,	An Old man's head.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
91	Mercier,	A Candle Light piece.	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
92	Amiconi,	Boys playing,	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6
93	Sir John Medina,	A Portrait of Queen Mary.	2	6	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
94		An Old man's Head	1	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
95	Holbeen,	Head of Erasmus.	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
96		A Mocca on a Tree, Mosaic work.	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
97	Vandyke,	Portrait of the Burgo Master de Groote of Leyden.	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
98	Trevifani,	A Magdalene.	3	4	2	6
99	Vanderneer,	A Moon Light piece.	1	11	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	Ditto,	Ditto.	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
101						
102						
103		Dutch Boors.	2	7	2	1
104		Ditto, its Companion.	2	7	2	1
105						
106						
107	Cameron,	Portrait of William Howie-son.	4	1	3	5
108	Goltzius,	Saint Sebastian.	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
109	Spagniolet,					
110	Ditto,					
		L				
						111 Spagniolet,

No.	Painters.	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
111	Spagniolet,	The Four Philosophers.	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
112	Ditto,		4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
113		Westminster Abbey.	4	3	3	7
114	Simon Vowel	The Virgin with our Saviour.	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	11
115		Dead Game and Fruit.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
116	Nelson,	Our Saviour and the Virgin.	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
117		Saint Andrew on the Cross.	2	3	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
118						
119						
120						
121						
122	Old Mears,	A Quack Doctor.	1	1	0	11
123	Leon. de Vinci,	An Old man's Head	4	8	3	6
124	Sir Peter Lely,	General Monck.	4	1	3	5
125	Joan. Vanderheck,	A Lobster, with Fruit.	2	5	3	5
126	Quintin Metfis.	The Misers.	3	10	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
127	Velasques,	The Portrait of a Saint.	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
128		Our Saviour on the Cross.	5	7	4	7
129	Annibal Carrache,	An Academy Figure.	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
130	William Jones,	A Fruit piece, with a Squirrel.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
131	Ditto,	A Cat, with Mackarel.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
132	Ditto,	A Fruit piece, with a Bird.	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
133	Ditto,	Two Trouts.	1	9	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Family

Family Portraits.

No.	Painter's	Subjects.	High.		Wide.	
			F.	I.	F.	I.
1	Sir Josua Reynolds,	A Portrait of the Earl of Wemyfs.	2	6	2	2
2		A Portrait of Lord Elcho, in crayons.	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
3	Aikman,	A Portrait of Sir Francis Kinloch.	2	5	2	0
4	Ditto,	A Portrait of the late Earl of Wemyfs.	2	5	2	0
5	Seaton,	A Portrait of Lord Adam Gordon.	4	2	3	3
6	Mercier,	A Portrait of the Dutchess of Gordon.	4	2	3	4
7	Seaton,	A Portrait of Lady Katharine Charteris.	8	1	4	8
8	Ramfay,	A Portrait of the Earl of Wemyfs and the late Lady Katharine Charteris.	8	0	6	9
9	Miss Reid,	A Portrait of Miss Peggy Clerke.	2	0	1	7
10		A Portrait of Colonel Charteris, oval.	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
11		A Portrait of the Colonel's Lady, oval.	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	Mercier,	A Portrait of Lord Adam Gordon.	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		L 2			13	Ditto

<i>No.</i>	<i>Painters.</i>	<i>Subjects.</i>	<i>High.</i>		<i>Wide.</i>	
			<i>F.</i>	<i>I.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>I.</i>
13	Ditto,	A Portrait of the Hon. Mr Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½
14	Ramsay,	A Portrait of Lady Wal- pole Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½
15	Ditto,	A Portrait of Lady Helen Wemyfs.	2	5½	2	0½

APPENDIX, No. II.

List of the Farms and Ploughgates in the County of Haddington.

<i>Parishes</i>	<i>No. of Farms.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Stenton,	16	38
Innerwick,	21	58
Tynningham,	11	33
Dunbar,	33	86
Spot,	16	35
Auld Hamstocks,	8	19½
Haddington,	30	109
Bolton,	10	25
Yester or Gifford,	19	47
Garvald,	20	50
Morham,	6	20
Whittingham,	29	56
		Prestonhaugh,

<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>No. of Farms.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Prestonhaugh,	24	58
Athelstaneford,	18	47
North Berwick,	22	62
Dirleton,	36	81
Whitekirk,	8	19
Aberlady,	13	45
Soltra,	5	8
Pencaitland,	20	45
Saltoun,	18	35
Humbie,	27	48
Ormiston,	13	24
Tranent,	47	71
Gladsmuir,	29	78
Prestonpans,	7 and many small possessors.	

N. B. The above List was taken A. D. 1769 ; since that period many alterations have been made, so that the farms are diminished in number and increased in extent. In the above List no possession less than a ploughgate is accounted a farm.

HADDINGTON PARISH.

1789.

Earl of Hopeton's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates</i>
Byres, .	Patrick Dudgeon.	4
Caldraw and Bangly,	George Myln.	4
Mungofwells,	John Sherrif.	3
Captainhead,	John Sherrif.	3

Lord

Lord Blantyre's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Lethington,	Sundry tenants.	4
Begbie,	Robert Ainllie.	4
Westfield,	John Skirvan.	3
Abbey,	Messrs. Pringle and Burnet.	5
Dalgourie,	Robert Donaldson.	2

Earl of Wemyss's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Amisfield, 750 acres.		12½
Barns Mains.	Messrs. Begbies,	5
Easter Monkrig,	John Swanston.	2
Easter Bearford,	John Hepburn.	2
Wester Bearford,	Ditto.	3
Abbey Mill and Munksmill.		2
Coatwalls,	Hugh Skirvan.	2

Mr Brown of Coalston's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Coalston,	Mr Brown.	2
Brownhill,	Ditto.	2
Coalston Mains,	Walter Herriot.	2
Sandersdean,	John Laurie.	1½
Myrefide,	William Saunderson.	1½
Segertain,	John Swanston.	2
Coalston Mill,		1

Mr Buchan Hepburn's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Ugston & Ugston-rig,	Thomas Howdon.	5

West

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
West Garleton.	Patrick Carfrae.	4
St. Laurence House,	Several small tenants.	

Mr Tod's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Alderston,	Captain Tod.	1
Alderston Mains,	William Johnstone.	2

Mr Buchan of Lethem's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Grounds in his possess.	Mr Buchan.	3
Spittlerig,	William Johnstone.	2
Harperdean,	Patrick Bairnsfeather.	3
Rottenraw,	Small tenants.	1
Gatefide,	Ditto.	1

Sir Robert Sinclair's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Stevenson,	Sir Robert Sinclair.	2
Stevenson Mains	George Bogue.	2½

Captain Deans's Lands.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Huntington Parks,	Captain Deans.	2

Mr Hepburn of Monkrig's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Parks of Monkrig,	Lady Hamilton.	1
	Ditto,	

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Ditto,	Patrick Bairnsfeather.	1

Clerkington Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Blackhouse,	Lewis Gordon.	2
Clerkington Mill,	Thomas Lauder.	1
Ditto,	James Borthwick.	0½

Feus of Gladsmuir.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Gladsmuir,	John Taylor.	1
Ditto,	Many small possessors.	4
Ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto,	Ditto.	
Ditto,	Ditto.	

Mr James Veitch's Estate.

<i>Names of Farms.</i>	<i>Tenants or Proprietors.</i>	<i>No. of Ploughgates.</i>
Caponflat Lands,	Many small tenants.	

Several hundred acres in the neighbourhood of Haddington are possessed by the inhabitants of the burgh, land-labourers and others.

Valued.

Valued Rent of Haddington Parish.

	<i>Scots Money.</i>
Earl of Wemyss for Amisfield, Barns, Bearford, &c.	L. 4017 6 8
Earl of Hopeton,	1828 10 8
Lord Blantyre,	2628 10 0
Sir Robert Sinclair for Stevenston,	574 0 0
John Buchan of Lethem, Esq;	1127 19 5
Alexander Tod, Esq; of Alderston,	597 12 7
G. Buchan Hepburn, Esq; for Ugston,	L. 468 0 6
Ditto, for West Garleton,	280 5 3
Ditto, for part of St. Laurence House,	303 17 6
	<hr/>
	1052 3 3
Charles Brown of Coalston, Esq;	845 16 4
Captain Deans of Huntington,	208 1 0
Lord Blantyre for Dalgourie,	168 18 4
Mr Veitch of Caponflat,	555 15 7
James Anderson, Esq; of Clerkington,	530 14 2
Mr Hepburn of Monkbrig,	232 13 2
Mr Somner for part of St. Laurence House,	110 10 0
Thomas Houden ditto,	27 12 6
Dr Forrest of Gimmermills,	69 6 8
James Watson's heirs,	3 13 4
Mr James Dudgeon,	16 16 1
Thomas Forrest's heirs,	30 10 8
David Moffat's ditto,	14 10 4
William Begbie,	4 16 2
	<hr/>
	L. 14545 16 11

Note. Lands holding burgage, and feus of Gladsmuir, are not included in the above valuation.

M

APPENDIX,

APPENDIX No. III.

Condescence by Mr William Law, Sheriff Depute of the County of Haddington, of his Mode of Striking the Fiars of that County.

In place of calling a jury, he has been in the use annually, in the end of February or the beginning of March, to summon before himself betwixt 60 and 80 buyers and sellers of all the different kinds of grain of the preceding crop, from the several quarters of the county; these he examines upon oath, as to the different prices at which they have bought and sold, and, from this evidence strikes the Fiars in the following manner; He collects the total quantity proved of each species of grain, and, from this he finds the medium price of one boll; then he collects the total quantity of what is sold above the general medium, and finds the medium of that; he collects, in the next place, all that is sold below the general medium, and finds the medium thereof. To each of these mediums he adds $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and the medium of what is sold above the general medium, with the foresaid addition, constitutes the 1st Fiars; the general medium, with the same addition, constitutes the 2d Fiars; and the medium of what is sold below the general medium, with the like addition, constitutes the 3d Fiars. The reason of the addition is, that about four-fifths of the grain sold in East Lothian by the Fiars, is sold with six months credit, which he considers as equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or for what victual it is proved has been sold for ready money, a proportional allowance is made.

At

An exact Copy of the Fiars or Prices of Grain in the County of East Lothian, since their commencement in the Year 1627, to the present date. Extraced from the Sheriff Court Books of Haddingtonshire.—Converted into Sterling Money.

Year.	WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
	Firsh.	Second.	Third.	Firsh.	Second.	Third.	Firsh.	Second.	Third.	Firsh.	Second.	Third.
1627	0	16	8	0	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	0	4	2
28	1	0	0	0	16	8	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	8	4
29	1	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1630	1	3	4	1	1	8	1	1	8	0	0	0
31	1	5	0	1	1	8	1	1	8	0	0	0
32	0	18	4	0	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10	0	13	4	8
33	0	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	8	4
34	0	11	8	0	8	4	0	16	8	8	8	4
35	1	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	8	0	16	8	13	4	8
36	1	3	4	0	13	4	0	13	4	11	8	4
37	0	18	4	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	4	11	8	4
38	0	11	8	0	13	4	0	14	0	11	8	4
39	0	15	0	0	14	0	0	15	0	11	8	4
1640	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	13	4	11	8	4
41	0	16	8	0	15	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
42	0	15	10	0	13	4	0	8	4	5	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
43	0	13	4	0	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	10	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
44	0	14	2	0	11	8	0	5	10	13	4	4
45	0	11	8	0	8	4	0	13	4	13	4	4
46	0	11	8	0	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	4	13	4	4
47	0	18	4	0	12	6	0	13	4	13	4	4
48	1	5	0	0	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	4	13	4	4
49	0	18	4	0	16	8	0	13	4	13	4	4

Account of the Parish of Haddington.

WHEAT, per boll.			BARKLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1950	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
51	18	4	10	18	4	10	18	4	10	18	4
52	18	4	10	18	4	10	18	4	10	18	4
53	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	8	4
54	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	4	0	8	4
55	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	8	4
56	13	4	0	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4
57	12	9	0	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4
58	10	0	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	8	4
59	10	6	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	8	4
60	16	8	0	18	4	0	13	4	0	17	4
61	19	2	0	15	0	0	13	10	0	17	4
62	15	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
63	13	10	0	12	8	0	10	6	0	8	4
64	11	12	0	9	5	0	7	2	0	6	8
65	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	8	4
66	8	4	0	7	2	0	6	0	0	6	8
67	8	7	0	7	9	0	7	6	0	7	6
68	10	10	0	9	5	0	8	4	0	10	6
69	10	0	0	9	5	0	8	4	0	9	5
70	18	4	0	16	8	0	14	4	0	18	4
71	11	7	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
72	11	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
73	11	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
74	11	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
75	19	2	0	18	4	0	17	4	0	18	4
76	12	2	0	11	8	0	10	6	0	11	8
77	11	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
78	13	4	0	12	6	0	11	8	0	13	4
79	10	15	0	13	10	0	10	6	0	13	10
1680	5	10	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
81	0	6	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
82	13	4	0	12	8	0	10	6	0	13	4
83	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
84	12	2	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	12	2

WHEAT, per boll.			BARKLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1885	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
86	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
87	9	2	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
88	8	10	0	8	10	0	8	10	0	8	10
89	13	10	0	13	10	0	13	10	0	13	10
1690	15	6	0	14	4	0	13	10	0	14	4
91	12	10	0	12	8	0	10	6	0	12	8
92	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
93	14	8	0	13	0	0	10	6	0	14	8
94	14	4	0	13	4	0	12	8	0	14	4
95	16	8	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	16	8
96	11	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
97	10	8	0	10	6	0	8	4	0	10	6
98	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
99	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
100	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
101	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
102	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
103	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
104	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
105	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
106	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
107	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
108	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
109	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
110	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
111	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
112	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
113	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
114	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
115	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
116	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
117	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
118	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
119	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8
120	16	8	0	15	4	0	14	4	0	16	8

Yrs.	WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1720	12	9	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
21	13	4	12	8	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
22	15	4	14	2	13	4	11	6	10	10	10	10
23	13	4	12	6	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
24	14	5	13	4	12	6	11	11	10	10	10	10
25	16	8	15	10	14	4	13	4	12	10	10	10
26	14	4	13	4	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
27	15	10	14	8	14	8	12	10	10	10	10	10
28	16	8	14	8	14	8	12	10	10	10	10	10
29	15	8	13	10	13	10	12	10	10	10	10	10
30	13	4	12	2	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
31	12	0	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
32	10	0	9	2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
33	13	6	12	4	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
34	15	0	14	2	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
35	15	0	13	4	12	6	11	8	10	10	10	10
36	13	1	11	8	10	8	12	6	11	10	10	10
37	13	4	12	4	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
38	11	0	10	6	10	6	11	8	10	10	10	10
39	13	8	12	6	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	12	6	11	0	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
41	14	0	12	10	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
42	11	3	10	3	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
43	9	8	10	8	9	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
44	11	6	14	4	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
45	15	10	14	2	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
46	13	6	12	6	11	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
47	13	8	12	8	12	10	11	8	10	10	10	10
48	14	6	13	8	13	8	12	6	11	10	10	10
49	13	4	12	2	11	6	11	6	10	10	10	10
50	13	6	12	11	12	6	11	6	10	10	10	10
51	17	2	16	2	15	4	13	4	12	6	11	10
52	15	0	14	0	13	4	12	6	11	10	10	10
53	15	0	13	10	12	6	11	10	10	10	10	10
54	12	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Yrs.	WHEAT, per boll.			BARLEY, per boll.			OATS, per boll.			PEASE, per boll.		
	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.	First.	Second.	Third.
1755	13	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
56	1	2	6	1	6	8	15	0	13	4	12	6
57	18	0	16	8	15	0	14	0	12	6	11	8
58	15	0	13	6	12	2	11	6	10	10	10	10
59	13	1	11	6	10	5	9	0	8	7	3	0
60	14	9	13	9	12	9	10	8	15	0	13	4
61	10	4	11	6	10	17	6	17	6	11	8	10
62	10	4	11	6	10	17	6	17	6	11	8	10
63	16	11	16	1	15	0	14	2	13	4	12	6
64	18	10	18	1	17	0	14	7	13	10	13	4
65	1	0	4	19	6	18	10	13	2	1	1	1
66	1	0	4	19	6	18	10	13	2	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	0	8	10	19	7	13	14	1	1	1	1
69	17	11	16	6	15	7	14	7	13	10	13	4
70	18	0	16	10	16	0	14	7	13	10	13	4
71	1	0	7	1	0	19	0	16	10	13	4	12
72	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	18	11	17	9	16	10	14	7	13	10	13	4
75	18	11	17	9	16	10	14	7	13	10	13	4
76	18	11	17	9	16	10	14	7	13	10	13	4
77	1	0	1	0	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	17	9	17	0	17	0	14	3	10	13	4	12
79	15	0	14	4	13	11	4	13	11	8	10	10
80	1	0	1	0	19	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	5	4	1	3	10	1	2	4	1	1	1
82	1	0	19	7	18	9	18	2	17	6	11	8
83	1	0	19	7	18	9	18	2	17	6	11	8
84	1	0	19	7	18	9	18	2	17	6	11	8
85	19	5	18	11	17	10	15	9	14	11	8	10
86	19	4	18	7	17	10	15	9	14	11	8	10
87	1	4	1	0	8	1	0	17	0	1	1	1
88	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	3	6	1	2	4	1	2	4	1	1	1

APPENDIX. No. IV.

Act of Parliament in favoris of the Towne of Hadingtoun, 28th Junii 1633.

IN THE PARLIAMENT haldin at Edinburgh upone the twentie aucht day of Junii the zeir of God jajvj & threttie thrie zeires, OURE SOVERANE LORD, with advyse and consent of the thrie Estaitis of the present Parliament, ratifies, approves, and for his Hienes and his successoris perpetuallie confirms the infestment and charter maid and grantit be his Maties umq^{ll} dairest father James, be the Grace of God King of Greit Britane, France, and Ireland, Defendar of the Faith, of eternall memorie, with advyse and consent of Hienes prin^{ll} thesawrar, deputie thesawrar, and remanent Lordis of Secreit Counfall, his Hienes commissiонерis appointit for governing of his Hienis rents and casualities of this realme for the tyme, to and in ffavoris of the Provest, Bailleis, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun and yair successoris; QUHAIRBY our sail umq^{ll} lait Soverane Lord, his Hienes darrest ffather, of worthie memorie, with advyse and consent forsaid, for the causes yrin contcaint, hes not onlie RATIFIET, APPROVIN, and for his Hienes and his successoris perpetuallie confirms ALL and SUNDRIE all infestmentis, erectionis, mortificationis, charteris, donationis, titiles, licences, and priviledges q^tsumever, maid and grantit be his Maties said umq^{ll} darrest father, and his most noble progenitors, to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, burgeffes, and inhabitantis thairof, and yair predecessoris and successoris, with all landis alse weill propertie as comuntie, kirklandis, anelrentis belonging to thame, priviledges and immunities containt yrin, and haill contentis yrin containt, and all priviledges, immanities, ffaires, merkatis, and utheris

utheris liberties qlkis they then or of auld had, and qrof they wer in possessione, of q^tsumever dait or daitis, tenor or contentis the famyne be of quhilkis ar haldin as for expressit in the said charter; bot ALSO, our Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, with advyse and consent forsaid, hes of NEW maid, constitute, creit, erectit, and incorporat ALL and HAILL the said burgh of Hadintoun, with all and sundrie landis, houses, biggings, zairdis, aikers, waistes, and utheris lyand within the burrow ruidis and territorie of the said burgh, with all and sundrie uthere landis, mures, loches, medowes, aikeris, and utheris perteaining to the said burgh, als weill in propertie as comountie, IN ANE HAILL and FFRIE BURGH Royall, to be callit in all tyme cuming as of before the burgh of Hadingtoun; and qrby his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, with consent forsaid, hes gevin, grantit, and for his Hienes and his successoris perpetuallie confirmit to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successores prte and being for the tyme, heretable, ALL and HAILL the Mure of Gladismure, with the pertinentis and comoun geit leiding yrto, lyand nere the libertie and territorie of the said burgh, within the shersfdome of Edinburgh and constabularie of Hadintoun, (excepting and reserving allways to and in favoris of Thomas thane Erle of Melrofs, now Erle of Hadingtoun, Lord Byres and Byning, then Prcident of the Colledge of Justice, and secretar to his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father,) his aires maill and successoris, these pairtis of the said Mure of Gladismure spealie mentionat in the said charter perteaining to him heretable, and thereby exceptit and reservit to him and his foresaidis in manner yrin contcaint: AS ALSO, GAVE, GRANTIT, and DISPONIT to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Burgeffes, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris prete and being for the tyme, ALL and HAILL these aikeris of land callit Ranfeglenis aikeris, and twa aikeris of land callit Hangmanis aikeris, and ALL and HAILL the

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twa corne mylnes of the burgh of Hadintoun, with the multures and sequellis yairof, mylne haughes and mylne landis of the samyne, and ALL and HAILL the port of Aberladie, lyand in the bassome of Pepher Water, and comoun gait leiding to the said port; together with the house of the said burgh situat be the said port and schere yrof, commonlie callit the towne of Hadingtoun's house, with y^e anchorage moneyes and uyris priviledges, customis, profetis, and dewties of ane ffrie port, with the mercate weiklie upone Saturneday, and twa publick ffrie yerlie faires; the ane thairof to be halan zerlie in the Feist of St. Peiter nixt and immediatlie following the Feist of St. Johne the Baptist callit Midsomer, and yrefter continowing be the spaice of aucht days; and the uther of the saidis thrie faires to be haldin zeirle within the said burgh, and all uther places yare about usit and wont, beginnand zeirle the twentie nynt day of September, and yrefter to continow and indure for the space of uther aucht dayes, to be callit Michelmes Faire in all tyme cuming, with all tollis, customes, and utheris priviledges, liberties, and imunities of auld belonging to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, togidder with all and fundrie landis, anelrentis, and possessioun q^tsumever perteaning to the said burgh of before, and with the office of shereffchip within the said burgh, libertie and territorie thairof: Quhilk burgh of Hadingtoun, and the saids tenements, aikeris, anelrentis, ffrie port, anchorage, towne house, office of shereffchip, and utheris abouve writtine, pertaint of befoir to the said burgh of Hadingtoun; and qulkis Mure of Gledismure pertaint of befoir to the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and to the said Thomas now Erle of Hadingtoun, and wer lawfullie resignet be thame and thair proris in yair names in the handis of his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, and his commissioneris in his Maties name, IN FAVOURIS, and for the said infestment yrof to be maid and gevin be his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Burgesfes, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yare successoris,

cessoris, in mener thairin conteanit, and quhairby his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father, of worthie memorie, for the causis thairin conteanit, OF NEW GAVE, GRANTIT, and DISPONIT to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yair successoris prit and to come, ALL and HAILL the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and ALL and HAILL the said Mure of Gledismure, with the pertinentis, lyand as said is, (excepting and reserving to the said Thomas Erle of Hadingtoun and his foirsaidis the partis and portiones of the said mure thairin exceptit and reservit as said is. AND SICKLYK, ALL and HAILL the saidis aikeris callit Ranfeglenis aikeris, the saidis twa aikeris called Hangmanis aikeris, and ALL and HAILL the saidis twa corne mylnes of the said towne of Hadingtoun, with the multoris and sequellis yairof, mylne hauches and mylne landis of the samyne, and of ALL and HAILL the said port of Aberladie in the said bosome of the said Water of Pepher, and comoune leiding yairto, togidder with the said burgh house callit the towne house, cituat befyde the said port and schore of the towne of Aberladie, comounlie callit the house of the burgh of Hadingtoun, with the anchorage monzes and utheris priviledges, customes, profeties, and dewties of ane frie port, togidder alsu with all and fundrie utheris priviledges, anelrentis, and possessioun q^tsumever perteaning and belonging to the said burgh in ony tyme bygane; AND making, constituting, and ordaining the said Provest and Baillies of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, within the burgh, libertie, and territorie yairof, with ample poweris and priviledges to the saidis Provest, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris, anent the said burgh and utheris above writtin in mener conteaint in the said charter, TO BE HALDIN of his Hienes said umq^{ll} darrest father and his successoris in frie burgage fie and heretage for ever, AS the the said charter under the greit seall, of the dait the threttie day of Januarie, the yeir of God jaij & tuentie four yeirs at mair lenth

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proportis,

proportis, with the precept of feasing following yrupone, under the testimonie of the said greit seall of the samyne dait, and instrument of feasing following yrupone, of the dait the day of the yeir of God jaivj & tuentie zeires, IN ALL AND SUNDR the heidis, pointes, passes, claufes, articles, circumstancis, and conditionis yrin contentit, and efter the forme and tennor yairof in all pointis: AND our said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament WILLS and GRANTIS, and for his Hienes and his successoris DECERNES and ORDAINS that this present general ratification of the said infestment, chartor, precept, and feasing above written, is and shall be of alse guid force, strent, and effect to the saidis Proveft, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and thair successoris, for bruiking and joyfing of the said burgh-landis, mure, aikeris, mylne, mylne-lands, mylne-hauchs, office of seereschip, port harberis anchorage, mone, town-houfe, gaitis, passages, and all utheris priviledges, liberties, immunities, customes, commodities, casualities, and utheris foresaidis perteaning and belonging to the said burgh, with all utheris landis and anelrentis perteaning and belonging to the saidis burgh, and haill priviledges and liberties yairof specially and generally conteanit in the said infestment, and utheris q' sumever perteaning and belonging to ane fiie burgh royal, as if the said chartor, precept, and feasing wer all at lenth de verbo in verbum ingrossit, inferte and contenit in the said ratificatioun. Quhair anent, and with all uther defectis and imperfectiones quilks may be proponit aganes the said chartor, precept, and feasing, or ony of thame, or this prit ratificatioun yrof, and validities of the samyne, our said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament hes dispensit, and be thir presentis dispensis for ever: AND BECAUS be the said infestment thair is only power and priviledge gevin and grantit to the Proveft, Baillies, Counfall, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and yair successoris, to hawe and had yrin ane merkat day ouklike upon Saturneday, quhilk ouklike merkat is not able to fur-

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nish the said burgh and his Hienes leigis resorting therto in fresh meitis and uther neccesser comodities fra the ane merkat day to the uther, being aucht betwixt, speciallic in the somer seassoun, the said burgh of Hadingtoun being ane burgh that layes in the hie way betwixt Loundoun and Edinburgh, quhareunto both countrie men and strangeris going and coming continowallie now repaires; thairfor, and for the better furnishing of the said burgh, and inhabilitating of thame to ferue his Matie and leigis duelling yarin and resorting yarto at all times, OURE said Soverane Lord and Estaitis of Parliament GEVES and GRANTIS power and libertie to the saidis Proveft, Baillies, Counfall, Burgesfes, Inhabitantis, and Comunitie of the said burgh of Hadingtoun, and thair successoris, to hawe and to had ane uther merkat ouklike in the said burgh on Weddinsday in all tyme cuming, by and attour the said merkat quhilk they hawe ouklike on Saturneday, and that sicklyke alse frielie, and in the samyne manner as the said merkates ar hadin ouklike within the said burgh on Saturneday, and to reffawe and uptack the tollis, customes, and uther dewties and comodities of the said Weddnisday merkat, and to use all the priviledges of the said Weddnisday's merkat sicklyk and alse friely as they do on the said Saturneday's merkat, QUHAIRANENT thir prites shall be ane sufficient warrand to the saidis Proveft, Baillies, Counfall, Burgesfes, Inhabitantis, and Comunitie of the said burgh, and thair successoris, and all utheris perones haunting and frequenting to the said burgh and markets yrof in all tyme cuming, AND ORDANES publicatioun to be grantit heir-upone to that effect in dew forme as effeiris. EXTRACTET furth of the buiks of Parliament by me Sir Johne Hay of Landis Knicht, clark of our Soverane Lordis Reg. Counfall and Rollis, under my figue and subscription manuell.

(Signed)

J. hay Cle. regrd.

A P P E N-

A P P E N D I X, No. V.

The Inscriptions upon the Monument in the Earl of Lauderdale's Aile upon the North Side of the Church of Haddington.

N. B. This monument is 24 feet long, by 18 feet wide, and 18 feet in height. There are two compartments, supported by three black marble pillars 5 feet high each, with capitals of white alabaster, of the Corinthian order, arched above; and below the west of these arches, under a marble bust of a lady, with nine coats of the family's arms, having upon the west the Virgin Mary with the *Babe* in her arms, and upon the east Saint John the Evangelist, is the following inscription, upon black marble:

Annae Metellanae, Joannis Baronis de Thyreftane Sco. Can. et Janae Flaminiae, Filiae, Puellae Nobiliss. Quae pietate, ingenio, Castitate et Morum Elegantia insignis Roberto Wintoniae Comite Disponsata Virgo mortua est. An^o 1609 prid. Non. Quintil. exacto aetat. An^o 19.

Eodem cum Matre Funere elata

Joannes Metellanus L. C. univae Sorori Frater Unicus, M. P.

And below, upon another compartment of the same marble:

Janae Flaminiae Jacobi Baronis Flemying
Ex Barbara Hamiltona Jacobi Ducis
Castri Eraldi Filia proli Unicae Serenissimae
Heroinae. Cujus Virilis Animus Secundis Juxta
Ac dubiis rebus Constans permansit: Quae
Summae erga Deum Religionis erga Maritum
Fideli, amoris erga Liberos (Duos enim

Peperit

Peperit Joannem et Annam Metellan.)
Nobilitatis denique atque humanitatis erga
Omnes Vivens, Moriensque Singulari praeluxit
Exemplo. Quae quamvis Secundis Nuptiis
Joanni Casiliffae Comite Juncta. Hic
Tamen cum priori Marito eodem Simul
Conditori Reponi Voluit. Infelici Calculo
Extincta, Edinburgi 9 Cal. Quintilis 1609.

Currenti Anno Aetatis 55.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes.

Filius Unigena parentibus opt.

Majore Pietate quam impensa.

Below which lie Lord Thyrestone and his Lady, with coronets, at full length, in white alabaster.

Below these two statues, on another compartment of black marble:

Joanni Metellano, Baroni de Thyreftane Magno Scotiae Cancellario
Qui a nobili Metellanae stirpe Oriundus Vetustissimae Familiae decus
Celebriore titulo Auxit, cujus sincera pietas, Heroica Mens, Eruditio
Singularis; Gnava fortitudo, posteris emulanda, invidenda antiquis parum
Vix habuerunt; liberalitas exprompta, Laetus lepidusque ingenii Vigor devinxit
Sibi publicae omnes, privatim singulos. Quem post Varia in Rep. praeclara gesta
Munia, Jacobus ejus Nominis 6. Scotorum Rex (omnium quos Europa usquam
Vidit Regum Sapientissimus) ad summum Cancellariatus fastigium Acclamantibus
Tribus Regni Ordinibus, in Comitibus publicis evexit. Sed Manum illud Annos Vix
Novem Sustinuit, cum ea tamen prudentia, integritate ac laude ut Merito
Affirmari possit, Brevis Dignitatis ingentem fuisse Gloriam. Tandem Annos Natus
Quinquaginta, in Medio fere Honorum, et Virtutum Curriculo ereptus. Acerbum
Sui desiderium reliquit omnibus. praecipue Regi optimo. Qui veribus
Vernaculis supremo huic Marniore incisus Demortuo parentavit

Obiit An^o 1595. 5. Non. Octobris.

In arce de Thyreftane a Se Recens Extructa

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes, Filius Unigena parentibus opt.

Majore Pietate quam impensa, P. C.

Upon.

Upon the top of the monument, now defaced, and the black marble broke in pieces :

Haec Jacobus Rex Sextus :

Thou passenger that spy'ft with gazing eyes
This trophy sad of Death's triumphing dart,
Consider when this outward tomb thou sees,
How rare a man leaves here his earthly part,
His wisdom and his uprightnes of heart,
His piety, his practice in our state,
His pregnant wit, well versed in every art,
While equals all were ever at debate ;
Then justly hath his death brought forth of late
A heavy grief to Prince and subjects all,
Who virtue love, and vice do truly hate ;
Though vicious men be joyful at his fall ;
But, for himself, most happy doth he die,
Though for his Prince he most unhappy be.

And upon the east compartment is the following inscription :

Janae Metellanae Virgini lectissima, cujus divino ingenio atque industriae nihil difficile unquam est visum, quod nobilem pudicamque puellam Doceret, cujus vera pietas, Formae Venustas, Eximia Castitas, Morum Suavitas et indolis, praeter Sexum praeter Aetatem,

Miraculum invidiam parcarum excitarunt.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes et Isabella Setonia parentes praepostero Naturae Ordine Superstitis Relicti insperatum, Hoc Memoriae Sacr. Statuerunt Vixit Annos 19. Menses 2. Dies 8. Vitam Mortalem. Erat 6. Id. Decemb. 1631.

And

And below, on another compartment of the same marble :

Isabella Setonia Lauderiae Comitissa,
Alexandri Fermilinoduni Comitissae, Scotiae
Cancellarii, et D. Liliae Drummondiae filia, viva
Gaudium, mortua Mariti Gemitus, hic sita est :
Quae Matronarum Splendor, Conjugum Honos,
Pudicitiae Jubar, Sanctimonii Templum, Virtutum
Et Formae Cumulus, Virum (cum quo mirabili
Concordia An^{os} 28. Mens. 4. transegit) quindecim
Liberorum Numero auxit. Marium 7. Faemell. 8.
Superstitibus tantum quatuor, Joanne, Roberto,
Sophia, Carolo : Quae sic semper vixit, ut Seculum
Ipsa haud dignum videretur ; ita Diem extremum
Clausit, ut Mors omni Vitae suae Curriculo
Responderet : Ac, post incredibilem in longiss.
Morbo Constantiam, Patientiam, Pietatem, fessi
Corporis Ergastulo soluta, in Terris, ut
Coelo frueretur, esse desit, 2. Novemb. 1638.

Annos nata 44. M. 3. D. 2.

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes,
Conjux desolatissim. tantae Jaeturae propemodum
Intolerans, Uxori incomparabili, cujus Merita
Nullus Amor aequare possit, Desiderii sui
Perpetuum monumentum, indefesso Moerore posuit.

And below :

Joannes Metellanus Lauderiae Comes, Locum delegit Sepul.
Ad Parentum Pedes sibi, et Uxori Isabellae Setoniae ; ne, quos
Singularis Amor, et unanimes Vitae Consuetudo, conjunxit, vel
Mors ipsa sejungeret Tumulo.

O

And,

And, in a vault upon the east side, the body of the Duke of Lauderdale is deposited in a leaden coffin, with the following inscription on a brass plate.

In Spem beatae Resurrectionis, hic conditur
 Illustriss. et Nobiliss. Princeps ac Dominus, Joannes Dux
 De Lauderdale, Marchio de March, Comes de Lauderdale,
 Et Guilford, Vicecomes Maitland, Dominus de Thirlestane,
 Musselburgh, Bolton, et Peterham; saepius ad
 Parliamenta, et ordinum hujus Regni Conventus tenenda
 Prorex; a Restauratione Regiae Majestatis, per viginti
 Annos Solus pro Regno Scotiae, Regum Optimo
 Carolo Secundo, a Secretis; Praefes Secreti Concilii praedicto
 Potentissimo Regi; in Regno Angliae a Secretioribus
 Consiliis, ex Cubiculariis Primariis Unus; in Scotia, ex quatuor
 Senatoribus Collegii Juridici, extraordinariis Unus; Castell
 Regii Edinburgenfis Constabularius et Gubernator:

Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Eques.

Natus 21. Maii 1616. Lidingtoni.

Obit 24. die Augusti prope Fontes de Tunbridge,

Anno Humanae Salutis 1682.

Anno Aetatis 67.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

*Carta Confirmationis, Cartae Prioratui de Haddington per Willielmum
St. Andreae concessaē.*

JACOBUS, Dei gratia, Rex Scotorum. Omnibus probis hominibus
totius Terrae suae, Clericis et Laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos quandam
Literam

Literam testimoniam sive confirmationis quondam Reverendi in Christo Patris Willielmi Episcopi Sancti Andreae, sub sigillo suo, et sigillo capituli sui, Priorissae et conventui Monasterii monialium de Haddington ex antiquo confectam super fundatione sua, et infeodationibus ac donationibus sibi, de Ecclesiis, decimis, obventionibus, terris, privilegiis et confirmationibus per Sedem Apostolicam, et nostros Predecessores Reges Scotiae, Episcopos Sancti Andreae, et alios benefactores, praefatis Priorissae et conventui et suis successoribus concessis; non rasam non cancellatam nec in aliqua parte suspectam, de mandato nostro visam lectam inspectam et diligenter examinatam, sanam et integram omni prorsus vitio et suspicione carentem, ad plenum intellexisse sub hac forma.

Universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis ad quos presentes Literae perveniunt, Willielmus miseratione divina Sancti Andreae Episcopus, Salutem in omnium Salvatore. Cum ex Guerrarum calamitate inter regna Scotiae et Angliae jam per longa tempora invalescente et continuata, non solum Cartae, privilegia et Munimenta Personarum et Domuum Religiosarum, inter certa discrimina hinc inde perpetrata destruantur et alienentur, verum etiam nonnulla Monasteria ex utraque parte diruta sunt penitus et combusta. Pro parte Religiosarum Dominarum et Filiarum nostrarum dilectarum in Domino, Priorissae et monialium monasterii de Haddington nostrae diocesis, non procul a marchiis Angliae situati, et frequenter ex hostili Anglicorum incurfu, tam edificiis, cartis, bullis, privilegiis, literis, et munimentis, aliis quam rebus nobilibus plurimum et multoties spoliati; nobis fuit humillime et instantissime supplicatum, quod super fundatione sua et infeodationibus et donationibus sibi, tam de Ecclesiis decimis et obventionibus, quam de terris et redditibus quibuscunque, per quoscunque Christi fideles fratres, ac de privilegiis et confirmationibus, per Sedem Apostolicam, Reges Scotiae, Episcopos Sancti Andreae predecessores nostros, et alios benefactores eis exinde confec-

tis, dignaremur inquirere et super inquisitis cognitis et compertis, ad posteriorum memoriam, et ad emulorum Ecclesiae malitiam repellendam, eis literas nostras testimoniales et confirmatorias tam sub sigillo nostro, quam sub capituli nostri renovare. Sane cum piis et rationalibus postulationibus affectu primo teneamur facilius inclinare, illis precipue qui statum prosperum religionis, relevamen ac divini cultus augmentum novimus concernere. Evidentias et circumscripta plurima plenam et expressam mentionem super praemissis facientia, et ex diversis causis notoriis verisimilibus credibilia, nobis ex parte Dominarum Priorissae et Monialium exhibita, diligenter inspeximus, et cum exacta deliberatione examinavimus, quae cum Registris Predecessorum nostrorum Episcoporum Sancti Andreae ex antiquo confectis in omnibus concordare comperimus; ac ex fide digna relata, et testimonio comprobabili Abbatum, Priorum, Clericorum et Laicorum per quos rei veritas nobis melius constare potuit, valida fore concepimus atque vera; quorum virtute et tenore per neminem contradictis, praefatae Priorissae et Moniales infeodatae et possessae sunt et fuerunt de Ecclesiis, decimis, obventionibus, terris, tenementis, et redditibus infra scriptis, cum pertinentiis, a tempore primevae infeodationis donationis et concessionis praemissorum, vel alicujus partis eorundem *viz.* de Territorio super quo situatur Monasterium supradictum cum toto ambitu, et de quinque perticatis terrae de dominio de Haddington eidem monasterio spectantibus, ex dono Adae fundatricis dicti monasterii, matris quondam illustris principis Domini Willielmi dudum Regis Scotiae. Qui quidem Willielmus Rex omnes donationes et infeodationes per praedictam Dominam Adam matrem suam, et alios quoscunque Christiani fideles, dicto Monasterio et Sanctis Monialibus ibidem deservientibus, ante ipsius obitum charitative factas confirmavit, et autoritate regia ratificando donantur. Item de diversis terris ex utraque parte fluvii de Tyne cum pertinentiis, ex dono quondam Willielmi de Golyne, et Johannis filii Johannis de Stevinston in territorio ejusdem villae de

de Stevinston, de terris de Bagbie cum pertinentiis ex dono praedictae Adae Cometissae in Dicta Ecclesia Monasterii praedicti. Item de duabus Bovatis terrae et Septem Acris cum pertinentibus in Territorio de Pillmuir juxta Bagbie ex dono quondam Willielmi de Vetere ponte et Willielmi Petytiae de Vetere ponte. Idem de duabus Bovatis terrae cum pertinentiis juxta Villam de Haddington ex dono Domini David Regis Scotiae filii Regis Roberti Illustris. Item de Terris et Tenementis de St. Martinesgate cum Molendinis et Aliis pertinentibus suis diversis ex dono quondam Alexandri de Sancto Martino. Item de decem acris terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio Sagriston cum duodecim perticatis terrae petarie in Wynyden ex dono quondam Godofredi de Combre Colliston. Item de Ecclesia de Elstanfoord cum Decimis Obventionibus totius parochiae ejusdem tam Majoribus quam Minoribus in proprio usu et cum decimis unius Carucatae terrae que quondam Spectabat ad territorium de Drem et nunc spectat ad territorium de Elstanfoord ex dono Domini Ricardi quondam Episcopi Sancti Andreae. Item de omnibus decimis tam Majoribus quam Minoribus, Obventionibus et Oblationibus quibuscunque Omnibus et Singulis terris supradictis ex dono ejusdem Episcopi in proprios usus. Item de decimis de le Barnes et de le Byres juxta Haddington que Antiquitus vocabantur Grangia de Haddington et Garmilton cum decimis quorundam Croftorum de Haddington et de Herperfield tam Majoribus quam Minoribus exceptis duntaxat Mortuariis et Oblationibus personarum in le Barnes et in le Byres praedictis commorantium. Item de Decimis Molendinorum de Haddington ex dono praefati Ricardi Episcopi de Consensu prioris et Capituli sui Sancti Andreae adhibito ad omnia et singula supra dicta. Item de Ecclesia de Garvald et de una Carucata terrae eidem Ecclesiae adjacente cum pertinentibus et de terris et tenementis de Garvald East Grange, Snawdon, Fowlis, Glaftarse, Carfrae, Newlands les Nunhoopes que Antiquitus Vocabantur Yesterhoopes, Newton, Croseley, Slade cum una petia terrae de territorio de Barra cum.

cum Molendinis ac cum Omnimodis decimis tam Majoribus quam Minoribus, Obventionibus et Oblationibus universis ad predictas Ecclesiarum terras spectantibus in proprios usus ex dono praefate Adae Comitissae, Dominorum Willielmi et Alexandri Regum Scotiae, Ricardi Willielmi, Davidis et Gamelini, Episcoporumque aliorum Sancti Andreae, Hugonis Giffart, David de Lindesay, Roberti de Lauder, et aliorum benefactorum quorum Nomina in suis infeodationibus exprimuntur. Item de tenemento de Hermiston cum pertinentiis ex dono Joannis de Colyne. Item de duobus Bovatis terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Bonyston et de tribus Rodis terrae petarie in territorio de Morkill ex dono quondam Adae filiae Udarti. Item de uno Tofto et Gardino cum Undecim Acris terrae in territorio de popill cum pertinentibus ex dono patricii filii Rogeri de popill. Item de Una Costera terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Stanypeth ex dono Roberti de Vetere ponte. Item de uno tofto et quadam petia terrae cum pertinentibus in territorio de Staynton ex dono Roberti de Hogley. Item de terra de le Nunside cum pertinentibus, juxta Handington, ex dono quondam Hugonis Giffart. Item de una Marca Annui-reditus de quadam terra Campestre juxta Guffardgate ex dono quondam Simeonis de Sالتoun. Item de Diversis tenementis Burgagiis et Redditibus in Burgis et Villis de Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Edinburgh, Innerkeithing, North Berwick, Aberlady, et Renfrew, cum piscatione unius Retis ibidem in aqua de Clyde cum pertinentibus ex dono et feofamento diversorum fundatorum et Benefactorum. Item de Ecclesia de Carail cum terris Ecclesiasticis et Omnimodis decimis bladorum ac dimidietate piscaturae totius parochiae et de Capella Beati Ruffini in Castello cum terris et pertinentibus eidem Capellae annexis, de terris de Salchop, Newton, Pitgorthie, Ford, Paithfeild et de dimidio Carrucata terrae in Frushy, de diversis tenementis Burgagiis et Redditibus in villa de Carail, de decem Acris terrae de Baderney, Pittenweemiis cum pertinentibus, cum libertate Multurae in Molendinis

Molendinis de Carrail tam de Bladis decimalibus quam Aliis, et cum Communi pastura in Commune de Carrail, et focali in Mora Domini Nostri Regis juxta Carrail et cum Omnimodis aliis Affiamentis et pertinentibus Universis ad predictam Ecclesiam et Capellam et terras Spectantibus quoquomodo ex Donis et Concessionibus et infeodationibus predictae Adae Comitissae Dominorum Willielmi, Malcolm, Alexandri, et aliorum Regum Scotiae Succedentium ac etiam Episcoporum Sancti Andreae Ricardi Willielmi Davidis, Gamelini et aliorum predecessorum Nostrorum atque aliorum diversorum Dominorum, fundatarum atque per Sedem Apostolicam confirmatis, unde nos ex certa Scientia et deliberato Concilio ac cum diligenti ac Maturo tractatu, cum Capitulo Nostro super predictis habite cum unenimi consensu et assensu ejusdem Capituli nostri Omnes infeodationes, donationes, concessiones, et confirmationes supradictas predicto Monasterio de Haddington et Sanctis Monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus et in perpetuum servituris per quascunque personas cujusque Status Usus, vel Conditionis Extiterint, in puram Liberam et perpetuum Eleemosynam, factas et ut supra Dictum est in usus suos proprios, applicatas. In universis punctis suis et Articulis forma pariter et effectu in Omnibus et per Omnia, pro nobis et Successoribus Nostris. Ratificamus, approbamus et tenore presentium in perpetuum Confirmamus ac premissa fideliter Recitando et Testificando quatenus nobis de jure incumbit ordinario vel incumbere poterit, Damus pariter innovamus. In cujus Rei testimonium presentibus literis penes predictam Priorissam et Moniales perpetuo remansurus Sigillum Nostrum Authenticum, una cum Sigillo communi Capituli Nostri predicti est appensum Acta et Datum apud Sanctum Andream Vigesimo die Mensis Maii Anno Gratiae 1359. Quam quidem Cartam ac Donationes Concessiones infeodationes et privilegia in eadem Contenta in Omnibus suis punctis et Articulis, Conditionibus, Modis ac circumstantiis quibuscunque Forma pariter et Effectu in Omnibus et per Omnia approbamus, Ratificamus et pro nobis et Successoribus Nostris. Amortizamus et Confirmamus Sal-

vis nobis et Successoribus Nostriſ dīctarum, Prioriſſa Monialium et Succellorum Suarum Orationum ſuffragiis devotarum. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium et Teſtibus venerabilibus in Chriſto patribus Jacobo confanguineo noſtro Cariſſimo Andrea Georgio noſtro Concellario, Thoma Secreti noſtri Sigilli cuſtode, Sancti Andreae, Glaſguenſis, Brechinenſis, et Candidae Caſae Eccleſiarum Episcopis Dilectis Confanguineis Noſtris Willielmo Comite de Errol Regni Noſtri Conſtabulario, Jacobo Domino de Levingſton Noſtro Camerario, Patri- cio Domino de Grahame, Jacobo Domino de Hamilton, Roberto Domino de Fleming, Magiſtro Thoma Vaus, decano Glaſguenſis Secretario Noſtro, et Niniano Spott Noſtrorum Computorum Ro- tultatore, Apud Edinburgum Ultimo die Menſis Auguſti Anno Do- mini Milleſimo quadringentefimo quinquageſimo Octavo et Regni Noſtri Viceſimo Secundo.

APPENDIX, No. VII.

Ex Cartul. Priorat. St. Andr. Ricardus de Ecclesia de Hadintona.

RICARDUS, Dei gratia Ecclesiae beati Andreae humilis minister, universis Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis salutem sciant tam posteris quam presentes. Nos dedisse, et concessisse, et presentis scripti munimine confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo deservientibus, et servituris Ecclesiam de Hadintona, cum terra Clerkintown, per rectas divisas suas, et cum caeteris omnibus eidem Ecclesiae juste pertinentibus in liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam, tenenda libera quiete et honorifice ab omni exactione, et consuetudine, (salva tenea monialium) quam eis dedimus, et Carta nostra confirmavimus. Quare volumus et auctoritate Episcopali mandamus, ut predicti Canonici prenominatam Ecclesiam, adeo libere teneant quiete et honorifice possideant, sicut aliqua Ecclesia in toto dioecesi nostra,

nostra, liberius tenetur, quietius et honorificentius possidetur, salvis Sinodalibus, et auxiliis Episcopalibus. His testibus Johanne Abbate de Sancta Cruce, Andrea Archidiacono Laodoniae, Waltero Archidiacono de Sancto Andrea, Sibto Priore de Hadintona, Wilielmo Priore de Galuveia, Wilielmo Priore de Sancta Cruce, Roberto fratre Episcopi, Johanne de Sancto Andrea, Rogero de Listona, Roberto de Perth, Alexandro et Wilielmo Capellanis Episcopi, Galfrido Dapifero Episcopi, Magistro Abraham Stephano Clerico, Wilielmo filio Roberti filii Guidonis, Adam fratre Comitis Duncani Marlesuano filio Marlesuani, Odone Senescallo Gospatricio de Rirais, Hugone pincerna, Waltero nepote Episcopi, Wilielmo Camerario, Guidone Marefcallo, Gamel. Aestiaro, at aliis quam pluribus boni testium juris.

De Hadintona.

Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, Rogerus, Dei gratia Electus St. Andreae salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse, et concessisse, et presenti Carta confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiae St. Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadintown, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis in puram, et perpetuam Eleemosinam, in proprios usus convertendam. Quare volumus, et firmiter precipimus ut predicti Canonici prenominatam Ecclesiam libere, et quiete, et honorifice teneant, et possideant, salvis tamen Sinodalibus, et Episcopalibus consuetudinibus testibus Wilielmo Archidiacono Laodoniae, Magistro Radulfo officiali, Andrea Decano Laodoniae, Magistro Johanne de Leicestria, Magistro Wilielmo de Halis, Marthio de Ambini, Johanne de Lundin, Radulfo Cleri-

co, Odone Senescallo, Hugone de Pincerna, Johanne de Berford, Henrico Crutanno, Aldredo Pistore, Gamello Hostiario, Ricardo de Leicestria, Thoma de Neovilla.

De Hadintoun.

Omnibus Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, presens scriptum visuris, vel audituris, Wilhelmus, permissione divina Ecclesiae St. Andreae, minister humilis, eternam in Domino salutem. Noveritis quod cum nobis de facultatibus Vicariae de Hadinthoun, plenius constaret per viros fide dignos, qui eam de mandato nostro estimaverunt, taliter de ipsa duximus disponend. viz. quod oblationes, obventiones totius Parochiae, de vivis et de mortuis, tam de Capellis quam de Matrici Ecclesia, et omnes decimae negotiationes burgensium, et aliorum negotiatorum et conductionum, et decimae hortorum infra burgum, cum medietati foeni, et domus juxta Ecclesiam in qua Vicarius residere consueverat, in usus et sustentationem Vicarii cedant. Quare volumus et Episcopali auctoritate statuimus, ut Vicarii qui pro tempore fuerint in Ecclesia de Hadintoun instituendi supra dictis portionibus sint contenti, qui nobis et successoribus nostris de Episcopalis respondebunt; omnes vero terrae decimae, et omnia alia bona quocunque modo ad supradictam Ecclesiam de Hadintoun, de jure spectantia, quae superius specialiter, non expressimus in proprios usus Canonorum St. Andreae in perpetuum convertant. Et ut haec nostra ordinatio robur perpetuae firmitatis obtineat, presens scriptum Sigilli nostri appositione duximus roborandum, testibus Magistro Laurentio Archidiacono Laudoniae, Magistro Alexandro de Sancto Martino, Magistro Johanne de Mellineo, Magistro Duncano, Ricardo de Kelchon, Wilielmo de Innerlethin, Johanne de Maulia, et
Baldwino

Baldwino Clericis nostris, Roberto Capellano de Methphen, Roberto de Liston Capellanis nostris, et multis aliis.

De Ecclesiis de Hadintoun, et de Lynlithcu.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum, visuris vel audituris, David, permissione Divina, Ecclesiae St. Andreae minister humilis. Noverit universitas vestra nos caritatis intuitu concessisse, et presenti Carta nostra confirmasse, Deo et Ecclesiae St. Andreae, et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadingtune, et Ecclesiam de Lynlithcu; cum terris, decimis, et obventionibus omnimodis, et omnibus ad eadem juste pertinentibus, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam Eleemosinam sibi, in usus proprios perpetuo habendas et possidendas. Quare volumus, et Episcopali auctoritate statuimus, ut dicti Canonici prenomatas Ecclesias, adeo libere quiete habeant, plenarie et honorifice possideant, et omnimodos earundem proventus in usus suos proprios, et absque contradictione convertant, sicut aliqua Ecclesia in tota dioecesi nostra, ab aliquibus viris religiosis, liberius, quietius, honorificentius, et plenius tenetur, et possidetur, ac propriis eorum usibus deputatur, salvo portionibus Vicariorum, qui in dictis Ecclesiis ministrabunt, secundum taxationem auctoritate bonae memoriae Wilielmi predecessoris nostri factam; quas in usus et sustentationem eorundem, cedere volumus, et ipsos eisdem in perpetuum contentos esse decernimus. Quum etiam prout in cartis dicti Wilielmi predecessoris nostri continetur, nobis, et successoribus nostris, de Episcopalibus, respondebunt: ut autem prelibata perpetuae firmitatis robore fulciantur presens scriptum, Sigilli nostri impressione roboratum, in hujus nostrae concessionis, et confirmationis, testimonium perpetuum predictis Canonicis duximus concedendum, his testibus Domino A. Archidiacono St. Andreae, Magistro P. de

Ramafeya, Magistro Hugone de Meleburn, Magistro Alexandro de St. Martino, Magistro Waltero de Mortuo Mari, Magistro Alexandro de Edinburgh, Domino Roberto Persona de Methfen, Baldwino Persona de Munimusco, Hugone de Striveling, Rogero de Sulebey, Waltero de Forfar, Gilberto de Kent, Jacobo Clericis nostris, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Tinningeham, anno gratiae mundi M C C. quadragesimo, tertiodecimo kal. Januarii.

De Hadingtoun.

DAVID, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justiciis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, et omnibus fidelibus Sancti Dei Ecclesiae, et omnibus probis hominibus suis Francis et Anglicis, tam futuris quam presentibus, totius terrae suae salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo, et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae de Chilrimunt, Ecclesiam Sanctae Mariae de Hadintune, in perpetuam Eleemosinam, pro anima mea, et filii mei, et pro animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum, cum Capellis, et terris, et Rectitudinibus, et consuetudinibus, tam in decimis, quam in aliis Eleemosinis, quae Deo et Sanctae predictae Dei Ecclesiae pertinent, viz. de tota Hadintunschire ad tenendum, ita libere, et quiete de omnibus rectitudinibus decimae de Theino, et ab omnibus aliis qui Hadintun tenuerunt, de me et heraedibus meis, pro me et heraedibus eorum, sicut aliqua Eleemosina in tota terra mea melius et plenius, et liberius potest dari, et teneri. Presentibus Roberto Episcopo Sancti Andreae, et Johanne Episcopo de Glasco, et Galfrido Abbate de Dunfermel. et Nicolao Priore de Scōn, et Dionysio Canonico de Scōn, et Wilielmo Cumino Cancellario, et Hugone de Morevilla, et Wilielmo de Somervilla apud Hadintune.

*De**De Terra Clerchetun, data Ecclesiae.*

DAVID, Dei gratia Rex Scottorum, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Comitibus, Justiciis, Baronibus, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglicis, Clericis, et Laicis, tam presentibus quam futuris, totius terrae suae salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et Concessisse Deo, et Ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae de Hadintune, Clerchetune in perpetuam Eleemosinam, cum suis rectis divisis, ex utraque parte aquae. Sicut Wilielmus de Graham, et Durandus Vicec. et Ricardus Clericus, et Osbertus Prior de Edinburgh, et Malbeth de Libertune, et Gilandér filius Oggi, et Gil filius Mercheck, et Ulsthil filius Merewin, et Sewah Miles, perierunt, circuirunt, prius quam Foraldus Archidiaconus vitam finivit apud Peebles; et etiam sicut antea mensurata fuit. Concedo etiam, predictae Ecclesiae unum plenarium tostum juxta Ecclesiam in villa de Hadintune, et omnes decimas, et rectitudines Ecclesiasticas, de toto Hadintunschire, tam de molendinis quam de aliis rebus. Volo itaque et firmiter precipio quod predicta Ecclesia teneat, et hanc prenominatam terram Clerchetun solam, et quietam de me, et de Theino, et de omnibus aliis qui terram predictam tenuerunt de Hadintune; de me, et de heraedibus meis, et etiam de heraedibus eorum, et etiam omnes alias rectitudines, et consuetudines in decimis, et Eleemosinis; ita libere, et honorifice, et quiete, et plenarie, sicut aliqua Eleemosina in tota terra mea; melius, et plenius, et honorificentius, et quietius, potest dari: Et concedi has omnes autem prenomintas Eleemosinas do, et Carta mea confirmo pro anima mea, et patris, matrisque meae, et animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum, annuente et concedente hoc Henrico filio meo, et hoc idem testante Roberto Episcopo Sancti Andreae, et Johanne Episcopo de Glasco, et Gregorio Episcopo Dunkelden,

Dunkelden, et Galfrido Abbate de Dunfermelin, et Dionisio Priore de Sconae, et Rogero Priore de Dunet, et Roberto de Sigillo, et Duncano Comite, et Hugone de Morevill, et Malisiae Comite, et Edwardo Conestabulario, et Leoch de Brechin, et Ranulpho de Sules, et Rogero nepote Episcopi Roberti Sancti Andreae, apud Perth xviii Kal. Julii.

Confirmatio Henrici Comitis, de Ecclesia de Hadintune, et Clerchtune.

Verbatim sicut Carta Davidis, patris ejus.

Carta Comitissae Adae, de Tofta in Hadintuna.

ADA, Comitissa Mater Regis Scottorum, Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae filiis, salutem. Sciant presentes et posterum me dedisse, et hac mea Carta confirmasse, Conventui Canonorum Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae Apostoli in Scotia, unum plenarium tostum, in burgo meo de Hadintuna, tenendum perpetuo in Eleemosinam, ita libere, et quiete, ab omni servicio, et consuetudine, ut aliquam Eleemosinam, quietius, et liberius, tenent; pro anima Henrici Comitis sponsi mei, et pro salute animae mei, et pro animabus antecessorum, et successorum meorum; testibus his Thor. Archidiacono, Alexandro de Sancto Martino, Hela Comitissa de Fife, Patricio Capellano, Wilielmo Clerico, Wilielmo Giffar.

De Ecclesia de Hadintune.

WILLIELMUS Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum Episcopis, Abbatibus Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciis Vicecomitatibus, Prepositis, Ministris, Omnibus probis Homi-nibus Totius Terrae Suae, Clericis et Laicis Salutem. Sciant presentes et posterum Me Concessisse et hac mea Carta Confirmasse Deo et Ecclesiae Sancti Andreae in Scotia et Canonicis ibidem Deo Servientibus et Servituris, Ecclesiam de Hadintune,

dintune cum Terra de Clerkinethun et cum omnibus aliis eidem Ecclesiae juste pertinentibus, tam in Decimis quam in aliis re-ctitudinibus et libertatibus Tenendum in Liberam et perpetuam Eleemosinam ita libere et quiete, plenariae et honorificae sicut alias Eleemosynas suas liberius et quietius, plenius et Honorificentius Tenent, Salva Tenura Monialium de Hadintune Sicut Carta episcopi St. Andreae et Cyrographum inter predictos Canonicos et easdem Moniales testantur et confirmant. Testibus Jocelin. Episcopo Glasg. Andrea Episcopo Katen. Joanne Abbate de Kelcho, Ricardo Abbate de Jeddew, Laurentio Abbate de Melrofs, Comite Wald, Duncano Hugone Giffard apud Hadintune.

Inter nos et Moniales de Haddington Compositio.

Sciunt universi Sanctae Matris Ecclesiae Filii tam presentes quam Futuri. Quod cum Lismota fuisset, et diutius ventilata in Capitulo Orientali Laodoniae inter Dominum I. Priorem Sanctae Andreae et Conventum ex una parte; et Magistrum et Moniales de Haddington ex altera; super diversis Decimis Majoribus et Minoribus hinc inde petitis, viz. quae cum Decimae Carrucatae terrae in territorio de Helstanfoord quae quandam spectabat ad territorium de Drem, et Decimae duarum Bovatarum terrae contentarum in veteri giardino de Stefinston et decimae illius terrae quae jacet inter vetus gardinum et Villam de Haddington, et Decimae dimidiae illius terrae quae jacet inter vetus gardinum et Villam de Haddington, et Decimae dimidiae acrae terrae juxta molendinum de Stephinston, decimae Croftorum quorundam Burgensium de Haddington quas uno Tempore Magister et Moniales tenebant, ex parte Prioris et Conventus de Sancti Andreae a prefatis Monialibus peterentur; et ex parte Magistri et Monialium de Haddington, Minutae Decimae de Biris et cottiarum de Biris et de Bernis a predictis Canoncis exigentur in

in Jure ac Lite super praefatis petitionibus hinc inde legitime contestata at Testibus ex utraque parte productis et examinatis, et attestationibus publicatis et inspectis, atque allegationibus utriusque partis auditis et intellectis, et inspectis Instrumentis eorundem, cum nihil restabat nisi Sententia ferenda. Tandem post multos labores et vexationes, in debitas partes per procuratores legitime constitutos ad componendam et transigendam, die sabbato proximo ad Vincula S^{ti} Petri in Ecclesia de Lauder Anno Gratiae M^o CC^o XL^o v^o. Coram Magistro Andrea de Habird Officiali Domini Episcopi Sancti Andreae, comparuerunt presentibus viris discretis Domino Abbate de Dribarg, et Magistris Willielmo de Greenlaw, et Adam de Malcarniston, et Henrico de Holtran et aliis probis hominibus Clericis et Laicis, Religiosis et Secularibus, partes suas ad pacis reformationem interponentibus. Lis inter partes mota ac diutius agitata in hac forma amicabiliter conquieuit *viz.* quod Petrus Canonicus procurator Sancti Andreae Canonicorum Remisit et quietus Clamavit nomine dictorum prioris et Conventus S^{ti} Andreae Predic-
tis Monialibus de Haddington; Omnes Decimas superius nominatas, ita quod Dictae Moniales prefatas decimas de caetero, percipiant in perpetuam et pacifice possideant et in Usus proprios sine aliqua contradictione convertant; pro qua remissione et quieta clamazione prefati Magister et Moniales dederunt saepedictis Canonicis de Sancto Andrea, Redditum Viginti Solidorum in Decimis de Faucid in Parochia de Karel. Et quia Omnes prefatae Decimae Garbarum de Faucid estimatae fuerunt per visum proborum et fidelium Hominum ex utraque parte Electorum et Juratorum quae plus valebant in septemdecim solid. quam redditus viginti solidorum prefatis Canonicis assignatorum; et de communi consensu et assensu utriusque partis provisum fuit quod prenominati Canonici, persolvant prenominationis Monialibus, septem decem solidos Annuatim ad Pascha pro residuo dictarum Decimarum, et ita prefati Canonici Omnes decimas Garbarum de Faucide in perpetuum possidebunt, et in Usus proprios

proprius licite convertent. Et ut haec pacis Reformatio et Gratuita Compositio Robur perpetuae firmitatis obtineat, et ne per malitiam calliditatis malignantium, his ita amicabiliter sopita iterum valeat suscitari; utraque pars tam Canonicorum quam Monialium subiecit se jurisdictioni Episcopi Sancti Andreae qui pro tempore fuerit. Sic quod possit una sola Ammonitione premissa partum Renitentem vel Nolentem istam Compositionem observare ut fideliter ipsam observat per Censuram Ecclesiasticam compellere. Et insuper ad majorem securitatem et ut omnis ambiguitas tollatur, parti Scripturae in modum Cyrographi confectae et remanenti penes Canonicos de Sancto Andrea, Sigillum Monialium de Haddington, una cum Sigillo David Dei Gratia Episcopi Sancti Andreae, et magistri Andreae Officialis Dicti Episcopi sunt apposita, et parti remanenti penes Moniales, Sigillum Capituli Sancti Andreae et dicti Episcopi et Officialis sunt appensa. Teste Capitulo Laudoniae coram quo lecta fuit haec Compositio.

The preceding account of the Parish of Haddington, was written and communicated to the Society in the year 1785. Several Facts that have since happened are added.