

I.

NOTES OF THE CONNECTION OF THE EARLS OF MORTON AND DICK OF BRAID AND CRAIGHOUSE, WITH THE EARLDOM OF ORKNEY AND LORDSHIP OF ZETLAND, WITH RENTAL, INVENTORY, &c., 1653, FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS IN THE CHARTER ROOM OF KINROSS HOUSE. BY DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.A. SCOT.

By ancient treaties betwixt Scotland and Norway, the islands of Orkney and Zetland were held to belong to the latter kingdom, but on the marriage of James III. of Scotland in 1468 to the Princess Margaret, a daughter of Christian I. of Denmark and Norway, the islands were pledged as security for the portion of the royal bride, and never redeemed. Having secured the sovereignty, the king soon after (1471) acquired the Earldom estate by transacting with the chief of the "lordly line" of St Clair, who received in exchange the castle of Ravenscraig and lands in Fife. The same year Parliament ratified the transaction, and the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland were annexed to the Crown, not to be given away in time coming to any except only to one of the king's sons born in lawful marriage. It is well known how far this settlement has been violated, to the great loss of the people of the province, if not to the nation at large.

The late Mr Alexander Peterkin, sheriff-substitute of Orkney, by his *Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishopric of Orkney*, published in 1820, as also, by his *Notes on Orkney and Zetland*, published in 1822, has conferred a lasting boon upon all inquirers into the history and polity of these islands; nor can we omit to mention the obligation of the members of this Society, for an important notice of the unpublished Rentals of the ancient Lordship of Shetland and of the Earldom of Orkney, recently contributed to the *Proceedings* by Mr Gilbert Goudie, Treasurer, S.A. Scot. (*Proceedings*, vol. vii. New Series, p. 213, 1885).

The connection of the Morton family and others with the northern archipelago has been dealt with more or less fully by the local historians; but the compiler of these notes, which are drawn from fresh sources of information, is led to believe that while widening the prospect and increasing the interest in the subject, they will also serve to remove some erroneous impressions. His thanks are especially due to Sir G. Graham Montgomery, Bart. of Stobo Castle and Kinross, a member of this Society, for allowing him access, as on former occasions, to the documents preserved in the charter room at Kinross House, which he had the happiness to arrange and catalogue for Sir Graham a number of years ago.

To account for the presence of these papers at Kinross, it is only necessary to state that we owe them to the care and industry of Sir William Bruce, the celebrated architect, who, besides being a creditor of the ninth Earl of Morton, was also the purchaser of the estate of Lochleven or Kinross from him in 1675, and that Sir William had to pay debts for the Earl, some of which also affected Orkney, to an amount exceeding the price of the lands.

I have already noticed the succession of the Douglasses of Lochleven to the Earldom of Morton in my *Notes on Drochil Castle, Peeblesshire* (*Proceedings*, vol. x. New Series, p. 125, 1888), and the subject will be found again referred to in the sequel of this paper.

Without referring to the earlier and better known gifts and tacks of Orkney and Zetland, we shall begin with the earliest noticed in the papers at Kinross.

Sir John Buchanan of Scotsraig, Knight,¹ obtained from Charles I. a five years' tack or lease to himself and spouse of the Lordship of Orkney and Zetland, "With the hail Isles thairrof, and hail teyndis grit and small with the bulzeoun and with the offices of Justiciarie, sheriffshipe, foudrie, and admiraltie, within the hail bounds," with entry at Whitsunday 1627, for yearly payment of £31,066, 13s. 4d. Scots, besides 16 pound weight of "bulzeoun," which he was bound to deliver annually to his Majesty's treasurers, or to the masters of his Majesty's Mint house. Out of the above rental Sir John required to pay £1600 Scots to the ministers of Orkney; £235, 13s. 4d. Scots to his Majesty's falconers, "for thair chairges in vplifting his Majesties haulks thair zeirle;" and the remainder, extending to £29,231 Scots, to George, Earl of Winton, to whom the same was disposed by his Majesty for his "relief of the sowmes or cautionries debursed" for the Earl of Nithsdale. This tack to Buchanan, however, must have been immediately cancelled, for we find that in the same year Sir Archibald Napier (Lord Napier of Merchistoun), Treasurer-depute of Scotland, obtained a five years' lease of the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland, as formerly possessed by umquhile Patrick Earl of Orkney, or James (Stewart) Lord Ochiltree, or any of their predecessors, upon the same terms in all points as the tack to Sir John Buchanan, and the balance of rent to be paid yearly to George Earl of Winton for his relief and exoneration, dated at Whitehall 19th May 1627. His Lordship sublet the islands to William Dick of Braid, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh, at an augmented rental of 7000 merks Scots. He subsequently surrendered his tack into the hands of the King (Charles I.) together with Dick's bond for the additional rent, which augmentation of 7000 merks his Majesty bestowed annually for eight years, from Whitsunday 1629, upon John Murray, Earl of Annandale, for "trew and thankfull service done to his majesties Umquhile father of happie and eternall memorie, . . . with his constant humble and faithfull affectioun to his majesties servie," and to "incourage" him to continue therein.

¹ Sir John Buchanan purchased the lands of Sound and Shapinshaw from James Tullo. He was dead in 1642, and Harry Erskine, his son-in-law, sold them to Thomas Buchanan, sheriff of Orkney (*Peterkin's Rentals*).

A few years later the Islands were subjected to a dire calamity, which forms the subject of "a Remonstrance and Petition for his Majesties vassallis and immediate tennentis of Orkney and Zetland, to the most honourabile the Privy Council (of Scotland)" of the following tenor, That whereas the hand of God by a most fearful famine lying upon these countries, as was well known to their honours, since the kingdom by a reference from their table, had contributed to their necessity, but the famine so greatly prevailing with the populousness of the islands, had made a voluntary contribution, though liberal, inadequate. The famine continuing, many fled to Norway and other parts for relief, and from the preceding year's want of seed there was a small return, and that little was literally broken and blasted by two extraordinary storms of wind from the west, so that the famine had increased. The people had expended their whole stock, destroyed and eaten their whole cattle and store, and were so impoverish'd that they were only kept in the country by the best affected and chief men thereof, until his Majesty and the State should be acquainted therewith, and in the meantime nothing was expected but utter wreck and ruin, in which case and in consideration of the ancient worth and note of these Isles, the government thereof in a most special manner being in his Majesty's own hands, and pertaining to him more particularly than the rest of the provinces of his Majesty's dominions, being his own property and crown lands. To that effect the chief gentlemen his Majesties immediate vassals and tenants in the Isles for themselves, and in name and behalf and by advice of the community, did direct George Sinclair of Rapness, a gentleman of their own number, to His Majesty's Depute, William Dick, with a letter subscribed by them, making the case known, and requiring him for his interest to conjoin therein for procuring a certificate from the Privy Council to his Majesty, and seek such reasonable supply as may prevent the "rowinating" of his Majesty's countries and property; but Mr John Dick, to whom the letter was directed, having for himself and in name of the said William Dick, his father, tacksmen of the said Isles for their particular interest being "obleist in payment of ane great yeirly dewty for the samyne albeit they pitied our miserable estait, yet in regard of the obleishment quhairin they stand obleist for payment of ane great dewty to his

majestie the dewties of the said Illes to be payed to theme quhilk ar awin for the maist pairt for thir twa yeirs, swa that we ar forced to supplicate for ourselves baith to have his Majesties most gracious supply for the bygain rent and some course taken for vpholding the said Illes in tyme cuming," &c. Dated last of February 1635.

The king, in his reply to this remarkable document, which does not appear to have been noticed by any authority upon Orkney, appoints the Bishop of Orkney, William Stewart of Maynes, Patrick Smyth of Braco, and Thomas Buchanan to take a survey of the Isles, and to try what had been the sufferings of each inhabitant, feuar, rentaller, or indweller these two years by past, and what they are likely to suffer this present year, and whether their calamity be such as, without our "princelie helpe, they be not able any moir to labour and possess the ground;" to try what support came to them by the voluntary contribution lately collected for their use, and "quhat way the same were disposed vpone;" and to make report to the Privy Council of Scotland, that accordingly thereafter the king might give such further order therein as he in his "princelie judgment shall think expedient." Dated Greenwich, 22nd of May 1635. What "further order" the king in his "princelie judgment" gave, does not appear, but we are apt to suppose that it was one from which the miserable inhabitants derived little benefit, for we shall see immediately that the tacksman's relief was postponed for six years.

(Sir) William Dick of Braid had, as we have seen, a subtack of Orkney and Zetland from Lord Napier. The king subsequently granted a principal tack of the Islands to Dick, for six years from Whitsunday 1637 to Whitsunday 1643, at a yearly rent for the first five years of £35,733, 6s. 8d. Scots; and his Majesty, of his royal beneficence, "in consideration of the lose and damage sustained be the said William Dick through the great famine and pouertie of the tennentis of these countreyis and ylles thir laitt bygain yeiris be reasoun of many of them pairting furth of the saidis countreyis vtheris within the samyn deceising and vtheris yet remaining all haillelie impoverischit and of the great quantitie of ley landis within the saidis bounds and ylles thairof quhairby he has not onlie great loss, wanting payment of thair maills and dewties, but also in the present inlack and want of tennentis

for labouring of the ley landis abill to pay the maills and dewties used and wont," discharges Dick of the "silver maill and dewtie of the sext year" of the tack (reserving yearly payment to the ministers of Orkney of £1600, to his Majesty's falconers £235, 13s. 4d., and 16 pound weight of bullion to the king's treasurer, or the master of the Minthouse), and the remainder of the sum during the existence of the lease, extending to £33,897, 13s. 4d. Scots, to be paid annually, for five years only, to William Earl of Morton, his heirs and assignees, to whom the king had disposed the same for life.

Sir William Dick of Braid, in Mid-Lothian, merchant and banker, is a well-known character in the histories of the period, and his name is of frequent occurrence in the Acts of Parliament. He took a leading part in the promotion of the fishing industry, and was tacksman of the excise and customs duties on tobacco, wine, and strong waters, and, as we have seen, of the Crown rents of Orkney. As a merchant, he is said to have carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with the Baltic and Mediterranean. He was Provost of Edinburgh 1638-39, and represented the City in Parliament. He was also a member of the Committee of Estates. He was honoured with a Knighthood, and somewhat later, it is asserted, with a Baronetcy of *Nova Scotia*, to which a great-grandson was actually served heir, and it has since been taken up by other descendants, although the existence of the baronetcy is open to serious doubt. (See an exhaustive article, "Sir William Dick of Braid, Knight, and the Pretensions of his Descendants to a Baronetcy," by S., in the *Herald and Genealogist*, vol. viii. page 257, London, 1874.) About this period (1638-44) Sir William is said to have been worth more than £200,000 sterling, and was able to provide lands or money for each of his family. He advanced in loan to the Government 100,000 merks Scots, to defray the expenses attending a visit of Charles I. to Scotland in 1641, and continued to lend large sums to replenish the national exchequer until at Martinmas 1646, the public owed him £533,971, 6s. 9d. Scots money, or about £44,497 sterling. The Legislature passed numerous Acts in his favour with a view to extinguish the debt, but from these Sir William must have derived little benefit. He was ultimately reduced to very indigent circumstances; and having

gone to London, during the protectorate of Cromwell, to demand payment, it is said, of the money he had advanced upon Government security, instead of finding redress, he was imprisoned for debt, and died at Westminster on the 19th day of December 1655, in the 76th year of his age.¹

Soon after there was printed *The Lamentable Estate and Distressed Case of the deceased Sir William Dick in Scotland and his numerous Family and Creditors for the Commonwealth* (London, 1656, folio), with three prints exhibiting his sufferings, by R. and W. Vaughan. The first represents Sir William on horseback, at the head of a company of foot-soldiers, in 1640, apparently engaged in the siege of a fortified place, says one account (for I have not seen the book), but according to another attended by guards as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, superintending the unloading of one of his rich argosies at Leith; the second shows him a prisoner for debt, seated in chains, with several members of his family surrounding him, the women and children in tears; the third gives a view of his dead body lying in a coffin, but unburied. The petition of his family states that it so remained for upwards of six months, and that his children and grandchildren, fifty in number, had only been saved from starvation by the goodness of the Lord Protector in granting them some small help.

Dowdeswell's copy of this excessively rare tract sold for £52, 10s.; Dent's for £26, 5s.; Sir P. Thomson's for £28, 17s. 6d.; and another for £22, 11s. 6d. Dr Laing's copy, with pen and ink facsimiles of two of the prints, but with a rare broadside inserted at the end, the Petition of William Dick, heir to the deceased, Sir William Dick, of Braid, &c., &c., was offered for sale this year at the moderate price of three guineas, by an eminent London bookseller. In 1695 William Dick, great-grandson of the late Sir William Dick, was recommended to King William III., in consideration of his destitute circumstances, owing to

¹ Hugo Arnot, the historian of Edinburgh, says cynically that the Covenanters (as he calls the Scottish Parliament) prevailed upon a merchant of the name of Dick, who had obtained a degree of wealth then not usual to be acquired by commerce, to lend them £20,000 sterling; and flattering his vanity by making him Lord Provost of Edinburgh, they afterwards drained him of large sums till in the end he died a beggar.

the large advances made by his great-grandfather to the public; and in 1707, Queen Anne was urged to pay him £36,803, 5s. 9d. sterling, due to the deceased Sir William Dick; but, alas! for the political good faith of the former days, these appeals were made in vain. Sir William Dick married Elizabeth, daughter of John Morrison of Preston Grange, co. Haddington, and sister of Alexander Morrison of the same, a Senator of the College of Justice, and had issue five sons and two daughters, viz.—

(1) John, fiar of Braid, who died in 1642, before disaster overtook his father, leaving issue by his wife Nicolas (widow of Sir John Morrison of Dairsie, and daughter of Sir George Bruce of Carnock, younger brother of the first Lord Kinloss) at least three sons, William, John, and Captain Andrew, steward and chamberlain of Orkney, ancestor of the Dicks sometime of Frackafeld, near Lerwick, in Shetland.

(2) Sir Andrew of Craighouse (see below).

(3) William of Grange, co. Edinburgh, from whom is lineally descended Sir Thomas North Dick-Lauder, Bart., in whose possession Grange still remains.

(4) Alexander of Heugh, in East Lothian, progenitor of William Cathcart Smith-Cunningham of Caprington, co. Ayr, and Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham, Bart. of Prestonfield, co. Edinburgh.

(5) Lewis betook himself to a sea-faring life, and his great-grandson, John Dick, his Britannic Majesty's Consul in Tuscany, in March 1768, was served heir male to Sir William Dick of Braid, his great-great-grandfather, before a jury at Edinburgh, and was thereafter styled a Baronet, although there is no patent on record or known to exist. At the death of (Sir) John without issue in 1805, the representation was subsequently taken up by the Frackafeld family, the rightful heirs, coming before the late (Sir) John, whom they considered a "usurper," and Major William Dick, late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, was served heir male of his ancestor Sir William Dick of Braid, in January 1821, and took the style of a Baronet. At his death in December 1840, he was succeeded by his brother Page Keble Dick of Port Hall, near Brighton, who died in 1851, leaving an only son, Charles William Hockaday Dick, born 1802, who was living in humble circumstances at Brighton about 1873.

Of the daughters of Sir William Dick, Catharine married Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean, Bart.; and Elizabeth married Sir John Nicolson of Lasswade, Bart., and both had issue.

The connection of the Dick family with the Earldom of Orkney proved ultimately as unfortunate for them as their investments in Government securities (?). Among the documents at Kinross House (Bundle 68, *Morton Papers*), there is preserved "Sir William Dick his compt and clame of the Earle of Morton given in to the arbitours of the Submission betwixt his Lordship and him together with the grounds thereof," dated Edinburgh 3rd April 1647, consisting of the following items, viz:—Lent money to the Earl of Morton, and Lord Dalkeith his eldest son, 12,553 merks 3s. 4d. reparation of the king's houses of Birsay in Orkney, and Scalloway in Zetland, 3613 merks 10s. 8d.; losses at sea by pirates, 5485 merks 1s. 8d.; or in all, 21,652 merks 2s. 4d. Sir William claims relief of a proportional part of "the taxt and loane," also of the "monthly manteinance" payable by the King's tenants in the islands, of which he is "only generall tenant," and my Lord Morton master and heritor thereof, who receives yearly from him "ane very considerable soume of 52,000 merks, without any hazard," whereas he (Sir William) had lost £20,000 Scots per annum in his tack of Orkney during the previous three years. He desires also a new band of maintenance, "seeing my Lord is now goeing to Orkney and Zetland, long before the expyreing of this present tak," that his right to the rents, &c., may not be wronged thereby, and tenants withholden from payment of their duties and bygone rests to him. On the same sheet there is engrossed "Mr Andrew Dick his clame and compt dew be the Earle of Morton to him of principal soumes and annual rents at Candlemas 1647," extending to 65,676 merks. Put up therewith is "Compt dew be the Earle off Mortoun and his curators to Sir Andrew Dick at the tearm of Mertimes 1652," beginning with band of corroboration and infettment in Orkney for 100,274 merks, of date 28th July 1647, and extending, with principal, annual rents, and penalty, to 141,130 merks 10s. Scots; also a petition by Dame Jean Leslie, spouse of Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse, against the Earl of Morton for subsistence, in 1663, she and her children standing "publickly infett in the Earledome of Orkney for the soume of

fourtie thousand merks which is all the portion left them frie of creditors engadgements and due to them by the Earle of Mortoun," &c. There is another petition of Dame Jean and her "many perisheing children"—"eight children now come to years and requireing a greater chairage," for a "Modification of Orkney," in 1664; also a discharge by her for herself and children, and Sir Andrew Dick her husband, to William Earl of Morton, for £50 sterling, in part payment of £100 sterling, which the Lords of Council and Session ordained the Earl of Morton and his factors to pay to her. The discharge, written by Sir Andrew, is dated at Edinburgh, 29th January 1666. Mr Andrew and Ludovick Dick, two of their sons, are witnesses; the former is not named by Douglas. In the same bundle there is an Act of the Lords of Session in favour of William Dick, son of Sir Andrew of the first marriage, against the Earl of Morton, ordaining that 200 merks Scots of aliment, decerned to him by his father, might be paid to him by the Earl without caution, seeing he could find none, which is of date at Edinburgh, 21st July 1666.

Sir Robert Douglas states, in his *Baronage*, that Sir Andrew Dick married (1) Christian, only daughter and heiress of Henry Morrison, merchant, Edinburgh, by Janet Spotswood, his wife, and had by her a son, William, who died without succession, and a daughter Elizabeth, married first to Thomas Boyd of Pinkell, secondly to Mr James Dunbar, without issue; (2) Jean daughter of Sir John Leslie of Newton, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, a younger son of Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, and ancestor of Lord Lindores, and by her had at least eight children, of whom Sir Robert names but two sons—Lewis, his father's successor, and George, an officer in the army, who married and had a daughter Nicolas.

The same author informs us that Sir Andrew Dick "lent 100,000 merks to the Earl of Morton, for which he got security upon the Orkneys, which then was thought sufficient, but upon the reduction of Lord Morton's right in King Charles II.'s time, his was entirely set aside, so that both principal and interest are still due to the family, as the last act and grant of the Orkneys to the family of Morton in George II.'s time is passed *salvo jure cujuslibet*," &c. Such was the unfortunate position of this once opulent family, that Sir Andrew Dick (as successor and general

executor to his father), his son Lewis, and other representatives of the house of Dick, found it necessary to obtain personal protection from the Parliament against arrestment. In 1695 a recommendation emanated from the Parliament to King William III., in behalf of Sir Andrew Dick's children (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*).

Ann and Janet Dick, daughters of Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. (of Prestonfield), obtained a pension of £100 from King George III., out of the King's Scottish revenues during his Majesty's pleasure, beginning at 10th October 1777. The grant is dated 20th February 1778. Ann Dick, the last survivor, enjoyed the pension (which was latterly reduced to £97) down to the date of her death, on 12th September 1845 (*Records of Exchequer*, kindly produced by J. R. Stewart, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Scot.). It has been said that Sir Andrew Dick received a pension of £132 from Charles II., which was continued to his descendants down to Miss Ann Dick. Others tell us that the pension was given to William Dick, son of John, eldest son of Sir William, by Charles II., till satisfaction was made him, but was soon discontinued, but of these other statements I have not been able to find any evidence.

The interest of the Earls of Morton in the Orkneys has been already incidentally alluded to while noticing the connection of the family of Dick with the islands. Robert Douglas, better known to his contemporaries as "Young Lochleven," eldest son and heir apparent of William Douglas of Lochleven, afterwards Earl of Morton (to whose keeping Mary Queen of Scots was intrusted by her rebellious subjects in the year 1567), married Jean Lyon, eldest daughter of John Lord Glamis, and perished at sea with his brother-in-law, the Master of Oliphant, in March 1584, leaving a son William, born in 1582, designed Master of Morton, after his grandfather succeeded to the Earldom. His relict married secondly, in 1586, Archibald, Earl of Angus and Morton, and thirdly, Alexander, first Lord Spynie. It was in reference to this lady that King James the Sixth wrote to her future husband, Alexander Lindsay, when on his own matrimonial expedition to Denmark, "Mind Jean Lyon, for her auld tout will make you a new horn." The Master of Morton spent his youthful years with his mother, the Countess of Angus and Morton, and her husband Lord Spynie, at the Castle of

Aberdour, on the Firth of Forth, and it is significant, as bearing upon the fortunes of the future earl and his successors, that the "familie at Aberdoure all that Earle of Morton's tyme even from his infancie, was rather like a court then a nobleman's familie" (Row's *Historie of the Kirk of Scotland*, page 470).

The Master of Morton married, about April 1604, Anna Keith, daughter of George, fifth Earl Marischal. He succeeded to the Earldom of Morton on the death of his grandfather in September 1606. The Earl of Morton was a Privy Councillor and a gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. and Charles I., and Lord High Treasurer of Scotland from 1630 to 1635. He had a pension of 52,000 merks Scots from Charles I., in consideration of a debt of £10,000 sterling which should have been paid to him out of the English Exchequer "of long tyme bypast," as well as in "consideratioun of the good and thankful service done to his Majestie be the said Earle of Mortoun not onlie in his hienes privat and particular effaires bot also in the publick effaires of his Majesties whole dominiounes which have been werie acceptable to his Majestie and profitable to all his hienes good subjects;" and for the better security of the earl, the king granted him a tack for life of the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland, which was to take effect on the expiry of a tack of date 3rd November 1629, granted to William Dick (afterwards Sir William Dick), and on his decease to Mr John Dick, his eldest son, for the space of eight years. Dated at Whitehall 13th January 1632, according to the computation of Scotland.

Among the documents relative to Orkney preserved at Kinross, there is a piece of paper which has served as a cover, marked by Lord Morton "The King's Letter," under which there is added in another hand, "In favors of the Erl of Mortoun for Orkney, daitit at Quhythall with his Majesties awin hand 28 July 1641. Ressaut from the E. of Mortoun in his Loidging of the Canogat besyd the palac quhilk pertaine to Mr Wm. Chalmeris and quhair the E. of Annandail lugit xj Augt. 1641. . . ." Unfortunately, we are ignorant as to the precise terms of this letter, but it is probable that it related to a further advance of money to the king, which Lord Morton seems always to have had the address

to obtain from his friends,¹ for it was followed at no distant period by a minute of contract between the King and Earl of Morton, dated Oxford, 22nd April 1643, and this again by a contract between the King, with consent of his Majesty's Treasurer and remaining Lords of the Royal Exchequer and Lord Morton, dated Oxford and Holyroodhouse, 15th and 10th days of June and July 1643, whereby the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland were wadset to the Earl of Morton and his heirs male and of tailzie, as in the infettments of Aberdour, under reversion to his Majesty and his successors by payment making to the Earl and his heirs, &c., of £30,000 sterling, which was confirmed by a charter under the Great Seal, dated 15th June 1643, which was ratified and approven and the lands dissolved from the Crown, in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh, 27th July 1644. The Earl had a pass to go to Orkney in 1644. This was followed by a new charter under the Great Seal, dated at Newcastle, 4th Nov. 1646 (*Morton Papers*, Bundles 67, 68; *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*). Lord Morton passed the last year of his life in Orkney. He appears to have sailed from Aberdour about the 1st of September 1647, and reached his destination in the same month.² Sir William Dick's tack did not expire till Whitsunday 1648, but in virtue of letters of recommendation from Sir William to David Maclellane of Woodwick, his chamberlane, my Lord was furnished with all necessaries until his own rents fell due between "Alhallowmes and Candlemes" thereafter, as appears from a particular account of "the

¹ In 1630 the Earl of Morton and the Lord Dalkeith his son entered into a contract with fifteen noblemen, their friends, by which each of them advanced to the Earl and his son 20,000 merks Scots, at the then very moderate rate of 6 per cent., "for performeing of certane thair necessar affairis and to the weil and standing of his (the Earl of Morton's) house."

² The Earl of Morton granted an obligation to William Tyrie, flesher in Aberdour, for 3600 merks Scots, dated Aberdour, 31st August 1647, and that day and the next Tyrie supplied the following carcasses of beef and mutton for his Lordships sea voyage:—

" My Lord Morton's Compt.	
Vpon the last of August a Carkase of ane fed ox,	£36 (Scots)
Mair the same day Two mutton bowks,	8 "
Mair the first of Sept. four mutton bouk to goe in to the ship,	16 "
This is to be payed be me,	
	MORTON.

(*Morton Papers*, Bundle 15).

haill butter, flesh, malt, meale, and vthairis, furnished to the Earle of Mortoun his Lordships hous, crop 1647." The *vthairis* include "wynes," "beir," and "money" (*Morton Papers*, Bundles 15, 66, 68). William Earl of Morton died in Orkney, 7th August 1648 (*Crawford's Lives of Crown and State Officers*; *Douglas's Peerage of Scotland*). His Lordship was interred in the cathedral of Kirkwall, where his eldest son and successor, Robert eighth Earl, better known as Lord Dalkeith, intended to erect a monument over his father's remains, and made arrangements with the kirk-session through his brother, Mr John Douglas, to that effect, as appears from the following Minute of Session:— "April 22, 1649, my Lord Morton, his brother Mr John Douglas, presented a desire in my Lord's name unto the Session—That seeing his Lordship had ane purpose to erect ane tomb upon the corp of his umquhile father, in the best fashion he could have it: Therefore understanding that there were some stanes of marble in the floore of the Kirk of Kirkwall, commonly called St Magnus Kirk quhilk would be very suitable to the said tomb; therefore requested the favour of the Session to uplift the said stanes for the use foresaid: Whereunto the Session condescended, with this provision, that the places thereof should be sufficiently filled up agane with hewen buriall stanes" (*Rentals of the Ancient Earldom and Bishoprick of Orkney*, by Alex. Peterkin, Esq., sheriff-substitute of Orkney, Edinburgh 1820, Appendix, p. 57). "There are under the wooden floor of the choir of the cathedral three marble slabs without inscription. I have no doubt that, after the above liberty was granted, the eighth Earl Robert dying so soon, and the times so very troubled, he was unable to carry out his intentions, and that the stanes remain untaken away to this day. The Earl's pew stood in modern times against the second pillar from the east end of the choir, opposite the pulpit (see Billing's *Baronial Antiquities*). "The plate shows the Earl's and Bishop's pews; the Earl's had a canopy over it" (*Letter of J. W. Cursiter, Esq., F.S.A. Scot., Kirkwall, to the writer*).

The Earl of Morton, says Sir Robert Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, published in 1764, always adhered firmly to the interest of King Charles I., even in his greatest distress. He advanced him con-

siderable sums of money to the amount of £30,000 sterling, having sold his fine estates of Dalkeith, &c., for that purpose. Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet, a contemporary, in his gloomy book, *The Staggering State of the Scots Statesmen*, tells us that the Earl of Morton got a great sum from the king for quitting of Dalkeith—a statement which seems utterly at variance with the state of the king's affairs, and with the evidence of thirty registered discharges of heritable bonds affecting that estate from 1612 downwards, paid, chiefly in 1642, by the Earl of Buccleuch, the purchaser, for Lord Morton, as part of the price of Dalkeith, and amounting to more than 378,000 merks Scots (*Morton Papers*, Bundle 53). The same writer remarks that what the Earls of Morton had in Orkney by the gift of the late King (Charles I.) could not subsist in law, if challenged as being land gotten unlawfully by an advice of lawyers, making the king acknowledge the receipt of great sums from a man who never had any to give him. On the other hand, Wood, the editor of the second edition of *Douglas's Peerage*, and more recent writers, have asserted that before the breaking out of the civil wars the Earl of Morton was one of the richest subjects in the kingdom, but both these statements ought to be received with the utmost caution. From the facts produced, fragmentary although they may be, there seems no good reason to doubt that the Earl of Morton supplied the king, at intervals, with money, which ultimately amounted to the "alleged debt," to use a popular phrase, of £30,000, for which Orkney was wadset to him. These efforts, together with his own expensive habits, compelled his Lordship to part with most of his extensive landed property. It is still more evident that, *before* the breaking out of the civil wars, the wealth of the Earl was a thing of the past.

In 1617 the debts of the Earl of Morton amounted to 100,176 merks Scots, and at Whitsunday 1632, after he had sold Lyntoun, Newlands, and others, they had risen to 762,737 merks Scots; for it must be borne in mind that, previously to 1650, the ordinary rate of interest was from 8 to 10 per cent. The following letter, addressed by the Earl of Morton to George Seaton of Busch, D.D., in the county of Hertford, afterwards Sir George Seaton of Hail, to whom the Earl and his son Robert Lord Dalkeith, had granted a band in the English form for

£2000 sterling, dated 9th April 1634, shows his lordship's embarrassed position five years later :—

TRAIST FREIND,

I am sorie that I can not satisfie the desayr of your letter unless I should resolve presently to give up my house and dispers my familie. I sall performe what I have promised, to pay what I owe you out of the first payment the king sall mak to me.¹ Thus I rest your freind,

MORTON.

St Martin's Lain this Wadinsday
29 August 1639.

For my verie guid freind Doctor Seaton.

(Bundle 76, *Morton Papers*).

It is almost needless to say that the Earl of Morton was unable to keep his promise, and Dr Seaton's widow obtained a decreet against his Lordship's grandson, William ninth Earl of Morton, for the amount in 166[] (*Ibid.*). The debts of this devoted friend of the Stuart race, and dispenser of a splendid hospitality, still went on accumulating; as an example of which it may be mentioned that the debts and sums of money for which the Earl of Kinghorn (the ancestor of Lord Strathmore), who held the half of the reversion of the estate of Lochleven in warrandice, as a surety for Lord Morton, and for which he was distressed, amounted at Whitsunday 1656 to £340,096 Scots of principal and interest, a sum far exceeding the value of the lands (*Ibid.*, Bundle 82), so that a few years later all that remained to his descendants of the vast possessions of the Earldom was Aberdour.

Robert, eighth Earl of Morton, survived his father little more than a year, he also dying in Orkney 12th November 1649, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Villiers, niece of George Duke of Buckingham, two sons, and two daughters. The elder son William became ninth Earl of Morton. Under Oliver Cromwell an action was raised, in 1657, at the instance of Mr Robert Pitillo, advocate-general, and Mr John Bamff, receiver-general of the revenues in Scotland, against William Earl of Morton

¹ The Earl of Morton assigned a yearly pension of £500 sterling, which he had from Charles I., to William Earl of Dalhousie, in payment of a debt of 20,000 merks Scots. Dalhousie drew the pension for two years, and then restored Morton to his "awin place richt and title," as before, 15th May 1642 (*Morton Papers*, Bundle 37).

and his curators, William Dick, son of the deceased Mr John Dick and grandson of Sir William Dick of Braid, Robert Foulis, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, and Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse, with the result that the wadset of Orkney and Zetland was reduced and annexed to the Commonwealth. At the Restoration the Earl of Morton obtained from Charles II. a ratification of the wadset of Orkney and Zetland, to his deceased grandfather by King Charles I., and the King and Parliament anew dissolve the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland from his Majesty's crown and patrimony, agreeably to his Majesty's signature of date at Whitehall, 3rd October then last past, under reversion of £30,000 sterling, and the king sets in tack to the Earl of Morton and his heirs, &c., the Earldom and Lordship for the space of nineteen years after the redemption thereof, for payment to his Majesty and his successors of £200 sterling, besides the other sums mentioned in the original rights. This ratification was granted in the Parliament holden at Edinburgh [] 1661 (*Morton Papers*, Bundle 68). In 1662 the Earldom of Orkney was dissolved from the crown, and granted to Viscount Grandison, a relative of Lord Morton, on account, it is supposed, of the state of his lordship's affairs. These and the original grant being afterwards contested by the King's advocate, were reduced, and the islands reannexed to the crown by Act of Parliament, 27th December 1669. In 1693 an Act of Parliament was passed in favour of the Earl of Morton regarding his right to Orkney and Zetland. Sir Andrew Dick of Craighouse had lent 100,274 merks to the Earl of Morton on a wadset of the Earldom of Orkney, as before mentioned, and on Lord Morton's infertment being reduced, the sum lent was lost to Sir Andrew Dick. The affair was brought before the Parliament in 1695, but surely, when a few years later the Morton family were restored to their former interest in Orkney, the representatives of Sir Andrew Dick were equally entitled to be reponed in their former place. In 1701 an Act was drafted for dissolving Orkney and Shetland from the crown, that they might be set in long tacks for the increase of the King's revenue. In 1702 the Earl of Morton entered a claim against the annexation of Orkney and Zetland to the crown, and in 1705 he got the ratification of an annuity from the islands, the hawks pertaining to the crown and

the falconers' salaries being reserved. In 1707, James eleventh Earl of Morton obtained an Act of Dissolution of the lands of Orkney and Zetland from the crown in his favour, under redemption, on payment of £30,000 sterling, and subject to an annual feu-duty of £500; and at the same time he had the benefit of a ratification in his favour from Parliament of the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland, with the heritable rights thereto belonging (*Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*).

In 1742, James fourteenth Earl of Morton acquired an irredeemable right to the *Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland*, and at the Abolition of the Heritable Jurisdictions in 1748, his Lordship claimed as Sheriff Justiciar and Steward of the shire and stewartry of Orkney and Zetland, £15,000; as Lord of the Regality of the Earldom of Morton, £3000; and over half of the lands of Langton, £500; or in all, £18,500: and was allowed as Steward and Justiciar of Orkney and Zetland £7147, and for the Regality of Aberdour £93, or in all, £7240 sterling. The Earl sold in 1766 the whole of his interest in the Earldom of Orkney and Lordship of Zetland for £63,000 to Sir Laurence Dundas, in the possession of whose representative, the Earl of Zetland, the properties still remain.

Among the papers relative to Orkney in the muniment room at Kinross is the "constant yearly rent due from the Earldom of Orkney;" the "Inventure of the goods and household stuff belonging to my Lord Morton" at Kirkwall and Birsay; and the "Accompt" of the Commissioners appointed by my Lords Curators as to Orkney 1653, which collectively occupy 38 folio pages of manuscript (Bundle 66, *Morton Papers*). The documents are now here printed for the first time, and we trust may prove interesting. The rental is an important addition to Peterkin's valuable collection of the rentals of the ancient Earldom and Bishopric of Orkney. The rentals contained in that work are that of Henry Lord Sinclair, "that deit at Flowdin," 1497-1503; the rentale of King and Bischoppis lands of Orkney, 1595; Bishop Law's rentale 1614 (under a contract of excambion betwixt the King and Bishop, with the sanction of Parliament, when seven parishes and a half were declared to be exclusively Bishopric); sundry rentals during the Episco-

pate of Bishop Graham, who succeeded Law, 1615-38-9, when he was ejected by the Presbyterians, and the city of Edinburgh got a grant of his Bishopric, 1641; and Donald Groat's Bishopric Compt Book, 1739; so that, apart from the two oldest rentals of 1497 and 1595, the others are almost exclusively Bishopric, and, consequently, the rental which follows is of greater value. The "Inventar" and "Accompt," it is almost needless to say, are indispensable accompaniments of the rental.

In a subsequent work, *Notes of Orkney and Zetland*, Mr Peterkin refers at some length to a Valuation of the Free Rent of Orkney made up in 1653, which, judging from the transcripts (for the original has been long lost), appears to have been essentially defective. In it the total valuation of Orkney stands thus—

The Earl's Rent,	£19291 17 6½
The Bishop's Rent,	6797 16 4¾
The Heritors' Rent,	38462 15 2¾
	£56551 9 1¾

Zetland seems never to have been valued, although forming part of the same shire, but the practice has been for Orkney to pay two-thirds and Zetland one-third of all taxations.

Since these notes were submitted to the Society, Mr Alfred W. Johnston of London has kindly sent me copies of a series of articles on the Valuation of Orkney 1653, which he contributed to the *Orcadian* newspaper last year.

RENTAL OF THE EARLDOM OF ORKNEY, 1653.

Reckoning.

- 24 : Merk Malt, makes a Setting, sixe Settings makes a Meell or Boll.
- 24 : Meells maks a Last ; and so much for Meale also.
- But two Meells Barley makes but one Meell Malt.
- 24 : Merk Butter makes a Liespund, and ten Liespund makes a Barrell, and Twelfe Barrells makes a Last, and of Oyle also.
- 24 : Merk Fleshe makes a Setting, sixe Settings makes a Meell, and Twenty-four Meells makes a Last.

<i>Lasts.</i>	<i>Pryces.</i>	<i>Settings and Liespunds.</i>
Item the Last of Barley payes	72 <i>li.</i>	{ Item the Setting Barley is 10 <i>š.</i> Item Setting Malt is 20 <i>š.</i> Item the Setting Meale is 23 <i>š.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Item the Liespund Butter is 48 <i>š.</i> Item the Liespund Oyle is 48 <i>š.</i> Item the Setting Fleshe is 3 <i>š.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item the Last of Malt payes	144 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Last of Meale payes	168 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Last of Butter payes	288 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Last of Oyle payes	288 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Last of Fleshe payes	24 <i>li.</i>	
<i>Meells.</i>		<i>Merks.</i>
Item the Meell of Barley payes	3 <i>li.</i>	{ Item the Merk of Barley 5 <i>d.</i> Item the Merk of Malt 10 <i>d.</i> Item the Merk of Meale 11 <i>š.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> Item the Merk of Butter 2 <i>š.</i> Item the Merk of Oyle 2 <i>š.</i> Item the Merk of Fleshe 1 <i>š.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item the Meell of Malt payes	6 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Meell of Mealle payes	7 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Barrell Butter payes	24 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Barrell Oyle payes	24 <i>li.</i>	
Item the Meell of Fleshe payes	1 <i>li.</i>	

The Constant yearly Rent Due from the Earldome of Orkney, Ministers Glieds, and Stipends, Officers, Gardners, Taksmen, Slaitter and Ferriers fies sett asyd and not included heer.

Diernes Paroshine Payes yeerly—Malt, 14 lasts 8 meells 5 sett. 14 mks. ; Meale, 12 meells ; Butter, 5 bar. 7 lisp. 4 mks. ; Fleshe, 6 lasts 13 meells 2 sett. 16 mks. ; Money, 73*li.* 14*š.*

St Andrews Paroshine Payes yeerly—Malt, 7 lasts 17 meells 2 sett. ; Meale, 23 meells 1 sett. 18 mks. ; Butter, 5 bar. 7 lisp. 2 mks. ; Fleshe, 1 last 13 meells 2 sett. 9 mks. ; Money, 4*li.* 14*š.* 3*d.*

St Olawes Paroshine Payes yeerly—Malt, 2 lasts 13 meells 2 sett. 4 mks. ; Meale, 17 meells 8 mks. ; Butter, 9 bar. 9 lisp. 12 mks. ; Fleshe, 13 meells 2 sett. ; Money, 5*š.*

Firth Paroshine Payes yeerly—Malt, 3 lasts 11 meells ; Meale, 22 meells 2 sett. ; Butter, 8 bar. 8 mks. ; Fleshe, 13 meells 2 sett. ; Money, 39*li.* 2*š.* 11*d.*

Stenhouse Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 2 lasts 1 meell 3 sett. 4 mks. ; Meale, 9 meells 1 sett. 8 mks. ; Butter, 2 bar. 4 lisp. 2 mks. ; Money, 5*li.* 7*š.* 6*d.*

Harray Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 7 lasts 13 meells 1*½* mks. ; Meale, 2 lasts 6 meells 4 sett. 9 mks. ; Butter, 7 bar. 15 mks. ; Fleshe, 8 meells 4 sett. 12 mks. ; Money, 4*li.* 1*š.* 9*d.*

Birsay Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 16 lasts 11 meells 5 sett. 7 mks. ; Meale, 2 lasts 4 sett. ; Butter, 2 lasts 7 bar. 7 lisp. 8 mks. ; Fleshe, 19 lasts 23 meells 2 sett. 4 mks. ; Money, 5*li.* 9*š.*

Garsay Payes yeerly—Malt, 1 last 4 meells 4 sett. ; Meale, 5 meells ; Butter, 4 lisp. 8 mks. ; Fleshe, 10 meells ; Money, 13*š.*

Rendale Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 5 lasts 7 meells 4 sett. 10 mks. ;

Meale, 1 last 10 meells 4 sett. 2 mks. ; Butter, 3 bar. 2 lisp. 4 mks. ; Fleshe, 2 lasts 21 meells 4 sett. ; Money, 13*li*. 3*š*. 6*d*.

Ewie Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 2 lasts 10 meells 1 sett. 12 mks. ; Meale, 4 meells ; Butter, 4 bar. 2 lisp. 22 mks. ; Fleshe, 17 meells 2 sett. 12 mks. ; Money, 13*li*. 7*š*. 4*d*.

Rowsay Parochine Payes yeerly—Malt, 10 lasts 12 meells 4 sett. 9 mks. ; Meale, 1 last 12 meells 4 sett. 12 mks. ; Butter, 13 bar. 1 lisp. 1½ mks. ; Oyle, 1 bar. ; Fleshe, 1 last 19 meells 2 sett. ; Money, 63*li*. 11*š*.

Egilshay Parochine Payes yeerly—Barley, 9 lasts ; Money, 20*li*.

Papa Westray Payes yeerly—Barley, 11 lasts 22 meells 2 sett. 6 mks. ; Meale, 4 meells ; Butter, 22 lisp. 20 mks. ; Fleshe, 2 lasts 18 meells 4 sett. 12 mks. ; Money, 4*li*. 13*š*. 4*d*.

Westray Payes yeerly—Barley, 43 lasts 19 meells 3 sett. 6 mks. ; Meale, 16 meells ; Butter, 17 bar. ; Fleshe, 1 last 16 meells ; Money, 30*li*. 19*š*. 10*d*.

North Ronaldsay Payes yeerly—Barley, 7 lasts 12 meells ; Butter, 2 bar. 5 lisp. ; Oyle, 1 bar. ; Money, 61*li*. 13*š*. 7*d*.

Sanday Payes yeerly—Barley, 60 lasts 3 mealls 12 mks. ; Meale, 18 meells ; Butter, 1 last 6 bar. 22 mks. ; Oyle, 1 bar. ; Money, 238*li*. 18*š*. 8*d*.

Stronsay and Papa Payes yeerly—Barley, 39 lasts 2 meells 12 mks. ; Meale, 18 meells ; Butter, 1 last 5 bar. 8 lisp. 10½ mks. ; Oyle 4 bar. ; Fleshe, 7 lasts 9 mks. ; Money, 18*li*. 11*š*. 4*d*.

Ethay Payes of few Duety yeerly—34*li*. 3*š*. 4*d*.

Southronaldsay Payes yeerly—Barley, 30 lasts 6 meells 4 sett. 19 mks. ; Meale, 12 meells ; Butter, 2 bar. ; Oyle, 11 bar. 12 mks. ; Money, 25*li*. 8*š*. 10*d*.

Teynds of Woodaik Payes yeerly—Money, 66*li*. 13*š*. 4*d*.

Teynds of Birsay Payes yearly conforme to the Grouth. But it is Conceived to be worth 1000*li*. per an., if it be weell Lookt too.

Summa—Barley, 201 lasts 17 meells 5 sett. 7 mks. ; Malt, 73 lasts 16 meells 2 sett. 13½ mks. ; Meale, 14 lasts 23 meells 4 sett. 9 mks. ; Butter, 12 lasts 7 bar. 3 lisp. 18¾ mks. ; Oyle, 1 last 6 bar. 12 mks. ; Fleshe, 46 lasts 16 meells 2 sett. 17 mks. ; Money, 724*li*. 11*š*. 6*d*.

Wodsett Lands belonging to the Earldom of Orknay.

James Grahame hes vpon 4800 merks—Malt, 1 last 21 meells 2 sett. ; Butter, 3 bar. 2 lisp. 12 mks. ; Flesh, 13 meells 2 sett. ; Money, 5*š*.

Dauid Maklellan hes vpon 6200 merks—Malt, 2 lasts 9 meells 2 sett. ; Meale, 12 meells 4 sett. ; Butter, 1 bar. 2 lisp. ; Oyle, 1 bar. ; Flesh, 2 lasts 12 meells ; Money, 6*š*.

Patrick Smith of Brack for the Shool hes vpon 2000 merks—Malt, 1 last 6 meells.

George Smith of Ropnes hes vpon 7000 merks—Barley, 5 lasts 22 meells 4 sett. ; Butter, 1 bar. 3 lisp. 20 mks. ; Flesh, 1 last 20 mks. ; Money, 13*li*. 13*š*. 6*d*.

Laird of Balloch hes vpon 8000 merks—Barley, 8 lasts ; Butter, 4 bar.

Mr Walter Stewart hes vpon 4800 merks—Barley, 5 lasts 1 meall 3 sett. 18 mks. ; Oyle, 8 lisp. 4 mks. ; Flesh, 1 last 9 meells 2 sett. 18 mks. ; Money, 4s. 3d.

Summa—Barley, 19 lasts 1 sett. 18 mks. ; Malt, 5 lasts 12 meells 4 sett. ; Meale, 12 meells 4 sett. ; Butter, 9 bar. 8 lisp. 8 mks. ; Oyle, 1 bar. 8 lisp. 4 mks. ; Flesh, 6 lasts 6 meells 4 sett. 18 mks. ; Money, 14*li*. 8*š*. 9*d*.

Too too good Bargan for them.

Ministers Gleibs Payed out yearly of the Earldome of Orknay.

Minister at Diernes—Malt, 14 mealls 2 setts. 16 mks. ; Fleshe, 6 meells 1 sett. 20 mks. ; Money, 1*š*. 9*d*.

Minister at St Andrews—Butter, 5 lisp. ; Money, 10*š*.

Minister at Firth—Malt, 2 meells 2 sett. ; Meale, 1 meel 1 sett. ; Butter, 5 lisp. 16 mks.

Minister at Harray—Malt, 1 meel 5 sett. 6 mks. ; Meale, 5 sett. 15 mks. ; Butter, 5 lisp. ; Oyle, 1 bar.

Minister at Birsay—Malt, 6 meells ; Fleshe, 12 meells.

Minister at Rendale—Malt, 1 meell 12 mks. ; Meale, 3 sett. 6 mks.

Minister at Rowsay—Malt, 2 mealls.

Minister at Papa Westray—Barley, 9 meells.

Minister at Westray—Barley, 15 meells ; Butter, 5 lisp.

Minister at Sanday—Barley, 15 meells ; Butter, 1 lisp. 4 mks. ; Money, 2*li*. 9*š*. 10½*d*.

Minister at Stronsay—Barley, 8 meells ; Fleshe, 3 meells 3 sett.

Summa—Barley, 1 last 23 meells ; Malt, 1 last 3 meells 4 sett. 10 mks. ; Meale, 2 meells 3 sett. 21 mks. ; Butter, 2 bar. 1 lisp. 20 mks. ; Oyle, 1 bar. ; Fleshe, 21 meells 4 sett. 20 mks. ; Money, 3*li*. 1*š*. 7½*d*.

Ministers Stipend Pay'd out yearly of the Earldome of Orknay.

Minister at Diernes and St Andrews—Money, 266*li*. 13*š*. 4*d*.

Minister at Firth and Stenhouse—Malt, 1 last 14 meells.

Minister at Harray and Birsay—Money, 266*li*. 13*š*. 4*d*.

Minister at Rendale and Ewie—Money, 200*li*.

Minister at Rowsay—Money, 200*li*.

Minister at Westray—Money, 200*li*.

Minister at Papa Westray—Money, 100*li*.

Minister at Sanday—Money, 200*li*.

Minister at Stronsay—Money, 133*li*. 6*š*. 8*d*.

Minister at Southronaldsay—Money, 133*li*. 6*š*. 8*d*.

Summa—Malt, 1 last 14 mealls ; Money, 1700*li*.

Officers, Gardners, Takemen, Sklatter, and Ferriers, fies Pay'd out yeerly of the Earldome of Orknay.

- Officer at Diernes—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at St Andrews—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at St Olawe—Malt, 3 meells.
 Officer at Firth—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at Stenhouse—Malt, 1 meell.
 Officer at Harray—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at Birsay—Malt, 5 meells.
 Officer at Rendale—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at Ewie—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at Rowsay—Malt, 2 meells.
 Officer at Papa Westray—Barley, 1 meell.
 Officer at Westray—Barley, 4 meells.
 Officer at Sanda—Barley, 6 meells.
 Officer at Stronsay—Barley, 6 meells.
 Officers at Southronaldsay—Barley, 4 meells 4 sett.
 Gardner at Kirkwall—Malt, 5 meells; Meale, 3 meells.
 Gardner at Birsay—Malt, 5 meells; Meale, 4 meells; Fleshe, 10 meells.
 Williame Moncreeff tackman at Birsay—Malt, 6 meells; Meale, 6 meells;
 Fleshe, 9 meells 4 sett.
 John Whitlaw sklatter at Birsay—Malt, 2 meells; Meale, 2 meells.
 Ferrier at Holmesound—Malt, 2 meells 3 sett.; Fleshe, 2 meells 3 sett.
 North Ferrier at Burray—Malt, 2 meells 3 sett.; Fleshe, 2 meells 3 sett.
 South Ferrier at Burray—Barley, 3 meells.
 Ferrier at Hara—Barley, 7 meells 3 sett.
 Ferrier at Pendlandfirth—Barley, 18 meells.
 Summa—Barley, 2 lasts 3 meells 1 sett.; Malt, 1 last 2 meells 2 sett.; Meale,
 15 meells; Fleshe, 1 last 2 meells 4 sett.

Detained, Diminished Converted and Over-Rental'd Lands Belonging to the Earldome of Orknay.

In the Paroshine of St Olawe for the Teynds of Work and Jarsay Detein'd by Patrick Manteeth of Eglishay—Malt, 7 meells 2 sett.; Meale, 3 meells 4 sett.

In the Paroshin of Firth for Waall Detein'd by David Kinked of Finster—Malt, 4 meells; Fleshe, 4 meells.

In the Paroshin of Rowsay for the excambt Lands of Sawrik and Vestnes Detein'd by Patrik Manteeth of Eglilshay—Malt, 2 lasts 16 meells 4 sett.; Butter, 7 bar. 5 lisp.; Money, 5*li*. 14*s*. 2*d*.

In the Paroshine of Southronaldsay, for Poole, Smidie, and quoy Surseter Deteined by Robert Stewart of Burghe—Barley, 14 meells 2 sett. 18 mks.

Likewayes for Toftewyics in the Hope ther detein'd by Robert Stuart of Burgh [].

Summa—Barley, 14 meells 2 sett. 18 mks.; Malt, 3 lasts 4 meells; Meale, 3 meells 4 sett.; Butter, 7 bar. 5 lisp.; Fleshe, 4 meells; Money, 8*li*. 14*s*. 2*d*.

Deminished Lands.

In Stenhouse for Ottergill, halfe Penny Dowisharth—Malt, 2 meells 5 sett.; Meale, 4 sett.; Butter, 12 mks.; Fleshe, 1 meell 3 sett.; Money, 1*li*. 9*s*.

In Birsay for Shanaquoy and Meiklequoy—Malt, 4 meells 4 sett.; Fleshe, 5 meells 4 sett.; Money, 2*s*.

In Rowsay for Midfia—Malt, 4 meells; Money, 6*s*.

In Stronsay for Dirtnis—Barley, 1 meell; Fleshe, 1 meell.

In Westray for Dikisquoy and two qwoyes in Waall—Barley, 12 meells 3 sett.; Butter, 2 lisp. 12 mks.

In Southronaldshay for Rousay—Barley, 2 meells 4 sett. 21 mks.; Oyle, 7½ mks; Money, 2*d*.

Likewayes there, for quoysharps that cannot be found—Barley, 5 meells; Fleshe, 3 meells 2 sett.; Money, 5*s*.

Summa—Barley, 21 meells 1 sett. 21 mks.; Malt, 11 meells 3 sett.; Meale, 4 sett.; Butter, 3 lisp.; Oyle, 7½ mks.; Fleshe, 11 meells 3 sett.; Money, 14*s*. 11*d*. (?)

Converted Lands.

In Ewie for quoyes converted into frie butter—Malt, 4 meells 3 sett.; Butter, 2 lisp. 6 mks.; Money, 6*s*.

In Rowsay for Hunolet—Malt, 4 meells; Fleshe, 11 meells.

Likewayes there, for Trumbland and Quendale—Fleshe, 1 last 2 meells.

Summa—Malt, 8 meells 3 sett.; Butter, 2 lisp. 6 mks.; Fleshe, 1 last 13 meells; Money, 6*s*.

Overrental'd Lands.

In Diernes for Kaiger—Malt, 1 meell 3 sett. 18 mks.

In Firth for Grumbuster—Malt, 4 meells.

In Harray for Bimbister—Butter, 5 lisp.

In Rendale for Marsetter—Butter, 1 lisp.; Fleshe, 1 meell.

In Rowsay for Hunolet—Malt, 5 meells 5 sett. 12 mks.

In Sanday for Skodek and Lands of Burnis—Barley, 1 meell; Butter, 1 lisp. 23 mks.

In Southronaldshay for Quoyleith—Barley, 1 meell 12 mks.

Summa—Barley, 2 meells 12 mks.; Malt, 11 meells 3 sett. 6 mks.; Butter, 7 lisp. 23 mks.; Fleshe, 1 meell.

Compute of the whole Rents belonging to the Earldome of Orkney.

Constant Rent, excluding the yearly vncertantie of the Teinds of Birsay—

Barley, 201 lasts 17 meells 5 sett. 7 mks.; Malt, 73 lasts 16 meells 2 sett. 13 mks.; Meale, 14 lasts 23 meells 4 sett. 9 mks.; Butter, 12 lasts 7 bar. 3 lisp. $18\frac{3}{4}$ mks.; Oyle, 1 last 6 bar. 12 mks.; Fleshe, 46 lasts 16 meells 2 sett. 17 mks.; Money, 724*li*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Wedsett Lands—Barley, 19 lasts 1 sett. 18 mks.; Malt, 5 lasts 12 meells 4 sett.; Meale, 12 meells 4 sett.; Butter, 9 bar. 8 lisp. 8 mks.; Oyle, 1 bar. 8 lisp. 4 mks.; Fleshe, 6 lasts 6 meells 4 sett. 18 mks.; Money, 14*li*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

Ministers Glieds—Barley, 1 last 23 meells; Malt, 1 last 3 meells 4 sett. 10 mks.; Meale, 2 meells 3 sett. 21 mks.; Butter, 2 bar. 1 lisp. 20 mks.; Oyle, 1 bar.; Fleshe, 21 meells 4 sett. 20 mks.; Money, 3*li*. 1*s*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Ministers Stipends—Malt, 1 last 14 meells; Money, 1700*li*.

Officers, Gardners, Takmen, Sklaitter and Ferriers fies—Barley, 2 lasts 3 meells 1 sett.; Malt, 1 last 2 meells 2 sett.; Meale, 15 meells; Fleshe, 1 last 2 meells 4 sett.

Detain'd Lands—Barley, 14 meells 2 sett. 18 mks.; Malt, 3 lasts 4 meells; Meale, 3 meells 4 sett.; Butter, 7 bar. 5 lisp.; Fleshe, 4 meells; Money, 8*li*. 14*s*. 2*d*.

Deminished Lands—Barley, 21 meells 1 sett. 21 mks.; Malt, 11 meells 3 sett.; Meale, 4 sett.; Butter, 3 lisp.; Oyle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Fleshe, 11 meells 3 sett.; Money, 14*s*. 11*d*.

Converted Lands—Malt, 8 meells 3 sett.; Butter, 2 lisp. 6 mks.; Fleshe, 1 last 13 meells; Money, 6*s*.

Overrental'd Lands—Barley, 2 meells 12 mks.; Malt, 11 meells 3 sett. 6 mks.; Butter, 7 lisp. 23 mks.; Fleshe, 1 meell.

Rests in Anno 1649—Barley, 34 lasts 20 meells 12 mks.; Malt, 3 lasts 1 meell 2 sett. 15 mks.; Meale, 2 lasts 1 meell 18 mks.; Butter, 8 bar. 1 lisp. 23 mks.; Oyle, 1 bar.; Money, 1733*li*. 9*s*. 11*d*.

Rests in Anno 1650—Barley, 88 lasts 19 meells 1 sett.; Malt, 2 lasts 13 meells 4 sett. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Meale, 3 lasts 4 meells 3 sett. 10 mks.; Butter, 11 bar. 4 lisp. 12 mks.; Oyle, 3 bar.; Money, 3040*li*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Rests in Anno 1651—Barley, 40 lasts 11 meells 3 sett.; Malt, 3 lasts 3 meells; Meale, 3 lasts 3 meells 3 sett. $5\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Butter, 1 last 6 bar.; Oyle, 2 bar.; Money, 3488*li*. 18*s*. 4*d*.

Rests in Anno 1652—Barley, 164 lasts 22 meells 2 sett.; Malt, 3 lasts 2 meells 3 sett. 18 mks.; Meale, 3 lasts 12 meells; Butter, 2 lasts 5 bar. 6 lisp. 19 mks.; Oyle, 5 bar.; Money, 7360*li*. 14*s*. 8*d*.

Summa—Barley, 555 lasts 11 meells 1 sett. 16 mks.; Malt, 99 lasts 19 meells 2 sett. $21\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Meale, 28 lasts 7 meells 3 sett. $15\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Butter, 19 lasts 11 bar. 5 lisp. $9\frac{3}{4}$ mks.; Oyle, 2 lasts 7 bar. 8 lisp. $23\frac{1}{2}$ mks.; Fleshe, 57 lasts 5 meells 1 sett. 7 mks.; Money, 18075*li*. 11*s*. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d*.

Inventare of the Goods and household Stuff belonging to my Lord of Mortone delyuer'd by Captane Thomas Saulkins to Major Pondale for the Vse of the Gvarnisonne dureing their abode heer in Orknay Takin vp by Lievtennant Collonell Blaire, Sherrieff, Captane Robert Irving and Andrew Young ; at Kirkwall the 27 day of October 1653.

In my Lord's Cabinet Rounge.

Item two Cases of Shelfes, one with Boxes, the other not haweing any with a litle Table therin.

In the Bedchamber.

Item foure Peece of Deep Arras Hingings, with ane peece of Stript Stuff hanging ower the Chimney ; with ane hung Bed with green cloath, lac'd with willow laces, with silk buttons and lousps conforme Containing Vtter and Inner valange with foure peece of Courteens, with Roof and head peece and Counterpoynt with foure knobs. Item therin one Materase, one fether bed one Boulster with two Pillowes, with ane Spanishe Blankett, with one double Scotishe Blankett, with ane great Cheyre covreid with cloth and Laced conform to the Bed, but it is broken, with thrie Leach stooles cover'd with Reed cloth and Laced, with two litle stript Table clothes with a Litle Syid Table, with ane empty old Trunk.

In the Rounge ower the Bedchamber.

Item two Peece of Arrase hingings, with three peece and the Chimney peece of stript hingings, with a Tablecloth conforme, with ane Large green cloth Shryne of fourfolds the cloath therof Double : with ane blew Say bed Laced with Courtens Valange and Counterpoynt, Containing four peece of Courteens, with ane Roof Peece, with ane Vnder Quilt, One fether bed, one Boulster, with one Pair of Marlt Plaids, with one Stoole Cover'd with reed cloth Laced, with one Trunk bed, one Table, one Candle Chist, with a Case of Shelfes in the Closet. -

In the Rounge ower the Dying Rounge.

Item ane old Bedsteed, with one fether bed, one Boulster, one Pair of Double blanketts, one old stript yeallow hinging, one old broken Trunk with one old Candle Chist, with one house Clock with its Bell, one old broken Turkey work Cheyre.

In the Dining Rounge.

Item sexe Peece of Deep Arrase hingings, with three peece of ane ebbor Syise with one great Turkey Carpet, with ane Couch cheyre cover'd with green cloth Imbrodered, with two Turkey work Cheyres, with two stooles Conforme, Two Stooles cover'd with Reed cloth, one old seu'd Stoole, one Syid Table, with a

peece of Arrase hingings theron, One Long Oakin table with a forme conforme, with one Pair of Hand Irones, with one Pair of Tongs.

In the Great Hall.

Item ane English Wanscott Table, with one forme conforme, with ane Oakin Cupboard, with a great Case for a house Clock.

In Bess Webbs Chamber.

Item ane Wanscott Bedsteed, with ane Reed English Rugg, One fether bed with one Boulster, One Peece of fyne stript Hingings goeing about the back and feet of the Bed, with one Peece of Reed cloth hingings Laced with yeallow Lace hinging before the Bed, one buffet Stoole, couer'd with reed cloath Lac'd and fringed, One backed Cheyre, the Cover therof all Torne and Rent away.

In the Doctor's Chambers.

Item ane long Oaken Table and a form conforme, with one Litle firre Taffe in the Closet, with four peece of greene Imbrodered hingings with a Valong Conforme.

In the Wtter Roume entring from the Hall.

Item in the fore Roume ane Bedsteed with ane fetherbed, one boulster one Materase vnder them, with two Pair Scottish blanketts, One English Reed Rugg, one Peece of Arrase hingings, Two old buffet Stooles Cover'd and Lac'd with greene cloath, one Litle Taffe, with a Course Stript tablecloth, and in the Priwy a close stoole with a Tinn Pann in it.

In the Inner Roume.

Item ane Vanscot Bedsteed, with one Matt, one fetherbed, two Boulstiers, one Pair of Scottish blanketts; one Pair of white freese blanketts, one Stitched Taftty quilt, one Pillow: Ane fyne Reed furnitour for a bed of Reed Cloath Laced with Yeallow Lace Conteening fyve Curteens, with head peece and Counterpoynt, with wtter and Inner Valang freing'd and button'd, with two Pair of Linnen Sheetts, with ane Chamber Pott, with foure Peece of Arrase hingings with a Turkey Carpet for a Table, with two Tables, Two Turkey work Cheyres, One Turkey work stoole with a Litle buffet Stoole Couer'd with reed cloth and Lac'd with ane Irishe work Cushen.

Item Within the Two Rounds.

Item a firre Table with a peece of stript hingings theron, with a Pantry Chist, with a great firre Chist, and lent to the Maior, Knox' Works vpon the Church of Scotland, and the History of Josephus on the Jewes.

In the Litle Waulted Chamber.

Item ane fether bed, one old Trunk, with a Peece of old Arrase hingings.

In the Kitching.

Item ane Great pair of Iron Iying Raxes, with two Spitts, with fyue Peuter dishes, with two Pye Platters, one Boulster, one Pillow, one great Irone Kettle boull'd, one small Copper Kettle, one Brase Skummer, one Copper Dropping Pann, one old brase broken Pott, with one Dressing board.

In the Bruehouse.

Item ane Great Kopper Lead, one brase Cisterne, one Tinn Cisterne, one old Iron Kettle wanting the Boule, with a great Balk.

Inventare of the Goods and houshold Stuff, Belonging to My Lord of Morton Delyuer'd by Captane Thomas Saulkins to Major Pondale for the vse of the Gvarnison Dureing their abode at Birsay, Taken vp by Capt: Robert Irving and Andrew Young the 4th November 1653.

Item fyue old fether bedds with four Boulsters, wherof one of them of Flanders Tyking, with ane Large white Spanish Blankett of Shagg, with two single Spanishe Blanketts with blew and yeallow barrs on them; with six pair of good Schotish Blanketts, with two Pair old Scotch blanketts, with two Coverlids seud Lynd with Plaiding, One Cowerlid Read and Yellow wowen, One old Materase with foure seud Cushens, One Trunk Cover'd with Selch Skinn with lock and key to it, Two Arm'd Cheyres cover'd with reed cloth and freing'd, Thrie Stoolles Cover'd with reed cloath conform, One Stoole Cover'd with reed Welwott freing'd, One Stoole Cover'd with green cloth Laced, Two Peuter flaggons, annother wanting the Cower, Two old brase Candlstiks, one dropping Pann of Kopper, Two Pair of fustiane Blanketts Containing three breeds, Two Pair and halfe pair of old Sheetts, One Brand Irne, One Large Kopper Pott, One large Iron Pott of thrie Scotch quarts, One brueing Kettle Containing eight Scotch Gallons, One great brueing fatt, with a Geell fatt, Two Punshons, One Bunn and a half Bunn, With one large old Persia Carpett for a Table With Two Peece of Imbrodered Courteens of Reed Cloth wherof one Syde Peece One fute peece with two freing'd Valanges, With foure Peece of Stript hingsings, Two pair of Tonges, Four Table Cloathes all Torne and Rent, with a Towell and four servetts.

Besyids Williame Moncreeff, Takman.

Item three old broken Turkey Cheyres, Three old Turkey Stoolles wherof one broken, One old broken Barbour's Basine. One old Kopper Stueing Dishe, One Litle black Trunk without Lock or Key, One old pann bould with Iron, One Calse with four slashes therin, with ane Jeak with nyne Byase bowlles. One old broken Kopper Candlestick. One Irone Rodd for ane bedd, One broken stooll somtyme Cover'd with reed Welwott, one old melted Pint Stoupe,

Two fyne Cabinetts wherof one of them wants thrie shottells, one litle brase Pann besyids Gilbert Nisbeth one Trunk wher the siluer work wes wont to be kept.

Inventare of the Goods and Houshold Stuff Receaued by Lievtennant Collonell Blaire, Shirreff, Captane Robert Irving, and Andrew Young, belonging to my Lord Mortone In two Trunks from Captaine Thomas Saulkins the 9th of December 1653.

Item one Reed Tollercloth¹ with ane Imbrodered Roof and head peece for a bed with ane green Imbrodered Courtaine for a bed, with ane Vallange of variant Cullerd Taffity with a silk freeing. One blew wallange for a bed with a silk freinge, Two stript Courteens for a bedd or window, Two seud worsett Vallange for a bedd, Three Table Carpetts of Turky work, One Chinay Tollercloth of Stamped Savoy, One blak fether with a siluer hand, with ane Imbrodered weastecoate, with one Redd Satyne Tollercloth with a gold frenge about it, Ane Scotishe Play'd, with three peece of holand Sheetts, with ane number of Louse Papers.

Item ane great Bible of English Print in folio, One Bible with my Ladies name on it in secundo, One Byble Cover'd with blak cloth on it in Secundo with three psalme bookes, whereof one with siluer Clespes another with thretteen seuerall peecees of plate on the cover, the thrid couer'd with black lether, with Ten frenshe Bookes small and great, With the first and second Volume of Perhins Workes in folio,² Sixe small bookes treating of Divinity, with one Psalme booke, One Paper book, Sixe Little peecees of Gaws about yards a peece, Fyve small heads of Cullored worsetts, One pair of old Shetland Stockings for a woman, One old Muff of Boares Skinn, Sixe old Shirts, Fyve old silk Stomages with one old silk Weastcoate, With a Scotishe round Play'd, With ane peece of Reed Courteen Imbrodered with blak weluot and lyn'd with wariant Taffity. One piece of old stript hingings. One old Reed Cushen for a Sedan. One old blew Damask Cushen for Sleeping.

Inventarie, what Bedds, Boords, and other Plenishing wes in the whole Roumes in the House of Birsay, and what estate the house was found in, Sighted by Captane Robert Irvine and Andrew Young the 5th of November 1653.

In the West Tower.

Item four Stoupes of a bed, with a glase Table.

¹ Toldour, Toldoir, a kind of cloth wrought with threads of gold. *Toile d'or*, from Fr. *toile*, cloth, and *d'or*, of gold.

² James Davy du Perron, a celebrated Cardinal, born of Calvinist parents, 1556, died at Paris 1618.

In the West Galery.

Item ane old spoyld Bulliert Boord, and the windowes Laikes four and thretty brodes and the dore of the Study, and the fylring all spoyld and stolne.

In the Eastr Tower.

Item ane Bedsteed, with ane Table, and the Inner dore takin away.

In my Lords Chamber.

Item two bedsteeds with a Trundle-bed, with a Table, Laiking two brods for the windoe.

In the Cabinet Chamber.

Item one bedstead, with a Trundlebed, with four brods lacking to the windowes.

In the Kings Chamber.

Item one whole Standing Bed, One Arm'd Timber Cheyre, One Oakine Table with two oaken formes conforme, with two brods Laiking for the windowes.

In the Litle Hall.

Item nothing was there to be found but the windowes lacking two brodds.

In the Chamber in the Litle Hall.

Item one Bedsteed, with two brods Lacking for the windowes.

In the Hiegh Chamber at the end of the Litle Hall.

Item ane Bedsteed, with ane bord wanting to the windowes.

In the Chamber above the Pantry.

Item ane bedsteed and a Table.

In the Great Hall.

Item ane great Oakin Table with ane Oakin forme, a Coopbord, and a broken Case to a Clock, wherein Lakes sex brods for the windowes with fywe Stenshons of Irone out of the windowes, and the windowes most Pityfully spoyld.

The Three Lach Sellers to the West.

Item it wants the Outmost dore, with the mid halfe dore.

In the Second Lach Chamber to the West.

Item two fixt standing bedds, One Table with two formes.

In the Thrird and Forth Lach Chamber to the West.

Item thrie fixt bedds with a Table.

In the Fift Lach Chamber to the West.

Item three fixt Bedds with two window brods and two Cutts of dealls therin, with a halfe folding Table, with a eating Table.

In the Kitching nothing, But Mukk and filth.

In the Kitching Chamber on the East.

Item two fixt Bedds, whereof one wants the Bottom, Lacking three window brods.

In the Bruehouse.

Item ane great fatt, one Geell fatt, two Punshons, a long Sparr and a Wanscott trie.

In the East Chamber nixt the Bruehouse.

Item two fixt Bedds with one Table with one window brod and a peece of the Galrey fylring therein.

In the Girnell House.

Item a double Girnell wanting one of the Dores of it, with two wheells to a Cart therein, with two dores in the Inner houses.

Ane Accompt by the Laird of Maynes and Patrick Blaire of Little-blaire, Commissioners Appoynted by my Lord Morton's Commissionat Curators; For adverting my Lord Morton[e's] Affairs in Orknay; According to the best Information they could have from the Chamberlane and others, Both in Relation to my Lord's Rentale, Rests, Household Stuff, and Houses.

1. My Lord Dumfermling and Young Maynes went from hence towards Zetland in the beginning of September, to looke after my Lord's affairs there, where they are still kept vp by great and Contrary winds, so that wee are Destitute of all Advyce from them, yet in Discharge of our Duety, wee were beginning to think of takeing ane accompt, and setting Taks, and Doeing other necesare busines to my Lord's advantage. But were Interrupted by the Coming of a Commissioner from Sir Andrew Dick with the Decreet and letters of Horning recovered at Sir Andrew's Instance against my Lord and his Wassalls and Tennents, the Last of July 1653. The Decreet wee have seen which is of this Nature; Decerning the whole bygone Rests resting according as the Wassalls and Tenents shall give their Oathes before the Shirreffs to be Payed to Sir Andrew, or the Pryces of the offred Commodities that the Wassalls and Tennants Sold them at themselves. And siklyk Decerning him and his Chamberlans to Continow in Possession of Lifting my Lord's hail rents in Orknay yearly, untill such time as he be Compleetly payed of the soume of 100,000 Merks, and Interest therof Since the date of his Infettment. David

Maklellan is Commissionate Chamberlane and hes prest uery hard to haue his Decreet read Publicuely at the head Court. His Protestations against the Shirreffs vpon ther refusall so to do will signifie nothing. Hee hes required Patrick Blaire as Shirreff to obtemper and fulfill the Commission and Referance made to the Shirreffs in the Decreet ; Who wes willing, bot sayd, Hee would not act without a Conjunct according to his Commission. Daid took Instrumts againe before the Governor and Protested, That hee might and wold presently enter to the vplifting of the dueties of the Cropt Instant 1653 And let the Rests lye. Against which Patrick Blaire Judicialy in the head Court Protested it, as the Inclosed Protestation beares. That none should Pay Sir Andrew nor him any of the Duetyes of 1653, untill such time as the Rests were Compted and takin vp by them in the first end of Payment, according to the will of the Decreett and Letters of Horning. Wee haue sent ane Extract of the Protestation, Becaus, if Daid Maklellane should Charge any of the Wassalls and Tennents with Horning for Payment of the Duety of 1653 (as he threatneth hee will doe) This Instrument may be a ground of Suspention, which wee haue formerly by our Letters to Mr Nathaniell Fyiff often Desired to be sent and which we shall still expect. Things at present stands thus betwixt ws and them ; Meane while, Wee haue called Johne Edmonstone Chamberlané to ane Account ; who hes giwin ws in, the Inclosed Rentale (for before wee had none, nor could wee haue any), and accompts by the which it may be Perceaved, Iff my Lord's Rent had beene Improwen to the best advantage, That Sir Andrewes Possession heer, had been but for a wery short time. Wee desire, that all the Compts and Papers sent along with thir may be advysed and takin to Consideration by my Lord and his noble friends and Curators who (iff they shalbe pleased to send ws any Returne) may expect a Compt from ws, suteable to our Intrument.

2. Daid Maclellane maks great Clamor and Stirre, Swearing to the English heer, that he is Begger'd by My Lord. Meanwhile he hath not Compted for his Intrmissions with my Lord's whole Estate, Cropt 1648 ; and with the whole moneyes payed to Earles Williame and Robert for the Gersons of Certaine Lands few'd by them ; Neyther hes he payed any Dueties for his Lands thir foure yeers past, which amounts to a round soume ; It were fitting therefore in our Judgments that he were Summoned South to make his accompts for all, For we cannot say that his Respects to my Lord nor his Interest are so great as they ought to be, to giue it no worse tearme.¹

¹ In the Action for Count and Reckoning pursued by Sir Andrew Dick against William Earl of Morton there is a Petition to the Court of Session by Sir Andrew, dated 21st November 1664, in which he states that "there is a stoppe and delay by the said Earles going to Orknay and his malicious keeping up of David M'lellane his chamberlane compt booke, and wheras *the said David is a prisoner in Edinburgh these thrie yeirs past*, And in great daunger of seeknes and death whereby his compts

3. Wee know not what ane Accompt to giue of my Lord's Vtincells and household Stuff, which is eyther quyt Lost or so Imbazeled, that ere Long, it will not be worth the nameing. Howewer, as wes Incumbent to ws at Major Ponrall (present Governour) his entry, wee took vp Inventars of all that wes in both houses, in Kirkwall and Birsay, and haue heer Inclosed them; we are asham'd almost to send them, bot knowes not how to help ourselves Becaus wee had no Inventory nor other Evidence to Charge them with, that formerly kept the Gvarnison. Wee did mowe the Major to haue gottin out my Lord his Hingings, Carpetts and Best Bedds, but wes answered, that hee would not, vnles the Commander in Cheeff were mowed to provyd him otherwayes, and send him ane Expres Ordour for delywery of them. This we Recommend to my Lord's noble friends to do as they think fitt; .Meanwhile some small things we gote conveyed out and haue heerin Inclosed an Inventory of it also which will show that it is nowayes considerable; Howewer, shal be kept carefully vntill sutch time as wee receaue Ordour what to do with it. With all James Muidy, and sundry other Persons in the Cuntrey wold be Summoned South annent my Lord's goods that they haue takin or Purchast vnlauffuly.

4. Ther is a house within the Court of my Lord's Duelling in Kirkwall Sett to my Lord by the Toune of Edinburghe, and Posest by the wmqull Earles dureing their Liwes, which Mr James Douglas present minister at Kirkwall sayes, wes design'd to be the duelling house of the Ministers of Kirkwall. Hee showes nothing for it, but takes it Dudgion, that wee should pose him in his entry to the Posession of it, by getting mealls for it from the Englishe (and Consequently my Lord) who Posese it for the present with the rest of my Lord's houses; We saue no reasone why he should aske it to my Lord's Prejudice (which will be vnhandsome if a Minister should haue hes Dwelling house within my Lord's Court) And besyd he hes a Manse and a Glieb Design'd him, within a musket shote to the Church, Howewer, he takes our Carrage in it so, As that he Intends presently to come or send South, and doe what in Law he can, for obtaining of it; It is our Dudty to desire it to be aduerted, and wee beleewe the Toune of Edinburghe who is Principaly Interested in it, iff they be aduertised (which wee hope yow will) will look to their oune Concernment.

5. Dauid Maklellane as Sir Andrew's Chamberlane Pretends to haue Right to my Lord's Girmelhouse and Services; and desired to haue them in Posession; Bot wee Conceaving it to be Dangerous to grant it haue Refused

and peapers concerning that compt and reckoning may miscarrie to the great losse and prejudice of all parties" (*Morton Papers*, Bundle 68).

During the Commonwealth and subsequent to the date of Sir Andrew's infestments, several of the Creditors of the Earl of Morton obtained apprysing upon Orkney and Zetland, but in these they wisely included the whole lands of the Earldom, and thereby ultimately secured payment.

both; Becaus, wee sie no warrand' for it in the Decreet. Wee desire to be satisfied what we shall do heerin, And that it may be mowed to the Com-mander in Cheeff. That it is against Reasone that my Lord's Wictuallhouse should be takin vp for the vse of the gvarnisone seing my Lord's hail houses in Orkney and Zetland are gvarnison'd by them, and my Lord's Sesments pay'd also duely as any. Wee sie litle Reasone for giuing Pensions to the Gardners now, when they mak all the Advantage of the yards and Gardens to themselues, without taking any Paynes for advantage or Pleasure to my Lord, or any of his. Iff Sir Andrew most Posese my Lord's estate, Wee conceave it reasonable that these and all other Pensionars, Dues to officers Taks-men and others should be giuin him vp in Rentale, seing then my Lord shall have no vse for their service. In the Interim, if ther be not some Speidy Course takin anent Repairing the house of Birsay, with lyme, windowes and other necessars, It cannot chuse but turne to Rvin shortly, And it were a Pitty, It being the most Pleasant house and Seatt my Lord hes in all this Islands.

6. The Toune of Kirkwall haue latelie made great Busines about their being a free Brughe; Bot hath hitherto been Opposed by the Shirreffs; Becaus, they could neyther produce Chartour nor Act of Parliament for their Liberty; Bot now Collonell Johnne Stewart (a great friend of my Lords Ironically) hath wery liberally vnderaken to get all their busines done, And is now going South for that effect, which if hee should effectuate, Wee referre it to better Judgments to think How Prejudiciall it will prove to my Lord, his wassalls, and Tennents, They being (as not long since appeared) a most heady People, Dwelling at my Lords oune Gate, and most of them his wassalls; Wee Beleewe If the toune of Edinburgh be advertised of their Intention to be a free Brughe, They will haue no great Stomack to it; For it is to be feared, they will prove to be but vntowardly wassalls; both to my Lord and them of whom they only hold; My Lord his Predicessors, his Shirreffs and Deputies, haue formerly been allwayes, Supream Magistrate of that Pretended toune, without any Kind of Election.

7. Since the drawing of our former Articles, We haue takin occasion to speake with David Maklellan and to show him, That my Lords Rests ammounted to the soume yow sie them at; Who at the sight therof did exceedingly storme, and swore he wold not take my Lord's Rests for 5000 Pound Shotishe; His reasone being asked why he said so, he gave this simple one; That the tennents wold detain all the Rests in their hands, for my Lord Montrose his Quarterings and that they had reasone so to doe; Becaus, of ane Act of Court past by Benholme when he wes Shirreff for that effect, Always nothing being done Judicialy against my Lord for these quarterings. We told him he wes Officious to mak any such Motions, And that these Rests wer ordain'd to Pay Sir Andrew Dick and to be put to no other vse; Bot trew it is, that the

gentleman hath since bestired himselfe, both in the Toune and the Countrey; That Presently ther is Supplications going from both against my Lord annent these Quarterings; Which Supplications are to be presented, as wee are Informed by the fornamed Coll. Stewart and Daudid himselfe, who are to be South presently (Probably before these) Wee think if Daudid be cald to ane Account as he ought to be, hee will get somewhat else to doe then to devyse such Quhimsays to my Lord's Prejudice, As that Project, and his many Instruments taken against ws vpon other occassions make cleare; Howeuer iff this Particular be not Looked too, My Lord will be Looser of all his Rests, if their Project hold, Wee can do but represent it and so we doe.

8. Weehad almost forgote to show yow, That John Edmondstone Chamberlane hes Promised vnder his hand, withall Expedition, that he shall giue ws ane accompt of Charge and Discharge, according to his Intromissions with my Lords Estate thir foure yeares Past. When wee get it, wee shall send it to yow with all Expedition; Bot if wee get it not, wee shall giue yow notice that yow may take the next expedient; Wee beleewe ther wil be severall Articles in them, which wee cannot take vpon ws to allow; Wee haue amongst the rest of the Papers, sent yow South, the Coppies of Daudid Maklellan, and our oune letters to my Lord's sewerall Baillies, by the which yow will perceauie, how contrare to Reasone and their oune Decreet Daudid intends to medle with this yeirs Rents, Not taking notice of the Rests, but leawing them in the Tennent's hands, which wil be to my Lord's great Lose and Prejudice, if some thing be not timously done to prevent their Possession, for it may be easely perceaued, though wee feight with good will, wee ar ill Armed till yow Provyd ws better; Wee cannot tell yow as yet what the feir of this yeare will be annent the Pryces of Victuall in this Countrey; But wee find that my Lord wes Prejudged the Last yeere. In that the feir wes sett only on his estate, And the rest of the Countrey nowayes regulating themselves by it. Which God willing wee Intend to Prevent this yeare, when the Countrey shalbe Conveen'd to make the feir, which will be shortly, But when all is done, wee feare wee shall not come to the Leanth of former yeares.

9. Daudid Maklellane Pretends (as Chamberlane forsaide) That hee must sett my Lords Tacks for thir ensueing three yeers; We haue Opposed that his Project, als much as wee could; yet haue not done it ourselves, nor will we do it, untill wee haue your Returne. Meanwhile wee desyre yow to think my Lord wil be a great sufferer in it, Becaus hee lyes out of the Garsoms which wilbe a Considerable soume (viz.)

[There is nothing further written on this subject, the rest of the page being blank.]

The Names of the Roumes Belonging Heritably to my Lord Mortone, But Detain'd be the Present Possors as their Heritage; Becaus of their long Possessions; From the which they would be Varned against next Witsonday 1654 By Vertue of sufficient Varnings, sent hither for that effect, subscribed by my Lord, and some of his Curators.

1. Sandvik in Diernes Posest be James Baikie of Tankernes estem'd to be worth yearly Threescore Meells Malt, and only Payes my Lord 6 Meells Malt and 6 Meells fleshe and 16*li*. 13*s*. 4*d*. Money, and Pretends no right to it but only takes from yeare to yeare.

2. Sandsyid in Diernes Posest be Daudid and Williame Harts esteem'd to be worth yearly with a Part of Sanduik Payes yearly besyid what they Pay to my Lord 20 Meells Malt, 10 Meells Meale, without any Right, but Possession.

3. Watland in Diernes Posest by Collonell Johnne Stewart, being sixe penny Land which Payed before Benholm's entry 27 Meells 2 Settings Malt, with six lispund butter, threeteene Meells Fleshe, twelfe shills Scat siluer; But now sett by Benholme to him for 18 Meells Malt only, From which he wold be varned to remove, or to come vp to the Old Rentale.

4. The Teynds of Work and Jarsay in St Olawes Paroshine, Detein'd by Partrick Manteeth of Ogilshay, By what Vertue or what tennor or Right wee know not neyther the Chamberlane, But they ar Rental'd yeerly to 7 Meells 2 Settings Malt, with 3 Meells 4 Settings Meale.

5. Waale in Firth Deteen'd by Daudid Kinked of Fynsta, worth 4 Meells Malt and 4 Meells fleshe yearly, so that non of ws knowes by what Right he deteens it.

6. The whole Teinds of the Paroshine of Ewie are deteen'd by the Laird of Stenhouse by what Right neither wee nor the Chamberlane knowes; But it were fitt that Inhibitions were served in due time for the Future.

7. The King's house in Harray Posest be Hew Sinclare of Damsay, for ought wee know he hes neither Infetment nor Taks, who gaynes yeerly besyid the duty he payes to my Lord—one Barrell Butter.

8. In the Ile of Rowsay, the Excampt Lands of Savrik and Vestnes, deteen'd by Patrick Manteeth of Egilshay; Payes only to my Lord but 56 Pound, But are Rental'd in the Earles of Orknayes Rentale for 2 Last 16 Meells 4 Settings Malt and 7½ Barrells Butter, 5*li*. 14*s*. 2*d*. Scat siluer. Neither wee nor the Chamberlane knowes by what Right hee deteens it; (Bot Certane it is) Ther wes newer Infetment granted therof, to any, by the King, Earles of Orknay, nor my Lord Mortone.

9. Banks in Rowsay Possesit by Hew Sinclare of Damsay and Thomas Wilsone whose Authors had only a Tack now expired which payes to them, nor they pay to my Lord 8 Meells Malt.

10. Clett in Westray Posest as Heritage, be Robert Stewart of Burgh; Bot it is

certane he hes no Infettment on it nor Tack; It payes him yeerly 500 Merks, but is better worth; for the which he Payes not a grote to my Lord.

11. Burghes in Westray Posest by David N^tLellane, who makes advantage of it to a good soume, who hath no Tacks, nor will tak any; therefore he wold be warned from it; *ut Supra*.

12. Nuip in Westray Posest by David M^tLellane, *Vt Supra*.

13. Smydie and Poole in Southronaldsay, and Quoyforsetter, deteen'd by Robert Stewart of Burgh, which are Rental'd yeerly to 14 Meells 2 Settings 18 Merk Barley, 3 Meells 2 Settings fleshe, and for Toftevyies in the hopp 3li yeerly:

14. The Ile of South Pharey Posest by the Laird of Halcro which stands in my Lord's Rentale to 40 Meells Barley and sexe Meells fleshe; Since the date of the Bishops giuft, Took Tacks of Hary Stewart then Shirreff and Chamberlane of Orknay to the King's Land; Notwithstanding payes nothing to my Lord at all.

15. Quoyes in Grimsay in that same Nature; stands in my Lord's Rentale for 12 Meells Malt detein'd from my Lord at Feray.

16. A house and a yard deteen'd by Mr Patrick Grahame; and two houses and a large yard deteen'd by David Hart by what right wee know not; Bot these houses belongs Properly to the Castle of Kirkwall, and are worth 50li a yeere.

Coppie of David Maklellans first Letters Directed to the Ballies of Ilk Parochine within Orknay, Dated the 22nd November 1653.

I doubt not bot you have heard long agoe, of Sir Andrew Dick's Right to the Countrey of this Instant Cropt 1653, And of all bygone Rests, due to be pay'd to him Conform to the Decreet before the Lords, which Decreet with letters of Publication and Horning therevpon I caused Publish at the Mercat Crose of Kirkwall, In the time of the Head Court, And then ther wes nothing objected at that time, Bot the want of ane Chamberlane to Receaeue the Rents, and swa they were willing to pay, that being appoynted, Since which time avoyding of all scruple that hereafter may follow, I went to this present Governor and Shirreff Blaire both being conveened together, and tooke with me James Georgsone the Sheriff Clerk To whome I produced ane full and ample Commission from the said Sir Andrew Dick in my oune name, Desireing them to Certifie the whole Countrey thereof, and did take Instruments in the said James Georgsone's hand of my Intimation of the same, swa if any man pleases to make objection or is doubtfull lett them go or send doune to the Sherriff or clerk's chamber, and there they will get Resolution of their doubt, Wherefore I doe hearby earnestly requyre yow as yow desyre the weell and standing of the people of the Parishe, That Incontinent after sight heerof, you conveene

them all and make Intimation of the forsaid Decreet, and my Commission of Chamberlanry, Desiring them that they Pay nor acknowledge no man of my Duties, but myselve, or those that shall have Power of me, Certifieing them, if they Pay, medle with, or delyuer to any man but such as say'd is, They shall not be holdin only as Vilipendars and Contempners of the heigh Judges Authority (wherfore it may be they shall suffer hereafter), But likewise asure them they shall pay the same *over againe* to the Last Penny, And Least they should Pretend the want of ane Receawer, Let them haue their Fleshe, Butter, Scat siluer, and victuall all in readines against my oune comming to the Paroshe, at which time, I must resauie the fleshe and scat siluer, with the whole bygone rests, and for the Butter and Victuall, God willing I shall aquant them the nixt week once be particulare Letters to the hail Country, to whome, where and when it shall be delyured, swa hoping this yow will not fail to doe as yow will answer the Contrarie and tender the will and standing of the Paroshe I rest. Yours to my Power as I find yow obedient and carefull for the weell of the Paroshin.

DA. MAKLELLAN.

Coppie of the letters sent presently thereafter by the Laird of Maynes and Lievennant Coll. Blair, Sheriff, to the Baillies of Ilk Paroshe within Orknay. Dated the 5th of December 1653.

Wee doubt not but yow know there is some Trust Committed to Vs, for adverting my Lord Mortons affaires in this Countrey wherby it may be thought our Duety to aduertise the Baillies of the severall Paroshes (That they may giue notice of it to the People) That it will neither be Convenient nore safe for them in obedience to any Private Letters or desires to Pay any part of the bygone Rests, or this Instant yeares Rent due to my Lord, to any other persone whatsumeuer except his oune Chamberlane, vntill such time as yow be compelled therto by Lauffull Charges, Proceeding from Lauffull authority, which lauffull Comands and charges, when they shalbe laid vpon yow, by charge of horning or otherwayes, As wee shall advyise yow to giue obedience to them, so shall we approue every body to do, what Law commands them. For wee declare, that we appeare not in my Lords behalfe to obstruct Justice in any kind, But that ther may be a faire Orderly and Legale proceeding on all hands Alsweell by my Lords Commissioners, Wassalls, and Tennents As by those who haue or shall recover Decreetts against any of them, So after wee haue Intimate to yow and the People how it is Incumbent to you to cary yourselves at this time Wee ade nothing but that we are,

Your friends,

WILL. STEWART.
PA. BLAIR.

Coppie of David Maklellans Second Letters Directed to the Baillies of ilk Puroshine within Orknay, Dated the 10th December 1653.

Yow know I write to yow before, and to the haill Baillies in the Country of Sir Andrew Dick's right to the Rents therof of this instant cropt 1653, as also of his Right to the bygone Rests swa farre as he can get present payment of, whill he be payed of that hudge soume resting to him by my Lord Mortone, Conforme to the Decreet purchast from hiegh Authority, with letters of horning and wthers necesare following thervpon, which I did Intimate to the Shirreff and Governor Requireing them to put the Decreet to Execution, And thervpon did tak Instruments in James Georgsones hand, As likewayes I did produce to them ane New Commission of Chamberlanry in the most ample forme granted in my name be vertue of the said Decreet ; Whilk Commission now I haue put in the Register for the better Security for yow and all the wassalls and tennents in the Countrey, Sua that for Security of the People, yow may gett the Extract from James Georgsone and keep it by yow for your warrand and all others. At the writting of my last Letters ther wes only one defect which wes the want of ane Girnall man, and Place to receaue the Rents, whill such time be that I gett Authority by Law, to posese the Newhouse and other Places of Resaitt vsed and wont, whilk now I haue settled and hes giwin ane ample Commission to George Smith as girnall man, And the place of resaitt is Thomas Buchannan's house, whilk I haue purchast for this yeare for receaving of all Malt, Meale, Louse and barre'd butter. Wherefore I entreate yow as Baillies, fail not Incontinent after sight heiroy, to Conveene the whole People within your Baillieries, and cause them as they respect their owne weell and standing, To put in to the said Georg Smith to the place appoynted, the whole Malt, Meall, Barre'd butter and louse butter. And iff any man seeme to make halting or delaying of present payment ; Let it be vpon their oune Hazard as Contemners of the hiegh Authority ; Withall I entreat yow acquaint me with such mens names, if any yow Suspect. That I may cause ane Messenger come out with Letters of Horning and wthers to compell them in ane Legale way, whilk God willing shalbe vpon their Large expenses ; Bot I think no man if they wisely Ponder and Consider the Danger will be that Madd, as to Contemme or Dilipend ; For times ar not now as they were before. Swa hopeing this yow will not fail to do, as my trust is in yow, I Loveingly rest—Yo^{rs} at Pouer

DA. MAKLELLANE.

[One leaf after this has been cut out.]