

III.

THE KITCHEN AND BUTTERY ACCOUNTS OF THE EARL OF ANGUS'S HOUSEHOLD, IN GLASGOW AND THE CANONGATE, FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER 1608. BY ALEXANDER O. CURLE, *Secretary*.

In a box of uncatalogued MSS., belonging to the national collection under our charge, is to be found the valuable household account which is the subject of this paper. It is a volume of more than common interest by reason not only of its early date (1608), but also because it affords us an insight into the household economy of an eminent Scottish nobleman at an interesting period of his career. To properly appreciate the testimony of all such accounts it is necessary to know not only the social position of the particular individual the details of whose *ménage* are thus laid bare before us, but also to understand, as far as possible, his circumstances and condition. It will be well therefore, before considering the MS. itself, to give a brief sketch of the career of William Douglas, tenth Earl of Angus. The eldest son of the ninth Earl, he was born about the year 1554. After attaining to man's estate he spent two years in the service of the Earl of Morton, and in 1575 passed into France to the Court of Henry III. There he remained till April 1580, returning home a confirmed Roman Catholic, to the annoyance of his friends. His marriage to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, though she was a Protestant, did not affect his convictions. He fell under the ban of the Kirk, and was ordered by the Privy Council to quit the kingdom, which, however, at this time he did not do. His persecution continued, and in 1591 he was decreed to have incurred the penalty of forfeiture and was ordered to ward himself in Stirling Castle. In July of that year his father died, and on representation to the King, he was permitted, on obtaining consent of the ministers of Edinburgh, to go into ward in Edinburgh, Leith, the Canongate, or within a mile thereabout. His chequered career for the next few years, his elevation to a post of honour and his subsequent degradation, may be read in any

history of the house of Douglas, of which he was the head, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to mention further that in 1597 he became reconciled to the Kirk, his excommunication and civil outlawry were removed, and he was restored to his livings, honours, and dignities. He was reinstated as a Privy Councillor, and appointed lieutenant over the whole Scottish border. Though he had made peace with the Kirk, he remained true to his religious convictions, and in 1608 was again subjected to persecution and was ordered to go into ward in the city of Glasgow, which, for sundry reasons, seems to have been to him a peculiarly disagreeable place of confinement. In a letter of date 25th May 1608¹ he beseeches the "King, in respect of the greit indispositioun of my bodie tending to deathe . . . to be that gracious to me that gif I sall be wairdit it may ather be in Thomptalloun, Edinburgh, or Leithe, quhair I may have the help and assistance of phisitianis for my seiknes than in Glasgow quhilk is a place verie unmeit for me for sindrie respectis but speciallie for recouerie of my helthe." But to Glasgow he had to go, and the Assembly, eager for his conversion, forthwith ordered the presbytery of that city to take proceedings against him, and if he remained obdurate, to excommunicate him before 18th September. The presbytery accordingly ordered certain worthy men to visit him and desire him to resort to the Kirk, along with his wife and servants, "and to confer with his lordship now and then quhen occasioun offers, in the controvertit heids of religioun."² That the ministers of Glasgow did go and confer we learn from this account, also that they came on a Sunday, and stayed to dinner and supper! His dislike for Glasgow remained unabated, and on 10th August he again wrote to the King, "I have been this lang tyme confinit in Glasco, ane part far from my leifing and frendship," and asking permission to go abroad.³ At length, on 18th October, came the warrant for his release, and the intelligence that he might quit his native land for the Continent, where he would be free from the well-intentioned but

¹ *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 192.

² *Miscellany of the Mailland Club*, p. 412.

³ *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 193.

irritant interference of the Kirk. We can well understand how he came to disburse six shillings to the messenger that "charged" him. And may it not have been that the four and twenty shillings which he directed at the same time to be given to the town minstrels was to stimulate them to some unusual effort on the occasion? He was given from 18th October to 10th November to pass out of Scotland.¹

The MS. itself is a folio of fifty-eight pages, stitched together and unbound; in fact an entry on 12th August for "paper for ye count buik" suggests that the book was home-made. A discharge on the fly-leaf shows that for three days previous to the date of the commencement of the account the Earl had been in residence in Glasgow in the house of George Lyonn, burgess, and that for his "ordinary & extraordinary w^t sax lib, for thrie nights for chalmer mail, fyre, and candill" he had paid £39.

The period actually covered is from Saturday 11th June 1608, when he removed to Mr John Ross's "lugin," to Saturday 19th November following, a little over five months. Though residence in Glasgow ceased definitely on the 18th October, it was not until the 25th that the household reached Edinburgh, when the Earl and Countess "cam to Cannangait out of Ingerston brig to supper." For the intervening week no account was kept, so we may infer that the establishment was maintained at someone else's expense, perhaps at Douglas by his eldest son. In the Canongate they remained until 5th November, when "my Lord, my Lord Dowglas and my Lady denit and reid to Tomtaloun," taking with them a supply of candles in a "creill" and two hired horses to carry "me loard's cofferis and poickmante." Thereafter "my lady" comes once or twice to the Canongate, doubtless making preparation for departure, and with the payment of the washing bill "for waischein of ye naprie and scheittis and my lord's sarks and James at sundrie times Ls." and a discharge signed by the Earl, the account closes on 19th November.

The account shows the daily purchasing of supplies for the buttery

¹ *Douglas Book*, vol. iv. p. 195.

and the kitchen, with the relative output of these departments and the balances remaining in store, as well as the total expenditure of cash for each day. It is kept with such minuteness and care that I have no doubt it is a complete account of all the supplies of the household. The amount of butcher meat, whether it be a "syd of beif" or "a muttown bouk" (*i.e.* carcase), is calculated not by weight but in steaks or "straiks" as it is sometimes written, the term being apparently equivalent to the modern joint. The carcase of mutton almost invariably yielded twelve steaks, a leg of beef usually sixteen, a sucking calf from eight to twelve, and a side of "howdrone" veal (*i.e.* pasture-fed veal) from twelve to twenty. Besides the accounting there are marginal notes of considerable interest which show who were my lord's visitors who were entertained. Some are kinsmen and friends such as "the gentillmen of Dowglas and Bothwell" or "the lairds Symentoun and Couternethins," others were clerics and officials, as the Bishops of Glasgow, Galloway, and Aberdeen, and the provost of Glasgow. On Saturday 18th June "this day ye laird houstoun provest of Glasgow, and sundrie uther gentilmen dyned w^t my lord, and the laird of Mains and uthers sowpeid," while on the following day we learn that "my lord Dowglas disioyned (*i.e.* breakfasted) and raid to Dowglas." One party to dinner is of more than common interest. On 31st October there "dynit me lord's men of law w^t quhitinghame Mr richerts and dyuers freinds." Now although the clerk was probably ignorant of the cause of this gathering, we are better informed. My lord was making his will, with the assistance of Mr Laurence Macgill, advocate, and Lawrence Oliphant of Condie, who wrote it out; for that document, signed at the Canongate on this very day, is reproduced in the *Douglas Book*. Sometimes a party stopped in passing and got refreshment. On 13th September "drank me Lady Maxwell me Lady Mynto, Lard Fyntry w^t his tutor w^t ye hail servants w^t ane gentillman." They were either very temperate callers or someone went without his usual bumper, for the extra amount of liquor consumed above that of the previous day, when no visitors came, was only one quart of ale and one pint of wine. It is significant of the

state of the country that very rarely does any person come alone, but invariably accompanied with friends and servants. There is other matter of interest contained in these marginal notes. We learn that sometimes the "baxter" (*i.e.* baker) supplied the meal for the bread and sometimes my lord did, and similarly with the malt for the ale. The produce which comes from Douglas, the kain chickens, geese, cheese, and butter, not being bought, is here noted, as also are the payments of accounts, *e.g.* on 3rd August "the milkwyfe is payit." On 18th August the account for wine and "acquavitie" due to Mereon Walker is settled, amounting to £107 15s. 4d., and later we learn that Mr John Ross's wife is paid for the ale she has furnished. Attention may be here drawn to the fact, as disclosed in accounts of the seventeenth century, that the sellers, if not also the brewers of ale, were usually women. In the margin, too, is noted the giving of meal to the dogs, and fowls and beef to the hawks, showing that there was accommodation for his sporting retinue in the Earl's Glasgow "ludging," as grain given to the fowls implies that the poultry were at times brought in alive and killed when occasion arose. We have no means of ascertaining the number of mouths to be fed in the household, nor are we told what food was reserved for the master or his man. The impression left after a careful perusal of the document is that the feeding was plentiful and plain, and a singular absence of spices and other condiments strengthens the latter belief. The amount of meat and drink supplied varies considerably from time to time, probably due to the presence or absence of retainers, but the advent of guests to various meals hardly seems to affect the marketing, from which we may infer that many of them were casual visitors who took "pot luck." On one or two notable occasions, however, considerable preparation was made. An ordinary day's providing for the kitchen consisted of a mutton carcase, 50 herrings, 3 dozen eggs, beir and herbs. But on 27th June, when the Bishops of Glasgow and Galloway, the Provost of Glasgow, the Commissioner of Glasgow, with uther gentilmen, "dynnit and supeit w^t my lord," there was bought "ane tounge, ane lamb, 3 dosoun aiges, ane skenik howche (*i.e.* skink-hough, the shin of beef from which the soup

called skink was made), 5 mourfowls and 3 powttis, beir and herbeis, herbeis to be ane selleit, four pound plowmdameis, half pound canerie succor and ane half mowchekein of oyle de oliief"; and when "Lord Hume, Wedderburne, Mr Rechert, Lord Dowglas, Lady Dowglas and Lady Broughtoun with sundry friends and gentilmen dynit" on 3rd November, there was "spendit" from the kitchen: "Beef viii steeks, Muttown xiiij steks, Geis i, Cunnings iij, fowlls viij, Peitreks & ploffers v." The Earl being a devout Roman Catholic, rigidly observed the Friday fast, and the diet for that day of the week consequently differs. As an example I take that of 4th November, "half hundert quhytonis, half hundert hadoks, ane hundert fresche hering, twa dosoun trowttis, sex dosoun aiges, sax cowttis dry keling (dried cod of a large size), ane hundert osteris, bowkell and water, twa poynts milk and half a pek salt."

The bread supply consisted of "mainschots" (manchets, small loaves or scones of white bread), costing one shilling apiece, usually to the number of forty daily, and less frequently also of oat bread in smaller quantities. We may infer that the "mainschots" of Glasgow were of inferior quality to those of Edinburgh, for Patrick Douglas on several occasions returns from the latter city with a large supply, once with as many as twenty score, of which my lady ordered eleven score to be given away. Some idea of the size of the oat bread or cakes may be obtained from a statement that a boll of meal produced eight score of bread, costing £4, 10s. 8d. Shortbread is purchased once, and once a "four p^t. of flour" is bought for baking it. For the first time in a household account I have found a mention of buns,¹ though somewhat disguised in quaint spelling, "sax quhyt (white) bowns vi s." Ale is a regular beverage, probably at every meal, the daily consumption varying from two to three gallons in June to six or seven in October.

¹ "A recital of some of the articles on sale in a baker's or confectioner's shop in 1563 occurs in Newbery's *Dives Pragmaticus*, simnets, buns, etc., and this is the first instance of the bun that I have hitherto been able to detect" (*Old Cookery Books*, W. Carew Hazlitt).

For the "bairns," who were probably in their teens, there is small ale provided at sundry times, and from the date of the Earl's going to Glasgow to 29th August they are charged with the consumption of eighteen gallons, costing 48s. The superior ale was a more serious item at 12s. a gallon, the account from 3rd to 16th August amounting to £31, 17s. 6d. The charges for milk are not of daily occurrence, as we should expect, though they not infrequently appear in the kitchen account. Nor are the children given a liberal supply, for from June to October there are only two entries on their behalf for three pints and six quarts respectively, given "at dyvers tymes to ye bairnes." In addition to the ale there are small daily purchases of wine—two or three pints; mostly French wine, presumably claret, with an occasional chopin of Spanish wine, Malaga, Canary, "Candie wine," and Sack. There are from time to time purchases of acquavitie and of a bowgell or small cask to keep it in.

The larder is furnished with beef, bought by the side, the leg, or in steaks; there is also fed beef, the stalled ox of Scripture. Mutton comes in usually by the "bowk," or carcase, while once in October there arrived from Douglas "ten cheip of my lord's awin," whereof four were slain the following day and reckoned to contain forty-eight steaks and four sent on to Tantallon. Lamb, as has been mentioned, was purchased on 27th June, which marks its sole appearance. Veal appears frequently under the head of "sucken veill," "hudron or howdrone weill," that is of a calf which is being pastured, and "fed sucken veill." Tongues are in the diet once or twice. Rabbits, or cunnings as they are called, come as luxuries in the autumn. Alexander Johnstoun brings two pair from Tantallon, and later on presents another couple. Once only are they bought, and cost 10s. each. Comparing this price with that of eggs at 1s. 6d. a dozen, and chickens at 2s. 6d. each, we see that the rabbit was not in those days the common fare he is now. In the account of the household expenses of Ludovic, Duke of Lennox, when Commissioner for the king in Scotland (*Maitland Club Miscellany*, vol. i. p. 168) in the year 1607, "pet cunnings" appear several times, showing

that they were kept in captivity and fed for the table. There is no mention here of the "laprine" or hare. The supply of chickens was abundant: a few geese are sent in from Douglas, but no ducks ever appear on the bill of fare. Of other birds, especially in Glasgow, there was no lack. There were muir-fowls and heath-fowls, *i.e.* grouse and black game, and partridges with their respective "powts" or poulets,¹ also plovers and "laveroks" (larks), and I may mention that the term wild-fowl is here applied in a general sense to all the game birds. Game was not cheap—partridges cost 8s. each; five moor-fowl and their "powts," in the middle of June, when the latter must have been of small account, cost 35s. The early appearance of game birds and their young directs our attention to the methods employed by the professional fowler for their capture, and leaves little doubt that the net accounted for the moor-fowls and their "cheepers" in June, and for the unfortunate "perterik" and her "thrie litill powtts" on 15th July. By the end of August, when the birds could take care of themselves, game became scarce, and only once after that month, when on 3rd November Lord Hume and others came to dine, did it appear upon the table: "Twa peir of pleifferis and ane pertrek xlvs." As we learn elsewhere in the account that three pair of plovers could be had for 13s. 4d., this partridge was an expensive item.

The fish supply was an important matter when Friday was a day of fasting. With salt-water fish Glasgow was poorly provided. There were quantities of herring, but of white fish none. The Clyde and its tributaries yielded salmon, salmon trout, and common trout in abundance, and pike and perch were also obtainable. When the household moved to Edinburgh, however, they came to a land of plenty. There were whittings, haddocks, "flukes" (*i.e.* flounders), fresh herring, dry "kellin" (cod of large size) bought by the "cowtt" (? cut), trout, and oysters, the latter at 5s. 8d. a hundred.

¹ This word merely denotes the young birds. When sportsmen went to the "pouting," it was so designated because it was only the young that they were able to approach sufficiently near to shoot.

Vegetables were few, and though almost daily some green food in the shape of herbs was purchased, there was little variety. In June occur "kail and persell" (cabbage and parsley¹). In July come the "bownsches of sybus" (bunches of young onions), which with "beir" (pot barley) and herbs serve throughout August. With September come "persell rowtts"² and carrots, which occur frequently throughout the month, giving place on 1st October to "bowkail" (cabbage), which is in frequent use till the close of the record. "Beir" is always in vogue.

Of fresh fruit the pear is mentioned several times in its season, and once "groseris" (gooseberries); once also plums, "a quarter hunder plowmdss," on 20th September. It is strange that no purchases of apples, currants, raspberries, or any other of our common fruits are recorded. From time to time various dried fruits were purchased, viz. "plowmdames" (prunes), figs, raisins "of cure," "of the Soane," and "of the Some."³

Butter, not in daily use, is apparently used in cooking. Occasionally it is bought, and at times comes from Douglas. "Enterit furth of Douglas twa lumpis butter contening iij stens iij q^{rs}."

Sweets were not much indulged in, for sugar is only mentioned twice, half a pound on one occasion and a pound on the other. It is termed "canerie" sugar in one instance, probably coming from the Canaries, and costs 26s. 8d. per pound.

Of other commodities there are not many. "Saisters," some sort of puddings of meal and meat resembling either sausages or haggis, appear once or twice at 12s. the dozen; and once we meet with a dozen penny pies. Purchases of groceries are very infrequent. Pepper, black spice, saffron, and ginger are bought in small quantities on one or two occasions, salt more frequently, and once an ounce of cloves. The advent of coals is almost of daily occurrence, the load in Glasgow costing 5s., while

¹ *q. v. New English Dictionary.*

² *Ibid.*

³ These designations probably are topographical, referring to the rivers of these names in France, by whose banks the grapes grew that were made into raisins.

in Edinburgh it cost double, a difference probably due to a variation in its weight. Candles are also, of course, a frequent charge after the long summer days begin to shorten. In Edinburgh water has to be paid for, and is always included with the price of the vegetables. There is no mention of the flesh of the pig in any form, nor of venison. Though various statutes were passed towards the close of the sixteenth century for the prohibition of Sunday trading, the markets in Glasgow and Edinburgh, with the sole exception of the flesh markets, were at this date, in total disregard of the law, doing business on the Sabbath as freely as on the week-days.

The whole expenses of the establishment from 11th June to 19th November amounted to £1372, 5s. On 10th October there is a state showing the payments made to Andro Fergusson, the "comptar," from time to time by the Earl, and a docquet following thereon sets forth that the "count" was "sene, hard and laid be lowrence Olyfant and Johne Dowglas, auditors at Glasgow, ye tent of October."

There are very few household accounts of this period to be found in print, and it is singular that one of the few should relate to the year previous to that of the account under discussion. It is that of Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, to which reference has already been made, when acting as Commissioner in Edinburgh to the Scottish Parliament. The luxury and extravagance in certain directions of the Commissioner's household is in marked contrast to the simplicity of living displayed in that of the Earl of Angus, and must be accounted for by the assumption that the representative of majesty felt it was his duty to live in regal style. One marvels, in reading the list of confections, etc., procured for the banquet, that Edinburgh at that date was able to furnish them. Notwithstanding, I am inclined to believe that the account-book which I have passed under review is more accurately descriptive than it of the standard of living in the houses of the great nobles in Scotland in the first decade of the seventeenth century.

I am indebted to Professor Bayley Balfour for assistance in identifying the vegetables.

APPENDIX.

I.

*Transcript from the Account for the week from Friday 15th to
Thursday 21st July.*

1608.

Gleisgow.

ffreday ye xv dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—xl pryce xxxiijs. iiijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne & coft thrie poynts xxxiijs.
Enterit of aill iij gs. ij q^{rs} 1 poynt.

Spendit.

In menschottis—xl—Restes xx menschotts.
In aitt bred—xxij—Restes L.
In aill—iij g ij q 1 poynt—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft twa fresche salmound xviijs.
ane dosoun trowttis vs. ane q^{ter} hunder salt hereing vs.
fowr dosoun aiges vjs viijd.
Twa poynt milk ane choipin iijs iiijd.
fyifteen fresche hereing iijjs. sybus & persell iijjs.
Summa v lib xiis iiijd.

Spendit.

In fisches omnis—Eq.

Setterday ye xvj dey of Julij.

This dey my Lord
Dowglas come to
dischone denner
& super.

Enterit of menschettis & coft iiij^{xx} menschotts pryce iij
lib vjs viijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne & coft Thre poynts j chopin
xxxviijs vjd.
Enterit of aill iij gs. iij q^{rs}.

Spendit.

Ye beir peyit.

In menschottis—L—Restes—L menschottis.
In aitt bred xxiiij—Restes—xxvij.
In aill—iij g iij q^{rs}—Eq.
In wyne—iij poynts 1 choipin—Eq.

1608.

Kitchain.

Gleisgow.

Enterit & coft Twa fresche Salmound xviijs. Saxtein fresche hering iiijs. Twa poynts ane choipin milk iijs iiijd. Ane choipin wyneger iiijs. half pek salt xvid ane leig of beif iiij lib vs. Twa mowttoun bowks & ane syd v lib vis viijd. ane dosoun cheikins xxxijs fyve dosoun aiges viijs vjd. persell xijd and syd of ane feid weall xvjs viijd. Twa townoges xiijs iiijd. ane perterik Thre litill powtts vis viijd.

Summa Twentie pound vs viijd.

Spendit.

In mowttoun vij streks—Restes xxiiij streks.
In cheikenis—iiij—Restes viij cheikenis.
In fisches omnis—Eq.

Sonday ye xvij dey of Julij.

Enterit of fresche wyne & coft fowr poynts—xliiij.
Enterit of aill—iiij g. iiij q^{rs}.
Enterit of menschotts & coft—xl pryce xxxiijs 4^d.

Spendit.

In menschottis—vj—Restes xxxiiij.
In aitt bred—xxiiij—Restes iiiij^b.
In aill—iiij g. iiij q^{rs}—Eq.
In wyne—iiij poynts—Eq.

This dey ye provost
& hes sone wt
ye lard of Manis
dynit & supeit.

Keitchain.

Enterit and coft beir & herbeis iiijs.
Summa iiij lib js iiijd.

Spendit.

In beif—iiij streks—Restes xij streks.
In weall—iiij streks—Restes iiij streks.
In mowttoun—xij streks—Restes xij streks.
In cheikenis—iiij—Restes iiiij cheikenis.

Mononday ye xviiij dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—xl pryce—xxxiijs 4^d.
Enterit of aitt bred—iiij^{xx}.
Enterit off aill—iiij g iiij q^{rs}.
Enterit of fresche wyne & coft Thre poynts 1 choipin xxxviijs vid.

1608.

Gleisgow.

This dey my Lord
Dowglas dischon-
it and reid to
Mownktoun.

Spendit.

In menschottis—Lij—Restes xxj menschottis.
In aitt bred xxij—Restes xlij.
In aill—ij g ij q^{rs}—Eq.
In wyne—ij poynts l choipin—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit and coft ane feid weall xxxs contening xvi streks,
ane dosoun cheikein xxxijs. sax powttis xxixs iiijd.
beir & herbeis iijs.

Summa viij lib. vijs ijd.

Spendit.

In beif—ij streks—Restes ix streks.
In weall—vi streks—Restes xiiij streks.
In mowttoun—viiij streks—Restes iiij streks.
In cheikeins—vj—Restes x cheiks.
In powts—ij—Restes ij powts.

Twysdey ye xix dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft iiij^{xx} pryce ij lib. vjs viijd.
Enterit of frensche wyne Thre poynts xxxiis.
Enterit of aill—ij g.

Spendit.

In menschottis—l.—Restes lj.
In aitt bred—xxi—Restes xxj.
In aill—ij g—Eq.
In wyne—ij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft ane mowttoun bowk xlvs. beir herbes &
sybus iijs viijd. fowr pound candill xvjs.

Summa viij lib. vs iiijd.

Spendit.

In beif—ij streks—Restes vi streks.
In weall—v streks—Restes ix streks.
In mowttoun—viiij streks—Restes viij streks.
In cheikenis—vj—Restes iiij cheikenis.
In powttis—ij—Restes i powt.

Waidinesdey ye xx dey of Julij.

Enterit of frensche wyne thre poynts xxxiis.
Enterit of aill ij g i q^{rt} i poynt.

1608.

Gleisgow.

Spendit.

In menschottis—L.—Restes i menschott.
 In aitt bred—xviiij—Restes iij^b.
 In aill—iij g i q^{rt} i poynt—Eq.
 In wyne—iij poynts—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft twa fresche salmownd xvs.
 fowr dosoun aiges—vis—beir & herbeis iiijs.
 sax cheikenis xvs—ane poynt wyneger viijs.
 Summa iij lib. js.

Spendit.

In beif—ij streks—Restes iij streks.
 In mowttoun—vi streks—Restes ij streks.
 In cheikenis—v—Restes v cheikenis.
 In weall—ij streks—Restes vij streks.

Thwrsdey ye xxj dey of Julij.

Enterit of menschottis & coft—iij^{xx} menschotts pryce—Ls.
 Enterit of frenche wyne & coft three poynts l choipin—
 xxxvijs vjd.
 Enterit of aill—iij g ij q^{rts} l poynt.
 Enterit of ait bred—iij^{xx}.

Spendit.

In menschottis—xliiij—Restes xvij.
 In aitt bred—xix—Restes xliiij.
 In aill iij g l q^{rt} l poynt—Eq.
 In wyne—ij poynts l choipin—Eq.

Keitchein.

Enterit & coft ane leig of mowttoun xijs. Auchtein fresche
 hereing vis. beir & herbeis—vs. Twa powttis xs.
 Summa vj lib. js vjd.

Spendit.

In beif—iij streks—Eq.
 In weall—vij streks—Eq.
 In mowttoun—v streks—Eq.
 In cheikenis—v—Eq.
 In powttis—ij—Eq.

II.

*Marginal notes to the MS. showing who partook of the
Earl's hospitality.*

Glasgow 1608. Saturday 18 June.

"This day my lord Dowglas come to denner."

Sunday 19 June.

"This day ye laird of Howstoun, prowest of Glasgow and sindrie uther gentilmen dyned w^t my lord and the laird of Manis & wytheris sowpeid."

Monday 20 June.

"This day my lord Dowglas disioyned and raid to Dowglas."

Friday 24 June.

"This ny^t James my Lord's sonn come fourth (of) Dowglas and ye lard of Mains w^t him."

Sunday 26 June.

"This dey ye comeser & sindrie uther strengeris dynit and supeitt w^t my lord."

Monday 27 June.

"This dey ye beschop of Gleisgow ye beschop of Galloway ye provest of Gleisgow ye cowmischer of Glesgow w^t uther gentilmen dynnit & supeit w^t my lord."

Tuesday 28 June.

"This ny^t my Lord Torthorell hes sone and ye towtowr supeit w^t my lord."

Wednesday 29 June.

"This dey my Lord Torthorell & his son the towtowr and ye rest of hes servands dynit & supeit."

Saturday 2 July.

"This ny^t my lady com fow^{rt} of Dowglas to super w^t ye haill servands."

Saturday 16 July.

"This dey my lord Dowglas come to dischone dener and super."

Sunday 17 July.

"This dey ye provest & hes sone w^t ye laird of Manis dynit and supeit."

Monday 18 July.

"This dey my lord Dowglas dischonit & reid to Mownktoun."

Saturday 23 July.

"Dynit and drank ye lord Tarthorrelld, tutor Bonytoun (with) y^r servands."

Sunday 24 July.

"This dey dynit & supit ye ministers."

Monday 1 August.

"This day ye bischop Aberdeine w^t his brother and uther gentillmen dynit w^t me lord."

Monday 8 August.

"This ny^t soupit Caschogell Symentoun w^t Leyis and y^r servandis."

Tuesday 9 August.

"This day dynit and soupit Caschogill, his sonis, Leys, Symentoun, Couteritanis, w^t dyvers servands and gentillmen."

Wednesday 10 August.

"This day dynit and soupit Caschogill w^t his sone laird Leyis, Manis, Symentoun, w^t dyvers gentillmen."

Friday 12 August.

"This day me lady Maxwell w^t her guid sone and gentillmen and servands drank efternune."

Tuesday 16 August.

"This day disunit w^t me lord ye laird Symentoun and Couternethins and syndry gentillmen."

Wednesday 17 August.

"This day dynit ye laird Ormestoun w^t ye gentillmen of Bothwell."

Thursday 18 August.

"This ny^t James my lord's sone and M^r Charles Browne come to super."

Wednesday 24 August.

"This dey ye gentellmen of Dowglas and Bothewell was w^t my lord."

Monday 5 September.

"This ny^t me lord Dowglas w^t hes servands come to super."

Tuesday 13 September.

"This day drank me lady Maxwell lady Mynto laird Fyntry w^t his tuto^r w^t y^r haill servands w^t ane gentillman."

Wednesday 13 September.

"Cragy Wallace w^t syndry servands and gentillmen drank."

Thursday 15 September.

"Syndry strangers and gentillmen drank efternune."

Canongate. Monday 31 October.

"This day dynit me lord's men of law w^t Quhitinghame M^r Richerts and dyvers freinds."

Thursday 3 November.

"This day dynit me lords Hume Wedderburne M^r Richert me lord Dowglas me lady Dowglas me lady Brochtoun w^t syndry freinds and gentillmen."

Saturday 5 November.

"This day my lord and lord Dowglas and my lady denit and reid to Tomtaloun."

Saturday 12 November.

"This dey my lady and my lord Dowglas ye laird of Symingtoun come fow^rt of Tomtaloun to Ed^r to super."